



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

30 June - 31 July 1965

ANNEXES

UNITED NATIONS

Prefatory fascicle



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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1968

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the thirty-ninth session.

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

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* Agenda items 10 (Report of the Trade and Development Board) and 38 (Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session) were considered at the resumed thirty-ninth session.

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ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 1: Adoption of the agenda*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 1 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4018 and Corr.1	Provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the agenda, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , prefatory fascicle
E/4020 and Add.1 and 2	Fourth report on progress in land reform	Replaced by E/4020/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.1
E/4033	Progress report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 984 I (XXXVI)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 2
E/4040	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 5
E/4046 and Corr. 1 and Add.1 and 2, Add.3 and Corr.1, Add.4-6	<i>World Economic Survey, 1964</i> , part I - Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries	Replaced by E/4046/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1
E/4052 and Add.1-6	Comments of Governments	Mimeographed
E/4053 and Add.1 and 2	Progress report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/4056 and Add.1-3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery appointed under Council resolution 960 (XXXVI)	Ditto. Distributed in English only at the thirty-ninth session
E/4061	Report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
E/4071 and Corr.1	The United Nations Development Decade at mid-point: an appraisal by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 2. See also U.N. publication Sales No.: 65.I.26
E/L.1071/Rev.2	Organization of the work of the thirty-ninth session: note by Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/L.1075	Statement made by the Secretary of the Council at the 1364th meeting	See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , 1364th meeting, annex

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Ninth Session*, 1364th meeting.



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Agenda item 2: United Nations Development Decade*

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	African Development Bank	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ASFEC	Arab States Fundamental Education Centre	LAFTA	Latin America Free Trade Association
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations	OAS	Organization of American States
CCPS	Consultative Committee for Postal Studies	OAU	Organization of African Unity
CEMIA	Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
CERN	European Organization for Nuclear Research	OPEX	Operational and Executive Personnel Programme
CICT	Commission on International Commodity Trade	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
CREFAL	Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America	TAB	Technical Assistance Board
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	UNCSAT	United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EDI	Economic Development Institute	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ESAPAC	Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	UNTA	United Nations regular programme of Technical Assistance
HCR	High Commissioner for Refugees	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UPU	Universal Postal Union
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	WFP	World Food Programme
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	WHO	World Health Organization
IDA	International Development Association	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank		
IFC	International Finance Corporation		
ILO	International Labour Organisation		
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization		

DOCUMENT E/4033

Progress report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 984 I (XXXVI)

[Original text: English]

[14 May 1965]

The present report is submitted to the Council in response to operative paragraph 13 of Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV), and operative paragraph 2 of resolution 984 I (XXXVI) in which the Council requested: "a consolidated report, with special emphasis on those areas of activity which are of primary importance for the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the interrelationship within these areas of the programmes and activities of the United Nations family of organizations and on their combined impact." The report represents a co-operative effort, at each stage, by the United Nations (including UNICEF and UNRWA), the specialized agencies and IAEA, TAB, the Special Fund and WFP. Each organization provided material covering its own work. The material was then edited and organized, with minor adjustments, under the headings of the functional classifications established by the ACC in its twenty-ninth report¹ in accordance with Council resolution 984 (XXXVI).

This arrangement makes it possible to see the types of work members of the United Nations family are undertaking in any given field, for example planning and programming and water resource development. At the same time, an introductory chapter has been added, which highlights the principal contribution of each agency to the attainment of the goals of the Development Decade.

It should be emphasized that this report does not contain a complete account of the activities of the United Nations family of organizations during the first half of the Development Decade. This information is available in other documents prepared by the organizations for the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and for their governing bodies. The report rather illustrates those activities of the organizations that are most directly related to the Development Decade.

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3886 and Add.1, annex I.*

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Introduction

1. In August 1960, in the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization, the then Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, said that, although the common interest in the enduring task of bridging the gulf between developed and under-developed countries had borne fruit in a host of activities within the United Nations and its sister institutions, it was difficult, in considering the rate of progress that had been made in relation to the task that remained to be achieved, to escape a feeling of disappointment.

2. In 1965, as the half-way mark of the United Nations Development Decade is being reached, the same statement holds true. The progress thus far achieved towards the objectives of the Decade is less impressive than the fact that these objectives, although not very ambitious, remain quite distant. Many of the proposals for action put forward by the Secretary-General in the summer 1962 have hardly begun to be translated into reality, as can be seen by reading the present report in conjunction with the 1962 publication embodying the

proposals in question.* Hopes for increased resources underlying some of the proposals have not yet materialized. Thus, on the strength of the General Assembly having set in 1961 an immediate target of \$150 million for the resources available for the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), it was proposed that those resources should increase at least by \$25 million a year and reach the \$300 million level by the end of the Decade; in 1965, even the \$150 million level had not yet been achieved. Nevertheless, pledges did increase year by year, and both programmes were enabled to provide growing amounts of assistance through the United Nations and related agencies.

3. Encouragement can also be derived from the advances made in developing increasingly active and effective international co-operation in other economic and social activities as well.

4. These various advances are strikingly brought out

* *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.).

in this report, which is arranged according to broad fields of activity. There have been, however, differences in the experience of each member of the United Nations family and it may be useful to attempt at the outset a brief summary of action agency by agency.

United Nations

5. Under General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the United Nations has not only had a general co-ordinating role but has itself been responsible for action over an extremely wide area, at the regional as well as at the international level. The number and variety of fields of activity in which the United Nations has had to intensify research and operational activities and the diversity of situations and approaches inherent in a membership of 114 States may have made progress more difficult, but has perhaps made it all the more significant.

6. Among the major initiatives in the first half of the Development Decade for which the United Nations has been responsible have been the conferences on science and technology, on trade and development and on the peaceful uses of atomic energy held under United Nations auspices. The results as well as the scope of these conferences are noteworthy: the discussions which they made possible, the research and action which they stimulated, have contributed much to the clarification and better understanding of the problems of the development process.

7. Through these major conferences, as well as through the periodic debates of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, development issues have come to be considered more and more in terms of their prospective consequences, determinants and requirements. Also, the efforts made to intensify action on sectoral fronts, e.g. in such key areas of work as industrial development, resource development, housing and building development, has enhanced the value and importance of considering the interrelation of all actions and programmes within the global framework of development plans. As a result, every task, from the determination of the trade gap to the social aspects of industrialization, has come to be tackled with special attention being devoted to projections and plans with respect to over-all aspects and implications. With respect to the transfer of scientific and technological achievements, progress is now being sought systematically in a broad dynamic perspective, having regard to the possible effects and repercussions in time and space of the deficiencies which can be identified and of the measures which can be taken with the view of overcoming them.

8. One of the sectors in which the United Nations has been most successful during the first part of the Development Decade has been in the provision of an institutional framework for development. In addition to the establishment of UNCTAD as a permanent organ of the General Assembly, regional institutes for development planning have been created, the African Development Bank (ADB) has been founded and may be followed by an

Asian Development Bank, and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has been established. This represents a considerable expansion and strengthening of the network of facilities for greater international co-operation aimed at fostering growth and change. The machinery for the provision of multilateral aid has been strengthened and diversified; in this connexion special mention should be made not only of WFP — an experiment which has proved worthy of continuation and expansion — but of the steps taken towards the creation of a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

9. Whether or not more resources will soon become available for intensified development action in priority fields through the structure of such a Programme, and whether or not the vicissitudes now experienced by the Organization will prevent the much-needed controlled expansion of the resources allocated to its activities in the economic and social fields, are of course questions the answer to which will greatly affect the prospects for the second half of the United Nations Development Decade. These prospects depend also, however, and to no small degree, on sustained and patient work in two main directions. First, towards exploiting systematically the wealth of experience and expertise which has accumulated over recent years with respect to the promotion and acceleration of economic and social development so as to benefit, in applying the general principles and methods which are being evolved, from the lessons of the successes and failures encountered *in vivo* in different circumstances and national contexts. Second, towards devising mechanisms, standards and guide-posts that are essential to any meaningful target-setting — i.e., elements of performance measurement and evaluation which would make it possible to detect shortcomings and imbalances early and clearly enough for corrective action to be prescribed and taken.

10. Under Part V of the regular budget \$6.4 million was made available annually from 1962 to 1965 inclusive for providing technical assistance in fields of activity within the competence of the United Nations, including industrial development, water resources, energy, statistics, planning and economic development, population, housing, building and planning and social welfare. From the beginning various resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly authorized expenditure in specific fields of activity, e.g., economic development and public administration (including OPEX) which were financed under separate sections of Part V of the budget. However, in June 1964, TAC decided to discard the more rigid sectional approach and approved the 1965 programme on the basis of the priorities of the developing countries themselves and without regard to the traditional sectional distribution. This increased flexibility was designed, in part, to facilitate operational activities of more direct relevance to the Development Decade. The Special Fund has entrusted the United Nations with the execution of ninety-three projects, with a total cost of approximately \$163 million. In 1964 the United Nations was also responsible for carrying out projects financed by EPTA costing \$10.5 million.

International Labour Organisation

11. In outlining his proposals for intensified action to further the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the Secretary-General stated that during the Decade national and international efforts must be concentrated on the following three major aspects of human resources development, to which highest priority must be attached:

(a) Better utilization of the labour force by creating higher levels of productive employment;

(b) Improving the quality of the labour force by vocational education and training;

(c) Enlisting popular support for the tasks of national development, and the participation of broad social groups in them.

12. Since the beginning of the Decade, the activities of the ILO have been increasingly directed towards these aims. The promotion of high levels of productive employment in the developing countries was a subject of special study by ILO bodies from 1960, when a meeting of experts was held to study employment objectives in economic development, to 1964, when the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention (No. 122) and Recommendation (No. 122) concerning employment policy; it has also been an essential feature of ILO technical assistance.

13. With respect to vocational training, the ILO's activities have grown in two directions. First, better use is being made of the always limited funds available by concentrating on the training of managers, instructors or supervisors who can themselves pass on their knowledge to much larger numbers of insufficiently trained personnel. Secondly, an international centre for advanced technical and vocational training is now being established in Turin for the direct provision by the ILO of more advanced training than can be obtained in developing countries.

14. By virtue of the fact that it is a tripartite organization, which can act with and through employers and workers and their organizations, the ILO is particularly fitted to pursue the objective of enlisting popular support, and since the beginning of the Decade it has increased its efforts to persuade Governments and employers' and workers' organizations throughout the world to co-operate with a view to ensuring steady and peaceful progress in both the social and the economic field.

15. The ILO's concentration on the development of human resources has not prevented the organisation from playing its part in other development activities. For example, the ILO participated in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva in 1964, and it will continue to make its knowledge and experience available to help cope with the structural employment problems that will arise in both developing and developed areas from a change in the international division of labour as a result of any lessening of import restrictions in the industrialized countries. In the field of industrial development the ILO, in addition to its large-scale activities of a mainly operational character in regard to vocational training, has also been extensively

engaged in management development, productivity improvement, the establishment of modern small industries and the fostering of good industrial relations. The application of science and technology to development is being advanced by the ILO in a number of fields, notably those of occupational safety and health, training and intermediate technology.

16. In the field of development, the ILO's prime concern is to help countries to solve their problems in a manner which is both practical and consistent with fundamental social and human rights. Since the beginning of the Development Decade the International Labour Conference has repeatedly examined, on the basis of reports requested from all member States, the extent to which their use of human resources is compatible, in particular, with the workers' right to offer their labour freely and to associate for the furthering of their interests, and with freedom from discrimination in employment. This persistent effort to achieve economic and social objectives hand-in-hand will continue to be one of the ILO's main preoccupations during the next five years of the Development Decade.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

17. The purposes for which FAO was founded are directly related to the Development Decade, for they include separate and collective action to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living.

18. The Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, launched by the Director-General of FAO on 1 July 1960, is a direct outgrowth of the organization's continuing effort to further this goal. It is intended as a long-term endeavour to create a worldwide readiness to undertake sustained action to solve the problems of hunger, and it seeks to bring about the direct involvement of Governments and peoples in studying and solving these problems.

19. The World Food Congress, held in Washington, D.C., in June 1963 presented the facts about hunger in the world and its many and complex causes. It appealed to Governments and peoples to spare no effort in removing them and thus eliminate the scourge of hunger. As a result of this Congress, FAO assumed responsibility for the preparation of an Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development to be used for assessing periodically the progress in world agricultural development, and the Organization is now mobilizing a considerable part of its resources for the preparation of the Plan. Its recently completed study of the prospects for agricultural development in Nigeria ("Agricultural Development in Nigeria, 1964-1980") will serve as a guide in working out the Indicative World Plan, a draft of which is expected to be ready by the end of 1967.

20. The FAO's work on the Plan is being closely linked to its pursuit of the recommendations made by UNCSAT regarding the use of applied science in agricultural production in the under-developed regions. It is linked as well to the activities arising out of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which

placed emphasis on the study of international trade in agricultural commodities as an essential tool of economic development.

21. Another major undertaking in support of the objectives of the Decade is an agreement between FAO and IBRD, entered into in 1964, for co-operation with a view to the identification of agricultural projects of direct economic benefit to the countries or regions concerned which would qualify for IBRD financial assistance. Under this arrangement twenty-five missions were sent to various countries to review possibilities for financing agricultural development projects of various kinds.

22. Increasing emphasis has been placed on training and education in all branches of agriculture, particularly agricultural development planning, for which institutes, seminars and training courses have been sponsored and organized. A five-month training course for participants from Asia, Africa and the Near East was arranged at the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague and in Rome in 1963. A similar course will be held in 1965. These training courses and other more specialized ones in the various technical fields of direct concern to FAO are invaluable in training national staff in the various countries which must themselves take most of the initiative in solving their economic development plans.

23. The financial resources available to FAO come principally from the regular programme, the Special Fund and EPTA. Under the regular programme, funds are provided by the member Governments for the execution of the programme approved by those Governments at the biennial FAO Conferences. In 1960/61 over \$20 million was made available; in 1962/63 about \$30 million; and in 1964/65 over \$38 million. During the first half of the Decade, EPTA has regularly assigned about 25 per cent of its field programme funds to FAO. The Special Fund has entrusted FAO with the execution of 195 projects, largely of the pre-investment type, at a total cost of about \$375 million. Other funds available to FAO include those contributed directly for the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign by both Governments and non-governmental organizations, and a number of Trust Funds of various kinds for specific purposes and projects. Considering the importance of agricultural development in the over-all economic development of most countries and the role which FAO is expected by its member countries to play in the development of their agriculture, forestry and fisheries, these funds are not enough to enable the organization to fulfil more than a relatively small proportion of its obligations to member Governments.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

24. Even before the proclamation of the Development Decade by the General Assembly, UNESCO's programme had already been shaped to a large extent along the lines proposed for the United Nations family under the Decade. Most of its projects, especially in education and natural sciences, had been planned to fit in with the development programmes of member States,

and the use of long-term planning as an aid to self-sustaining development formed the basis of such programmes as the Major Project on the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America.

25. The initiation of the Development Decade deepened awareness of the need for such long-term planning, based on a clear definition of priorities and concentration of resources, and has led to a further concentration within UNESCO both on programmes which contribute directly to development and on the actual techniques of integrated development planning.

26. In 1960, the Department of Education was reorganized to render more effective service to development. It was also decided, following UNCSAT, that UNESCO's activities in science and technology should be redirected and expanded and that scientific questions should be accorded an importance similar to that given to education. In the draft programme and budget for 1965/66, the allocation for natural sciences and their application to development has been increased by 57 per cent.

27. The financial resources available to UNESCO for these programmes have been greatly expanded during the first half of the Decade. For the two-year period 1960-1961 obligations totalled \$42,990,000. In the two-year period following, the corresponding figure was \$72,900,000. This increase was due primarily to extra-budgetary resources, and more especially to those derived from EPTA and the Special Fund. As at 30 January 1965, UNESCO was the executing agency for seventy-six projects of the Special Fund, representing allocations amounting to \$87,221,700. Also, the recognition of the contribution of education to economic development has led to the establishment of a co-operative programme between UNESCO and the IBRD Group. In June 1964 UNESCO and IBRD signed a Memorandum of Understanding which established the basis for a long-range programme in which UNESCO acts as the technical arm of a partnership designed to assist the financing of educational development in member States. The services of UNESCO are called on heavily for advice with regard to IBRD investments as well as on loans and credits from other institutions. The programme also involves a number of other activities such as missions which identify potential projects for IBRD/IDA loans or credits, or which advise Governments on the preparation of requests for assistance to specific projects.

28. In its activities for the promotion of human resources, UNESCO's approach is determined by the sense that the development of these resources is significant not only as an economic factor affecting increased productivity, but as an end in itself, since the emancipation of man is the ultimate goal of development.

World Health Organization

29. In approving the health programme for the Development Decade the fifteenth World Health Assembly stressed "the profound effect health standards of families, communities and nations have on their social advancement and economic progress, particularly in the

developing areas of the world", and expressed its appreciation of the decision taken by the General Assembly to establish the Development Decade with a view to, *inter alia*, "accelerating the elimination of illiteracy, hunger and disease which seriously affect the productivity of the people of the less developed countries".³

30. The World Health Assembly went on to call the attention of member States to the proposals made by the Director-General for a health programme for the Development Decade, which consist, essentially, of the following:

(a) The preparation of national health plans related to the socio-economic development of member States;

(b) A concentration on education and training of professional and auxiliary health staff for strengthening their health services;

(c) The establishment, as base-lines, of certain indices of their current health situation wherefrom to gauge the degree of realization of certain goals predetermined as targets for the Decade in the control of the communicable diseases, reduction of infant mortality, improvement of the nutrition status of the population and in the sanitation of the environment.

31. The World Health Assembly also recommended that during the Decade increased national resources should be devoted to health, to make possible the implementation of the health programme it had advocated and to enable nations to achieve a degree of disease control and health promotion that would facilitate the attainment of the social and economic goals of the Development Decade.

32. It is not easy to discern clearly what the over-all results of the Development Decade in the field of health will be, but it is possible to detect the trends in the health conditions in member States. An examination of the world health situation shows that there has been a lack of understanding of the grave deterrents to progress that widespread ill-health creates, and also, in many instances, a failure to invest adequately in disease control and health promotion.

33. This failure gives particular cause for concern because health hazards for both the more developed and the developing countries have recently increased. The lack of coverage by health services of large segments of the population where disease is endemic allows the periodic occurrence of epidemics of, for example, smallpox or cholera, which spread throughout the country and may reach areas abroad which have long been free from such diseases. These epidemics are occurring with disquieting frequency, which is a further reason why it is no longer possible to consider the health problems of the newly independent and emerging nations as exclusively their own.

34. The relative neglect of health in development plans is especially disturbing because it comes at a time when many newly independent States are experiencing serious difficulties in maintaining the personnel required for the proper staffing of their health services. This

situation has led to a deterioration of standards of health and sanitation and calls for urgent action.

35. The WHO therefore wishes to place on record the fact that, so far, the consequences of the Decade for health have been slight and indeed rather disappointing. The rate of progress achieved in the nineteen-fifties has not been maintained, although there have been some notable achievements, for instance in the eradication of malaria.

36. This state of affairs must be attributed fundamentally to the relative lack of international financial support for health action. If communities in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the western Pacific are to derive any lasting benefit from the Development Decade, the tendency to neglect the needs of health must be immediately checked, and a better appreciation of the ethical, social, political and economic values of controlling disease, promoting health and sanitizing the environment must be fostered.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association

37. The essential function of the IBRD group is to promote economic development by facilitating the productive investment of capital. Over the years this function has been conceived in progressively broader terms, so that the objectives to which the IBRD group is committed are almost coterminous with those of the Development Decade. It has sought, however, to avoid duplicating the work of other agencies of the United Nations system, and to strengthen its co-operative ties with these agencies with a view to assuring that its financial resources and instruments will be utilized as effectively as possible.

38. Since the beginning of the Development Decade, IBRD's membership has risen from sixty-eight to 102, including thirty-two new African, Asian and Caribbean nations. Its authorized capital was increased by \$1 billion to a total of \$22 billion to make room for additional members' subscriptions. The IFC's membership similarly increased from fifty-nine to seventy-eight.

39. The IDA was created in September 1960, as an affiliate of IBRD, to meet the needs of countries whose capacity to borrow external capital for development, on conventional terms of repayment and interest, is limited in relation to their ability to use such capital effectively. The IDA is able to provide low-interest or interest-free credits, with exceptionally long amortization and grace periods. As of July 1964, IDA had ninety-four member countries and its subscriptions and prospective supplementary contributions amounted to nearly \$1,755 million. In 1964 the more developed members pledged an additional \$750 million, to be paid over three years.

40. The core of the IBRD Group's activity is, of course, the financing of productive projects. From the beginning of 1960 to 31 August 1964, IBRD made 152 loans totalling \$3.4 billion in eighty countries. Sixty-four IDA credits were authorized in twenty-five coun-

³ WHA 15.57.

tries for a total of \$915 million. Investment commitments of IFC amounted to \$90 million in twenty-nine countries.

41. The IBRD Group has sought in various ways to expand and make more flexible its services to developing countries. For example, greater emphasis is being laid in the operations of IBRD and IDA on development of agriculture and education. Agreements have been concluded with FAO and UNESCO to enlist their close co-operation in identifying and preparing projects suitable for IBRD/IDA financing and in the subsequent appraisal and administration of projects and the provision of necessary technical assistance.

42. In the industrial sector IFC was given greater financial flexibility and scope in 1961 by an amendment to its charter which authorized it to make equity investments as well as loans; it has since provided \$24 million of risk capital for industrial enterprises in fifteen countries. In addition it is helping to strengthen local capital markets by underwriting or stand-by commitments for new issues of shares to the public. It has joined as a partner in thirteen industrial development finance companies in eleven countries, with equity investments amounting to \$16.7 million; twenty-three IBRD loans to such companies, in eleven countries, have totalled \$266.6 million since 1960; two IDA credits of \$5 million each have also been granted and both IBRD and IFC have helped extensively in the organization and staffing of these institutions. Member Governments are now considering a proposal to amend the Articles of Agreement of IBRD and IFC in order to permit IBRD to lend to IFC, without government guarantee, for re-lending to private enterprises.

43. The IBRD, as leader of consortia and consultative groups for the international financing of several national development programmes, has sought to improve aid programming and adapt the terms and character of aid to fit individual countries' needs. This has led to a substantial easing of interest and repayment terms and to greater flexibility in the use of financing provided under some bilateral loan programmes. The IBRD's own lending policies have also been adapted in several respects to the varied needs of member countries.

44. The IBRD Group has greatly expanded its technical assistance and training work. A large number of economic survey, programming and advisory missions have been mounted, at the request of member Governments, to help them evaluate their countries' development potential and formulate sound plans for realizing this potential. In 1961 the Development Advisory Service, a corps of experts in development policy and programmes, was established.

45. The IBRD has financed in part fourteen major sector or project feasibility studies and has served as Executing Agency for the Special Fund for seventeen others. The IBRD staff is increasingly engaged, on a day-to-day basis, in helping member countries to prepare and evaluate specific investment projects. The Economic Development Institute, a staff college for senior officials from the developing countries which was

established by IBRD in 1955, has added several new courses, and in 1964 is accommodating some 150 participants as compared with twenty-two in 1959.

46. For some time IBRD has been studying a proposal to establish a centre for the conciliation or arbitration of investment disputes arising between foreign investors and Governments; in 1964 the Board of Governors authorized the Bank's Executive Directors to proceed with the preparation of a Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes in consultation with IBRD's member Governments. This Convention has now been approved by the Executive Directors and forwarded to member Governments for consideration.

47. At the request of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, IBRD has agreed to undertake several major studies of problems and proposals in the field of development finance, e.g., on supplementary financial measures.

48. A further proof of the importance IBRD attaches to the problems of economic development is shown by its recent decision to restructure and strengthen its Economic Cadre. An Economic Adviser to the President of the Bank was appointed at the end of 1964, the staff of the Economics Department has been increased and a Director of Special Studies has been appointed, all these activities being under the general supervision of the Economic Adviser to the President.

49. Thus, the IBRD Group is attacking the problems of development on a number of fronts: providing finance in increasingly flexible ways, furnishing technical and planning assistance to member countries, building up local institutions to mobilize and channel productive investment, and forming international consultative groups to co-ordinate the provision of external aid. Since 1960 its efforts, on all these fronts, have been significantly broadened and intensified.

International Monetary Fund

50. The IMF was established for purposes which were primarily those essential to a sound and workable international monetary system. Such a monetary system is one of the necessary elements for a favourable climate for economic development without which the Development Decade cannot be fully successful. Thus the aims and purposes of the Fund, while deriving from different sources, are similar in many respects to the objectives of the Decade. Three aspects of the Fund's work are particularly relevant in the context of the present report, its regular consultations procedure, its financial transactions and its technical and advisory services.

51. The IMF's programme of consultations contributes significantly to the orderly progress of economic development amongst its members. At approximately yearly intervals IMF arranges to discuss in depth with its member Governments the financial and economic factors basic to their trade and payments, to their growth, and to the development and maintenance of the productive resources. These consultations are carried out with the majority of members under the provisions of

IMF's Articles of Agreement, which require members retaining restrictive exchange practices for balance-of-payments reasons as transitional arrangements to consult with IMF. Over the years, member Governments have found these consultations useful and helpful in a broader context and have voluntarily undertaken these yearly reviews of their monetary, financial and economic situation in co-operation with IMF, even after they have abandoned such restrictive exchange practices and are no longer required to consult.

52. From these reviews, government authorities gain new perspectives on their problems and benefit from the accumulated experience of other Governments in dealing with similar problems.

53. As regards IMF's financial activities, during the first five years of the Development Decade alone, it has made available to its members over \$5,625.1 million. This amount was drawn by forty-three different countries, of which thirty-four were developing countries. The IMF's drawings are not to be used to finance long-term economic development; they are to assist members over relatively short periods of temporary foreign exchange shortages. Thus they enable member Governments to carry forward long-term development plans, without having to take the disruptive steps that might otherwise have been necessary to deal with short-term difficulties. Moreover, in view of the purposes for which IMF resources are drawn by different members, the benefits of drawings from IMF are not limited in their effect on the drawing countries. Even drawings by the more industrialized countries benefit those developing countries which sell their exports in the latter's markets or which hold their foreign exchange reserves in the currency of those countries.

54. Through its technique of stand-by arrangements, IMF has also been in a position to give Governments assurance that foreign currency will be available as needed and under circumstances worked out in advance. At the end of 1964 there were outstanding \$685 million in such stand-by credits, held by nineteen countries, all but three of which are developing countries.

55. The IMF's specialized technical and advisory services, while separate from the annual consultations, have something of the same character, both in substance and in method. The major part of this work is carried out by members of IMF's own staff. On occasion staff members have been attached to United Nations technical assistance missions, or loaned to member Governments to carry out OPEX-type assignments.

56. These services are given in relation to all areas within the responsibility of IMF: foreign exchange operations and policies, central banking and monetary policy, public finance and budgetary and fiscal matters. In these last two fields, particularly, there has been a recent expansion of IMF activity.

57. The establishment of a new central banking service has been a development of particular importance, especially to the newly independent countries. The IMF, with the co-operation of a number of member Governments, has drawn up a list of men who are well qualified

and available to undertake work in many different aspects of central banking, from policy administration to detailed management. Such experts are made available on an OPEX-like basis, with the IMF normally paying most of the costs involved. The IMF's Legal Department has also provided assistance in drafting legislation for new central banks and in modifying existing legislation or administrative regulations to meet changed circumstances. Assistance in the necessary accounting, reporting and statistical analysis has also been given.

58. The IMF set up its Fiscal Affairs Department to administer its increasing advisory activities in public finance, budgeting, tax and revenue problems and the like. This work has been carried out by IMF's staff in close association with the United Nations Secretariat's Fiscal and Financial Branch.

59. A further step was taken with the establishment in 1964 of the IMF Institute within which will be carried out all IMF's work of training officials of member Governments. Special courses have been organized to meet the different needs of member Governments, and it is IMF's intention to expand and diversify the Institute's programme. The IMF has also been active in assisting its members to improve the organization and reporting of financial and balance-of-payments statistics; manuals have been worked out and statisticians in member countries briefed on their use, and the material which appears in the IMF publication, *International Financial Statistics*, is being constantly improved and made more useful with the assistance of a world-wide network of statistical correspondents.

60. All these technical and advisory services, while undertaken in response to IMF's own purposes and to instructions from its own governmental bodies, are in line with those of the Development Decade and are of course carried out in close co-operation with the United Nations and other agencies where matters of common concern are involved.

International Civil Aviation Organization

61. Civil aviation as a means of transport, although still relatively new and subject to rapid technical change, is making an increasingly important contribution to economic development. The ICAO was established in order to assure the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation, and, in order to fulfil that function, was empowered to adopt and amend standards binding on member States for the safety, regularity and efficiency of air navigation. It was also empowered to undertake research in air navigation and air transport and to create air transport commissions on a regional or other basis.

62. During the Development Decade ICAO has paid particular attention in this context to the problems of the developing countries. In 1963, for instance, it made a study of air transport in Africa, in co-operation with ECA, and this was followed by the preparation of a plan for the development of African air transport, and by a conference on air transport in Africa.

63. The ICAO has participated in EPTA and in the programme of the Special Fund since their inception. Within that framework it has assisted States in technical training and in working out modern administrative procedures.

Universal Postal Union

64. The economic and social development of the developing countries, which is the basic objective of the United Nations Development Decade, has always been one of the principal aims of UPU in its own sphere. The constitution of UPU was adopted with the aim of developing communications between nations through the efficient operation of postal services, and of contributing to the achievement of international co-operation in the cultural, social and economic spheres.

65. In 1962 UPU became a participating organization in EPTA and was thus able to enlarge its contribution under the Development Decade while usefully supplementing the bilateral technical co-operation carried out among the member countries of UPU.

66. In 1964 the fifteenth Congress of UPU approved a five-year programme of fifteen studies for the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies, including one on the present organization of the postal services in the new and developing countries and of ways and means of developing them.

67. At the same time, UPU also provided for the establishment of an education committee which will, among other activities, carry out a survey of the developing countries' needs as regards training of their nationals for the postal service and organize courses and advanced training seminars for senior officials of postal administrations.

International Telecommunication Union

68. The activities of the ITU over the last four years have been directed to a large extent towards the aims of the Development Decade. Some of the major projects it has undertaken during the period, such as the planning of telecommunications networks and the standardization of telecommunication equipment, constitute a direct and important contribution to the objectives of the Decade.

69. In addition to its traditional activities of co-ordination, planning and standardization, the training of national specialists has become a main concern and is being organized step by step with the introduction of new equipment. Some of ITU's activities also have an important bearing on economic development as such, since a number of countries which were rather isolated geographically have recently been given improved means of communication with the rest of the world. The prospects of space communication have, of course, received special attention since 1960 with a view to meeting the increasing requirements for global communications.

World Meteorological Organization

70. Economic development in all countries of the world depends in many ways upon knowledge of

weather and climate and upon the proper application and advancement of such knowledge. Storm warnings and adequate meteorological services for civil aviation and shipping are also of great importance.

71. The activities of WMO have from the outset been designed to assist economic development, and the significance of the Development Decade for WMO is that it provides a stimulus to greater efforts in this direction. Recent technological developments, particularly in the use of artificial earth satellites and electronic computers, are already giving significant assistance to WMO's work and it is expected that by 1970 the science of meteorology and its application will contribute far more to economic development than at the beginning of the Decade.

72. Increasing use is being made of the resources available as a result of the participation of WMO in the United Nations technical co-operation programmes with a view to providing direct assistance to members, particularly in the case of meteorological training, the establishment of large networks for hydrometeorological and water resource development purposes and large-scale development projects of national meteorological services.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

73. The IMCO came into being only a year before the Development Decade began. The tasks with which it began to take its place among the other specialized agencies are still in progress and they reflect the opinion of its founders that international shipping had need of organized consultation on a Government-to-Government basis at a level of high specialization.

74. In 1964 IMCO became a participating organization in EPTA and began to take its first steps in the new direction of providing technical assistance in its field of interest. Beginning with the granting of twenty fellowships a year, the contribution of the youngest of the specialized agencies to technical assistance and to the goals of the Development Decade will increase as the Decade progresses.

International Atomic Energy Agency

75. The IAEA was established in 1957 to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy and most of its work has so far been concentrated in areas of high priority, some of which may be of crucial significance for development.

76. In addition to fostering applications of nuclear energy, in particular radioisotopes, in the life sciences (agriculture, biology, medicine) and physical sciences (chemistry, hydrology, physics), IAEA has begun to build up a body of international safety regulations and codes to cover all uses of atomic energy.

77. The year 1964 marked a turning point in the prospects for nuclear power and consequently for its role in industrializing developing countries. At the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva in 1964, it was the general view that nuclear power has proved to be a reliable and safe

means of generating electricity, and that large-scale nuclear power plants built today in many parts of the world will produce electricity at costs competitive with those of coal-fired, oil-fired or hydro-electric plants. Moreover, the use of nuclear energy for the desalination of sea or brackish water has been continuously studied, and although desalinated water cheap enough to be used for irrigation is still a distant prospect, industrial and domestic needs may be met in certain cases by nuclear power at the turn of the Decade. This would be of far-reaching importance for the arid and semi-arid areas of the world, as well as for industrial countries which are beginning to suffer from lack of water.

78. The emergence of competitive nuclear power makes it timely to review the extent to which the world is ready to meet the new demands that will arise for nuclear engineers, scientists, specialist nuclear equipment and nuclear fuels. Clearly any progress towards nuclear disarmament would go far to meet these expanding needs.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

79. In 1958 the GATT programme for the expansion of international trade was launched and a special committee — Committee III — was established to concentrate on the trade and economic development problems of the developing countries. Since then, the number of developing countries acceding to the GATT has continued to increase and the organization has devoted a growing amount of time and effort to these problems.

80. During the Decade, successive GATT meetings of Ministers have paid particular attention to the problems of developing countries. In November 1961 Ministers adopted the Declaration on Promotion of the Trade of Less Developed Countries and in May 1963 they adopted the GATT Action Programme. Special consideration was given to the interests of developing countries both at the latter meeting and at another held in May 1964.

81. Committee III and the Action Committee — which was set up to supervise the GATT Action Programme — have achieved results beneficial to the trade interests of developing countries. Further significant progress is expected in the Kennedy Round. Meanwhile, GATT has extended its activities on behalf of the developing countries into such fields as development

plan studies and trade information and trade promotion services.

82. This work reached a culminating point towards the end of 1964 when agreement was reached on a new Part IV, on trade and development, to be incorporated in the General Agreement. This addition established new commitments directed towards the expansion of the trade and the economies of the developing countries. A new Committee on Trade and Development will keep under continuous review the application of the provisions of Part IV and will, *inter alia*, take over the work previously done by Committee III and the Action Committee. This advance is a further significant contribution by the GATT towards the objectives of the Development Decade.

United Nations Children's Fund

83. The opening of the Development Decade in 1960 coincided with the reorientation of UNICEF's policy to embrace all major aspects of children's development and thus the dedication of its services to the more effective utilization of human resources. Started as an emergency organization to relieve distress and suffering among mothers and children in the war-devastated countries, UNICEF later concentrated on the provision of aid to programmes of long-range benefit to children in certain fields. It now assists member Governments in all activities designed to give children a healthy start in life and to prepare them for wider responsibilities as active useful members of their communities when they grow up. Such assistance covers health, nutrition, education, vocational training and social welfare.

84. In its activities UNICEF works closely with the specialized agencies concerned and the United Nations, to which it looks for technical advice and guidance and the provision of the necessary technical personnel for the implementation of approved projects. It is laying increasing emphasis on the training of nationals of the developing countries and has increased the proportion of its resources devoted to such training from 2 per cent to 33 per cent during the Decade.

85. Today's children are potential resources for tomorrow's economic and social progress and therefore their development is crucial. To promote the development of children and youth is UNICEF's increasing contribution to the Development Decade.

I

Part A. Broad issues and techniques relating to development

Chapter 1

DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS AND POSSIBILITIES

86. It is a constant endeavour of the United Nations to analyse trends in the world economy and, in particular, to assess their significance against the goals set for

the Development Decade. Most recently, such an analysis was carried out in studies originally prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.⁴ The major trends in world trade in the period

⁴ See *World Economic Survey, 1963, part I, Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1).

1950 to 1962, were examined in one study, with emphasis on the international trade of the developing countries.⁵ In another study, the trends in gross domestic product, absolute and *per capita*, between 1950 and 1960 in the developed and the developing market economies were reviewed.⁶ An annual analysis of the more recent trends in the world economy was also made.⁷ A separate paper on the trends in production, income and trade in the developing countries during the earlier years of the Development Decade has been prepared. The paper is designed to be a part of the activities relating to the International Co-operation Year.

87. In the field of economic projections, studies of trends have also been undertaken regularly by the regional secretariats. The annual *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East* continued to be the standard reference document on development trends in countries of the region and on the specific problems of growth from year to year. The *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* is a source of economic statistics and contains special articles on current economic problems, including techniques, policies and progress in the field of economic development. Similarly, for Latin America, both the *Economic Survey of Latin America* (annual) and the *Economic Bulletin for Latin America* (bi-annual) serve the same purposes as a source of information. The *Economic Survey of Africa* conducted by ECA is in progress and already some areas where economic integration could be carried out have been identified. This report is expected to provide useful information for future action in economic development in the African countries. The *Economic Bulletin for Africa*, a bi-annual publication, provides the African countries with information on development experience in countries in and outside the region. A study on demographic trends in Africa has been published in this *Bulletin* (vol. V, No. 1).

88. An important underlying objective of the studies dealing with past development trends has been to assemble a systematic body of empirical knowledge to serve as the basis for projections of the requirements for accelerated economic growth of the large number of developing countries that are engaged in the task of improving their living standards and diversifying their economic structures. In recent years, steps have been taken in the United Nations Secretariat to strengthen the technical and administrative machinery for work on economic projections, and concurrently on economic planning, with a view to helping Member States to meet the goals of the Development Decade. An Economic Projections and Programming Centre has been established at Headquarters. Its first report, *Studies in Long-term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Aggregate Models*, was published in 1964,⁸ and developed a framework for projections of world production and world trade to serve, *inter alia*, as a basis for estimating the external environment within which the

developing countries may plan their programmes of economic development. Also, regional economic projections and programming centres have been established in the secretariats of ECA, ECAFE and ECE, and a regional centre for projections has been set up in the secretariat of ECLA. These centres are engaged in a wide-ranging task covering both methodological and empirical aspects of economic projections and planning.

89. In the field of economic projections, work by the United Nations has been organized around three broad aspects: (a) elaboration of techniques for long-term projections, (b) actual projections of major economic and social variables, and (c) appraisal of basic requirements for achieving target growth rates in the developing countries during the Development Decade. This work is designed to assist individual countries, particularly the developing countries, in their planning work by furnishing realistic ranges of the trends in external economic forces; by bringing into focus the degree to which national plans complement each other and the possibility of promoting regional co-operation; and by providing relevant assessments of the trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth against which appropriate international measures for improving their external environments could be considered.

90. Projections of world trends in gross domestic product during the Development Decade and of the trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth during this period were prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Some of the problems and results were discussed in chapter 3 of the *World Economic Survey, 1963, Part I*. Studies of projections at the country and sectoral levels are now being undertaken.

91. Work has been done on projections of commodity consumption, production and trade. This was designed to serve as background material for discussions taking place in the CICT as well as for other international bodies dealing with commodity agreements and other international commodity policies. In 1962, a preliminary study entitled "Prospective Demand for Non-agricultural Commodities: Problems of Definition and Projection Methodology"⁹ was submitted to the CICT and the Economic and Social Council. In 1963 a progress report on "Prospective Supply of Non-agricultural Commodities"¹⁰ was submitted to the CICT. More recently, a special study of the trends in import demand of the developed market economies for twenty-four major primary commodities in world trade has been initiated. This will be used for making projections of such demand to 1970.

92. To help implement the research programme described above, it is intended to convene periodically interregional seminars on long-term economic projections. The first seminar in this series will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark in August 1966. Its subject will be "Long-term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Sectoral Aspects". These seminars will consider the question of an appropriate methodology for

⁵ *Ibid.*, Chap. 1.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Chap. 2.

⁷ See *World Economic Survey, 1963, part II, Current Economic Developments* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.3).

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.2.

⁹ E/3629 (E/CN.13/49-CCP 62/10).

¹⁰ E/CN.13/L.74.

projection work and will evaluate the implications for individual countries of regional and global projections. The participants will be officials who are actually involved in the day-to-day work on projections in their own Governments. The proceedings of the seminars will be published in an appropriate form for wider use.

93. Work on various aspects of economic projections has also been proceeding in the regional economic projections and programming centres. The regional centre in Africa made a series of projections for the report of the United Nations/ECA/FAO Economic Survey Mission on the Economic Development of Zambia. It has also prepared a paper on projections of fertilizer consumption in 1970 and 1980 for submission to the inter-ministerial meeting on economic co-operation in East Africa scheduled for September 1965. For West Africa, projections relating to 1975 have been completed for all sectors. Projections have also been made for *per capita* imports, in comparison with *per capita* income, in 1970 and 1975 for nearly eighty items in about thirty countries in Africa. In addition, projections relating to 1975 have been made for foreign aid, population and national income for the whole region. The work now in progress includes projections pertaining to 1975 for investment, saving, exports, imports, import substitution for about sixty industries, employment and foreign transfers.

94. In Asia and the Far East, a methodological study entitled *Problems of Long-term Economic Projections, with Special Reference to Economic Planning in Asia and the Far East*¹¹ prepared by the third ECAFE Group of Experts on Programming Techniques has been published. The regional centre prepared a report on "Projections of Foreign Trade of the ECAFE Region up to 1980"¹² for submission to the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at its eighth session in September 1963. The fourth ECAFE Group of Experts on Programming Techniques reviewed the long-term economic projections available for the ECAFE region. Their report entitled *Review of Long-term Economic Projections for Selected Countries in the ECAFE Region*¹³ was submitted to the Second Conference of Asian Economic Planners in October 1964. Work is now proceeding on (a) energy projections and (b) projections by sectors and by commodities, both national and regional.

95. In the regional centre in Europe, work is in progress on the construction and practical application of macro-economic models for the purposes of economic planning (programming) and policy-making. The focus of the work is intended to be on the characteristics of models actually applied and on the problems encountered in the use of models.

96. In the regional centre in Latin America, long-term economic projection techniques applicable to conditions in Latin America have been studied and a critical review has been made of the methods used or suggested by other national and international agencies. A sys-

tematic compilation of national accounts data over the past ten years has been started in order to provide the basis for specific projections. Work is now in progress on projecting import requirements and on constructing a general model for long-term projections.

97. As regards social trends, recent United Nations studies have indicated that the various social and economic factors do not necessarily have the same growth trends; health, for example, tends for obvious reasons to improve more rapidly today at the lower levels of development than at higher levels, while the reverse is true of national income and energy consumption. Thus the gap between the advanced and the less developed countries is widening with regard to some indices and narrowing with regard to others. These and other development trends were further examined in the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation*¹⁴ which was concerned largely with social problems and trends. The *Report* noted that in regard to *per capita* national income the gap widened considerably in absolute terms, but in relative terms the picture was obscured by the fact that the fastest growth generally took place in middle income countries while growth in the poorest countries was at the slowest rate. The chief improvement in income distribution took place in the few developing countries that had carried out effective land reforms or tax reforms and in those European countries that had achieved a high level of employment. On the other hand, the indications were that, in general, inequalities of income distribution had been highest in countries where rigid social structures impede the diffusion of income and where there was considerable imbalance between economic and social indicators. There was a drop in the death rate but the quality of living in many areas had not improved. Similarly, the expansion of education resulted, in some cases, in the lowering of educational standards, and in other cases in increasing unemployment among educated and semi-educated youths. As regards conditions of health, the gap narrowed between the economically less developed and advanced countries, but in housing and in the consumption of material goods the gap widened. In general terms, therefore, social progress has been uneven in the different components of development as well as among different countries and social groups.

98. Studies of trends and projections have also been made by some of the specialized agencies in areas related to their field of activity. Thus the FAO publishes annually *The State of Food and Agriculture*, which analyses agricultural development trends and includes projections of supply and demand conditions for food and agricultural commodities. In 1962 the FAO published a special study of *Agricultural Commodities — Projections for 1970*,¹⁵ in which demand and production for major agricultural commodities were projected to 1970 on the basis of assumed population growth and of two alternative income assumptions, the high income assumption corresponding to the income growth target of the United Nations Development

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.6.

¹² E/CN.11/DWP.8/L.4 and Corr.1 and 2.

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.F.6.

¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

¹⁵ E/CN.13/48-CCP 62/5.

Decade. These projections indicated that in many cases a satisfactory equilibrium between world demand and world production could not be reached without important changes in production and trade policies. In 1964, the FAO projections for 1970 were slightly revised in a study of "Trade in Agricultural Commodities in the United Nations Development Decade"¹⁶ prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In that study, emphasis was placed on the quantitative assessment of possible policy changes which were designed to increase the export earnings of the developing countries or to reduce their import needs in the field of agricultural commodities. More recently, preparatory work has been initiated for carrying the agricultural projections up to 1975 so as to provide the commodity framework for the Indicative World Plan for Agriculture described below. In this study, the emphasis will therefore be placed on the analysis of the development measures necessary to reach the projected levels of production and trade and the projected improvement in the nutritional level of diets.

99. Following a recommendation of the first World Food Congress, endorsed by the FAO Conference in 1963, the preparation of an Indicative World Plan for Agriculture Development was undertaken with a view to presenting a comprehensive picture of future levels of agricultural production, trade and consumption, and creating a general awareness of the tasks facing agriculture. The Plan will:

(a) Provide a perspective of consistent regional and world totals of agricultural production, consumption and trade, to guide national Governments, either individually or in regional groupings, in formulating their own agricultural development policies and plans, especially those with implications for foreign trade. It will also provide a means for assessing periodically the progress in world economic and agricultural development towards the achievement of the goals of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign;

(b) Serve as a guide for Governments and organizations receiving and providing financial and technical assistance in the field of agriculture; and

(c) Draw attention to the differences between the results of a continuation of present trends and the realistic requirements of the future world population.

100. Thus, the Indicative World Plan will not only provide targets, but also a programme for future action. One of its main contributions will be the insight it will provide into the solution of key problems.

101. The FAO also conducts studies of trends and projections for specific agricultural products. Work was done on the basic trends in the world supply of and demand for wood and wood products and on the establishment of the basic framework for the rational development of the world's forest resources. The Sixth World Forestry Congress, due to meet in 1966, will consider an appraisal of the global situation in this field, covering the years up to 1975.

¹⁶ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. III, *Commodity Trade* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.13), p. 247.

102. An Economic Analysis Unit has been established by UNESCO, for the study of the role of education, science, technology and information in economic development. Its efforts are concentrated on analysis of the economic development aspects of field programmes, targets for investment, methods for determining levels of investment, inter-country comparisons of investment and development patterns. It collaborates closely with the regional economic commissions and gives support on economic development matters to UNESCO Regional Centres.

103. Since its inception, IBRD has been studying trends in supply and demand, and price prospects, for the major commodities in world trade. These studies are essential to IBRD's own operations, to help it in appraising the future foreign exchange earnings of developing countries and the extent to which they can maintain desired import levels while servicing, without undue sacrifice, the foreign credits, loans and private investment on which they count to supplement their own resources. They also give some indication of the likely trend of a country's income and of the demand for both local and imported products other than the main export items; and they may often be useful in assessing the relative advantages of alternative patterns of investment and economic development. Most of these commodity studies deal with problems common to several producing countries. The more general features of persistent declines or stagnation in export earnings of developing countries have recently been the object of a special analytical study submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.¹⁷

Population trends

104. Research studies in the demographic field indicate that the present rapid growth of population in many of the developing countries is an important handicap to their efforts towards economic and social advancement and the attainment of higher levels of living. Population projections, which are essential for planning for national development, have been prepared by the United Nations for the world, its regions and for individual countries. One such study, *Provisional Report on World Population Prospects, as Assessed in 1963*,¹⁸ has been distributed to Member States, selected demographic institutes and demographers. A review of the world population situation and recent trends of mortality in the world was published in *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, No. 6,¹⁹ and a review of the world fertility situation and trends will be published in the *Bulletin*, No. 7.²⁰ Work is proceeding on the preparation of technical manuals which will aid national work on population projections.

105. Demographic research is particularly pertinent to one of the major goals of the Development Decade, namely, that of effective development and use of human resources. A basic study in this field, entitled *Sex and*

¹⁷ *The Commodity Problem* (IBRD Report EC-129).

¹⁸ ST/SOA/Ser. R. 7.

¹⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.XIII.2.

²⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIII.2.

*Age Patterns of Participation in Economic Activities*²¹ prepared by the United Nations with the assistance of the International Labour Office, has been published.

106. Several studies of demographic problems in particular developing areas have been carried out under technical assistance programmes or by direct co-operation of the United Nations Secretariat in joint projects with the Governments concerned. They have covered Central America, Panama and Mexico; Mysore, India, the Philippines; Brazil and Sudan.

107. An enquiry was conducted in 1963 among the States Members of the United Nations, concerning particular problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes (See General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII)). A summary report based on their replies was published in 1964.²²

108. Emphasis in technical assistance programmes was laid on training of personnel for research on demographic problems. For that reason the bulk of the available resources went to the support of the United Nations regional centres for demographic research and training. With the establishment in 1963 of a centre in Cairo, serving the North African sub-region, the number of regional demographic centres has increased from two (one for Asia and the Far East in Chembur (Bombay), India, and one for Latin America in Santiago, Chile), to three. An advanced stage of negotiation has been reached in connection with proposals for the establishment of another centre in West Africa to work in collaboration with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and a centre for the Central American sub-region to work in collaboration with the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

109. By early 1965, the Santiago and Chembur centres will each have trained, in seven years of operation, more than 100 students drawn from the national statistical or census agencies, universities or economic and social planning agencies. By combining training in the techniques of gathering and analysing demographic data with practical experience and opportunities for independent research, the centres are helping to form a cadre of trained demographers to undertake analysis and research relevant to policy-making, planning and action programmes. The centre at Santiago organized an extensive programme of fertility surveys in Latin American countries, while the centre at Chembur undertook studies of the dissemination of family planning information, and the centre at Cairo conducted surveys for estimating vital rates.

110. The centres also gave technical advice, to the extent possible within their resources, to Governments, universities and research institutions in their regions. They have developed continuing series of publications, including reports on independent research and teaching material.

²¹ *Demographic Aspects of Manpower*, Report I (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XIII.4).

²² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 21, document E/3895/Rev. 1.*

111. Under technical assistance programmes regional demographic advisers have been appointed to provide short-term advice and assistance, as needed, to countries of the region with regard to the evaluation, analysis and use of demographic data. A regional demographic adviser has been attached to ECAFE since 1962; it is planned to appoint another in 1965. A sub-regional demographic adviser will be posted in the Central American region. It is expected that two advisers will be recruited shortly, one for Africa and the second for the Middle East.

112. In addition, the United Nations has provided expert advice to eight countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America since the beginning of the Decade, to assist them in analysing census data, conducting demographic studies and establishing demographic training institutions.

113. The United Nations has also sponsored conferences and seminars in the demographic field. Thus, an Asian Population Conference was held in New Delhi in 1963 under the auspices of ECAFE in co-operation with the Government of India. About 200 persons representing most of the countries of Asia and the Far East, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations and scientists, participated. The Conference discussed not only scientific issues but also policy aspects of demographic questions and their implications for programmes of economic and social development.

114. Preparations are proceeding for the second World Population Conference, scheduled to be held in Belgrade in August-September 1965. The Conference will cover the wide field of interaction between population trends and economic, social and other factors. It will provide an inter-disciplinary forum for discussion of population questions, especially in relation to economic and social development, among experts from all parts of the world. The deliberations at the Conference should help to clarify issues and strengthen the basis for national decisions.

115. The UNESCO is concerned with the implications of population *vis-à-vis* the development of education. For example, in 1964 UNESCO prepared a manual of methodology for estimating future school enrolment. The Statistical Yearbook and Current School Enrolment Statistics published by UNESCO contribute to the data needed for demographic studies in relation to educational needs. The agency contributed to the Asian Population Conference by preparing a study "Implications of population trends for first-level educational programmes",²³ and is preparing studies on the demographic aspects of educational development for the second World Population Conference.

Budgeting for economic development

116. Budgeting for economic development is approached by the United Nations in two ways: first, eco-

²³ See *Report of the Asian Population Conference and Selected Papers (Held at New Delhi, India, 10-20 December 1963)* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.F.11), p. 90.

economic and functional classifications of government transactions were developed to facilitate macro-economic analysis of government transactions for economic and fiscal policy decisions. These classifications were published in 1958 in the form of a *Manual for Economic and Functional Classification of Government Transactions*.²⁴

117. The second approach consists in developing new techniques of programme and performance budgeting, which primarily serve the needs of financial management. The financial management approach to government budgeting calls for a budgetary system providing the basic information required for fund control as well as for programme control. Programme and performance budgeting also provides a link between the micro-economic aspects of economic development plans and detailed programmes as spelled out in a government budget. A draft Manual for "Programme and Performance Budgeting"²⁵ has been prepared for discussion at budgetary workshops.

118. The two Manuals have been considered at a series of regional budget workshops which brought together senior budget and treasury officials from the countries of the respective regions. Five of these workshops have been held during the period under review. A first workshop for the countries of Africa was held in 1961 in Addis Ababa. Two workshops for the Latin America region were held in 1962 and 1963 in Santiago, Chile, and in San José, Costa Rica, respectively. The third workshop for the countries of Asia and the Far East was held in 1960 in Bangkok, Thailand and in Manila, Philippines. From 31 August-11 September 1964 an Inter-Regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Classification and Management in Developing Countries was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, with the participation of experts from Asia and the Far East, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

119. These workshops provided an opportunity to review the developments in budgetary methods which had taken place since the beginning of the regional budget workshops in the light of their recommendations for economic and functional classifications of government transactions and programme and performance budgeting. The review of progress in the budget field which was a regular feature of the workshop discussions showed that the usefulness of economic and functional classifications for policy formulation was now recognized in a great number of countries throughout the world, many of which had adopted such classifications.

120. At the 1964 Inter-Regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Classification the relationship between planning and government budgeting constituted the major topic of discussion and the Workshop examined various requirements both on the planning and budgetary side with a view to establishing a close co-ordination between these two activities. Attention was given to the organizational arrangements in various countries for linking budgeting and planning. The discussions also

emphasized the great need to strengthen the basic accounting system of a country in order to make it a more effective tool of financial management and a source of basic information for budgetary and planning purposes. The Workshop noted with satisfaction that the United Nations had started work on a Manual for Government Accounting.

121. The Workshop also reviewed the experiences of a number of countries in introducing techniques of programme and performance analysis in their budgetary systems. The major budget reforms which have been carried out in many Latin American countries reflect the desire to use these new techniques for establishing closer links between the development plan and the proposed budget. In Africa these techniques have been applied mainly in Ghana and in the United Arab Republic. They have also been applied in Israel and to some extent in Iran and Thailand. Advisory assistance at the regional level has also been strengthened. A regional budget expert was appointed for Africa in 1963. More recently, the services of an interregional adviser on government accounting were added.

Chapter 2

PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

122. Concurrently with the work on economic and social trends and projections, activities in the field of development planning have been extended and accelerated. These activities constitute the work programme not only of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters and the regional centres to which reference was made in the preceding chapter, but also of the planning institutes which have been established in the regions.

123. A number of studies dealing with technical and empirical aspects of development planning have been initiated. A report entitled *Planning for Economic Development*²⁶ was prepared in 1963 with the assistance of a group of experts. The report dealt in general terms with problems of planning for economic development in economies at different stages of development and with different economic systems. It presented a broad survey of the methods and techniques adopted by various countries for formulating plans and policies for development and ensuring their effective implementation. It showed that, while a great diversity exists in planning methods, most countries accepted the necessity of planning as a major instrument for achieving rapid economic growth.

124. Several additional studies dealing with planning experience in selected countries with different economic systems have also been completed. Part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1964*,²⁷ to be published in 1965, will contain an analysis of a number of current national plans and the experience gained in economic planning in the developing countries generally. These studies were designed to shed light on the main problems of development planning commonly encountered by the develop-

²⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 58.XVI.2.

²⁵ IBRW.1/L.8.

²⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.3.

²⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.

ing countries and to help build a factual and analytical body of knowledge which could be used in formulating effective development plans.

125. Interregional seminars on development planning will be convened periodically. A seminar in this series is scheduled to meet in Turkey in September 1965. Its subject will be "Planning of the external sector: techniques, problems and policies". Consultants have been invited to prepare papers on various methodological and policy aspects of this topic. In addition, government officials participating in the seminar will prepare papers on the experience of their respective countries in planning of the external sector. Papers will also be contributed by the regional secretariats. The proceedings of the seminars will be made available for general use.

126. A United Nations Seminar on Planning Techniques was organized in Moscow in July 1964 with the co-operation of ECE and the Soviet Government. Twenty-eight developing countries were represented by senior officials concerned with national planning. There were also representatives from the other regional commissions and from the regional planning and research institutes as well as consultants from the United States, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Thirteen papers were presented by Soviet experts dealing with Soviet methods of planning.

127. The Economic Projections and Programming Centre has also acted as an international clearing-house in collecting and transmitting information about research and practical work on economic planning and projections. Initial steps have been taken for establishing contacts and exchanging published information with national planning agencies as well as with private institutions engaged in research in these fields. By maintaining such contacts, the Centre intends to channel information to such bodies about the progress of work in the United Nations family hoping, at the same time, to receive from them similar information, including the results of their research.

128. With regard to social planning, it was noted in chapter I of the publication *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* that at the beginning of the Decade it was already "increasingly recognized that social reform and economic strategy were two sides of the same coin, the single strategy of development", and that Governments were increasingly concerned with planning for balanced economic and social development. This trend has continued. The countries that have already had several years experience with development planning are beginning to make fuller and more careful provision for the development of "human capital", while the countries that are just starting with development plans are from the very outset building social programmes and purposes into the plan framework.

129. A preliminary study on balanced economic and social development was prepared by the United Nations as part of the 1961 *Report on the World Social Situation*²⁸ and a series of case studies of selected countries

in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have been made, to work out more systematic criteria for development planning and to provide guidelines to Governments in planning. In this series, studies on India, the Netherlands, Poland, Puerto Rico, Senegal and Yugoslavia have been published. In co-operation with the Statistical Office, interested specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the regional secretariats, supplementary country case studies of levels of living and of income distribution in relation to economic and social development are being initiated in selected developing countries. Other studies are under way on criteria for determining allocations to social sectors and on administrative arrangements for co-ordinating social planning and economic planning.

130. One aspect of the concern with the methodology of social planning has been the new interest expressed by Governments in the question of setting social targets within the context of development plans. Following General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) urging Governments to formulate social targets for the second half of the Development Decade, the United Nations Secretariat is preparing a report on the subject.

131. Governments have participated in a number of conferences that have been held within the last few years at the regional level to consider specific techniques of integrated economic and social programming or of social planning in general. A Conference on Education and Economic and Social Development was sponsored by UNESCO, United Nations Headquarters, ECLA and OAS with the participation of the ILO and FAO, and held in Santiago, Chile, in March 1962. The Conference issued the "Declaration of Santiago"²⁹ in which they "proclaimed their will to join in a great co-operative effort to accelerate economic development and achieve social justice, and to this effect establish important goals in the educational field". In November 1961 a Conference on the Social Aspects of Development Planning in the Arab States organized by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Lebanon was held in Beirut.

132. The first and second sessions of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners (1961 and 1964) reviewed planning techniques, and made a series of policy recommendations³⁰ covering methodology, administration and regional co-operation. The first session recommended, among other things, the establishment of the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning; and the second recommended the convening of Working Groups of Experts on harmonization of development plans for regional co-operation. The ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning served to influence policy-making procedures in specific sectors such as finance (1962) and foreign trade (1963).

133. An important contribution in the field of planning was the series of meetings of a group of experts on programming techniques. Four reports have been prepared so far in this series, the last of which (1964)³¹

²⁸ See E/CN.12/639.

³⁰ See E/CN.11/571 and E/CN.11/673.

³¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.F.6.

²⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.IV.4.

deals with prospects of long-term growth. This work has been substantially assisted by the ECAFE secretariat's regional centre for economic projections and programming.

134. In April 1963 a meeting of a Group of Experts on Social Development Planning (including educational planning) was convened in Bangkok under the auspices of ECAFE in co-operation with the United Nations Headquarters, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. Consideration was given to institutional factors of development and to exploring the techniques of allocating resources to the different social sectors. The report of the Group has been published as a handbook for the use of planners in the region.³² A second meeting of a Group of Experts is now scheduled for 1965 to consider methods of including social change for over-all development (reflecting the proposed theme of the 1965 report on the *World Social Situation*). Partly as a result of United Nations advisory services, a few countries have already included programmes for social welfare in their development plans. In addition, the UNESCO Research Centre for Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia is co-operating with ECAFE in preparing a number of case studies of income distribution in relation to economic growth and development planning.

135. The ECA convened in Addis Ababa in October 1963 a Group of Experts to study the integration of social development plans with over-all development planning. The meeting was organized with the co-operation of United Nations Headquarters and UNESCO. It stressed problems of co-ordination, manpower, education and training, and the need for research and for development in various aspects of rural and urban life.³³

136. The Conference of African Planners at its first session,³⁴ November 1964, made recommendations on several aspects of planning, including regional co-ordination of planning and development.

137. In November 1963 a European Expert Group organized by the United Nations Office of Social Affairs in Geneva and the Yugoslav Government in co-operation with ECE, gave special attention "to the methods of evaluating social programmes in relation to economic growth, to the use of these methods to identify development trends in European countries in varying stages of development and with different economic systems".³⁵

138. The ECE secretariat completed a major study on *Some Factors in Economic Growth in Europe during the 1950s* which was published as Part II of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1961*.³⁶ It contains a detailed analysis of development policies conducive to economic growth. The secretariat also analysed long-term development plans in a number of the economically less-developed countries of the region. A chapter of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1963*³⁷ is devoted to recent econo-

mic developments in the countries of southern Europe. A comprehensive study of techniques of economic planning and plan implementation in countries of both Eastern and Western Europe was recently completed by the ECE secretariat.

139. Experience with implementation of plans has indicated that the lack of adequate response from the population as a whole has been one of the principal weaknesses. Considerable interest has therefore centred on the problem of motivation for development — a subject that will be explored in the 1965 *Report on the World Social Situation*, which will be concerned mainly with practical methods of enlisting co-operation and motivating the population to adopt new attitudes essential for economic and social development.

140. One important means of obtaining such a positive response from the population is to gain the support and participation of workers' and employers' organizations. Accordingly, in the Consultation (Industrial and National Levels) Recommendation, 1960 (No. 113), the International Labour Conference requested public authorities to seek the views, advice and assistance of workers' and employers' organizations in the elaboration and implementation of plans of economic and social development. In 1964 the Conference called upon Governments of member States to ensure that where national programming or planning existed, appropriate methods of consultation and participation of free and independent employers' and workers' organizations should take place in working towards the promotion and implementation of plans for economic development.

141. Industrial development plans have also been increasingly concerned with the human prerequisites and the social implications of industrialization. A series of studies are under way designed to yield a better understanding of the process of social planning in the context of industrial development.

142. The social factors of industrial development planning are closely linked to the problem on urbanization, and case studies of cities and localities that have gone through, or are in, the process of rapid industrialization are being undertaken together with studies of incentives for industrial growth. Two such studies are in progress in the Ahmedabad-Baroda area of India, and in Cali, Colombia.

143. The United Nations has also undertaken general surveys in a number of countries and offered assistance in the execution of development plans.

144. In 1962, general economic survey missions were also undertaken in British Honduras, Burundi, Rwanda and Western Samoa, and a mission to Ghana surveyed regional economic development. In 1963 three general economic survey missions were undertaken — in Malta, Malawi and Zambia — while a special mission was undertaken in Senegal and the Gambia with a view to making recommendations for dealing with the problems that might result from a possible economic integration of the two countries.

145. A team of six experts from ECA and FAO spent six months in Zambia in 1964 surveying the economic

³² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.F.10.

³³ See E/CN.14/240.

³⁴ See E/CN.14/331.

³⁵ See SOA/ESWP/BG/Rep. 4.

³⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.E.1.

³⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.E.7.

potential of the country. The report of the mission published in November 1964, outlines a programme for the expenditure of \$1,271.2 million between now and 1970 by all sectors of the economy and suggests that manufactures in Zambia should be trebled by then compared with production in 1961. The report also made specific recommendations concerning other issues of immediate interest to the Government.

146. In 1964 a reconnaissance mission was undertaken in the Middle East covering six countries not members of any regional economic commission namely, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. The purpose of the mission was to ascertain the status of development planning in the area and to examine the main problems facing the Governments in formulating and implementing adequate development plans, and — in the light of its assessment of the situation — to make recommendations for further United Nations assistance at both the country and the regional level. It is expected that the report of the mission will result in increased United Nations activities in the Middle East in co-operation with the Economic and Social Office established in Beirut in 1963.

147. The activities of the IBRD in the field of planning and programming include the individual projects which are submitted to IBRD, IDA or IFC for financing and on the need to examine them in relation to countries' over-all economic needs or plans. The findings of IBRD/IDA economic missions, which are primarily undertaken in order to examine the sectors and projects which are most deserving of priority in the national economic framework, are generally discussed with national authorities, and frequently provide a valuable supplement or stimulus to the country's own programming decisions.

148. In chapter I of *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*, emphasis was placed on the need for the formulation of sound development plans to include well-conceived sectoral programmes, including specific projects. By the same token, individual projects can usually not be properly evaluated apart from the economic, social and administrative context. The IBRD, therefore, has put much emphasis on helping countries to identify promising investment opportunities and to make the economic and technical studies and organizational arrangements necessary for these opportunities to be realized.

149. At the request of Governments for planning assistance of a broader and more extensive character, the IBRD since 1960 has organized five general survey missions to Kenya, Morocco, New Guinea, the Territory of Papua, Spain and Uganda. The survey missions' terms of reference have varied somewhat depending on the particular country's circumstances and needs, but generally their tasks have been (a) to estimate roughly the amount of investment the country could undertake with the resources at its disposal; (b) to recommend priorities for public investment among the main sectors of the economy and among major types of undertakings, taking into account private investment requirements; and (c) to suggest appropriate economic and financial

policies to assure the success of the development programme.

150. The establishment, in 1961, of the Development Advisory Service, constituting a special corps of experts, has enabled IBRD to intensify the provision of resident advisers to help Governments in the formulation and execution of national development programmes and in the organization of planning machinery. Since 1960 the assignment of resident advisers for assistance in general development planning has totalled about sixty man-years. The assistance provided by resident advisers has been supplemented by the occasional assignment of staff members from Headquarters, for shorter periods, to help countries organize their development plans or review the merits and priority of pending projects.

151. For several years IBRD has had under way a research project on the organization and administration of development planning, compiling data and analysing the comparative experience of various countries. Three monographs have been published on planning administration in Yugoslavia, Morocco, and Pakistan, and a more comprehensive study is in preparation.

152. Besides undertaking major surveys, the IBRD Group has continued, on an increasing scale, to assist Governments in the preparation and evaluation of individual projects. Both resident missions and seconded advisers have been made available. The former are IBRD staff concerned with both operational matters and the provision of advisory services under its direction, while the latter are advisers to Governments operating under government direction. These are resident missions in Colombia, Ethiopia (covering also Somalia and the Sudan), India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, and the Philippines. Seconded advisers are active in Colombia, Lybia, Malaysia and the Sudan.

153. In 1964 IBRD decided to establish two field offices in Africa, one in Nairobi and the other in Abidjan, to provide technical assistance to Governments in these areas in preparing projects for which international finance was needed. The staff of each office will include a number of technical assistance experts as well as economists.

154. Special courses on project evaluation have been added to the curriculum of IBRD's Economic Development Institute.

155. In chapter III of *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* it was noted that it was necessary for national development plans to include targets for the utilization and development of human resources, and emphasis was laid on the importance of undertaking manpower surveys, setting up manpower planning machinery and working out new techniques in this connexion.

156. The manpower activities of the ILO have evolved along these lines. However, the somewhat narrow concept of the relation between manpower planning and economic development has tended to widen; there is growing realization that manpower planning should not be limited to meeting the forecast demands of economic development. In its technical co-operation

activities and in its research, the ILO is seeking to promote and illustrate the notion that economic development, by creating new jobs, should permit the reduction of unemployment and under-employment and provide work for the rising generation, and that the inclusion of employment objectives in economic plans should therefore be one of the major aims of manpower planning.

157. The FAO has been assisting Governments in the preparation of agricultural plans to constitute integral parts of national development programmes, and has been co-ordinating the work of various country survey missions. Since 1963, a task force of agricultural planning economists has undertaken twelve missions, most of them in African countries, to give advice to countries on problems of agricultural programming and to assist them in identifying and formulating projects which might qualify for external aid. The work of this task force supplements the services of agricultural planning economists who have been working with national planning organizations. By the end of 1964, seventeen agricultural planning economists were serving in fifteen countries. An important example is a mission sent to Nigeria at the request of the Government to study the country's agricultural resources, to develop long-term policies and to suggest practical short- and intermediate-term plans and projects for agricultural development. Its report, "Agricultural Development in Nigeria (1964-1980)", analysed the principal problems to be faced in the implementation of the plan and charted the broad policy lines in the various fields, including suggested priorities and the phasing of projects. Detailed programmes have been presented for certain sectors.

158. In 1962, the UNICEF Executive Board decided that UNICEF, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, should strongly encourage developing countries to provide for children and youth in their national development plans. In particular, it decided that UNICEF should enter into closer co-operation with the regional economic commissions.

159. The Board expressed the hope that when advisory teams were sent out by the Institutes or regional economic commissions to help Governments with economic and social planning, these would include a member concerned with social planning, particularly in relation to children and youth. The UNICEF would be ready to offer the participation of a staff member or consultant in such teams during an appropriate stage of their work.

160. Funds were allocated by the Board to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning to provide fellowships to forty-two students from the social field to enable them to take basic planning courses and do post-graduate work, as well as for the salary of a specialist in social development planning. The Board also approved assistance to the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning for the addition of a specialist in social development planning to its staff (see below "Planning and research institutes").

161. A Round Table Conference on Planning for the Needs of Children in Developing Countries was held at Bellagio, Italy, from 1-7 April 1964. This Conference was convened by UNICEF in order to discuss the impor-

tant place of children and youth in plans for national development.

162. A number of conclusions were reached at the Conference, including: national long-term development plans for children should be encouraged; planning for the needs of children should be co-ordinated at an inter-ministerial level and in planning commissions; measures for improving the situation of children and youth and for meeting their needs should be considered.³⁸

163. In addition to the Bellagio Conference, the UNICEF Executive Board approved allocations for two regional conferences on children and youth in national planning and development. The first is scheduled to take place in Bangkok, Thailand, in September 1965, and the Second in Latin America in December 1965. These conferences are being sponsored by UNICEF in co-operation with the regional secretariats and Institutes concerned and with several specialized agencies. Representatives from planning bodies, functional ministries and research institutes and specialists concerned with the problems of children and youth will participate.

164. The work of UNESCO concerning the educational plans established for the Development Decade, which were described in chapter III of *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* is discussed in chapter 11 below. The work of WHO in the development of national health plans is described in chapter 8 below.

Planning and research institutes

165. The United Nations Special Fund provided financial assistance to three regional institutes whose purpose is to make available training, research and advisory services in the field of economic and social planning to countries in their respective regions. Training has been accorded first priority, but research and advisory services will receive increasing emphasis in the future. These institutes are meeting the needs of countries for trained government officials in the field of planning and may well prove to be one of the most effective projects in the Development Decade.

166. The Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning was established in 1962 under the aegis of ECLA in order to centralize, as well as expand, advisory, research and training services. It is financed by the Special Fund and, on behalf of participating Governments, by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In July 1962, ECLA's training programme in economic development was taken over by the Institute.

167. Since 1962, 1,489 Latin American trainees have attended the different courses given by the Institute, as follows: Basic Planning Course, 216 trainees; Intensive Course, 1,076 trainees; and Special Courses, 197 trainees.

168. The Basic Planning Course lasts for approximately eight months, four of which are devoted to a common training programme and the remaining four to specialization in programming in specific fields.

³⁸ See E/ICEF/498.

169. The stage of common training covers: economic analysis; demography; sociology; economic development; techniques of planning; social accounting; preparation and evaluation of projects; analysis and instruments of economic policy and organization and administration of development programmes. Specialization has covered the following fields: general programming; agricultural programming; budget programming; transport programming; industrial programming; public sector programming and human resources programming.

170. The fundamental aim of the Intensive Training Course is to afford a larger number of officials than the few who can attend the eight months' course in Santiago an opportunity of acquiring basic notions of planning in their own countries, with special reference to their problems and needs. Furthermore, the short duration of the intensive courses — usually from three to four months — is intended to ensure that they can be attended by high-ranking officials who might be unable to participate for a longer period. Thus, the intensive courses spread knowledge of the objectives, methods and requirements of planning in public administration circles in the countries where they are held. Since 1962 intensive courses have been held in Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

171. In addition to its training activities the Institute conducts special courses on the programming of the social sectors, in co-operation with other agencies. The aim of these courses is to train specialists of sectoral programming offices in specific planning techniques. In addition to the study of these techniques, a basic knowledge is given of the techniques of over-all economic planning in order to equip the participants to co-ordinate their own work with the central or sectoral economic and social planning teams. The Institute has completed three special courses of this type in Santiago.

172. The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning was established in January 1964 under the aegis of ECAFE and is financed partly by the Special Fund and partly by member Governments. During the first year of its operation, the Institute concentrated mainly on training. It is expected, however, to include research and advisory services in subsequent years. The training course is of ten months' duration, consisting of a six-month general course, a three-month advanced course and one month of field study. Thirty fellows from fourteen Asian countries completed the first training course in October 1964. They were, broadly, intermediate-level officers engaged in development and planning, in the ministries of planning, and in related development fields. Short-term national courses at the request of Governments, involving development planning and training, have been started. It appears likely that this aspect of the Institute's programme will increase in importance in the future.

173. The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, under the auspices of ECA, started operations in November 1963 in Dakar. Nine tutors and twenty-five students participated during the first of three

terms which extended for about three months each and covered the so-called "Main Course".

174. After the Special Fund approved financial assistance to the Institute, the latter was able to expand its facilities and training programme. A specialized course was held in Cairo from February to May 1964 in which twenty-nine senior officials from fourteen countries participated. The course was organized with the co-operation of the Government of the United Arab Republic, the ILO, FAO and UNESCO. The course dealt with planning, manpower and education in relation to economic development and consisted of three main parts, dealing respectively with the development and use of human resources; the specific aspects of educational planning; and the integration, application and administration of programmes within the framework of the general plan. Two short-term courses were also held in Tunis with the co-operation of the Tunisian Government, FAO and UNESCO in 1964 and dealt with methods of planning. In addition to training, the Institute is expected to be an international centre for the study of African economic problems.

175. The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development established in July 1963 in Geneva, with a gift of a million dollars by the Netherlands Government, is providing much-needed assistance to the United Nations in the social field. The purpose of the Institute is to conduct over a period of from three to five years, beginning in 1964, research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth. Its work is being co-ordinated with that of the specialized agencies concerned and the results of the research will be made available to international and national bodies. The Institute is engaged in a programme of work concerned with: (a) a study of methods to induce social and economic change at the local level; (b) studies on the techniques of social planning; and (c) empirical research into the relationship between economic and social factors in different development stages and sequences.

176. The Economic Development Institute (EDI) was established by IBRD in 1955 with initial financial support from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. The EDI has become a well-established and increasingly important part of the Bank's activities. Its central aim is to improve the quality of public economic management in the developing countries by gathering together a group of senior officials from those countries to study the practical problems that arise in preparing and carrying through development programmes and projects. Of particular value has been the opportunity offered to the participants to consider together the long-range factors that lie behind the pressing daily problems of development.

177. In its first few years the EDI offered only a six-month general course, given once a year in English. Since 1962 several new courses have been added: general courses in the French and Spanish languages; courses in project evaluation, especially designed for officials responsible for formulating and appraising

development projects; and a regional course in project evaluation organized in co-operation with the Indian Institute of Management, held in Jaipur, India, in October/December 1964, with participants from eight Asian countries. The EDI in 1964 accommodated some 150 participants as compared with twenty-two in 1959.

178. In 1960 the EDI, with financial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation, instituted a programme of providing libraries on economic development to member countries of IBRD, in order to make available for their continuous use basic reading and reference materials to which most of these countries would not normally have access. The libraries, in the English language, comprise some 400 books, articles and reference material; similar libraries were later assembled in French and in Spanish and Portuguese (with the technical help of the Latin American Centre for Monetary Studies and financial co-operation from the Inter-American Development Bank).

179. The creation of the International Institute for Educational Planning was authorized in December 1962 by UNESCO's General Conference, and the Institute became operational in July 1963. Financial support for the first operational year was received from the Ford Foundation, IBRD and UNESCO. The Institute concentrates on advanced training and research in the field of educational planning. It considers that educational planning, to be most effective, must be comprehensive and must also be integrated with economic and social development needs. Its own training activities take the form of advanced seminars. The Institute is proposing to undertake mainly applied research directed at practical and pressing questions which confront the practitioners of planning and policy-making in member countries.

180. Since the start of operations, the Institute, *inter alia*, sponsored a five-week seminar dealing with the progress and problems of educational planning in Latin America. The seminar, held in Paris in April-May 1964, was attended by twenty-eight participants and thirteen observers from Latin America, as well as observers from other regions. A synthesis of the findings and a collection of the most significant papers will soon be published. A second seminar, devoted to identifying priority research needs in educational planning, was held in Bellagio, Italy, in July 1964. A world-wide survey of training and research organizations interested in educational planning has been completed and a Directory — the first of its kind — was issued at the end of 1964. An initial survey of available documentation on educational planning has also been completed and a selected bibliography was published at the end of 1964. Two country case studies of practical experience with educational planning, covering France and the Soviet Union, are now in process and scheduled for completion in 1965. The first in a series of training booklets on "The Fundamentals of Education Planning" has been drafted and will be available early in 1965. These booklets are designed especially for use in regional training courses.

181. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was launched in March 1965 with

the first meeting of its Board of Trustees and the appointment of its Executive Director. Its programme is being prepared this summer for submission to the Board at its next session. Its purpose is to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in pursuing its two overriding objectives, namely, the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. Much emphasis has been placed on the second of these objectives, the Institute being conceived as an important means of promoting the aims of the Development Decade. Under the plan approved by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, it will provide facilities for certain types of training and research not otherwise available. The training will be designed to build up the staff resources of the United Nations and, at the request of Governments concerned, those areas of national administration, especially in the newly independent countries, which are directly related to the work of the United Nations system. Its research work will be undertaken primarily at the instance of the Secretary-General in terms of his requirements for operations analyses, evaluation and planning, and drawing on the store of United Nations experience. The Institute's facilities are to be available to the specialized agencies and IAEA and its programme is to be planned and executed in consultation and co-operation with existing institutions for training and research, particularly those of the United Nations family.

Chapter 3

INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

182. One of the major obstacles to the full utilization of national resources by the developing countries has been the lack of trained personnel and the inadequacy of government procedures and structures. In chapter VII of *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*, it was recommended that steps should be taken particularly in three areas, namely the training of personnel to meet both the immediate and long-term needs, reform and reorganization of local and central government administration and the preparation of basic documents with broad coverage of the various aspects of administrative organization and administrative behaviour.

183. The importance of public administration as a tool for development warranted a further, more detailed study of the needs to be met and of the adequacy of existing technical assistance. In accordance with Council resolution 796 (XXX) a report³⁹ was prepared in 1962 for the United Nations by a group of consultants in which they called for an acceleration and co-ordination of the United Nations programme. The Economic and Social Council endorsed the findings of this report and emphasized the need for assistance in the development of national civil service systems which would attract and retain competent personnel for public service, and expressed the desirability of considering in the development of the programmes of the United Nations family

³⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/3630.*

such problems as relations between state and autonomous institutions and administrative aspects of planning and decentralization.

184. A follow-up survey⁴⁰ dealt more specifically with the question of co-ordination of activities with the specialized agencies. The recommendations in these surveys provided the basis for the United Nations activity in public administration in the three-year period 1962-1964. In 1964 nearly one-fifth of the technical assistance requested under the United Nations regular programme and EPTA was in public administration including OPEX, making it the largest single field in which the United Nations has substantive responsibility.

185. The need to study, in co-operation with the United Nations, the various forms of technical assistance which the ILO could place at the disposal of Governments in the field of conditions of work and service of public servants, particularly as regards representation and consultation in public administration, was emphasized by a meeting of experts on conditions of work and service of public servants which was convened by the ILO in 1963.

186. In the field of training, a vigorous programme was undertaken at the request of Member States and assistance was provided in the form of experts, fellowships and aid to national public administration institutes. Training experts were the largest group among the more than 500 experts provided in the last three years. During the same period approximately 200 fellowships were awarded each year for study abroad in the field of public administration. In addition the United Nations supported the establishment of Public Administration Institutes in Ghana, Libya, Turkey and the United Arab Republic. Similar institutes are being established in Somalia and Colombia with Special Fund financing. Instructors and teaching material were provided to a total of twenty-three national institutes. These institutes offer specialized practical training for government officials and make expert advice available to government departments in various fields of specialization.

187. United Nations experts assisted in the establishment of civil service systems or in revising existing regulations so that there would be a satisfactory and meaningful career offered to those interested in government service. In Iran for instance an expert made a study of retirement and pensions plans, and of pay and job classifications.

188. Seminars and meetings were held at the request, and with the participation, of Member States and the regional economic commissions concerned. For example, a Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African States was held in October 1962 in Addis Ababa, and was attended by representatives from seventeen African countries and some specialized agencies. The Seminar outlined the principal areas where administrative problems existed and what means could be taken to solve them. Among the areas where a fresh impact was most urgently needed was the training of civil servants,

especially those of middle grades and to this end a vigorous programme was suggested.

189. The African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes, was held in May 1964, in Addis Ababa. Thirty African countries and four countries from outside Africa sent participants to the Conference, and seven international organizations were also represented. The principal aim of the Conference was the working out of a common policy designed to meet present and future needs, which could be adopted and followed by African Governments in public administration and particularly in the field of training.

190. In order to provide basic information in the field of personnel, two major interregional studies on training institutes and on civil service systems were initiated in 1964 and are expected to be completed in 1965.

191. Experts were also provided to improve organization and methods in various government departments. In Colombia and Laos they worked for the strengthening of the organization and methods agency, Iran and the United Arab Republic were advised on government purchasing and stores management, Jamaica on land valuation, Mexico on public corporations and Saudi Arabia on passport and nationality affairs.

192. The administrative aspects of national development planning were the object of an interregional conference held in Paris in 1964, with the participation of thirteen countries, the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

193. To assist Governments in improving local government and local administration, interregional and regional studies have been prepared on methods of decentralization and on central services to local authorities. A study on "Decentralization for National and Local Development"⁴¹ was prepared in 1962. In Asia, a Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities took place in New Delhi in 1963, sponsored jointly by the United Nations, ECAFE and the Eastern Regional Organization with the co-operation of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. Representatives from fourteen Asian countries, the United Nations and the specialized agencies participated. The report⁴² dealt with ways in which Governments could make local authorities more effective instruments of economic and social development and suggested ways in which the United Nations could assist Asian Governments in improving the functioning of local authorities. Another Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities was held in Nigeria in 1964, for the African countries.

194. A Workshop held in Beirut in 1963 reviewed the administrative problems of rapid urban growth in Arab States. A more extensive study on the subject⁴³ is currently in progress with the co-operation of the Institute of Public Administration of New York.

⁴¹ ST/TAO/M/19.

⁴² ST/TAO/M/23.

⁴³ ST/TAO/M/21.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/3765, annex I.

195. The ECA sponsored a training course on organization and methods from October to November 1964 in Addis Ababa, which aimed at strengthening the existing organization and methods in central offices and stimulating the introduction of that function in ministries and departments where no central office yet existed. It was also hoped that this training course would increase the knowledge of officials responsible for carrying out improvements in the administrative structures, practices and procedures of the government machinery.

196. Participation in the Advanced Training Course in Customs Administration has risen from four countries in Africa with seventeen participants in 1962 to fifteen countries with thirty-one participants in 1964. The course was designed to train senior officials and its syllabus included such subjects as the economic role and the structure of tariffs, fiscal and commercial policy functions, customs organization for developing countries and the technical problems of African customs integration. The 1964 course also included a Study Group for the transposition of African tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

197. The interest of Governments in local government is reflected in the increasing requests for technical assistance. In 1964, experts on local government were provided to Colombia, Iran, Jamaica, Morocco, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Republic. In Tunisia, a team is expected to advise the municipality of Tunis on the reorganization and extension of municipal services in "Greater Tunis". In the United Arab Republic, the regional adviser reviewed the development of local government and consulted on further technical assistance needs.

198. To strengthen the activities of the regional economic commissions in public administration, regional advisers have been appointed. The ECA has been assigned a director, a personnel adviser, two fiscal advisers (one on local government), two on customs, and one on organization and methods, who is being recruited. The ECLA has one adviser with a second post under recruitment; ECAFE has one adviser; and one consultant is available on a part-time basis for Europe and the Middle East.

199. The ECA regional fiscal adviser concluded in 1963 a study on the formulation and execution of the capital (development) budget in Ethiopia. As a result, draft legislation was prepared by the Institute of Public Administration and further technical assistance is being provided. In December 1962-January 1963, a survey of the government accounting system and budget management was made, on the basis of which further expert assistance was negotiated.

200. The United Nations continued its support of the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America which services Central American Governments by training civil servants and conducting seminars related to the Central American integration programme. In 1964 the United Nations financed the posts of Director and four instructors in personnel training, fiscal administration, transport administration and developmental administration.

201. Some projects have been carried out by the United Nations in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned. For example, the United Nations and FAO jointly sponsored a Workshop on the Organization and Administration of Agricultural Services in the Arab States. Thirteen countries participated in the meeting held in Cairo in 1964. The United Nations and WHO have also collaborated primarily in Latin America in training programmes in public administration.

202. A joint ECAFE/FAO meeting on Institutions for Agricultural Financing and Credit was held in 1963 for the purpose of improving the working of existing credit institutions and establishing new ones for agricultural development.

203. The ILO has attached great importance to the development of institutions and administrative machinery to deal with labour and social affairs. It has paid increasing attention to the development of institutions for the formulation and implementation of social and economic plans; the role and organization of statutory councils and other less formal machinery for the participation of workers and employers in the development process; the training of civil servants working in related fields; and the organization of ministries of labour and agencies especially responsible for general or specialized services in the labour field. Technical assistance in this field has been given to over twenty individual countries. Most of such assistance tends to grow into a sustained long-term effort, although there have been a number of short-term projects for the achievement of relatively limited objectives. Regional labour administration seminars have been organized in Istanbul (1960), Brazzaville (1961) and Freetown (1962) to promote exchanges of experience and joint discussion among senior staff of departments of labour. These seminars paved the way for more intensive training at a lower level on a national basis. A permanent training centre for French-speaking African labour administrators has also just been opened in 1965 at Yaoundé in Cameroon. In addition, regional labour advisers have been appointed in various parts of the world.

204. The IBRD has devoted considerable efforts to assisting its member States in the establishment and growth of financial institutions and in measures to strengthen other types of development agencies. One of the most promising instruments for promoting industrial development in many countries has been found to be the development finance company (sometimes called a development bank). These institutions can be extremely useful for mobilizing domestic private capital on a scale adequate for efficient industrialization, for evaluating the technical and economic merits of industrial projects and determining what must be done to establish them on a sound basis, for attracting foreign investment and "know-how" on advantageous terms, for spreading investment risks and broadening participation in the ownership of industries, and so on.

205. As one consequence of the change in IFC's charter permitting it to make equity as well as loan investments, it has taken shares in thirteen such companies in eleven countries, for a total sum of \$16.7

million. The IBRD, for its part, has made loan commitments of \$266.6 million to development finance companies, of which \$80.1 million have been lent since 1960. The proceeds of loans are re-lent to local private industrial concerns to finance the importation of equipment and services needed to carry out their projects. In this way external financing can be effectively channelled to enterprises which are too small for IBRD to lend to them direct.

206. Apart from loans and investments, IBRD and IFC have also aided the establishment and initial operation of these development finance companies in a variety of other ways: advising on the provisions of their charters; helping them to set up operating procedures and recruit qualified staff; in several cases assigning resident advisers for periods of a year or more; and bringing staff members of local institutions for training at IBRD/IFC headquarters.

207. An important feature in many of the IBRD Group's financial operations has been the provision made for strengthening the management organization, or procedures of the entities responsible for carrying out the project or programme for which finance is provided. Funds for employment of consultants on special administrative problems, or for the hiring of expatriate personnel on a temporary basis to supplement and train local staff, are often included in IBRD/IDA loans and credits. For example, financing has been provided to develop efficient organizations and staff for the administration of highway maintenance and construction, port and railway operations, power development, telecommunications, irrigation and multipurpose projects and some industries, in a wide range of countries.

208. Frequently the project and sector studies undertaken by IBRD, either as Executing Agency for the Special Fund or on its own, include an important element of administrative reinforcement. Current examples are the planning and management assistance provided to the East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority, the projected review of the Gezira Scheme in the Sudan, assistance in the planning of school buildings in Tunisia and strengthening of the power administration in Ecuador. Following up the regional telecommunications survey in Central America, financed by the Special Fund with IBRD as Executing Agency, IBRD is co-operating with the several Governments towards the establishment of a regional telecommunications agency.

209. A major focus of the present efforts of IBRD/IDA is to help build up local institutions for fostering agricultural improvement, in close co-operation with FAO. These institutions include farm credit agencies, agricultural development corporations with broad promotional functions and agencies to aid the production and marketing of specific crops. Such institutions can serve as channels for retailing IBRD/IDA funds to projects or individual farms too small for direct IBRD/IDA financing and can help to associate with financing the other factors necessary for agricultural improvement; once firmly established, they should provide a stimulus to continued agricultural development extending far beyond the specific projects financed by IBRD/IDA.

210. The FAO has given increasing emphasis to the development of institutions and administrative machinery appropriate for facilitating and stimulating the growth of the agricultural sector. Assistance has been given to many countries in the organization of ministries of agriculture and component services (such as research, extension, education and training), and in developing arrangements for effective co-ordination between the various ministries and agencies involved in agricultural development. Frequent consultations and occasional meetings, such as the one held in Cairo for the benefit of Middle East countries in March 1964, are held to assist countries in dealing with the problems encountered in developing an appropriate organizational framework and administrative procedures for agricultural development. A number of publications have been issued to assist Governments in deciding how to organize their food research programmes.

211. One of FAO's major contributions to institutional assistance is its work in the field of land tenure and settlement. Experts have been assigned to a number of countries to advise on both of these matters, and at the present time a large team is at work under funds-in-trust arrangements helping the Government of Libya establish its settlement programme. The FAO's major emphasis in the field of land reform is on the evaluation of programmes intended to bring about improvements in this field. In this connexion, a seminar on evaluation methods in the field of agrarian structures will be held in India in 1965. Training is also stressed and, with the assistance of the Special Fund, an Institute for Agrarian Research and Training has been established in Chile.

212. In addition to giving general assistance in institutional and administrative development, FAO is also increasing assistance to Governments in organizing and administering various types of technical institutions within its competence. With regard to forestry it is recognized that the establishment of appropriate policy-making machinery is necessary to the formulation of forestry development plans. Since forestry characteristically requires public intervention for its development it is, of course, necessary that such intervention be guided within a rational institutional framework. Increased efforts have been made in the past few years by FAO to assist individual countries, particularly in Latin America, to deal with problems of formulating forest policies and legislation. These include studies of specific legislative problems of special interest to developing countries, such as long-lease contracts for utilization of state-owned forests by private enterprises, rights of usage and forestry aspects of land settlement and land reform.

213. In fisheries, perhaps more than in other fields, the weakness in organizational and administrative structure has hampered development and minimized the effectiveness of technical assistance. The Eleventh Session of the FAO Conference in 1961, therefore, recommended that regional meetings be held on fishery administration in preparation for a world meeting on this subject in 1965. The first such meeting was held in Ghana in July 1963 for English-speaking African coun-

tries. The second meeting, the FAO Seminar on Fishery Development Planning and Administration, was held in Australia in early 1964. The third meeting, for French-speaking African countries, was held late in 1964, and a fourth meeting is tentatively scheduled for Latin America in 1965. These meetings have provided invaluable opportunities for exchanging information on institutional and administrative techniques for increasing production.

214. It has been found necessary in some countries to establish, and in others to improve, administrative machinery for the control of livestock diseases of various kinds. In some cases assistance has been given to Governments in setting up veterinary departments within their Ministries of Agriculture. Animal Health Institutes have been established in the Near East and the organization of training institutions for animal health workers has been undertaken under Special Fund financing, e.g. in Ethiopia. These institutes not only conduct basic research but train research scientists and administrative and management personnel in the organization and administration of both short- and long-term campaigns and programmes for animal disease control and livestock development.

215. The UNESCO has been dealing actively with problems of institutional and administrative development in fields within its competence. It has given assistance to a number of public administration training institutes and particular mention should be made of the establishment in Tangier of the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development, which began operating in 1964 under an agreement concluded between the Government of Morocco and UNESCO.

Operational and Executive Personnel Programme (OPEX)

216. The genesis of the OPEX programme was described in chapter VII, section D 1 of *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*. The initial response to the establishment of the OPEX programme was encouraging, and after the programme was placed on a continuing basis in 1960, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1530 (XV), it soon became apparent that the annual appropriation established at the level of \$850,000 — sufficient for support of some seventy posts for a full year — would be insufficient to meet more than a part of the needs of Governments for this form of assistance. Moreover, while UNESCO, in 1960, and WHO, in 1962, had made financial provision in their regular budgets for filling "operational" posts in their respective fields, following the pattern of the United Nations OPEX programme and as a supplement to it, the other specialized agencies had made no such provision.

217. To increase the financial resources available for OPEX posts, the United Nations and other participating organizations have been authorized under General Assembly resolution 1946 (XVIII) to use EPTA funds from 1964 to 1966 inclusive.

218. Within the limitations imposed by the United Nations regular budget allocation, OPEX appointments

have steadily increased in all fields, from twenty in 1960 to thirty-eight in 1961, sixty-eight in 1963, and eighty-two in 1964. At the same time, Governments which have signed OPEX agreements with the United Nations now number fifty-two, including one Government which has signed on behalf of some twelve dependent territories. Other Governments are negotiating similar agreements.

219. The United Nations regular programme of technical assistance for 1965, provides for sixty-seven posts, including six in fields within the competence of the specialized agencies.

220. Under EPTA for the 1965-1966 biennium, a total of ninety-three posts were provided, including nineteen in fields within the competence of the United Nations and seventy-four in fields within the competence of the specialized agencies. Thus, the combined total of OPEX posts for the next biennium will be 160, including eighty-six posts in United Nations fields and seventy-four posts in specialized agencies' fields. These data do not take into account the regular programme provisions of UNESCO and WHO for the next biennium.

Chapter 4

ADAPTATION AND TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

221. In a fundamental sense it is man's rapidly expanding knowledge of how to reshape the material environment in which he is placed that must be counted on to provide leverage for economic and social development.

222. Much of the continuing work of the organizations of the United Nations family deals with this subject. It consists in the systematic, and for the most part unspectacular, collection and analysis of up-to-date knowledge, methods and techniques with a view to their adaptation and dissemination in countries where they may be of help in the developmental effort. This is the essence of programmes of technical co-operation and it constitutes the substance of international activities in the field of education and training. The various chapters of this report provide many illustrations of the work of the United Nations family which is intended to help transfer existing technology for specific purposes and adapt it to local conditions in the developing countries.

223. In this chapter, however, the discussion concentrates on some of the main developments that are serving to focus attention upon science and technology for economic and social development as a major field of action in itself; to begin the process of organizing a comprehensive attack in this field; and to accelerate the search for solutions by specific techniques (e.g. atomic energy) or in specific areas (e.g. the supply of pure water) that are recognized as outstandingly important.

224. Three major scientific conferences have been held under United Nations auspices since the beginning of the Development Decade; the first, on New Sources of Energy, in 1961; the second, on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas (UNCSAT), in 1963, and the third

on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, in 1964. The first is discussed in chapter 16. The other two are discussed below.

225. Realizing the potential impact which science and technology could have in the developing countries, the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 834 (XXXII) decided to convene UNCSAT. After over a year of active preparations by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, the Conference met in Geneva in February 1963. Ninety-six Member States were represented at the Conference and about 2,000 technical papers were accepted.

226. The Conference covered a very wide range of subject-matter in natural science and in certain areas of social science. The participants explored recent advances in the application of science and technology which would benefit the developing countries, assessed the impact of such application on the processes of economic and social development, and revealed opportunities for research directed towards producing new scientific and technological advances of special value to developing countries. The Conference was intended to stimulate and promote scientific and technological development in, and for the benefit of, developing countries. Many persons hailed it as a milestone in international co-ordination of this vastly significant and practical subject. An eight-volume narrative report entitled *Science and Technology for Development*⁴⁴ was published, embodying an account of the proceedings and the substance of the written and oral discussions.

227. The main conclusions emerging from UNCSAT were that the effective application of modern science and technology could contribute enormously to the acceleration of the development of developing countries; that vigorous follow-up action to the Conference was essential; and that this would entail devoting substantially larger resources to the particular problems of interest to the developing countries—resources both in scientific brains and in money—than those problems have ever had directed to them to date.

228. To carry out the suggestions put forward at the Conference for action on the part of the United Nations family, an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, coming under the Economic and Social Council, was established under Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI). The General Assembly, in resolution 1944 (XVIII) further requested this Committee to examine the possibility of establishing a programme of international co-operation in science and technology applied with a view to promoting the development of developing countries. The organizations of the United Nations family themselves established a new sub-committee on science and technology of the ACC, to co-operate with the Advisory Committee.

229. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development held two sessions in 1964 during which it began a study of the progress actually being made in achieving this application; of the manner in which the organizations of the United

Nations family are contributing to that progress; and of the possibility of launching a world-wide attack on a limited number of especially important problems of research or application. It also directed its attention to a plan of work leading to the preparation of a report to be submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session. The report is expected to chart a recommended course of action for the United Nations family in this broad field.⁴⁵

230. To facilitate its task, the Committee established regional reviewing groups for Asia, Africa and Latin America. These three groups held meetings early in 1965 at the ECA, ECAFE and ECLA headquarters, with representatives of specialized agencies also present, at which the preliminary proposals of the Committee were discussed and the possibilities of scientific and technical co-operation within the respective regions were examined. The Committee also carried on work between sessions in other groups established on a functional basis.

231. Outstanding among the specific developments thus far in modern science and technology for development have been those associated with atomic energy. The third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy met in Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964. In response to General Assembly resolution 1770 (XVII) of 29 November 1962, the Conference was organized with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in co-operation with the IAEA and in consultation with interested specialized agencies.

232. About 1,800 delegates and advisers attended, representing seventy-five countries as well as the specialized agencies. The Conference was somewhat narrower in scope than the two previous Conferences, the central theme being experience in the construction and operation of power reactors and recent advances in power technology, together with forecasts of future developments. Subjects emphasized in the discussion included nuclear fuels and reactor materials, health and safety, waste disposal and economics of nuclear power. Although the technical developments revealed at this Conference are still being evaluated, the fact emerged clearly that nuclear power has proved to be a reliable and safe means of generating electricity at costs competitive with those of conventional means.

233. In addition to these Conferences, IAEA convened as part of its programme a series of more specialized meetings and seminars on individual aspects of nuclear science. These have been held at the rate of about twelve meetings annually since 1960. Their purpose has been to review progress in research or operating experience in such fields as plasma physics and controlled thermo-nuclear fusion, the use of radioisotopes in tropical medicine and the application of isotopes and radiation sources in industry and agriculture. New applications such as the use of nuclear energy for desalination have been gaining greater attention recently and will undoubtedly expand during the second half of

⁴⁴ United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 63.I.21-63.I.28.

⁴⁵ For the reports of the Advisory Committee, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/3866)* and *ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026 and Corr.2)*.

the Decade. The results of the activities of IAEA in this field are reflected in an annual technical publications programme of some 20,000 pages.

234. By the end of 1964, IAEA had awarded some 300 research contracts to institutions in member States. The IAEA's contribution towards financing the work performed under the contracts has been approximately \$3,780,000 as against counterpart funds provided by the institutions which have been many times larger. The research programmes have dealt mainly with radiation protection (for instance, devising cheap methods of radio-active waste disposal and improving methods of safeguarding nuclear reactors), with radiation biology and with applications of radioisotopes in agriculture, medicine, hydrology and industry. There is a general trend towards co-ordinated research programmes in which institutes in a large number of member States and IAEA's own laboratories take part, to find solutions to particular scientific problems such as the best methods of using fertilizers in rice cultivation, or the study of a particular disease.

235. The IAEA established a small laboratory at its headquarters in 1959, a larger research laboratory at Seibersdorf, near Vienna, in 1961 and a laboratory of marine radio-activity in Monaco in 1962. The laboratories have provided services to member States and have undertaken work in support of research contract programmes. The Seibersdorf laboratory, for instance, had prepared and distributed calibrated sources of various radioisotopes to 130 laboratories in technically advanced and in developing countries by the end of 1964, thus enabling them to make their measurements more accurately and promoting international standardization. It has also been doing research on the methods of measurement of radioisotopes. Its chemistry section has performed similar services, making comparisons of analytical methods used by laboratories throughout the world. This work at present concerns mainly the analysis of impurities in uranium. The results of analysis made by various methods are compared by IAEA, and this enables national laboratories to check their analytical procedures against an absolute scale and provides an international, inter-laboratory comparison of techniques.

236. The Seibersdorf and headquarters laboratories also analyse samples of water collected by IAEA in studies of groundwater problems in member States, and in support of the IAEA/WHO world survey of the concentration of hydrogen and oxygen isotopes in rainwater. The main work of the Monaco laboratory is research on the effects of radio-activity in the sea, where the effects of small amounts of radio-activity on marine flora and fauna are determined.

237. The IAEA is also beginning to serve as an international centre for collecting, evaluating and disseminating fundamental data in certain fields of reactor physics and as a meeting place for the exchange of information on advances in other fields of physics, physical chemistry and nuclear electronics. It is expected that this work will increase with the acquisition of a computer in 1965.

238. The application of science and technology to agriculture which constitutes 60 per cent of the economy

of under-developed regions, is the primary responsibility of FAO at the international level. The organization has always put great stress on the adaptation of science and technology to the need for increasing agricultural production. One of the ways in which this has been carried out is through participation in, and sponsorship of, a number of technical meetings and conferences in various agricultural fields. Such meetings as those held by the regional Forestry Commissions, the International Rice Commission, the Near East Plant Protection Commission, and regional Fisheries Commissions are active in pointing out directions in which development can be accelerated through science and technology. The FAO is also proposing considerable expansion of work in the fisheries field, which promises to become of increasing importance in the world economy with the proper and wide application of modern science and technology.

239. A very sizable proportion of UNESCO's science programme is now oriented towards the identification, assessment and solution of scientific and technological problems encountered by developing countries. Through advisory missions, regional conferences, fellowships and the establishment of technical institutions, in many cases in the form of Special Fund-assisted projects, UNESCO is assisting developing countries in the training of their technicians, technologists and scientists, and in the development of scientific and technological research. Preparations are under way for holding in 1965 a regional conference, in co-operation with ECLA, on the application of science and technology to Latin American development. A preparatory meeting of experts took place at ECLA headquarters in November 1964.

240. In January 1965 a Hydrological Decade was inaugurated by UNESCO in which a number of organizations including WMO, FAO, WHO and IAEA will co-operate. The objectives of the Hydrological Decade include the promotion of research and the widespread application of hydrometeorological knowledge.

Medical research

241. The medical research programme of WHO, in operation since 1959, has considerably expanded during the past five years. Particular emphasis has been given to the aspects of this programme which can be achieved by an international organization, such as the support of collaborative research in the biological and medical sciences, the standardization of nomenclature, techniques and procedures, the provision of services to research, the training of research workers, the exchange of information between scientists and scientific meetings. Altogether, a network of about ninety reference centres has been created with WHO support, dealing with various aspects of the standardization of techniques, typing of biological organisms and other aspects of interest to research workers all over the world.

242. In the past year alone, forty-six scientific groups and other research groups have been convened to review the present state of knowledge in various biomedical fields, indicate gaps in research and advise on subjects most suitable for collaborative investigation.

243. The three most active fields in which work has developed in recent years are:

(a) Virus diseases, with particular focus on the major problems of the developing countries;

(b) Parasitic diseases, with special emphasis on epidemiology. The prevention and treatment of cerebrospinal meningitis, a disease of particular importance in Africa, has been receiving increasing attention; recent cholera epidemics in South-East Asia have motivated new research on this disease and its epidemiology. In the field of leprosy, drug trials and epidemiological studies are in operation. Many important aspects of malaria eradication, such as chemotherapy and entomology, as well as problems of the serology of the treponematoses in the developing countries have also received continued attention;

(c) Vector control, with work continuing in the testing of new insecticides and in the study of insecticide resistance.

244. Nutrition research is contributing to a better knowledge of nutritional anaemias, hypo-vitaminosis A and protein calorie malnutrition. Work in biology, on human reproduction, immunity, safety and efficacy of drugs, undertaken in recent years, is also developing. Plans have also been made for the establishment of a WHO biomedical research information service for the collection and dissemination of information to research organizations and institutions, scientists and projects. Continued support is being given to national research programmes and particularly to the training of national scientists by the award of training grants and by promoting contacts among scientists.

Chapter 5

DEVELOPMENT AND PROVISION OF BASIC STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Agricultural statistics

245. The FAO has extended and intensified its work in the provision of basic agricultural statistics, as information of this type must be available before sound economic plans can be prepared for any country. Data are collected and published on crop yields, on production means, including the use of fertilizers, on trade and on various other subjects. A world census of agriculture was taken in 1960 and plans are now being made for another census for 1970. The census results of 1960 are being issued in six volumes, and will include census results by countries, descriptions of the scope of the census including concepts and definitions, of methodology of census-taking, of organization and administration of the census, and of methods of tabulating and processing census data and an analysis and international comparison of census results. These results are expected to be extremely helpful, especially to developing countries.

246. Publications issued by FAO in the statistical field include the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, and yearbooks on fertilizers, fisheries, and forest products.

247. The FAO is also increasing its efforts to standardize statistical methods and techniques for the world.

This work was begun by making thorough studies of European countries on an experimental basis and is now being extended to other regions of the world.

248. Under the Fertilizer Programme of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, information is being gathered on the response of crops to fertilizers. The volume of such information is increasing rapidly as a result of trials conducted under both the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign and the Special Fund. The FAO is assembling and analysing such data so that accurate estimates can be made of the probable response to fertilizers by various crops under different conditions in different regions of the world.

249. The FAO is also, under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, working intensively on the Programme for Food Consumption Surveys. This programme will result in the establishment of machinery for conducting food consumption surveys in various countries on a uniform basis.

250. Food balance sheets provide basic information on the consumption of food in various countries. At present FAO publishes food balance sheets regularly for about fifty countries (including twenty-six developing countries) as against only thirty countries (including ten developing countries) at the beginning of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign. Food balance sheets are based on statistics of production (and of utilization) which have been improved by the introduction of better methods of collecting data in a number of countries. Technical assistance experts of FAO have made significant contributions to this end. Food balance sheets for many more countries, including the USSR and mainland China, for which information had previously been scanty, were prepared on an *ad hoc* basis for the purpose of the *Third World Food Survey*⁴⁶ so that it could be based on data for over eighty countries covering some 95 per cent of the world's population.

Industrial statistics

251. During the past five years, the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, designed to stimulate and assist the gathering and analysis of data on the industrial sector that are needed in planning and assessing economic growth and development, has been actively pursued by the United Nations Secretariat including the regional secretariats. Technical assistance on the planning and carrying out of these and related inquiries has been provided through regional seminars and working groups, regional statistical advisers and the assignment of experts to individual countries. Over ninety countries are participating in the World Programme and, in some of them, these inquiries will not only yield much needed basic data on the industrial sector, but will also furnish the foundation of a system for continued industrial statistics.

252. The *National Tables*⁴⁷ volume of *The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961* was published in 1963,

⁴⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FFHC Basic Study No. 11.

⁴⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.XVII.5.

the volume on *International Analyses and Tables*⁴⁸ will be issued early in 1965. These two volumes furnish basic data on the structure, character and growth of the industrial sector and information on the strategic factors in the patterns of industrial growth and the relationship of this expansion to the rest of the economy.

National accounts

253. The data on national accounts made available in the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics* and other publications were extended and amplified during the period under review. In order to assist users of these data, as well as to stimulate improvements in the quantity and quality of the available statistics, a *Supplement* to the *Yearbook* has been prepared, in which country practices in compiling national accounts are described.

254. With a view to facilitating use of the data and experience of different economic systems in programmes of development, detailed studies were completed comparing the system of accounts and balances on the material product (utilized in the USSR and other centrally planned economies) with the standard system of national accounts of the United Nations.

255. In order to assist countries interested in extending their national accounts to include financial statistics, studies have been made of possible sets of accounts on financial statistics which may be included in an integrated system of national accounts, as well as of methods of gathering these data. Regional meetings, primarily under the auspices of the Conference of European Statisticians, have been held to exchange views and experience on this subject. An International Conference on Input-Output Techniques was held in September 1961, organized by the Economic Research Project of Harvard University in association with the United Nations Secretariat. Regional seminars and meetings were held under ECAFE and ECA auspices in order to adapt to the needs of the respective regions the recommendations in *Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development*.

External trade statistics

256. In the January 1964 issue of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, there appeared for the first time trade data making it possible to analyse changes in the value data to distinguish the part due to price change from the part due to volume change, thus permitting detailed study of the causes and effects of the changes in the terms of trade between the developed and the developing countries.

257. In 1962, the Economic and Social Council, acting on the recommendation of the Statistical Commission in its resolution 11 (XII),⁴⁹ established an International Trade Statistics Centre at the United Nations Headquarters to collect, verify and store data, in stan-

dard form, on magnetic tape for the use of Governments, international organizations and others. From these tapes, data can be provided in a variety of tabulations to meet special requests. For example, 1,000 pages of special tables were made by the Centre for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The data of ninety-four countries, covering about 2.5 million commodity-country flows of trade per quarter, are being received and processed by the Centre. The most important trade data are published in *Commodity Trade Statistics*, which appears about twice a month.

258. The FAO is encouraging the use of improved data processing methods and hopes to establish computation centres in various regions for the processing and analysing of statistical data. Arrangements have been made with the International Computation Centre in Rome for carrying out the research and experimentation necessary for the processing of trade statistics by electronic computers. Statistics are also collected and disseminated on the trade volume and prices of various commodities on a world-wide basis in such publications as the *Trade Yearbook*. These statistics include prices received and paid by agricultural producers for selected commodities, wholesale, export and import prices of international significance, agricultural wages and maritime freight rates, and various types of index numbers of agricultural wholesale prices and prices paid and received by agricultural producers.

Social and demographic statistics

259. During the period 1960-1963, 150 countries and territories carried out a census of their population, and in nine of these a national census was taken for the first time. In addition, in seven African countries a comprehensive demographic sample survey was taken for the first time. This extensive population census and survey activity was stimulated in large part by the United Nations 1960 World Census Programme and by the Statistical Survey of Africa.

260. Plans for the United Nations 1970 World Programme for National Population Censuses and the 1970 World Programme for National Housing Censuses have been drawn up in co-operation with ECE, ECAFE, ECA, ECLA and the Inter-American Statistical Institute, for the purpose of stimulating the taking of national censuses in those countries and territories where no census has ever been taken and of promoting a decennial census in the other countries. The 1970 Programmes are being developed with the assistance of regional working groups; the regional proposals will then be synthesized into international recommendations in the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

261. To promote the household survey method of data collection, especially in developing countries, the United Nations, in collaboration with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO published in 1964 a *Handbook of Household Surveys*,⁵⁰ to be used as a guide for those concerned with sample inquiries aimed at measuring different aspects of living conditions.

⁴⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XVII.8.

⁴⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/3633, para. 122.

⁵⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVII.13.

262. To promote the development of national statistical series required for the formulation of plans for social advancement, the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO jointly compiled and published a *Compendium of Social Statistics: 1963*.⁵¹ The basic statistical indicators included are those which describe the major aspects of the social situation, as well as the changes and trends in the levels of living.

263. To assist Governments in the formulation of housing programmes, the United Nations, in co-operation with the regional secretariats and the Danish Government, organized a series of regional seminars on housing statistics and programmes. The first, for Latin American countries, took place in 1962; the second, for the countries of Asia and the Far East, took place in 1963; the third, for African countries, is being planned.

264. A manual on methods of estimating housing needs has been prepared with the assistance of regional bodies.

265. During 1960-1964 UNESCO enlarged its programme of compiling, analysing and publishing statistical data in its fields of competence. A special unit was set up in 1963 to co-ordinate UNESCO's activities in the field of statistical analysis and human resources assessment, and to deal with problems of methodology and quantification for development planning.

266. A number of projects have been designed to facilitate the development planning process. A new publication, the *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, was brought out in 1964, giving data over several years. A project for elaborating quantitative indicators of human resources development has been initiated, as well as one in collaboration with the ILO for the development of an inter-educational classification system to be used for manpower and educational planning activities. The fifth of a series of regional seminars on the improvement of the international comparability of educational statistics was held in Tunis in May 1964 for the Arab States. The seminar discussed the organization and operation of national services for educational statistics, training of personnel, improvement and utilization of national statistics for educational planning, and problems involved in the application of the recommendation concerning the international standardization of educational statistics.

267. Statistical activities in the fields of literacy and adult education will shortly be expanded in order to provide the necessary statistical material for the World Literacy Programme, and a new programme on statistics of science and technology is being initiated, which will concentrate on methodology in order to establish standardized definitions, classifications and tabulations.

268. The ILO has in recent years paid particular attention to the needs of developing countries that are seriously handicapped by the paucity of statistics on population and manpower. In addition to research on the human resources situation, the ILO has in the past five years sent missions to six countries in Africa, four in Asia, two in Latin America and one in Europe to provide assistance in the compilation of statistics re-

quired for the development of human resources. Aid has also been provided through regional labour statisticians attached to the regional economic commissions for Asia and the Far East, Africa and Latin America.

269. One example of such a technical assistance mission is a project in Ghana where an ILO statistical expert began his work in January 1963. The expert provided technical guidance on the establishment of new consumer price indices and subsequently was requested to advise also on the compilation of an index of wholesale prices. The expert has assisted in the compilation of consumer price indices for nine urban centres and an aggregate urban index from the weighted average of these indices. A country-wide rural consumer price index has been compiled and information on prices is being collected from twenty-seven selected rural centres. Finally, a national index is being computed as a weighted average of the urban and rural indices. The new consumer price index numbers are now established on a good working basis, and the introduction of the new wholesale price index was announced in July 1964.

270. One important statistical activity of the ILO is the development of statistical methods in the field of human resources. Methods of measuring under-employment have received special attention. National practice in this field was reviewed at a meeting of experts on the measurement of under-employment held at the end of 1963. The meeting made recommendations concerning the most suitable concepts and methods of measurement, and paid particular attention to the types of under-employment figures which are required for the elaboration of employment policies and the assessment of their impact.

271. Current research projects include an analysis of statistics on occupational changes in the labour force in the process of economic growth, to begin in 1965; a manual on labour force projections begun in 1964 in co-operation with the United Nations; and work on a revised international standard classification of occupations, also started in 1964.

272. Statistics of human resources are disseminated through the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Data from national censuses relating to occupational distribution were included for the first time in the 1963 edition. Background information about human resources has been published in articles in the *International Labour Review* on population and labour force projections (April 1961), the population and labour force in Africa (December 1961), and the population and labour force of Asia (October 1962), and in reports on young workers, women workers and older people that have been submitted to the International Labour Conference.

273. The work of WHO on statistics in the health field is described in chapter 8 below.

Technical assistance and training of statistical personnel

274. Technical assistance in statistics provided by the United Nations increased fivefold between the end of December 1959 (when eighteen advisers were employed) and the end of September 1964 (when ninety-one were

⁵¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.XVII.3.

employed). Some of the results of the aid programme can be illustrated by the work of the Statistical Research and Development Centre in Djakarta, Indonesia. This first Special Fund project in statistics began operations in 1962. The Centre's aim is to develop an integrated set of national statistics to facilitate national planning in the economic and social fields. In addition to a Project Manager, advisers in the following fields are being or have been assigned to the Centre: population census, demographic statistics, national accounts, industrial statistics, transport and communication statistics, agricultural statistics, data processing and statistical training. Experts on field sample surveys and price statistics are also scheduled to join the Centre.

275. It has been estimated that by 1970, the African countries will need at least 2,000 additional middle-level and 750 professional statisticians to staff their statistical offices adequately. In order to overcome the serious shortage of trained statistical personnel in Africa, the United Nations has established three international middle-level training centres — one in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in October 1961, a second in Achimota, Ghana, in October 1961, and a third in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in February 1962. The United Nations has also assisted a national middle-level centre in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and a university-level centre in Rabat, Morocco. The United Nations has supplied directors of studies, lecturers, fellowships and equipment; the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO have co-operated by providing members of their field staffs to deliver series of lectures. The United Nations has also been supplying an increasing number of training officers to Governments (Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda) under the technical co-operation programmes. The third Conference of African Statisticians, which met in October 1963, felt that the output of trained personnel from all the training schemes in operation in Africa was definitely making a contribution towards meeting the estimated staff requirements but emphasized that further intensification of training activities was needed.

276. In September-October 1964, the ECE secretariat organized jointly with the ECA secretariat a study tour on statistical organization and the relation of statistics to planning, under technical assistance programmes. In Europe, a combined group of African statisticians, and of statisticians from the countries of Europe interested in receiving technical assistance, visited the Soviet Union and France.

277. In 1963, a regional statistical seminar on sampling methods in current statistics was held in Budapest under technical assistance programmes, primarily for the European countries interested in receiving technical assistance.

278. In 1963, a regional adviser on statistical training was appointed for the first time for the ECAFE region. A *Manual on Training of Statistical Personnel at the Primary and Intermediate Levels* and a *Supplement*⁵² were issued in 1964, and the first course for

organizers of national statistical training centres was held in Bangkok from July to September 1964. This course brought together officials from different countries responsible for training statistical personnel on a national basis to discuss organizational and other training problems. It has been reported that several countries in the region are currently planning to establish national training centres in statistics.

279. A *Short Manual on Sampling*,⁵³ intended for use by the developing countries, was published in January 1961.

280. A set of recommendations involving technical terminology was revised and issued in 1964 as *Recommendations for the Preparation of Sample Survey Reports*,⁵⁴ the use of which will foster clarity, comprehensiveness and international comparability.

281. In carrying out its function of setting international standards for labour statistics the ILO makes available to the developing countries the practical experience of statisticians throughout the world. The studies on methods published in connexion with this activity, together with the international recommendations adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, provide guidance to developing countries building up their statistical services. Indirectly these activities play a part in the development of human resources since efficient economic planning, including the formulation of policy in the field of human resources, depends on the availability of reliable statistical data.

Chapter 6

TRADE EXPANSION

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

282. The decision to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was taken in 1962 by the General Assembly (resolution 1785 (XVII)) and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 917 (XXXIV)). In 1963, a Preparatory Committee was set up which prepared a provisional agenda and proposed guidelines, *inter alia* on documentation, for the Conference.⁵⁵ In July 1963, by resolution 963 (XXXVI), the Economic and Social Council approved the following agenda: (a) Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development; (b) International commodity problems; (c) Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures; (d) Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries; (e) Implications of regional economic grouping; (f) Financing for an expansion of international trade; and (g) Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade.

283. The background documentation on the topics listed in the agenda was prepared by various units of the United Nations Secretariat (including the regional

⁵² United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 63.II.F.8 and 64.II.F.8.

⁵³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XVII.3.

⁵⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVII.7 (Provisional issue).

⁵⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3720.

secretariat), the specialized agencies and GATT. Forty papers were prepared by the United Nations Secretariat alone, including the secretariats of the four regional economic commissions.

284. The Conference, which was held in Geneva from 23 March to 16 June 1964, was attended by the representatives of 120 States. The Conference set up five main Committees and examined the principal problems in the field of trade and development. The Final Act of the Conference adopted on 16 June 1964,⁵⁸ recognized the need for changes in international economic policy designed to meet the problems of developing countries and recommended the establishment of a continuing institutional machinery to deal with problems of trade and economic development. The Final Act also embodied a set of principles and a number of recommendations to be followed by Governments in their conduct of trade and development policies.

285. Of particular importance was the recognition that the accelerated economic growth of developing countries raised a problem of external imbalance and that the international community has a responsibility to solve them. The Conference stressed that steps should be taken both by developing and developed countries to mobilize domestic and international resources so as to accelerate the economic growth of developing countries at rates higher than those envisaged for the Development Decade. The import capacity of developing countries which is determined by the combined totals of export proceeds, of invisible earnings and of capital inflows must be increased if higher rates of growth are to be achieved, particularly in view of changes in world prices. The developing countries themselves must also take measures to this end.

286. To stimulate a dynamic and steady growth of the real effective export earnings and an improvement in the external balance of the developing countries, the Conference recommended measures for tackling problems of trade in primary commodities, manufactures and of invisibles and financing related to trade. In the field of primary commodities, there was agreement on the objectives, principles and scope of international commodity arrangements. Such arrangements were to secure remunerative, equitable and stable prices for primary commodities, especially for those exported by developing countries, and should aim at increasing the imports and consumption by developed countries of such commodities and should co-ordinate commodity production and marketing policies. The Conference also recommended the establishment of a Committee on Commodities within the framework of the new institutional machinery responsible for the continuing work on trade and development.

287. The Conference recognized the urgent need for the diversification and expansion of the export trade of developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures as a means of accelerating their economic devel-

opment and raising their standards of living. It recommended individual and joint action by both developed and developing countries to enable the latter to obtain increased participation, commensurate with the needs of their development, in the growth of international trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured products. The Conference adopted a number of recommendations designed to help in the promotion of industries with an export potential and in the expansion of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries. The granting of preferences to the exports of manufactures from developing countries was extensively discussed and a study was recommended of the best methods of applying a preferential system, to be undertaken by a group of experts.

288. In the field of financing, several recommendations were made. Studies of two proposals for compensatory or supplementary financing were recommended. The IBRD was invited to study the feasibility of a scheme that would provide supplementary financial resources to developing countries that experienced shortfalls in export proceeds. Account would have to be taken of the adverse effects of significant increases in import prices. The new trade and development machinery was requested to study, and organize further discussions of, concepts and proposals for compensatory financing put forward by the delegations of developing countries at the Conference.

289. The Conference recommended that the net amount of the financial resources supplied to the developing countries by the economically advanced countries should approach as nearly as possible 1 per cent of the latter's national income. This recommendation was intended to be applied in the light of the guidelines for international financial co-operation adopted by the Conference and with regard to the special position of countries which are net importers of capital.

290. Other recommendations of the Conference dealt with the need for co-ordinating the financing of development plans and for such financing to contribute to local costs. Recommendations were also formulated in a number of other areas, including terms and conditions of aid; problems of debt servicing; possibilities of deliveries on credit of industrial equipment reimbursable in goods; the establishment of a capital development fund; the provision of aid for development on a regional basis; the promotion of the flow of public and private capital both to the public and private sectors of developing countries; export credits and credit insurance; the study of the international monetary issues relating to problems of trade and development; and shipping questions.

291. With regard to the institutional machinery, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1995 (XIX) on 30 December 1964. Following the recommendations of the Conference it established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the General Assembly, to be convened at intervals of not more than three years, and provided for the creation of a Trade and Development Board as a

⁵⁸ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

permanent organ of the Conference.⁵⁷ The General Assembly resolution also called for the immediate constitution of an adequate, permanent and full-time secretariat within the United Nations Secretariat, for the proper servicing of the Conference, the Board and its subsidiary bodies.

292. The General Assembly incorporated in the text of the resolution conciliation procedures to be applied before voting on proposals of a specific nature for action substantially affecting economic or financial interests of particular countries. This adoption of the concept of conciliation was an important outcome of the Geneva Conference, and the Conference had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint a Special Committee to work out a suitable procedure. The report of the Special Committee⁵⁸ contained its unanimous recommendations, which were endorsed by the General Assembly.

Trade and Development Board

293. The first session of the Trade and Development Board was held at United Nations Headquarters in April 1965.⁵⁹ The Board adopted its rules of procedure and elected its officers and also approved its work programme and the calendar of meetings for 1965 and decided to hold its second session at Geneva in August-September 1965.

294. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) the Board established four subsidiary organs. These are the Committee on Commodities, the Committee on Manufactures, the Committee on Invisibles and Financing relating to Trade and the Committee on Shipping. The Board also decided to abolish the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) which was replaced by an Advisory Committee that will advise the Board, the Committee on Commodities and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on matters concerning commodity arrangements and on such other matters as may be referred to it. The Advisory Committee will report to the Board and to the Committee on Commodities through the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

295. In accordance with the terms of reference laid down by the Board, the Committee on Commodities will exercise functions under the general guidance of the

Board to promote general and integrated policies in the commodity field and will co-ordinate, within the competence of the Conference and the Board in this respect, the activities of all bodies involved in the commodity field including the appropriate organs of FAO and of the autonomous commodity councils, study groups and other commodity groups and of any commodity activities within GATT. The Committee will also undertake and publish studies and statistical reports on trade in commodities and in particular of movements of prices of primary commodities and manufactured goods in the world markets, and of excessive fluctuations in the prices and volume of commodity trade. It will prepare reviews of the market situation of various primary commodities, including projections of supply and demand in the commodities concerned. The Committee is to facilitate inter-governmental consultations and action on the problems of particular commodities or groups of commodities as well as the conclusion of international stabilization agreements or other commodity agreements as appropriate. The Committee is to develop guidelines and principles on commodity policies and commodity arrangements and formulate a general agreement on commodity arrangements. The Committee was authorized to establish an inter-sessional sub-committee which will perform the functions that the Committee may assign to it.

296. The Committee on Manufactures is to exercise functions to promote general and consistent policies to expand and diversify the export trade of developing countries in manufactured and semi-manufactured articles. The Committee will, *inter alia*, study world demand for, and supply of, manufactured articles of actual or potential export interest to developing countries and relevant trends of international trade in such articles. The Committee will assist the Board in its task of keeping under review and taking appropriate action within its competence for the implementation of the recommendations, declarations, resolutions and other decisions of the Conference as they bear on the exports of manufactured articles from developing countries. The Committee is to co-operate with appropriate international bodies with regard to technical assistance to developing countries in the field of export promotion.

297. The Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade will, *inter alia*, assist the Board in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the First Conference in the field of invisibles and financing related to trade and will consider new studies and proposals in the field of invisibles and financing related to trade. It will consider the adequacy of rates of growth achieved by the developing countries as well as studies and proposals for increasing the net flow of financial resources to developing countries. The Committee will also keep under review the problems of servicing of the external debts of developing countries and will study and organize further discussion of the concepts and proposals for compensatory and supplementary financing.

298. The Committee on Shipping is to promote understanding and co-operation in this field and to be available for the harmonization of shipping policies of

⁵⁷ The Geneva Conference elected the fifty-five member States to serve on the Board for the first term on the understanding that their term of office would begin following the General Assembly approval of the institutional arrangements. Subsequently, the members of the Board are to be elected at each regular session of the Conference and will hold office until the election of their successors. General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) provides for the establishment by the Board of such subsidiary organs as may be necessary to the effective discharge of its functions, in particular a committee on commodities, a committee on manufactures, and a committee on invisibles and financing related to trade.

⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, annex No. 13, document A/5749.

⁵⁹ For the report of the Board on its first session, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/6023/Rev. 1)*, Part One.

Governments and regional economic groupings. It will study and make recommendations on the ways in which, and the conditions under which, international shipping can most effectively contribute to the expansion of world trade, in particular of trade of developing countries. It will study measures to improve port operations and connected inland transport facilities and will make recommendations designed to secure where appropriate the participation of shipping lines of developing countries in shipping conferences on equitable terms. One important function of the Committee will be that of promoting co-operation between shippers and the conferences, and in this connexion a well-organized consultation machinery will be established with adequate procedures for hearing and remedying complaints by the formation of shippers' councils and other suitable bodies on a national and regional basis. The Committee will also study and make recommendations with a view to promoting the development of merchant marines, in particular of developing countries. The Committee will bring, through the appropriate channels as agreed by the Board, to the attention of Governments, the regional economic commissions or other international bodies, as appropriate, its views or recommendations as to the need for governmental or inter-governmental action or for action on a regional level, to deal with problems related to shipping. The Committee will promote the systematic compilation and publication of statistics on matters pertaining to its field of competence.

299. The Committees on Manufactures, on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade and on Shipping will comprise forty-five members each, while the Committee on Commodities will have fifty-five members.

Conferences on commodities

300. The United Nations is engaged in consultations and action directed toward the study and improvement of the conditions of world commodity trade. Activities in this field are related to the trade problems of the developing countries.

301. Thus, the United Nations upon request sponsors international conferences whose purpose is to consider joint action on individual commodities. The International Lead and Zinc Study Group, established in 1960, is active in keeping the current situation in the two metals under review and in promoting any necessary action to deal with it. A United Nations Sugar Conference was convened during 1961 to negotiate new export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement, but failed to achieve this end,⁶⁰ although other aspects of the Agreement were maintained. Another Sugar Conference was convened in 1963 which added a protocol to the Agreement providing for international co-operation in studying the basis for a renewal of international controls.⁶¹ During 1962 the United Nations convened conferences which negotiated a new International Wheat Agreement⁶² and the first world-wide International

Coffee Agreement⁶³ that associates both exporting and importing countries in an effort to stabilize coffee prices. A Conference on Cocoa was convened in 1963 which considered in detail draft articles of an inter-governmental agreement for the stabilization of trade in that commodity but failed to reach final agreement. The terms of this agreement are still under study.⁶⁴ In the case of tungsten, an *ad hoc* committee was convened in 1963⁶⁵ and in 1964 to review the current depressed market condition of this commodity and to explore a possible stabilization agreement. An International Olive Oil Agreement was signed in 1963⁶⁶ to replace that of 1956, which had expired.

Regional activities

302. At the regional level various recommendations have been made which are designed principally to further regional trade. The ECAFE has held a meeting of an Expert Group on Trade Liberalization which examined a wide range of quantitative, physical and institutional arrangements, including a payments scheme, in order to enlarge the scope of regional and sub-regional trade to the mutual advantage of the countries concerned. In addition, the Committee on Trade of ECAFE has continued to meet annually to review and consider various connected problems such as trade and trade policies; trade with centrally planned economies; state trading within the region; intra-regional trade promotion talks; regulations, procedures and practices in the conduct of international trade (through working parties, advisory services and a training centre-cum-seminar); commercial arbitration facilities (through a Working Party in 1962 and through the ECAFE Centre for Promotion of Commercial Arbitration); shipping and ocean freight rates; trade promotion (through three Training Centres) and an Asian Trade Fair.

303. There has been a major achievement in Latin America with respect to trade and integration in Central America, where the Central American Economic Integration Programme is now fully operational. The General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration⁶⁷ was signed in December 1960 by Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua and in July 1962, Costa Rica also acceded to it. In the four years since the signing of the Treaty, trade among the Central American countries has almost doubled. The Central American Integration Bank was established in 1960 and is in operation. Complete inter-convertibility of Central American currencies has been achieved through the *Cámara de Compensación* set up under the aegis of the Central American Central Banks.

304. The ECLA secretariat is at present engaged in an evaluation of the results of negotiations within the

⁶⁰ See E/CONF.37/4.

⁶¹ E/CONF.48/2.

⁶² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.D.2.

⁶³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.D.1.

⁶⁴ See E/CONF.49/4.

⁶⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 9, document E/3731/Add. 1.

⁶⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.D.1.

⁶⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 455 (1963), No. 6543, p. 3.

framework of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) with a view to helping Governments to review ways and means of speeding up progress towards over-all integration in Latin America.

305. The countries members of ECE and the secretariat have, since 1962, been working on recommendations for the removal of the economic, administrative and trade-policy obstacles to the development of trade between ECE countries and especially those having different economic systems. An *ad hoc* group set up to examine certain trade policy issues relevant to this problem made substantial progress at its first session in September 1963 and further progress was made at the second session held in November-December 1964. Although this work is primarily concerned with commercial policy issues facing ECE countries, it has direct relevance for problems arising in trade between countries with planned economies and developing countries with market economies.

306. The ECE secretariat has prepared a number of economic and legal studies aimed at providing a foundation for the growth of trade between ECE countries and developing countries in other regions.

307. In connexion with trade in agricultural commodities, ECE, in its resolution 5 (XVIII), invited Governments in 1963⁶⁸ to take the interests of third countries into account when formulating their agricultural and food policy. Earlier, the secretariat had prepared a comprehensive study of *Ten Years of Agricultural Trade in Europe 1951-1960: Recent Trends and Future Prospects*,⁶⁹ which formed the basis for analysing the outlook for the future development of that trade; this analysis has been continued and brought up to date by the publication of the study *Agricultural Trade in Europe — Recent Developments*,⁷⁰ which covers the years 1961 and 1962. Further comprehensive follow-up studies are to be carried out about every three years. These studies, though concentrating on European trade and mostly temperate zone products, are of interest to countries of the other regions because they contain detailed statistical analyses showing the sources of imports by regions.

308. The adoption, under ECE auspices, of a considerable number of quality standards for trade in fresh and dried fruit (especially citrus fruit), vegetables, nuts, fruit pulp, fruit juices and deep frozen products, should prove helpful to an expansion of exports from the developing countries. A paper on standardization of primary commodities as a means of promoting the expansion of exports from the developing countries was submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.⁷¹

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/3759), part III.*

⁶⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E/Mim.34.

⁷⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.E/Mim.2.

⁷¹ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. III, *Commodity Trade*, p. 241.

Trade in agricultural commodities

309. The FAO has maintained interest in trade conditions, particularly in the expansion of international trade in agricultural commodities. Studies have been undertaken on commodity policies, price and supply stabilization problems in agricultural commodities and in the assessment of the outlook for demand, production and trade. Structural imbalance between supply and demand in international markets of certain agricultural commodities are under constant study and review.

310. This material is used by FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems and its subsidiary bodies, where consultations take place and recommendations are made. Thus, the price stabilization objective has been pursued by direct and indirect means through the Commodity Study Groups, set up by the Committee, of which there are now six covering cocoa, coconuts, jute and allied fibres, citrus fruit, rice and grains. The FAO Cocoa Study Group drew up a draft agreement which was used at the negotiating conference convened in 1963 under United Nations auspices. Similarly, a special group on olive oil undertook the necessary preliminary studies and paved the way for the negotiation of the International Agreement on Olive Oil mentioned above.

311. The Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, which is a subsidiary organ of FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems, has continued its broad review of surplus disposals to ensure that a careful assessment was made of the impact of each transaction on world trade, including prior consultation with third-party countries.

Trade activities of the IBRD group

312. Many of the loans and credits made by the IBRD group include amongst their objectives the improvement of the borrowing country's trading position by increasing the volume and competitiveness of its production. The Bank also paid attention to commodity problems and helped countries faced with persistent decline or stagnation of export earnings to diversify their output.

313. At the request of UNCTAD, the Bank has agreed to undertake a study of suppliers' credits, identifying the difficulties to which they give rise, and to consider possible solutions.

*GATT activities in the expansion of trade of developing countries*⁷²

314. The trade and development problems of less developed countries have for a number of years been in the forefront of GATT's efforts to achieve an expansion

⁷² The statement that follows describes GATT activities in the years 1963-1964. For a brief description of activities from 1960 to 1962, see chapter V of *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* and the Secretary-General's report "United Nations Development Decade: Activities of the United Nations and related agencies in the immediate future" (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3776).

of international trade. The establishment of new independent States in Africa and Asia has more recently led to a considerable increase in the number of developing countries in GATT. At the end of 1964, of the sixty-four Contracting Parties, forty-one were developing countries and, in addition, seven developing countries are either provisional GATT members or are applying the General Agreement on a *de facto* basis pending final decision on accession.

New GATT articles on trade and development

315. During a special session of GATT, convened in Geneva in November 1964, agreement was reached on the text of a new Part IV of the General Agreement. The first of its three articles spells out the general principles and objectives which will govern the policies of the Contracting Parties in relation to the developing countries. Among these are provisions relating to access to world markets for primary products and the devising of measures aimed at improving and stabilizing commodity markets. The developed countries agree not to expect reciprocity, in return for concessions extended to the less developed countries in the course of trade negotiations, by way of contributions which are inconsistent with the development, financial and trade needs of such less developed countries. The second article (article XXXVII) sets out certain undertakings by the developed and the less developed countries. Except where compelling reasons make it impossible, developed countries agree to refrain from increasing barriers to exports of products of special interest to the less developed countries, and to give high priority to the reduction of existing barriers. High priority in any adjustments of fiscal policies is to be accorded to the reduction and elimination of fiscal measures which hamper significantly the growth of consumption of primary products in raw or processed form, wholly or mainly produced in the territories of less developed Contracting Parties, and which are applied specifically to those products. A procedure for consultation has been provided to deal with difficulties in the implementation of these commitments. For their part the developing countries undertake to implement the provisions contained in the new articles for the benefit of their mutual trade in so far as they find that this is consistent with their individual needs. The third of the new articles (article XVIII) lists various forms of joint action to promote the trade and development of less developed Contracting Parties and covers studies and consultations in respect of trade and development needs of less developed countries over a wide field.

316. A new Committee on Trade and Development has been created to keep under continuous review the application of the provisions of Part IV of GATT.

Work of Committee III and the Action Committee

317. Following the adoption at the Ministerial meeting of November 1961 of a Declaration on the Promotion of the Trade of Less Developed Countries, specific consideration was given in Committee III to measures

for giving practical effect to the guidelines which the Ministers had adopted. This led, towards the end of 1962, to the formulation of an eight-point Programme of Action which, subject to certain understandings, the Ministers in May 1963 decided to implement through an Action Committee which was set up to assist in the implementation of the Programme.

318. The Action Programme provided, in seven points, for: a standstill provision as regards the erection of new tariff and non-tariff barriers; elimination of quantitative restrictions; duty-free entry for tropical products; elimination of tariffs on primary products; the reduction and elimination of tariff barriers to exports of semi-processed and processed products; progressive reduction of internal fiscal charges and revenue duties; and, finally, a provision for reporting on measures taken by the Contracting Parties with respect to these barriers to trade. There was an eighth point in the Programme which urged the Contracting Parties to give consideration to the adoption of other appropriate measures which would facilitate the efforts of the developing countries to diversify their economies, strengthen their export capacity and increase their export earnings.

319. As a result of the efforts made by Committee III and the Action Committee there has been substantial progress in the elimination of barriers affecting the trade of less developed countries, particularly in the field of quantitative restrictions, while there has been some limited progress in the removal or suspension of tariffs on exports of these countries; significant further progress is expected during the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations referred to below.

320. In respect of the eighth point of the Action Programme a number of proposals relating to the organization of markets and adjustments in patterns of trade and production, so as to accommodate larger exports from developing countries, have been put forward for discussion in the Committee. An important activity pursued under this point has been the study of a proposal for the establishment of preferences on selected products by industrial countries in favour of less developed countries, and by less developed countries in favour of one another. The idea, which was first advanced in May 1963, was discussed at length in a special Working Party. In its report, submitted in November 1964, the Working Party could not however reach agreed conclusions and it was decided that further examination of this question should take place on the basis of concrete proposals which Contracting Parties were invited to submit.

321. While the tasks of identifying barriers to the trade of less developed countries on a commodity-by-commodity basis and of providing a forum for consultation on efforts to remove these barriers was largely taken over by the Action Committee, Committee III continued to expand its activities; examples of this are the extension of the commodity-by-commodity approach into the broad study of development plans and export potential and the consideration given to certain other special measures to expand exports such as trade information and trade promotion services, production and

marketing techniques, and relationships between trade flows and financial assistance. The above process has led to the establishment of new machinery such as the GATT Trade Centre.

322. The problems affecting trade in tropical products occupy a prominent place in the work of GATT. The Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products, which had been established in 1962 on the recommendation of Committee III, completed in March-April 1963 an examination of detailed country and commodity studies on problems confronting less developed countries exporting these products. This examination covered coffee, cocoa, bananas, vegetable oils, tea and tropical timber.

323. The work done by the Special Group formed the basis for recommendations which were submitted to Ministers when they met in May 1963. At this meeting, Ministers reached agreement on a number of important elements, including agreement that customs duties on tea and tropical timber should be removed, but there were divergencies of view as regards the most appropriate measures for dealing with certain other problems. However, at a meeting of the Special Group in early 1964, industrial countries generally agreed with other members of the Group that it should be possible to make progress concerning the problems affecting tropical products during the Kennedy Round.

The Kennedy Round of trade negotiations

324. When GATT Ministers decided in May 1963 that there should be a further round of trade negotiations — the Kennedy Round, as it is commonly called — special attention was given to considerations relating to the participation of the developing countries in the negotiations. In particular, it was formally recognized that "... in the trade negotiations every effort shall be made to reduce barriers to exports of the less developed countries, but that the developed countries cannot expect to receive reciprocity from the less developed countries".⁷³

325. The trade negotiations were formally opened in May 1964. The negotiations are more comprehensive in scope than previous GATT tariff negotiations — in particular it is specifically provided that they must cover agricultural as well as industrial products, and non-tariff as well as tariff barriers — and, so far as tariffs are concerned, they are based on an across-the-board cut in tariffs on the part of the industrialized participating countries in place of the former item-by-item and country-by-country technique of negotiation. The negotiations are taking place on the working hypothesis that the depth of this across-the-board cut will be 50 per cent. The countries to whose tariffs this cut will apply can make exceptions to it, but it has been agreed that these must be kept to the bare minimum necessitated by reasons of overriding national interest and that they should be subject to confrontation and justification.

326. A Special Sub-Committee of the Trade Negotiations Committee has been set up to deal with any prob-

lem arising in the negotiations which are of special interest to the developing countries.

327. When opening the trade negotiations in May 1964, Ministers agreed that the objective of reducing barriers to the exports of the developing countries should be borne particularly in mind in the approach to the question of exceptions; and one of the first tasks of this Sub-Committee was to establish a procedure under which individual developing countries are invited to indicate products whose exclusion from the exceptions lists presented by developed countries they regard as being of special importance. The procedure also applies where less developed countries wish to secure tariff concessions of more than the 50 per cent agreed as a working hypothesis in the negotiations. It should be noted in this connexion that the developed countries have indicated that they are prepared to consider the possibility of taking such steps as are open to them to make cuts deeper than 50 per cent in, or even eliminate completely, duties on products of special interest to developing countries. Under this procedure a large number of developing countries have submitted lists of products of interest to them.

328. As a further procedure to ensure that the interests of developing countries in this context are fully safeguarded, it has been agreed that, at an appropriate stage in the negotiations, there will be a special examination of exceptions of special interest to less developed countries, and that, in cases where, after the general process of consultation and confrontation, there remain in the lists of exceptions products of special interest to less developed countries, either the Sub-Committee or some other body will seek what alternative positive measures can be taken.

329. In the case of tropical products, it has been decided that the Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products (referred to above) will operate as a negotiating body under the aegis of the Trade Negotiations Committee, and that any residual problems after the completion of negotiations in the Kennedy Round would be referred to the appropriate machinery. It has been agreed that the arrangements established for these products in the trade negotiations should cover both the problems of access and of prices.

330. The conclusions of the GATT Ministerial Resolution of May 1963 called for the inclusion of agricultural products in the trade negotiations, the creation of acceptable conditions of access to import markets in furtherance of an expansion of international trade in agricultural products, and the determination of methods and rules of negotiation adopted to the particular nature of agricultural products.⁷⁴

331. The Committee on Agriculture has met at various times since November 1963 to draw up the methods and the rules to govern the negotiations for agricultural products. The Ministers had agreed that trade in grains, meat and dairy products might require general arrangements such as international commodity agreements, and special groups were therefore set up

⁷³ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Min (63)9.

⁷⁴ See *ibid.*

to negotiate on these commodities. Some progress has been achieved in each of these various sub-committees of the Trade Negotiations Committee, and it is hoped that the Kennedy Round will produce significant results in the agricultural field, in which some less developed countries have important export interests.

332. Less developed countries have major interests also in the field of non-tariff barriers. A special Sub-Committee of the Trade Negotiations Committee is dealing with these problems, and particular groups have been set up to deal with individual barriers on which participating Governments have indicated they wish negotiations to take place.

333. Finally, as regards the contribution which the less developed countries can make to the negotiations, the Ministers in May 1964 reaffirmed the principle that the developed countries cannot expect to receive reciprocity from the less developed countries and it has been agreed that the contribution to be made by the less developed countries should be considered in the light not of reciprocity, but of the trade and development needs of these countries. The question of the contribution which the less developed countries may make assumes special significance in cases where, in the course of negotiations, they receive requests for concessions from other developing countries.

Development plan studies

334. The GATT's programme of work in this field derives from a proposal accepted by the Ministers in May 1963, that the study of development plans should be expanded so as to permit the trade problems of less developed countries to be examined against the wider background of their economic development and international policy generally.

335. A main purpose of the studies and, for that matter, of the discussion in the new Committee on Trade and Development would be to help identify those sectors where export potential exists in the countries studied and to discuss problems which arise from the development of this potential, in the light of a realistic assessment of trade possibilities. This assessment would take into account, *inter alia*, general economic factors but would not consider investment decisions as such or the technical feasibility of any particular project. The GATT secretariat is at present undertaking, in collaboration with outside experts and international agencies, a number of such country studies.

GATT trade information and trade promotion advisory services

336. An important facet of GATT's activities for the benefit of developing countries is the new Trade Information and Trade Promotion Advisory Services, decided upon by the Contracting Parties in March 1964, and closely linked with the development plan and trade and aid studies referred to above. The new services are provided through the International Trade Centre, operating in the GATT secretariat.

337. The Centre began operations in May 1964 under the guidance of a Special Expert Group, composed of representatives from both developed and developing countries, and under the supervision of the Contracting Parties in order to ensure that it will achieve its primary objective of assisting the developing countries in their efforts to expand their export trade. Its services are available to all interested countries, whether GATT members or not.

338. The basic tasks of the Centre concern the provision of information to developing countries in response to specific inquiries on trade barriers and potential export markets. Advice is also given directly, and through the publications of the Centre, on trade promotion and marketing techniques. The Centre has also made arrangements with a number of Governments for the training of officials from developing countries in trade promotion techniques.

Technical assistance

339. Among matters which should be mentioned in connexion with GATT's work for the benefit of less developed countries is its technical assistance activities. Although this programme is comparatively modest, considerable importance is attached to it by Governments and the demand on the limited resources of the GATT secretariat has been on an increasing scale.

340. As in the previous seven years, the GATT secretariat organized in 1963 and 1964 training courses in Geneva for officials holding fellowships granted by the BTAO. The courses of about five and a half months' duration are open not only to officials of GATT member Governments but also to officials of other States Members of the United Nations. Over the years, about 125 officials in all have participated in the eighteen courses arranged.

341. Further, in the period 1962-1964 the GATT secretariat has organized in Africa, in co-operation with ECA and with the financial assistance of EPTA, short introductory courses in foreign trade and commercial policy. The six courses so far arranged have been attended by a total of 104 officials from member Governments of ECA. The basic feature of these courses is to combine lectures and discussions of the various aspects of commercial policy, as applied to developing countries, with discussions of the practical trade problems existing in the countries where the courses are held.

Chapter 7

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(Including provision of development finance, assistance in the improvement and application of methods and techniques for the mobilization of domestic and foreign capital, public and private; and food aid)

The IBRD group

342. The IBRD group has sought in various ways to expand and intensify its efforts to achieve its objectives which are almost coterminous with those of the Devel-

IBRD loans by region

(From fiscal year 1960-61 through first half of fiscal year 1964-65)

(in millions of United States dollars)

Area	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	First six months of 1964-65	Total
Africa	27.9	85.3	32.7	91.2	123.0	360.1
Asia	378.4	253.0	179.3	275.7	88.2	1,174.6
Australasia	—	100.0	—	40.3	—	140.3
Europe	55.0	32.0	111.0	145.0	163.5	506.5
Western Hemisphere	148.5	412.0	125.6	257.6	46.2	989.9
	609.8	882.3	448.6	809.8	420.9	3,171.4

opment Decade. These measures include providing finance in increasingly flexible ways, building up local institutions to mobilize and channel productive investment, and forming international consultative groups to co-ordinate the provision of external aid.

343. Since the start of the Development Decade the membership of IBRD has risen from 68 to 102 member States, including 32 new African, Asian and Caribbean States. Its authorized capital was increased by \$1 billion* to a total of \$22 billion to make room for additional members' subscriptions.

344. From fiscal year 1960/61 through the first half of fiscal year 1964/65, IBRD loaned a total of \$3.2 billion (see table above).

345. The IFC was established in 1956 as an affiliate of IBRD for the purpose of encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member States, particularly in the less developed areas. Its membership has grown from 59 in 1960 to 78 by the end of 1964.

346. Since 1961, when its Charter was amended so as to authorize it to make equity investments as well as loans, IFC has provided \$24 million of risk capital for industrial enterprises in fifteen countries. In addition, it is helping to strengthen local capital markets of member States by underwriting the subscription of issues of shares or securities prior to public sale, or by standby arrangements. It has joined as a partner in thirteen industrial development finance companies in eleven countries, with equity investments amounting to a total of \$16.7 million. The IBRD for its part has extended, from 1960 to date, assistance to the value of \$80.1 million to such companies; and IDA provided credits of \$5 million. Both IBRD and IFC have helped in the organization and staffing of these financial institutions.

347. In September 1960, IDA came into existence as an affiliate of IBRD in order to provide development finance to countries unable to borrow, on conventional terms of repayment and interest, all the capital that they need and can use effectively. The financial terms of IDA credits are much more lenient than those of IBRD. All credits extended to date have been for a term of fifty years without interest. Repayment is due in foreign ex-

change; amortization begins after a ten-year period of grace; thereafter 1 per cent of the principal is repayable annually for ten years and 3 per cent is repayable annually for the final thirty years. A service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum is made for administrative costs. To date sixty-four IDA credits, totalling \$915 million, have been extended; they include \$60 million in Africa, \$706 million in Asia and the Middle East, and \$96 million in Latin America.

348. Under the Articles of Agreement,⁷⁵ the members of IDA are divided into two groups; part I States, comprising States which are more advanced economically; and part II States, comprising the developing nations. A part I State pays its entire subscription in convertible currency, all of which may be used by IDA for its lending. A part II State pays only 10 per cent of its subscription in convertible funds; the remainder is paid in the member's own currency and may not be used by IDA without the member's consent. In July 1964 IDA had ninety-four member States, while total subscriptions and prospective supplementary contributions amounted to nearly \$1,755 million, of which approximately \$1,540 million was in convertible form, and of which \$797 million had been paid in. In addition, Sweden has made two supplementary contributions totalling the equivalent of \$10 million. In 1964 the more developed member States pledged an additional \$750 million, to be paid in over three years, for replenishment of IDA's resources. These funds will be supplemented by contributions of \$4.36 million from the Government of Kuwait, \$5.044 million from the Government of Sweden and a grant of \$50 million from IBRD's net income for 1963/64, which was approved by the Board of Governors at the IBRD's annual meeting in Tokyo in September 1964, adding a further \$58.4 million that will be available for disposal. This will permit a substantial rise in IDA's annual commitments over the level of prior years.

Operational policies of the IBRD group

349. Mention has been made of the co-operative agreements concluded with FAO and UNESCO to enlist their close and continuous co-operation for the identification, preparation and follow-up of projects in their

* The word "billion" in this document should be understood as meaning 1,000 million.

⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 439 (1962), No. 6333, p. 249.

respective fields suitable for IBRD/IDA financing. These arrangements will enable IBRD to deal with a much greater number of agricultural and educational projects than would otherwise be possible. Some nine educational and twenty-one agricultural projects are under consideration for financing, and numerous other proposals in both fields are in various stages of investigation.

350. In certain cases, where the nature of a project and the economic position of the borrowing country indicate its desirability, IBRD is prepared to extend the grace period or the amortization period of a loan, with a view to lightening for a time the burden of debt service incurred as a result. Other recent modifications in loan policy include reduction of the commitment charge on the undisbursed portion of IBRD loans from 3/4 to 3/8 of 1 per cent, and restatement in somewhat more liberal terms than heretofore of IBRD's policy with respect to financing local currency expenditures.

351. An amendment in the Articles of Agreement of the IBRD and IFC, which was approved in September 1964, will permit IBRD to make loans to IFC, within limits, for relending to private enterprise without government guarantee. Consequently, IFC will be able to make larger investments and, where appropriate, provide financing in the form of loans without equity features.

352. Efforts have continued to make the IBRD group's assistance to industry more versatile and effective in other respects. In 1964 a \$90 million IDA credit was extended to India to finance the import of capital equipment, raw materials and components which are essential to the utilization of existing industrial plants but which India was not in a position to purchase because of an acute shortage of foreign exchange. This is a new type of financing for the IBRD group, which may be appropriate in some other countries as well.

Consortia and consultative groups

353. In recent years, capital-exporting countries have explored various methods of co-ordinating their financial assistance to less developed countries in order to ensure its most effective use. Two early efforts of this kind were the Consortium for Aid to India, which IBRD convened in a situation of emergency in 1958, and the Consortium for Aid to Pakistan, which IBRD first assembled in 1960. These groups have continued periodic meetings to examine the development plans of the two countries and to agree on the amount of external resources that they are prepared collectively to make available in support of these plans. For some other countries, IBRD has organized less formal consultative groups of capital-exporting countries and international agencies interested in the development of particular countries. These groups offer the developing countries the prospect of an orderly and timely flow of development assistance from all aid-giving sources, directed to priority needs. They offer the donor agencies the opportunity to consult effectively among themselves and with the recipient country on means of strengthening development efforts of the country concerned. This type of co-ordination, undertaken in close consultation with the developing country, tends

to lead to better programming and better utilization of external credit or aid. In addition, the developing country's needs and potential sources of financing and its limited debt servicing capacity are taken into account; in this context, the need for improvement in the average terms of loans made to some countries emerges clearly, and substantial progress has been made in this regard.

354. The IBRD has recently decided to redouble its efforts in organizing consultative groups where these promise to be of some advantage, and conversations have been started with member Governments on this subject. The IBRD no longer intends to wait until a developing country has a reasonably well-developed economic programme before considering the formation of a consultative group. The principal criterion will be whether the activity of such a group may significantly improve the prospects for a better development effort in the country concerned.

355. To organize and effectively serve a significant number of consultative groups will call for great effort on the part of IBRD and will require current, intimate and detailed knowledge of the resources, plans and problems of each of the developing countries involved. It is hoped that the exchange of ideas, finance, and technical aid will produce an important breakthrough, enhancing the performance of receiving countries and inspiring new confidence in those who supply assistance.

Measures to encourage foreign investment

356. The IBRD has given extended consideration to a proposal to establish a centre for the conciliation or arbitration of investment disputes arising between foreign investors and Governments. During 1964 the proposal was given the form of a preliminary draft convention which was considered at four regional consultative meetings of legal experts, held in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Geneva and Santiago and attended by experts designated by eighty-six Governments in all. This convention has now been approved by the Executive Director and forwarded to member Governments.

357. The proposal is to make facilities available to which foreign investors and Governments can have access on a voluntary basis for the settlement of investment disputes through conciliation or arbitration. The convention would provide a mechanism for the selection of conciliation commissions and arbitral tribunals and for the conduct of the proceedings. The heart of the convention, in fact, is the assurance provided that if the parties agreed to resort to the facilities available under it, their agreement would be given full effect. This, it is hoped, will create an element of mutual confidence that, in time, may contribute to a healthier investment climate and a larger flow of international private investment.

358. The IBRD has also published a report on the feasibility of multilateral investment insurance. It has been asked by UNCTAD to continue its studies on this subject, including the problem of guarantees for securities floated by private enterprises or public institutions of developing countries in the markets of more developed countries.

Development financing

359. The establishment of the African Development Bank (ADB), after three years of careful preparation initiated in 1962 by ECA, with the help of United Nations Headquarters, IBRD and IDB, constituted one of the most significant achievements in the field of development financing during the first half of the Development Decade. In August 1963, the Finance Ministers of thirty-one African Governments met in Khartoum under the sponsorship of ECA and approved the text of the Agreement establishing ADB, which came into effect on 10 September 1964. The Board of Governors, at the inaugural meeting held in Lagos from 4-7 November 1964, elected a nine-member Board of Directors and chose Abidjan (Ivory Coast) as the seat of the principal office and approved the basic rules and procedures for the initial activities of ADB. The ADB's foremost task is to channel funds into major economic and social development projects and programmes, particularly regional projects of common concern such as those designed to make the economies of member States more complementary, and to bring about steady expansion of the foreign trade of these States.

360. The ADB has an authorized capital of \$250 million. As of 10 September 1964, twenty-five States whose subscriptions total \$195 million, had completed ratification formalities. The ADB is authorized to supplement its capital by borrowing or by selling securities in member States or on world capital markets. Specifically, the ADB is authorized to accept special funds made available by Governments and international financial institutions either for particular fields or forms of activities for the financing of specific ADB projects. It is also authorized to borrow local currency from its members up to an amount equal to their subscriptions. This provision is intended not only to increase ADB's resources, but also to promote the use of African products and services in the implementation of development projects sponsored by ADB.

361. The ECA has also sponsored a proposal to establish an African Payments Union with the object of promoting intra-African trade. The Commission requested, by its resolution 87(V),⁷⁶ a study of the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between African countries.⁷⁷ The ECA secretariat convened an Expert Group in Tangier in January 1964 to discuss a report containing a set of proposals for the promotion of African monetary and financial co-operation. The Expert Group approved the proposals and recommended that they be given further detailed study and that they be accompanied by appropriate harmonization of policies in other fields. At its sixth session, the Commission invited the Executive Secretary (resolution 95 (VI))⁷⁸ to prepare a survey on monetary institutions

in the region and to undertake a study on obstacles to progress in intra-African trade, resulting from payment difficulties. Pursuant to a request by the Commission at that session, a meeting of African monetary authorities was held in Tokyo in September 1964. During the Tokyo meeting, two studies, "Survey of Monetary Institutions in Africa"⁷⁹ and "Suggestions for an African Payments Union"⁸⁰ prepared by the ECA secretariat, were discussed. The participants at the meeting felt that the technical aspects of the proposed African payments union required prior consultations at a high level.

362. By its resolution 131 (VII),⁸¹ the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to re-submit this problem to the competent African authorities, in order to enable an African payments union and a Pan-African clearing system to be established.

363. Another important development was the sponsorship by ECAFE of the establishment of an Asian Development Bank. On the basis of recommendations originally prepared by a Working Group of Experts on Regional Economic Co-operation for the ECAFE region, the Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation which met in Manila in December 1963 under ECAFE auspices, was of the opinion that an Asian Development Bank would constitute an instrument for promoting regional integration, primarily through the financing of multi-national industrial and mining ventures and of intra-regional capital goods exports.

364. In order to provide the developing countries with information concerning potential external sources of financing, the fourth report on the "Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital",⁸² submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the Council, contained a detailed analysis of the operation and policies of multi-lateral and regional institutions and specialized public and private financial institutions in selected capital-supplying countries concerned with the financing of development in the developing countries. The report also continued the studies of economic, legal and administrative means for promoting the flow of private capital to the less developed countries, with special emphasis on specific measures adopted by member countries providing investment protection guarantees, tax incentives and other facilities to foreign private investors.

365. The United Nations Secretariat also prepared a preliminary report on "Export credits for the financing of capital goods requirements of developing countries"⁸³ which was reviewed by the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session and also submitted to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This report is under revision for publication in 1965.

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3727/Rev.1), part III.*

⁷⁷ A similar resolution was adopted at the Conference of the Heads of African States held in Addis Ababa in May 1963.

⁷⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3864/Rev. 1), part III.*

⁷⁹ E/CN.14/STC/AMA/2.

⁸⁰ E/CN.14/STC/APU/7.

⁸¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4004), part III.*

⁸² *Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, document E/3905 and Add. 1.*

⁸³ E/C.5/64 and Corr. 1.

366. Reports of actual movements of long-term capital and public aid have continued to be made on an annual basis by the United Nations Secretariat on the basis of data collected by the Secretariat and the IMF. Since 1961 they have been presented in the context of General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV) which set as a target for the aggregate flow, 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries. The most recent report in this series, *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1960-1962*,⁸⁴ was submitted to the Economic and Social Council in July 1964.

367. With a view to increasing the usefulness of this annual presentation for assessing the adequacy of capital made available to the developing countries in the light of the objectives of the Development Decade, a preliminary report was submitted for the nineteenth session of the General Assembly on problems of concept and methodology.⁸⁵ This report discussed the definitions of capital flow and the collection of data so as to obtain the most meaningful review of trends in development financing.

368. Survey activities on external sources of financing were supplemented by training programmes in the field of development financing. A special four-month annual training course for government officials with responsibility in the field of financing development projects was initiated in 1963. By the end of 1963 eighty-eight officials from twenty-four African States had participated in this special programme. A special annual programme organized by the Banque de France at the suggestion of the United Nations and intended mainly for officials from French-speaking countries, was initiated in 1962. A growing number of officials from Latin American countries have attended the group programme organized by the Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) in Mexico.

369. Many developing countries were provided with advisory services by the United Nations in such matters as the establishment and operation of financial institutions, financial planning, promotion of savings, foreign exchange regulations, insurance management, and the preparation of international payments accounts.

370. In view of the importance of the transfer of technology from advanced to developing countries, which largely is incidental to foreign private investment, a report on contractual arrangement was included in 1961 in "The promotion of the international flow of private capital".⁸⁶ A related issue was discussed in the comprehensive report on *The Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Under-Developed Countries*,⁸⁷ issued

in March 1964 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1713 (XVI). This report contained a review of the major characteristics of national patent laws and the international patent system as well as an analysis of the economic implications of the introduction of patents in developing countries. The report pointed out that patents cover only a part of the available technology and therefore further consideration will be given to the operation and effects of institutional, legal and financial relationships and arrangements through which technological and managerial know-how is transferred from enterprises in the industrialized countries to undertakings in developing countries.

Taxation

371. *Proposals for Action* (chap. VII, section D) discussed the need for tax reforms both for the purpose of transferring increasing resources to the government sector as well as for directly implementing economic development objectives. Considerable work has been carried out in Latin America under the Joint Tax Programme of ECLA, OAS and IDB, as well as in Asia and the Far East, where in 1962 the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development outlined tax policies appropriate to the countries of the region.

372. Tax reform efforts have been initiated in a number of developing countries with a view to harmonizing their economic development planning with that of other countries participating in moves towards economic integration. Thus, efforts towards the over-all reform of national tax systems have been initiated in the Central American area. As a first step, the five member countries of the Central American Common Market adopted, in 1962, an agreement unifying their national legislation on tax incentives for the promotion of industrial development, which had been prepared and negotiated under United Nations auspices. Guidelines for the co-ordinated administration of this uniform legislation were also prepared at a Workshop sponsored by the United Nations at the Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) in the same year. Efforts towards unification of tax incentive laws are also under consideration in Africa and among the countries members of LAFTA.

373. The use of taxation for economic development has also been stressed in agriculture. A detailed study on the tax factors of land reform was included in the third report on *Progress in Land Reform*⁸⁸ dated April 1962. A new technique for revitalizing the widely lagging role of land taxation was developed by a series of long-term technical assistance projects, under which expert assistance and training were combined to develop new land tax legislation and administration and to carry out comprehensive land valuation programmes. The resulting experience is currently being incorporated in a manual on land tax administration and valuation which will serve as a guide to Governments and technical assistance experts in other developing countries.

⁸⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.D.1.

⁸⁵ A/5732.

⁸⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document E/3492.*

⁸⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.1. See also Economic and Social Council resolution 1013 (XXXVI) and Recommendation A.IV.26 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (*Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report*) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

⁸⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.2.

374. A manual on income tax administration which has been under preparation as a joint project of the United Nations and the International Programme in Taxation of Harvard University, outlines techniques of organization and action for tax services in developing countries. It is to be examined at Regional Workshops for adaptation to local needs and to serve as a basis for national administrative reforms and supporting training programmes.

375. Along similar lines the United Nations has been advising Governments of a number of countries, contemplating federation or integration, on the possible co-ordination of their national tax systems and policies.

The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

Scale and scope of assistance

376. In the first half of the Development Decade, EPTA was able to contribute to the development of under-developed countries almost as much, in over-all expenditure, experts and equipment provided and scholarships awarded, as during the whole of the ten previous years of its existence. In broad quantitative terms the contribution amounted to the equivalent of \$226 million expended to provide over 14,000 man-years of expert assistance, 13,500 fellowships and scholarships, and a substantial amount and variety of equipment and supplies for training and demonstration purposes. In qualitative terms as well, although no exact measurement has yet been possible, there is every reason to believe that the assistance provided showed substantial gains in respect of its relationship to the needs of the recipient countries and to their economic and social development plans and objectives, and also in respect of the results accomplished. References to projects financed by EPTA and executed by members of the United Nations family of organizations appear in nearly every chapter of this report.

377. This achievement was due to many factors, including without doubt, a greatly enhanced awareness of both the need for and the effectiveness of this form of international technical co-operation. This awareness influenced EPTA directly in two ways. Firstly, there was a substantial and progressive increase after 1959 in the resources pledged annually to EPTA (see below). The contributory base of EPTA broadened; the number of donor countries — comprising developed and developing countries alike — increased during this period from 85 to 108. Secondly, the widespread adoption and improvement of policies and techniques of economic development planning, and of machinery for the co-ordination of both development programmes and technical assistance, created conditions increasingly favourable to the formulation of country programmes carefully designed to promote development objectives.

378. Parallel with these trends, and complementary to them, were the accumulating resources and experience of TAB and the participating organizations represented

on it in respect of their assistance to the Governments in the formulation of their programmes; the management of financing, including the utilization of currencies wholly or partly inconvertible; and the delivery of the programme, including the recruitment and briefing of experts and the selection of fellows, and the technical support of the experts from the central and regional offices of the organizations.

379. The assistance provided under EPTA to more than 130 countries and territories during the first half of the Decade covered the whole range of competence of the ten participating organizations in matters of economic development and social services related to it. Table I below shows the distribution of project costs among major fields of activity from 1960 through 1964. These figures broadly reflect the relative demands made upon EPTA by the recipient Governments themselves for assistance in the various sectors of development, although they should not be taken as an accurate guide to the relative needs for assistance, as between one field of activity and another, if only for the reason that EPTA assistance remains, in all countries, a comparatively small part of the total development effort. Among the trends indicated by the statistics, one worthy of note is the progressively increasing amount and proportion of assistance asked for and provided in the formulation and implementation of development plans, the carrying out of basic surveys of resources and the building up of administrative services. This tendency may fairly be interpreted as evidence of the determination of many Governments to make a systematic and planned approach to the development of their resources. The steadily sustained demand on EPTA for assistance in agriculture and other primary production reflects the still heavy dependence by a large number of the developing countries on these activities.

380. The distribution of field programme costs among the main regions is shown in table II following, and its conspicuous feature is the rapid growth over the first years of the Development Decade of the share of the African continent. Special measures were taken particularly in 1961 and 1962 to meet the increasing calls of African States upon EPTA, but by 1963 operations in Africa, while maintaining their high level, differed little from those in other regions.

Contributions of Governments

381. The financial support given by Governments to the work of EPTA from the beginning of its operations in 1950 has, as indicated above, increased significantly during the first half of the Development Decade. The contributions pledged by more than 100 countries in the five-year period — from 1960 to 1964 — amounted approximately to \$223 million, or nearly 50 per cent of all contributions pledged from the inception of the programme through 1964. Table III below shows the rate of growth in the amounts of annual contributions, as well as in the number of contributing Governments, during the past five years.

Table I. Expanded programme project costs by field of activity, 1960-1964^a

(in thousands of United States dollars)

Field of activity	1960		1961-1962		1963-1964	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
I. Assisting Governments with the formulation and implementations of development plans — Basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services	4,076	14.6	11,006	14.5	13,235	15.6
II. Development of public utilities — power, transport and communications	2,381	8.5	5,983	7.9	7,080	8.4
III. Industrial production	2,381	8.6	4,615	6.1	5,457	6.5
IV. Agricultural production	6,235	22.4	16,446	21.7	17,024	20.2
V. Auxiliary services to industry and agriculture	1,809	6.5	5,344	7.1	7,197	8.5
VI. Health services	4,762	17.1	12,516	16.5	14,474	17.1
VII. Education	3,484	12.5	11,067	14.6	10,166	12.1
VIII. Community development	1,860	6.7	4,449	5.9	4,673	5.5
IX. Other social services	856	3.1	2,730	3.6	3,443	4.1
X. Atomic energy	—	—	1,596	2.1	1,665	1.9
GRAND TOTAL	27,844 ^b	100.0	75,752	100.0	84,419	100.0

^a Figures for the year 1960 and for the programme biennium 1961-1962 are actual costs; those for the biennium 1963-1964 are for the programme as approved.

^b Excluding an amount of \$68,865 in 1960, in undistributed projects costs (UNTA).

Table II. Regional distribution of EPTA field programme costs^a

(in thousands of United States dollars)

	1960		1961-1962		1963-1964	
	Cost	%	Cost	%	Cost	%
Africa	4,990	17.9	20,741	27.4	27,979	32.8
Asia and the Far East	11,037	39.7	25,989	34.3	21,424	25.1
Europe	1,660	6.0	4,015	5.3	3,525	4.2
Latin America	7,223	25.9	16,652	22.0	17,246	20.2
Middle East	2,513	9.0	5,713	7.5	11,252	13.2
Interregional	421	1.5	2,642	3.5	3,793	4.5
TOTAL	27,844	100.0	75,752	100.0	85,219	100.0

^a Figures for the year 1960 and for the programme biennium 1961-1962 are actual expenditures; those for the biennium 1963-1964 are for the programme as approved.

Table III. Contributions by Governments to EPTA

Year	Amounts pledged in United States dollars	Number of contributing Governments
1960	33,994,184	85
1961	41,793,591	91
1962	45,396,011	92
1963	50,078,079	105
1964	51,664,200	108

382. In addition to voluntary pledges, contributions are made to the Special Account of EPTA by recipient Governments of local costs, which are assessed towards the costs of experts' services included in their approved programme, and which are payable in their own currencies. The income from local cost assessment has increased from \$2,050,000 in 1960 to \$3,425,000 in 1964 (provisional assessment); total local cost contributions during the five-year period 1960 to 1964 inclusive, are estimated at approximately \$12.8 million.

383. Contributions are also received from recipient Governments towards the administrative support of the TAB field establishment. Those contributions rose from \$600,000 in 1960 to \$2.1 million in 1964, totalling \$6.2 million for the five-year period. They include, in addition to cash payments received in the currencies of the host Governments, services provided in kind for the administration of the field programme.

384. In 1963 the level of voluntary contributions to EPTA reached the provisional target of \$50 million which had been recommended by TAC about eight years earlier. Further and more rapid expansion of the resources are required to enable it to respond, in the years immediately ahead, to the increasing volume of requests for help from the developing countries.

The United Nations Special Fund

385. The United Nations Special Fund, hardly one year old by January 1960, has grown over the first half of the Development Decade to be the United Nations system's largest programme of technical co-operation. A partnership between over 110 Governments and the family of United Nations agencies, the Special Fund has established new criteria, demonstrated the validity of new concepts and begun marshalling proof that modest amounts of multilateral assistance to countries helping themselves can produce high returns.

386. By January 1965, the Special Fund's Governing Council had approved 485 development projects calling for expenditures totalling \$1,086 million, of which the developing countries themselves had undertaken to contribute \$645 million as well as other resources, including the services of 10,000 technicians.

387. The Special Fund has concentrated its assistance on relatively large pre-investment projects designed to lead to early results with the widest possible impact in advancing the economic, social or technical development of the countries concerned, and in particular by inducing capital investment.

388. Special Fund assistance, provided in the form of international experts, equipment and contracting services, has sought to help the developing countries to convert their potential wealth into productive wealth. That help, furnished through the United Nations and nine specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, ICAO, ITU, WMO, IAEA), comprised four main types of activity — resource surveys, applied research, advanced education and training, and economic development planning.

389. Forty per cent of the approved projects are surveys of natural resources and industrial feasibility studies in eighty-six developing countries and territories. At a cost of \$311 million, these are yielding basic technical and economic information in such fields as land and water use, soils, forestry and fisheries, plant production, river basin development, mining, manufacturing, power, transport and communications.

390. Thirty-eight per cent of the projects approved are to help establish or strengthen 182 institutions of

advanced education and technical training in seventy-four developing countries and territories. These projects are estimated to cost \$524 million over the duration of Special Fund assistance.

391. Another 20 per cent of the projects, costing \$223 million, represent assistance for applied research institutes in thirty-nine countries and territories. These institutes help identify industrial potential, improve manufacturing techniques, raise industrial and agricultural productivity, promote better use of local materials and create new products and new markets.

392. Finally, nine projects with a total cost of about \$28 million support regional and national economic and social development planning institutes. These institutes provide advice to developing countries and training for their nationals in planning a more rational use of available resources.

393. The following table shows the distribution of the approved projects by fields of activity:

	Resource surveys	Training and economic develop- ment planning	Applied research	Total
<i>Agriculture</i>				
Land and water use	49	—	4	53
Groundwater	13	—	1	14
Soils	11	—	1	12
Forestry	17	10	8	35
Fisheries	12	2	1	15
Animal husbandry	2	7	15	24
Plant production	2	—	15	17
General	10	16	9	35
Sub-total	116	35	54	205
<i>Industry and infra-structure</i>				
Mining	34	6	3	43
Manufacturing	2	49	29	80
Power	17	—	2	19
Transportation	14	10	1	25
Communications	3	15	1	19
Education	—	56	—	56
Public services	11	20	7	38
Sub-total	81	156	43	280
Total	197	191	97	485

394. The geographical distribution of the projects approved up to January 1965 is as follows:

Africa	154
The Americas	129
Asia and Far East	133
Europe	28
The Middle East	40
Interregional	1

395. During the first half of the Development Decade, actual expenditures, and outstanding commitments climbed steeply to an estimated \$97 million in 1964, bringing the total by the end of that year to above \$268 million.

*Project expenditures and outstanding commitments
(in United States dollars)*

1959	260,000
1960	8,636,654
1961	26,054,047
1962	57,773,763
1963	78,276,178
1964 (estimated)	97,000,000

396. These expenditures permitted a steady growth in the number of experts sent into the field, some 15 per cent of whom are from developing countries. From barely 100 international experts in September 1960, the number rose to 600 in 1962 and to nearly 1,600 in 1964.

397. The cash value of supplies of essential equipment provided by the Special Fund increased from \$23 million in June 1963 to over \$37 million by June 1964.

398. To the resources applied to the projects by the Special Fund through the Executing Agencies and by the recipient Governments, there should be added assistance which was supplied by other aid programmes, bilateral and regional, public and private. By 1964, 142 projects, half of all those under way or completed, had benefited from such aid which, on the basis of very incomplete data, already exceeded \$50 million in value.

399. The projects average about \$2 million in cost and four years in duration. By December 1964, forty-one had been completed and forty-six more were nearing completion. Thirty-five of the completed projects were resource surveys and feasibility studies (mineral, power, transport and land use), two supported applied research institutes, and four were advanced training projects.

400. These completed projects, and many others being implemented have already made substantial contributions to the growth of the developing countries, in the first half of the Development Decade, as illustrated in the various chapters of this report. Special Fund projects have had the additional effect of attracting hundreds of millions of dollars of sound internal and external investment. In some cases, the Special Fund investigations have also saved many millions of dollars of investment from going into unsound projects.

401. Major credit for accomplishments in these development projects remains, of course, with the Governments of the countries concerned. These achievements represent, in a sense, the flowering of the seed money provided voluntarily to the Special Fund by Governments on a steadily rising scale which reached, for 1965, the sum of \$91.6 million.

Voluntary contributions pledged to the Special Fund

Year	(in millions of United States dollars)	Number of countries
1959	25.8	68
1960	38.6	78
1961	47.6	87
1962	60.3	92
1963	72.9	107
1964	85.5	107
1965 (provisional) . . .	91.6	105
Total:	423.3	

402. At mid-point in the Development Decade, the Secretary-General of the United Nations stressed that the Special Fund, and EPTA together required a minimum of \$200 million for high priority work in 1966, a modest figure in terms of the needs of developing countries.

*Towards a new United Nations
Development Programme*

403. The General Assembly, in resolution 1710 (XVI), designating the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade, requested the Secretary-General to propose "measures to improve the use of international institutions and instrumentalities for furthering economic and social development". In his report, *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*, prepared in close consultation with the members of the ACC, the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations system was confronted with the task of gearing itself to administer an increased proportion of an increased volume of needed assistance. He concluded that all countries contributing to and benefiting from United Nations technical co-operation programmes would best be served by bringing EPTA and the Special Fund together in a new United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He added that a consolidation along the lines he proposed would maintain all that had proved most valuable to Governments in the existing arrangements and all that was desirable to equip the United Nations system better to meet its current and prospective responsibilities.

404. In its resolution 1020 (XXXVII), the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly adopt a resolution expressing the conviction that a consolidation would go a long way in streamlining the activities carried on separately and jointly by EPTA and the Special Fund, simplify organizational arrangements and procedures, facilitate over-all planning and needed co-ordination of the several types of technical co-operation programmes carried on within the United Nations family, and increase their effectiveness. The resolution would take note of the Secretary-General's view that the proposed consolidation, far from limiting the possibilities of a United Nations capital investment programme, should enhance them. If adopted, the resolution would combine EPTA and the Special Fund in a United Nations Development Programme, and establish a single inter-governmental Governing Council for UNDP, to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee. It would also establish, in place of the Technical Assistance Board and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund, an advisory committee to be known as the Inter-Agency Consultative Board for the UNDP. These proposals are now before the General Assembly.

405. The Secretary-General, in making his proposals, expressed confidence that by so gearing itself for more effective service, the United Nations system would be provided with the resources required to help make a success of the United Nations Development Decade.

World Food Programme

406. The WFP is a child of the Development Decade. It was established by General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and FAO Conference resolution 1/61 of 24 November 1961, and formally started operations on 1 January 1963. It will run for an experimental three-year period (i.e., until 31 December 1965).

407. The WFP is financed by voluntary contributions in the form of commodities, cash and services (mainly shipping). The target for the three-year period is \$100 million; actual contributions amount to approximately \$94 million, of which \$20 million is in the form of cash. Under the guidance of an Inter-governmental Committee of twenty-four members, WFP is operated by an Administrative Unit established in Rome.

408. Under its General Regulations, WFP provides aid for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition, assists in pre-school and school feeding, and implements pilot projects using food as an aid to economic and social development. Projects for pre-school and school feeding are in practice assimilated to development projects.

409. During its first two years of operation WFP has undertaken eighteen emergency projects in seventeen countries. Assistance has been given to victims of various natural disasters — floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, crop failures — as well as to refugees and displaced persons. Commitments for this purpose up to the end of 1964 amounted to almost \$10 million.

410. The main emphasis of WFP's activity has been on development projects. By December 1964, ninety-six projects had been approved, representing a total WFP commitment of \$54,681,500. They included projects in a wide variety of economic and social sectors, as shown in the table below.

411. For technical expertise in the various sectors — and particularly for advice on the technical feasibility of projects — WFP relies on the competent organizations in the United Nations system. Close co-operation has been established with these organizations, notably through a small number of Liaison Officers who are attached to the United Nations and the interested specialized agencies, but work full-time on WFP matters. The Programme also co-operates with agencies and programmes, such as IBRD, the Special Fund, EPTA and UNICEF. In some cases joint projects are being carried out. The WFP is represented in the field by the Resident Representatives of TAB/Directors of the Special Fund Programmes.

412. The great majority of WFP projects were, of course, still in their very early stages at the end of 1964, and WFP's contribution towards the objectives of the Development Decade was only just beginning to be felt. In the years ahead, however, this contribution could well assume major proportions.

	<i>Number of projects</i>	<i>Food/feed cost (in United States dollars)</i>	<i>Total cost^a to WFP</i>
Feeding of students	10	2,880,600	3,967,000
Expectant mothers and pre-school feeding	1	601,500	763,100
Feeding of other special groups	4	864,000	1,116,100
Colonization and land settlement	14	10,168,000	13,403,500
Land reform	1	230,000	265,600
Land reclamation and development	9	4,734,000	7,197,100
Irrigation and drainage	5	1,508,200	2,401,200
Afforestation	8	2,054,900	2,787,100
Diversification of crops	1	241,200	541,200
Promotion of animal husbandry	9	3,579,600	5,356,700
Establishment of stocks for price stabilization	2	220,000	496,300
Community development	8	2,734,400	3,811,000
Housing, building and area planning	3	1,768,900	2,166,900
Road construction	4	1,708,700	2,262,700
Other public works	8	2,154,700	2,082,500
Industrial projects	7	3,086,400	3,986,700
Mining projects	2	921,000	1,076,800
	96	39,456,100	54,681,500

^a Figures in this column include costs of freight, insurance and superintendence.

413. The future of WFP is to be decided in the course of 1965, the final decisions being taken by the FAO Conference and the General Assembly. Without prejudging these decisions, it can be said that WFP, in its current phase, has shown that food aid can usefully complement other types of developmental assistance. Food aid provided by WFP does not depend exclusively on agricultural surpluses: indeed, one of the main lessons learned from the Programme is that the agricultural sector of the advanced countries can, without necessarily producing surpluses, contribute to the economic and social progress of the developing regions. Agricultural surpluses are themselves likely to increase in the years ahead, and there would seem to be scope for WFP to make a major contribution during the second half of the Development Decade.

Regional development projects benefiting refugees

414. Since 1963 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had promoted and co-financed regional development projects in Burundi and the Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to benefit Rwandese refugees and the local population. The projects are implemented by the ILO with the co-operation of TAB and FAO. The project in Burundi amounts to \$634,000, including \$317,000 contributed through UNHCR and that in the Kivu province of the Congo amounts to \$400,000 of which \$198,000 are contributed from the UNHCR programmes.

Part B. Development and utilization of human resources

Chapter 8

CONTROL OF DISEASES AND RAISING OF HEALTH STANDARDS

Health planning

415. The accession to independence of many countries has been followed by an increasing number of project requests, and the problems arising from the departure of expatriate staff has made it necessary to give first priority in most of the newly independent countries to the organization of health services. To help Governments with planning their health programmes as an integral part of national development schemes, WHO has assigned public health advisers to a number of countries and public health administration advisory teams to others.

416. National health planning programmes were started in Gabon, Liberia, Mali, Niger and Sierra Leone. In Europe, a number of member States have sought the advice of WHO for the reorganization of national health services within their plans for social and economic development. In the Middle East, two countries have, with WHO assistance, made over-all evaluations of their national health programmes. Several countries in the Western Pacific region are being assisted, through the assignment of WHO advisers in public health administration, to work out long-range health plans, after careful health surveys to determine priorities. In the Americas, a regional advisory group on health planning met in 1962 and made recommendations on the methodology of national health planning as part of the countries' comprehensive economic and social planning, on the organization of planning units, and on the training of planning personnel. In collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Santiago a series of international courses in health planning are being given.

417. The WHO has also helped to plan long-term programmes for setting up health education services at the central and local levels in many countries, and to place greater emphasis on the health education aspects of specialized health activities.

418. To overcome difficulties in national development planning, caused by lack of health statistics, WHO is reviewing the statistical methods and procedures used in certain countries. In the European region, national work on epidemiology and health statistics has been expanded with the broad aim of providing reliable statistics on which to base programme planning and evaluation. In the Middle East, sixteen fellowships were provided for studies in statistics at the International Statistical Education Centre in Beirut and governmental epidemiological and statistical units received technical advice on various aspects of their work. In the Americas, the collection, analysis and distribution of data of notifiable diseases is continuing and consultants have

been provided by WHO to help in the strengthening of national plans for vital and health statistics. The training programme in vital and health statistics is being expanded in the schools of public health in Latin America by former fellows on return from their periods of study abroad. Training in hospital statistics has been included in the curriculum and a Medical Records Adviser is developing administration and training centres in hospital records and statistics in individual countries.

Strengthening of health services

419. The organization and improvement of public health services at central, provincial and local levels are being assisted through assignments of WHO advisers in public health administration. In the Americas, WHO has been giving assistance to eighteen countries in developing projects designed to expand and to improve their central provincial and rural integrated public health services, considerable emphasis being placed on training staff in their own countries and through fellowships abroad.

420. The WHO and UNICEF are jointly assisting pilot rural health services projects to establish standards which can be applied in expansion of health services in other areas.

421. Direct assistance to the central health facilities has had the effect of improving certain key activities. An example of this is laboratory services. For immunization against an important group of childhood diseases — smallpox, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus — UNICEF has helped twenty-six countries through the support of basic services, sometimes equipping national laboratories to produce vaccine and sera, and often providing refrigerators for storage of vaccines, and other equipment (such as syringes, needles) and transport. The production facilities in India, aided by UNICEF, will be able to produce 100 million doses of freeze-dried smallpox vaccine within a year. The training of laboratory staff and the organization of available laboratories in a referral system were undertaken by WHO. In Africa a system of health laboratories integrated within the health services is being planned in twelve countries where surveys of the position have been completed. The school established in Ceylon with WHO assistance for the purpose of training laboratory technicians has attained a good standard. In the Middle East, there are twenty projects on various laboratory activities including the production of vaccines, sera and pharmaceuticals, research on food control and research on diagnostic methods.

422. The WHO has continued to assist in the strengthening of particular health services, for example in the Middle East and in South-East Asia there is close liaison between WHO and the United Nations on the public health aspects of community development. Special departments are being set up to deal with rural health

and allied community services and the present status of these services is being studied in order to co-ordinate their development with that of the malaria eradication programmes.

423. The support of maternal and child health (MCH) projects by UNICEF absorbed nearly two thirds of its resources. In all these projects, UNICEF has worked closely with WHO. Major emphasis by both WHO and UNICEF has been given to training — from teaching and supervisory personnel to auxiliary workers. Furthermore, the strengthening of health services for the benefit of mothers and children is being incorporated in projects for the development of basic or integrated health services. In Africa, fellowships have been awarded for specialized training to several countries where WHO assisted the development of MCH services and the related nursing and midwifery services. Staff training in African medical schools is helping to prepare teachers for this type of field programme which extends services to rural areas and promotes prenatal and postnatal care, health education to mothers, maternal and child nutrition, control of communicable diseases in childhood, the medical care of sick children, and practical training of auxiliary staff.

424. In the South-East Asian region and elsewhere, WHO and UNICEF are jointly assisting the development of maternal and child health services within urban and rural health services and the strengthening of the teaching of pediatrics and obstetrics, particularly their preventive and promotional aspects. In India alone, thirty-five pediatric departments and twenty-six district hospitals are being strengthened under the UNICEF/WHO programme and similar projects are under way in Ceylon and Thailand.

425. In the Middle East, WHO's work in maternal child health includes the training of health visitors, the setting-up and running of maternal and child health centres, and the improvement of pediatric nursing at the children's hospitals.

426. In the Western Pacific, a study made in 1962-1963 of existing maternal and child health care facilities in eleven countries was undertaken jointly with the South Pacific Commission. This made it possible to plan the expansion of such services to meet established priorities for immediate and long-term action. In this region, maternal and child health programmes have often introduced health services in rural areas where none previously existed; consequently a considerable reduction in infant and maternal mortality has been achieved through child health work and the control of communicable diseases, malnutrition and their combined effect. The problems connected with the mental health of children growing up under changing social and economic conditions are under study and a children's mental health centre has been established in Taipei. In the Americas, a regional study of the needs and resources for mental health work was completed in 1961. Seminars have been held on the integration of mental health work into public health services and on alcoholism.

427. Recent advances in the physical sciences are now causing rapid progress in the life sciences. The

medical application of isotopes is a case in point. This is usually the first application of nuclear science in a developing country. This technique, which has revolutionized many aspects of medical research, will become part of the standard armoury of laboratories and hospitals in developing countries as it already is in the industrial nations. The WHO and IAEA have been assisting in the application of radioisotopes in medicine, particularly in the control of endemic and tropical diseases and in cancer therapy, diagnosis and research.

428. Assistance has been given to a number of countries in the detection, treatment and after-care of cancer patients. The WHO-assisted cancer institute in Teheran is being used as a regional centre for training staff. Technical advice and fellowships were given to several countries in relation to the training of radiologists, radiographers and radiology technicians and for the setting up of centres for radio therapy on cancer, while a series of seminars were organized in Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic on ways of reducing the radiation hazards for patients and medical personnel.

429. In the nutrition field, assistance was provided by FAO, WHO and UNICEF in a variety of ways. These activities are discussed in the next chapter.

Education and training

430. The serious shortage of professional staff and of training facilities has made it necessary to assess the needs of each country for medical and para-medical personnel and to revise and adopt training programmes. For example, WHO and UNICEF have given assistance to the University of Ibadan and the University College of East Africa in Uganda and to other medical schools. The establishment of new schools is under study and a team of professors considered such a possibility in Yaoundé, Cameroon and Nairobi, Kenya. Many fellowships in medical education have been awarded, including an increasing number for undergraduate medical studies and for attendance at the post graduate training courses.

431. Assistance provided by WHO in the Democratic Republic of the Congo deserves a brief special mention. When the Congo acceded to independence in July 1960, an acute depletion of the health staff threatened the collapse of the health services of the country. The Director-General of WHO sent staff to the Congo, who, advising the Government centrally and at provincial levels, helped maintain the necessary services and placed medical and surgical teams from the International Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies in strategic points of the existing health network.

432. This emergency action was subsequently transformed into a long-range programme designed to help the country. Recognizing that the fundamental solution to the health problems of the Congo lay in the eventual availability of technically qualified staff of its own, WHO embarked on an intensive education and training programme.

433. It provided technical assistance to Lovanium University, organized courses for sanitarians, and most

important of all, sent *assistants médicaux*, regular students and qualified male nurses to train abroad. In October 1960 sixty *assistants médicaux* from the Congo went sent to France to obtain a degree of doctor of medicine. They all received fellowships from WHO, financed by allocations from the United Nations Fund for the Congo. They were authorized to take their families with them, so as to ensure a corresponding education of mothers and children. After three years' of studies, fifty-nine fully qualified doctors of medicine returned to the Congo. In 1966, another seventy-seven students, now holding fellowships awarded under this programme, will have successfully completed their studies and returned to their country.

434. The UNICEF has been assisting the Government of Algeria to meet the shortage of trained personnel, particularly in the health field. In 1962 UNICEF provided, among other things, teaching and training materials for four nursing and midwifery training schools and stipends for 1,000 nurses, midwives and auxiliaries. By the end of 1963, almost 500 people had been trained. Currently, as part of the Government's long-range programme, UNICEF is providing supplies, equipment and teaching materials for the Public Health Institute and for pilot centres and for three training schools for health workers, as well as half-stipends for 1,066 para-medical trainees, full stipends for sixty, and salary supplements for fifty tutors.

435. In the Americas there has been since 1960 a significant increase in the number of requests for advice on medical education. Consultants provided by WHO have reviewed teaching programmes in medical schools with a view to bringing about an integration of preventive medicine in their curriculum and in those of schools of dentistry and veterinary medicine. Special attention has been paid to the organization and administration of the education programme and to the selection of students. Consideration is being given to modernizing the teaching of the basic sciences; and to meet this and allied objectives the WHO has assigned advisers, appointed visiting professors and supplied books and training material. The award of fellowships has been one of WHO's chief contributions to the national programmes for the education and training of professional and technical personnel.

436. In all regions of the world training of all types of health personnel has received major attention and substantial support, and has included assistance ranging from the establishment of medical faculties to the vocational training of young people for health work. The WHO field staff have given courses on a wide variety of subjects at basic and post-graduate levels, including in-service training, as well as orientation and refresher courses. Direct assistance was given to undergraduate and post-graduate educational institutions by assigning visiting professors to medical schools and awarding fellowships for basic or advanced training abroad. Arrangements have been made for the University of Edinburgh to help WHO to provide broad technical assistance to a medical school in India.

437. A number of conferences on several aspects of

professional and auxiliary training have provided Governments with opportunities for exploration of common problems.

438. Assistance provided by WHO and UNICEF in the Middle East has been chiefly concerned with auxiliary nurses' training and advice on nursing education. In the Western Pacific region the unplanned training of nurses has been replaced by regular, well-established courses. Seminars, workshops, conferences and nursing education committees have helped to develop auxiliary, basic, post-basic and midwifery training and to strengthen nursing administration in various countries.

Communicable disease control and eradication

439. Communicable diseases are a major problem in most of the regions and receive a correspondingly substantial share of the available resources of WHO and UNICEF. The establishment of networks of health centres and dependent health posts throughout a country, particularly in its rural areas, provides the basis for the control of these major communicable diseases. In Africa the progress of anti-malarial work was reviewed in 1960. It was considered that transmission could be interrupted anywhere in that continent, provided a thorough coverage was achieved, but not otherwise. Accordingly, WHO is currently assisting countries in building up a rural health infrastructure, which is essential for malaria eradication, and with training national personnel. At present nine pre-eradication programmes are in operation and programmes in another nine countries are planned to start soon. Full eradication programmes are operating in Mauritius and Tanzania. Two regional malaria eradication centres have been set up and one of them has organized four courses already.

440. In the Americas, progress has been made towards eradication of malaria; the end of 1960 and early part of 1961 was a turning point in their malaria eradication programme. The only two countries in the region which had not yet done so entered the preparatory phase, and many others have passed into the consolidation phase of the malaria eradication programme.

441. Malaria transmission came to an end in Europe in 1962. Eradication programmes are still in operation in some areas in North Africa, and pre-eradication programmes in Morocco and Algeria are making progress. The international malaria eradication training centre in Belgrade supported by WHO has made an important contribution to the world programme of eradication.

442. In South-East Asia, WHO's main work has been in malaria eradication, which was undertaken in close collaboration with UNICEF and the United States Agency for International Development. Almost half of the population exposed to malaria risk in this region is in areas now in the consolidation phase of operation. In the Middle East, all the countries are now making rapid progress in malaria eradication and several are approaching the final stages, while in the Western Pacific five malaria eradication programmes are in operation and encouraging results in interruption of transmission have

been obtained from several malaria eradication pilot projects launched in 1960 and 1961.

443. The WHO and UNICEF assisted Thailand and Indonesia in their campaigns against yaws, which are well on their way to consolidation. In Indonesia alone more than 268 million examinations have been made and 11.5 million persons treated. The UNICEF has also assisted a mass yaws campaign in Nigeria since 1953, providing penicillin, field supplies and vehicles. The areas covered were those of highest incidence, with a total population of about 9 million. By the end of 1961, the campaign had succeeded in reducing the incidence of infectious yaws to less than 0.5 per cent over most of the area.

444. Communities in Africa in which yaws formerly constituted an important public health problem are now enjoying the social and economic advantages that follow its removal, but vigilant control continues in eighteen countries by mobile health teams. Permanent health services to take over from the mobile ones are being developed as funds permit. In some countries in the other regions, programmes for the control of yaws are also being undertaken.

445. Programmes for the control of tuberculosis based on the latest methods of prevention and treatment continue to restore many people to productive capacity and so have benefited social and economic development. Survey teams from WHO, which have assessed the size of the problem in several countries in Africa, are now advising on instituting control programmes in several countries. Comprehensive pilot area projects are in operation in five countries and assistance is being provided in developing various aspects of tuberculosis control in three others. A Regional Tuberculosis Epidemiological Centre established in Nairobi continues to analyse statistical and epidemiological material received from the field-work of those advisory teams and pilot projects. In other regions there are many country and inter-country activities in the field of tuberculosis control. In South-East Asia, WHO is also assisting the tuberculosis chemotherapy centre in Madras and the National Tuberculosis Institute in Bangalore which provided valuable material for planning national programmes. In Tunisia and Iraq, regional tuberculosis training centres have been developed and in the Eastern Mediterranean region the work against tuberculosis has included seminars, prevalence surveys in ten countries, demonstration centres in twelve and pilot projects in seven.

446. The regional tuberculosis advisory team in the West Pacific has given assistance to seven national tuberculosis control programmes, including case-finding and domiciliary chemotherapy. Six of these have also national BCG vaccination campaigns.

447. In South-East Asia, in Africa and in the Americas and Western Pacific, leprosy control programmes are already in operation, relying on extensive case-finding and treatment provided by domiciliary and out-patient services.

448. Field research projects have been started with the assistance of WHO in certain countries with a view

to finding more efficient weapons for the control of cholera, other diarrhoeal diseases, filariasis, bilharziasis and haemorrhagic fever. Programmes for the control of venereal diseases, trachoma, poliomyelitis and tetanus are being undertaken and special efforts have been made to strengthen epidemiological, statistical and laboratory services and vaccine production.

449. Smallpox control is going on in all the countries of South-East Asia. India launched its nation-wide eradication programme in 1962. The WHO is providing freeze-dried smallpox vaccine and has sent experts to a number of countries to give advice on its production, which is a preliminary step to eventual full-scale smallpox eradication programmes. It is also sponsoring research programmes on the epidemiological, clinical and preventive aspects of smallpox. Smallpox control programmes are continuing in the form of systematic vaccination campaigns. Action is being taken to promote a co-ordinated campaign against smallpox over a large area in East and West Africa. The incidence of smallpox in the Americas is becoming much lower and in 1963 cases have been reported from two countries only. Where it is endemic, smallpox is declining and, if this trend is maintained, it should eventually be possible to eradicate the disease.

450. The WHO and UNICEF are giving assistance to a number of trachoma projects and the WHO-assisted virological research unit at the ophthalmological centre in Tunis is screening the therapeutic efficiency of antibiotics and other drugs used for treating this disease.

451. The Pan American Zoonoses Centre in Argentina continued to provide technical advice and training and to undertake research in this field.

Environmental health and community water supply

452. Many countries throughout the world have requested assistance for environmental health work. Sanitary engineers from the WHO regional offices have regularly visited such countries to advise on the strengthening of the administration of environmental sanitation and on the training of sanitation personnel. Teams have been assigned by WHO to organize sanitary surveys for several Governments to assist with the development of water supply schemes, the training of personnel and the implementation of sewage and refuse disposal projects. In Africa, WHO is providing the services of a consulting engineering firm for the preparation of a master plan of water supply and sewerage for the Accra/Tema metropolitan area, financed by the Special Fund.

453. In the Americas, advice on the planning, design, financing, construction and operation of water supply services has been provided to almost every country in the region. Studies have been made of more flexible means of financing urban water supplies and sanitation that would be suitable in rural areas. A seminar on the design of water supplies and a symposium on management of water supply and sewage disposal and on the utilization of plastics in water distribution systems have been held, as well as a short course on water supply

design. The WHO is taking part in the activities of the Institute on Occupational Health and Air Pollution in Chile, financed by the Special Fund. Basic sanitation is being introduced in rural communities in Brazil as part of an integrated health programme with UNICEF help. The sanitation programme was extended to nine states in 1962 and will soon include all fifteen. The staff now comprises ten engineers, thirty-six drillers, mechanics and auxiliaries, fifty sanitary inspectors and 392 sanitarians, and training continues. In 1963 community hydrants with multiple faucets were completed in forty-three communities. Drilling and workshop equipment, transport and stipends for trainees in the well-drillers' course, have been contributed by UNICEF.

454. In the South-East Asian Region, WHO's activities in the sphere of environmental health comprised projects for the most part planned and implemented as components of rural health programmes. Sanitation work in expanding rural areas and some new projects to provide supplies of potable water both by wells and by piped systems are being initiated with assistance from UNICEF and WHO. Two of the five WHO projects throughout the world, undertaken with help from the United Nations Special Fund, are the Calcutta water supply and sewerage scheme and the sanitary engineering and research project in Nagput. In the Western Pacific Region, close attention has been given to training and to demonstration pilot projects. The response to the community water supply programme of the organization has been encouraging but lacks the financial support it deserves. In Taipei, WHO gave advice on the administrative, technical and financial aspects of a five-year community programme to supply water to a population of almost 2 million. In the Middle East the assistance given to a number of countries for development of environmental sanitation services includes the training of sanitation personnel, the assignment of sanitary engineers and sanitarians to develop rural or urban services, advice on municipal and rural housing, and on water supply.

455. The rapid increase of nuclear facilities and operations makes it imperative to take international steps to protect workers and the public against undue radiation exposure. Since December 1958, IAEA has accordingly formulated basic safety standards for radiation protection and has issued regulations and technical guides for various types of work and for various facilities, such as the safe transport of radioactive materials, the safe operation of critical assemblies and research reactors, the safe handling of radioisotopes and the disposal of radioactive waste material into sea and fresh waters. Ten volumes in this series have already been published and some have been used by industrialized as well as developing countries as the basis of their national standards. A further eight volumes are being prepared to cover additional facilities and operations such as personnel monitoring and environmental monitoring in normal operation and in emergency situations. Rapid progress in nuclear technology makes it necessary to keep these regulations and manuals under constant review and the first revisions of some have already been issued.

456. In 1960 the ILO adopted a Convention (No. 115) and a Recommendation (No. 114) concerning the protection of workers against ionizing radiations. The Convention has been ratified by ten countries.

457. The wastes of the nuclear industry will become a growing problem in the years ahead. It has been estimated that in Western Europe alone some 1,500-2,000 tons of intermediate level radioactive waste will be disposed of each year by the mid-seventies. In addition to the establishment of international standards and regulations, IAEA is supporting and co-ordinating research on waste management, and is providing advice and assistance on that subject especially to countries new to nuclear industry. The IAEA has sent out experts and trained a large number of fellows in the fields of health, safety and management of radioactive wastes. It is also setting up a special advisory service for Governments on their special radiation protection problems. The ILO has agreed to co-operate and IAEA is exploring the possibility of also collaborating with FAO and WHO in this undertaking.

458. The IAEA is also working out plans to give help to countries if radiation accidents take place. The role of IAEA will be chiefly that of a central point of contact between the requesting country and countries willing to provide emergency help. An agreement on this subject was concluded in October 1963 between Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and IAEA, and similar agreements may follow.

Food Standards Programme

459. The FAO and WHO established in 1962 the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission to carry out the work of the Food Standards Programme. The objectives of the Codex Alimentarius Commission are to protect consumers' health, to ensure fair practices in the food trade, to promote international food trade, to further food standards work in developing countries and to simplify and co-ordinate all work on international food standards.

UNRWA health programme

460. Many aspects of UNRWA's health programme are related closely to one of the primary objectives of the Development Decade: to promote sound public health programmes so that individual capacities may be fully realized. The health services provided by UNRWA include curative medical services, preventive services and health education, environmental sanitation services and the training of medical and para-medical personnel. During the period under review, the Agency has maintained a comprehensive though simple and inexpensive range of health services for the refugees. The health clinics play a key role in the programme and many of them have been improved despite a shortage of funds. Strong emphasis has been placed on the preventive aspects of the programme, and in particular on maternal and child health care. Twelve rehydration/nutrition centres for the treatment of infantile gastro-enteritis have been established by UNRWA, largely with funds

specially donated for the purpose. A health and education project, established in the Gaza Strip in 1964 and financed through a special governmental donation, aims to raise the general levels of health and hygiene through programmes of education and training directed particularly to refugee women and girls. Since 1959, UNRWA has trained or initiated the training of almost 300 refugees as doctors and dentists, and has also trained para-medical personnel, including nurses, midwives, auxiliary nurses, laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, public health inspectors, assistant pharmacists and health education workers.

*Medical assistance by the Office of the
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*

461. During the first five years of the Development Decade some 7,500 physically handicapped refugees were assisted under UNHCR programmes through placement in institutions, the provision of housing with permanent medical care and various measures of rehabilitation. The UNHCR has also provided general medical care particularly in the case of refugee emergencies where the provision of dispensaries, mobile clinics and other medical equipment as well as medical staff were included in its assistance programmes. The value of assistance thus provided during the first five years of the Development Decade may be estimated at \$300,000. It has benefited some 150,000 refugees.

Chapter 9

FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES AND
MEASURES AGAINST FAMINE, MALNUTRITION AND FOOD
DEFICITS

The Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign

462. The Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign is a matter of special concern to FAO, which, under its Constitution, is responsible for "raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples...". The Campaign, which was launched in 1960, represents all the aspects of FAO's contribution to the objectives of the Development Decade, including sustained effort to create throughout the world an awareness of and a willingness to solve the problems of hunger and malnutrition.⁸⁹

463. In the developed countries the Campaign is focused on stimulating public support for assistance to developing countries through both governmental and non-governmental channels, including bilateral and multi-lateral assistance programmes. Campaign publicity concentrates on the problems of hunger and on the ways which are open for achieving food and agricultural development, and has included a series of major publications of FAO, UNESCO and other specialized agencies issued in the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign Basic Study Series. For instance, the booklet entitled *Education and Agricultural Development* (No. 15 in the

series), prepared by UNESCO, was published in 1964 under the auspices of FAO. In the developing countries the Campaign is focused on stimulating Governments and peoples to develop and carry out effective programmes for the eradication of hunger.

464. Participants in the Campaign include member States, national Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign committees, specialized agencies and private international organizations.

465. Altogether a total of 165 States and territories have taken concrete action in support of the Campaign in the publicity, educational and project fields; the largest single effort was a world-wide postage-stamp issue in early 1963, when some 500,000,000 stamps were issued in nearly 150 countries.

466. In 1963 the first World Food Congress was held in Washington, D.C., under the auspices of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign. It was attended by over 1,200 participants from 107 countries. The Congress stressed the fact that the task of abolishing hunger and malnutrition calls for an all-out and world-wide effort in which Governments and the people must co-operate. Accordingly, the purpose of the Campaign is to stimulate action by people, private organizations and Governments all over the world. The FAO has attempted to remain in the background as much as possible so that the initiative can be left to the countries and peoples themselves. Projects are decided upon and executed for the most part by the various organizations concerned, while FAO assists them largely in technical matters.

467. Some eighty national Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign committees were at work by the end of 1964, and a scheme is being implemented under which committees in developed and developing countries enter into direct mutual assistance relationships with one another. These national committees are made up of interested citizens, government officials and representatives of other interested groups and organizations.

468. During 1964 Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign publicity and education programmes were consolidated with various activities such as information seminars and fund-raising drives carried out by adult and youth organizations in conjunction with various national committees. A number of Freedom-from-Hunger Weeks have been organized in many countries including France, Ireland, Madagascar and Sierra Leone and further weeks are being planned in a number of countries including India and the United Arab Republic.

469. In addition to the Basic Study Series mentioned above, a number of other publications such as the *Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign News* and audio-visual materials have been distributed in various countries to stimulate public interest and action.

470. For 1965 a Young World Mobilization Appeal will be launched to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the founding of FAO in October and to continue until March 1966. It is intended to mobilize the energy, time and imagination of the young people of the world in support of the Campaign.

⁸⁹ See *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2), chap. IV, section A.

471. By the end of 1964, over \$220 million had been committed to the Campaign, largely on a bilateral basis, by a number of interested Governments and organizations, in developing and executing projects for increasing food production. Projects financed under the Campaign include a \$480,000 project for the support of the North African College for Agricultural Engineering in Tunisia, a \$103,000 poultry scheme in Chad, a \$92,900 veterinary assistance project in Bolivia, and an \$82,000 project for construction and equipment of village water supply points in India.

472. The Campaign was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1039 (XXXVII). In 1964 the FAO Council recommended that the Campaign be continued at least until the end of 1970. The continuation of the Campaign beyond that date will be reviewed by the next World Food Congress.

Nutrition and children

473. The interest of UNICEF in the field of nutrition stems from the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which the General Assembly adopted on 20 November 1959 in resolution 1386 (XIV). The most acute problem in this field is still the pre-school child. How to help the pre-school child was the subject of special consideration at a symposium of experts in nutrition, held under the auspices of the International Congress of Nutrition, and with assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation and UNICEF, at Lake Como, Italy, in August 1963.

474. In the nutrition field, UNICEF's work consisted of: (a) supplying imported milk (a form of UNICEF aid which is decreasing as other sources of imported milk become available); (b) assistance for local food production, particularly milk and other high-protein foods; (c) demonstrations of village food production and distribution; and (d) training from the highest academic level to the simplest village programme. Feeding programmes, based on imported supplies, can reach some hungry children for the moment but offer no solution for the future. One early and continuing form of aid to which UNICEF has made substantial contributions is the equipping of milk plants. In countries with a dairy potential, the assurance of an adequate supply of safe milk is of great importance to child health. Certain conditions are attached to ensure that a proportion of the product is made available for free or subsidized distribution to needy children and mothers, and that low-cost safe milk would be available for the benefit of the low-income group generally.

475. Since the start of the Decade, twenty-six milk plants have been brought into operation in twelve countries and two dairy training institutions assisted, one in India and the other in Kenya. These projects represent a total UNICEF contribution in equipment of slightly more than \$8 million. The concomitant government investments in land, buildings and services amount to at least \$25 million. These twenty-six plants have a combined capacity for processing 2.2 million litres of milk per day. In addition, twelve milk plants are in process of erection, representing a further UNICEF con-

tribution of \$5,929,000 and with scheduled capacities totalling 1,160,000 litres per day.

476. The purpose of UNICEF's entry in collaboration with WHO and FAO into the field of processing other high-protein foods is to promote the availability, in areas where little or no milk is available, of low-cost protein-rich food supplements that are suitable for children. The long-term objective of UNICEF extends to the practical application of the scientific and technological findings in the local production of low-cost sanitary and nutritionally desirable foods and supplements that are acceptable for child feeding, both from the standpoint of palatability and customary patterns of diets in the various areas. The Protein Advisory Group, which was founded by WHO in 1956 and reorganized in 1961 to include the participation of FAO and UNICEF, represents the joint effort of these agencies to encourage the use of protein-rich foods whose high nutritive value has been established; such as groundnuts, cotton-seed and fish protein concentrates.

477. The more advanced schemes in the joint WHO, FAO and UNICEF protein-rich food programme are: the "saridele" plant in Indonesia, that is making a so-called "soy milk"; a fish-flour plant in Chile that is producing a high-quality product based on the defatting and deodorizing of whole fish; and assistance to two groundnut flour plants in India. Somewhat similar projects are being developed in Nigeria and Senegal, using groundnut flour and skim milk powder as the principal protein source, and in Brazil using defatted soy flour as the protein supplement to maize.

478. But neither imported nor locally processed foods can meet all the needs. The great majority (80 per cent) of people in developing countries are dependent on their own food production and it has, therefore, been necessary to consider what might be done at the local level to educate both producers and consumers as to what foods were required to promote and maintain health and to demonstrate how these could be obtained locally. The supplies necessary to the demonstrations are provided by UNICEF on condition that in addition to encouraging greater home consumption of nutritious foods, a certain part of the production is devoted to welfare distribution to mothers and children.

479. Applied nutrition projects have been undertaken most extensively in Africa, Asia and the Americas in collaboration with FAO and WHO. By far the most ambitious programme is in India, where the Government has seized upon this approach to be assured that human nutrition is not overlooked in the drive to increase cereal production. The following are two examples of UNICEF applied nutrition projects.

480. The Government of Colombia is developing an integrated programme of applied nutrition under the supervision of the National Nutrition Institute and in collaboration with WHO. A basic feature of the programme is the training of personnel, and since 1962 various courses and seminars on nutrition have been held for ninety-six doctors, thirty-seven nutritionists, sixty-four primary school teachers and others. Food demonstration services have been organized in twenty-

seven pilot schools and eighty selected primary schools, and eighty primary schools have started school gardens. In addition, a central farm has been established in each of the participating Departments of the country and serves as a training and experimental centre and seedling nursery. The programme will be extended to a total of 140 primary schools in 1965. Supplies, equipment, transport and fellowships are being provided by UNICEF.

481. In Thailand a demonstration project for the improvement of village nutrition is under way in thirteen villages in the province of Ubol. It includes a preliminary dietary survey, training of field staff, nutrition education of the public, production of protective foods through school, community and home gardens, and poultry and fish production. It is now planned to expand the project to twenty-nine additional villages. Supplies for gardening, poultry raising and fisheries, transport, teaching aids and training stipends, as well as additional equipment for expansion of the nutrition laboratory in Bangkok, are being provided by UNICEF.

Nutrition training and research

482. In the field of nutrition training, a post-graduate course in applied nutrition and food science offered jointly by the University of London and the University of Ibadan was initiated with UNICEF aid and twenty-eight fellowships were awarded. UNICEF assistance has been approved for a post-graduate course held jointly at Paris and Dakar, for two colleges of home economics in the United Arab Republic and in Nigeria, and for the training of agricultural extension workers, with emphasis on family nutrition, at the University of Ibadan and at Egerton College in Kenya. The UNICEF assisted the Ivory Coast in the training of teaching personnel in nutrition and agricultural extension, who are expected to reinforce the agricultural school there. During 1963-1964, fifteen high-level graduate students, ninety agricultural instructors from the Ivory Coast and twenty-seven from adjoining countries and eighty-four rural monitors were trained. The UNICEF provided stipends and fellowships, as well as funds for the salaries of two lecturers. Training has also become the principle UNICEF-supported approach to nutrition problems in the Americas where regional courses of various kinds have been offered with UNICEF assistance at the Institute for Nutrition of Central America and Panama in Guatemala; at the University of Molina in Peru; at the Inter-American Children's Institute in Uruguay; and at the University of Puerto Rico.

483. The WHO, in collaboration with FAO, organized nutrition services in a number of countries in Africa to collect data for the planning of long-term programmes. Several training courses and meetings on nutrition, including a seminar on health education in nutrition were organized, while in Accra the joint FAO/WHO/CCTA Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa was established.

484. The WHO nutrition programme in the Americas is being gradually expanded and two regional nutritionists were appointed in 1961. An advisory group con-

sidered the subject of nutrition in health planning and helped plan future policy.

485. In 1960, WHO carried out a general assessment of the nutrition problems in the South-East Asian region. Lack of sanitation and malnutrition are two major causes of widespread sickness in this region. The creation of nutritional advisory committees is a promising advance and WHO, in close collaboration with FAO and UNICEF, has assisted expanded nutrition programmes in several countries. In 1962 a joint FAO/UNICEF/WHO seminar on nutrition was held and in 1963 WHO sponsored an inter-country seminar on protein malnutrition in children.

486. In the Middle East malnutrition is an important problem also. Therefore, WHO and FAO have helped in the setting-up of national nutrition institutes to investigate the nature and incidence of the main nutritional disorders, to introduce remedial measures and to promote nutritional education.

487. The IAEA supports co-ordinated research using isotope techniques for the control of nutritional disorders (kwashiorkor, iron deficiency, malabsorption of fat, proteins and vitamins).

Food production

488. The FAO has continued to assist Governments in the planning of food production and in basic food policies established in those countries where nutrition is inadequate. Food consumption surveys have been continued so as to provide the basic information necessary in establishing food policies to combat malnutrition.

489. Besides working intensively, often in collaboration with WHO, on animal disease control as a means of increasing the protein supply available to humans, FAO has increased its attention to both small and large-scale production of poultry, pigs and dairy cattle which can increase most rapidly the needed supplies of animal protein. Experience has shown that with improved feeding products, management and disease control, the production of meat and dairy products can be rapidly and efficiently increased both on the village scale and in large-scale enterprises. This work has been financed largely under EPTA, the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign and the Special Fund. An example of such activity is the Special Fund project in the Philippines for the organization of a Dairy Training and Research Institute, which promises to result in increased consumption of dairy products. The FAO has worked intensively on small-scale poultry production in villages in the Far East, Africa and Latin America and has organized training centres for both extension workers and farmers on practical techniques for raising poultry for local consumption. Improved strains of sheep and goats have been introduced in North Africa and in the Middle East with resultant improvement in meat and milk production in those areas. As a result of surveys of dairy conditions conducted in twenty-four developing countries since the beginning of the Development Decade, dairy industries have been started in some of these countries with the assistance of FAO. In several countries demand for

dairy products was stimulated by the provision of skim-milk powder from surplus countries, from Denmark in particular, financed under the freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

490. The FAO has been increasingly active in assistance for the establishment of institutes of food technology. This encourages the formation of new food industries and the adoption of more efficient practices in existing ones. Food technology institutes of this type have been established with the help of the Special Fund in Poland, Chile, Brazil, Ghana and Senegal. All of these institutes are expected to operate without outside assistance before the end of the Development Decade.

Chapter 10

EDUCATION AND FOSTERING OF SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Educational planning

491. Considerable progress has been made in carrying out the proposals for educational development which were laid down at the beginning of the Development Decade for Africa, Asia and Latin America, and to translate the targets outlined in *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* into national development plans.

492. Thus, the International Institute for Educational Planning, established by UNESCO, held its first two seminars in 1964. The first dealt with Problems and strategies of educational planning in Latin America, and the second established an agenda of research topics which the Institute will use for encouraging research in various institutions to be applied in regional training courses. The UNESCO regional centres for the advanced training of educational planners and administrators have been in operation in Beirut and in New Delhi since 1962.

493. The UNESCO regional conferences for educational planning, which had initially set targets for the Development Decade, have been followed up in a variety of ways. A seminar on investment in education for Asian countries, held in Bangkok in 1964, studied the problems facing development authorities and educational ministries in expanding educational systems, the allocation of resources to education, and the evaluation in economic terms of regional and national targets for educational expansion. In the same year a Conference of African Ministers of Education endorsed the development, in co-operation with UNESCO and the Organization for African Unity, of higher education in Africa as an essential part of economic planning.

494. During 1963-1964, UNESCO sent educational planning missions to Latin America to review national plans for the development of education and to advise Governments on planning machinery and on priority areas for educational development. The demand for technical assistance experts in educational planning, administration, financing, statistics and the economics of education has increased rapidly. In 1961 there were only twenty-four such experts working in twenty coun-

tries. By 1963-1964 the number of countries receiving this type of assistance increased to thirty.

Teacher training

495. One of the major obstacles to the implementation of educational plans is the shortage of teachers. The UNESCO has sought to reduce this shortage by setting up institutes for teacher training, by organizing courses and seminars, providing expert assistance, and granting fellowships. African regional teacher training centres in Uganda and the Central African Republic have been established to provide further training for qualified primary school teachers and pedagogical advisers to strengthen existing teacher training colleges. An Asian regional centre in Manila provides the opportunity for teacher-educators to undertake research in techniques of teacher-training and teaching methods. In Latin America intensive courses for experienced teachers have been organized through the Associated Teacher Training Schools of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

496. Co-operation between UNESCO and UNICEF is now largely centred on training primary school teachers. The contribution of UNICEF consists generally in the provision of equipment, transportation and stipends for trainees, while UNESCO is responsible for the technical soundness of the projects and for the provision of expert assistance. Since 1960 the number of UNESCO/UNICEF projects has increased from two to thirty-five in thirty-three countries. A major scheme in Lebanon for instance provides training courses for four different groups: primary school teachers, heads of primary schools, teachers for primary extension classes and teachers in one-man schools. Under a joint teacher-training project in Afghanistan, teacher-training institutions are being expanded and an Academy of Teacher-Training has been established in Kabul. In Brazil an over-all programme to improve teacher-training includes training for educational planners at the Regional Education Research Centre in São Paulo, and training for student teachers and teacher-supervisors in Goiás, Mato Grosso and Bahia.

497. It was the view of the Conference of African Ministers of Education and of Economic Affairs and Finance, convened by UNESCO and ECA at Addis Ababa in May 1961, that the condition of second-level education is a major bottleneck to development. It was agreed that expansion on an emergency basis of teacher training for secondary schools should be given priority. For the ten-year period, 1961-1970, 177,100 additional teachers are needed in North Africa, 56,900 for replacement and 120,200 for enrolment increases. In middle Africa, 204,400 additional teachers are needed, 58,000 for replacement and 146,400 for additional enrolment. The over-all number of teachers required for second-level education is estimated to be 750,000. Acting as executing agency of Special Fund projects, UNESCO is assisting in the establishment of twenty secondary school teacher-training institutions (nineteen in Africa, one in Asia). In addition, UNESCO is assisting in the establish-

ment of two university education faculties and two institutes of education. In the period from 1964 to 1966 these colleges will send some 2,500 qualified teachers into secondary schools in Africa. By the end of 1970 some 14,000 teachers will have been trained.

498. In a number of countries WHO has advised on the health education component in the curricula of teacher-training projects; for example, in Afghanistan and in India, where a WHO health educator was assigned to the Government to assist in developing a plan for including health education in the basic training courses of primary and secondary teachers. A WHO school health adviser has also been sent to the Philippines and courses on health education for teachers have been organized.

New educational methods and techniques

499. In the development of effective education processes, UNESCO has been concerned with textbook production and modern educational methods adapted to specific needs. In 1962 a meeting of experts convened by UNESCO recommended the creation of regional centres in Africa, Asia and Latin America for research, evaluation and demonstration of the systematic use of media, materials and methods. In 1963-1964 a series of experimental activities was carried out in co-operation with UNRWA, which aimed at introducing new methods in local education, adapting material from other languages and other parts of the world to local needs and languages, with the accompanying training of local specialists. Training and demonstration workshops were organized in 1963 in Nigeria for English-speaking African countries and in Jordan for Arab countries. A six-year pilot project is under way in Senegal for French-speaking African countries for the production of audio-visual material for adult education and educational television. A textbook production centre has been operating in Cameroon since 1961 which provides textbooks, periodicals and literacy materials for all the African countries participating in the centre. Similar work in Latin America includes a pilot project at the Brazilian Institute for Education, Science and Culture. Activities of this nature have also been carried out in Burma and Pakistan.

Higher education

500. Studies designed to increase the effectiveness and scope of higher education are carried out through a joint UNESCO/International Association of Universities research programme. An international study of university admissions has been completed and a preliminary study on the methods of establishing academic equivalence of degrees will be undertaken. Three studies are expected to be completed in 1965-1966: (a) The role of institutions of higher education in the development of countries in South-East Asia, (b) University co-operation in Africa, (c) Modification of the academic calendar for year-round operation of university institutions.

501. The UNESCO has a special fellowship programme for training African university staff which had awarded over 300 grants by mid-1964. A periodical,

Teachers for Africa, provides information about teaching positions in Africa for which teachers outside the region may apply. Studies prepared for the 1962 Conference on the Development of Higher Education in Africa, which include questions of staffing, financing and statistics, have been published.

502. Advisory services are provided by UNESCO under the technical assistance programme for the creation and development of new institutions of higher education, the reorganization and further development of existing institutions, and the integration of university institutions within a region.

Youth education

503. The UNESCO continues to recognize the role which young people can play in economic and social development. The International Conference on Youth, held in Grenoble in 1964, recommended expansion of UNESCO's programme for youth and an International Committee on Youth will be established in 1965 to plan and execute this programme. Preparations are under way for an international declaration on the principles underlying the education of young people in the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples.

Basic structure of science

504. During the past five years UNESCO has been working on a ten-year programme to aid Member States in formulating their science policies, in building up their scientific and technical potential, and in planning national machinery for the implementation of policy. Regional meetings of directors of research councils have been organized in Cairo in 1960, in Beirut in 1963, in Canberra in 1964. Discussions brought out the need for scientific policy adapted to the great variety of needs of each country and the necessity for national science advisory bodies. An international conference held in Lagos in 1964 adopted a long-term programme for 1965-1980 which includes the establishment of a national research organization for planning, directing and co-ordinating scientific research in each country of Africa. In order to complement and follow up policy lines set out at these conferences, UNESCO provides services through planning missions and expert assistance for the development of scientific infrastructures with the aim of gradually establishing a network of institutions whose main concern will be scientific and technical research.

Scientific and technological education

505. The UNESCO's programme for the training of scientists and technologists is principally concerned with (a) gathering, analysing and diffusing information on modern curricula, facilities and methods of teaching, (b) stimulating the creation and diffusion of modern teaching methods, inexpensive equipment and other aids, (c) facilitating improvement of the quality of teachers. In 1963 specialists completed a series of studies on the teaching of physics, chemistry and geology

at the universities of six countries with a long-established scientific tradition (Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, USSR, United Kingdom and United States). The *UNESCO Source Book for Science Teaching*, for secondary level, contains some fifty new experiments, an up-to-date bibliography and information on recent developments in science teaching. An example of the promotion of modern science teaching methods is provided by a pilot project in Brazil, the main object of which is to explore physics teaching methods and to train university staff. Teachers from eight Latin American countries developed a course on "The Physics of Light", which was presented in a seminar for physics professors, teachers and administrators. Inexpensive equipment for experiments was developed, and kits containing material for a large number of simple experiments were produced. Another example of this effort is the regional seminar on basic science teaching in African universities held in Morocco in 1962 which studied science curricula at all levels.

506. The International Post-Graduate Training Programme is a joint endeavour of UNESCO and those of its member States with long-established scientific traditions. International training programmes sponsored by UNESCO have been organized for the benefit of staff members of universities and scientific institutions in developing countries. The aim is to raise the quality of local science teaching and research staff by giving them the opportunity to strengthen their research competence and to introduce a strong laboratory orientation to their teaching. One-year training courses, including theoretical and practical teaching, as well as individual research work, are offered in selected fields of pure and applied sciences. This programme, which began in 1961 with only one course for research and education in physics, in collaboration with the Government of Sweden and the University of Uppsala, is now in full operation. In 1963, programmes on various subjects were being carried out in Belgium, Hungary, the Netherlands and Spain with further training courses scheduled for 1964-1965.

507. Fellowships for the advancement and application of science and technology in developing countries are offered in two categories: (a) for scientists already working in research to help them acquire new techniques and experience in newly developing areas of research, and (b) for counterpart staff in technical assistance projects and in institutions established by the Special Fund. It is estimated that more than 550 grants were awarded during 1963-1964, and special campaigns have been launched to encourage Governments to offer fellowships jointly administered with UNESCO for long-term training of faculties for Latin American and African universities.

508. The UNESCO serves as executing agency for forty-seven Special Fund projects to establish institutions of scientific and technological education. Increased aid in this field is being provided through technical assistance experts, fellowships and equipment. The Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay, established in the 1950s, was further developed and expanded so that it has been able to give significant guidance to

industry, to research and education institutions, and to the development of a system of higher technological education in India. In Lahore and other cities in West Pakistan a training project for engineers and other technical personnel is directed towards raising engineering education up to the graduate level. In Lebanon the existing technical training school is being enlarged and standards for the training of technicians and teaching staff for technical schools, industry and public administration are being raised. At the Kenya Polytechnic there is a project to train technicians in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. In Colombia, there is a project to raise the quality of instruction, curricula and research at the Industrial University of Santander, which aims at turning out about 280 graduate engineers annually by 1967. Plans have been established for a meteorology institute in the United Arab Republic, which will be organized over a five-year period.

509. The UNESCO has been authorized to undertake surveys of existing facilities for higher technological education and research, to determine the extent to which they meet the demand for scientists and engineers required for economic development. A separate approach has been applied to technological research and higher technological education. Information is being collected on technological research institutions and testing laboratories, with a view to helping to plan similar institutions in developing countries. In addition, UNESCO serves as executing agency for seven Special Fund projects dealing with cosmological research. Comparative studies are being made of different systems of education for the training of scientists and engineers, including curricula, laboratory equipment, teaching methods and organization of faculties. These studies have led to the adoption of an International Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education, which has been published with a parallel instrument adopted by the ILO.

510. The UNESCO continues its work for the improvement of scientific and technical documentation services, including the organization of working parties to study the improvement of primary scientific publications, abstracting and indexing services and scientific translations and terminology.

511. The IAEA provides technical assistance and training in all branches of nuclear science and its applications. These range from prospecting for nuclear raw materials and various applications of radioisotopes on the one hand, to advanced reactor engineering and experimental and theoretical physics on the other.

512. The estimated value of technical assistance provided by IAEA for the period 1960-August 1964 is \$11,579,000. Since 1958, IAEA has assigned over 520 experts and visiting professors to forty-seven countries and awarded 2,085 fellowships to students from seventy-six countries for study in thirty-three host countries. It has organized thirty-seven international training courses for 1,725 trainees and supplied equipment connected with the services of experts to forty-five countries. In addition, IAEA has awarded forty grants to enable specialists, mainly from the developing countries, to undertake research abroad or to carry out scientific

visits to groups of institutes, and IAEA's mobile laboratories in Latin America and Asia have given short-term training to some 1,200 students.

513. In 1963, IAEA established in Cairo a Middle Eastern Regional Radioisotope Centre for the Arab Countries. The main work of the Centre has been to train specialists in isotope applications and radiation protection and to conduct radioisotope research in subjects of interest to the participating countries. By the end of 1964 four courses had been held. The IAEA is at present also considering establishing a regional radioisotope centre in Leopoldville for tropical Africa.

514. In October 1964 work started at the IAEA's International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste, Italy. The Centre was set up in July 1964 for four years following the conclusion of an agreement between IAEA and the Italian Government. Arrangements have been made for IAEA to contribute up to \$55,000 annually in the form of fellowships and experts, and up to \$110,000 in other direct contributions during the first four years of the Centre's operation. The Government's annual contribution will include \$250,000 towards operating costs and \$28,000 towards the cost of fellowships. The main purpose of the Centre is to foster, through training and research, the advance of theoretical physics, having special regard to the needs of developing countries. Both UNESCO and the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) are co-operating in the work of the Centre.

515. The work of FAO in planning technical education and training in food and agriculture in Africa and elsewhere is complemented by assistance in strengthening or establishing training institutions with the financial support of the Special Fund. Institutes have been established for training in agronomy, entomology, animal husbandry, veterinary sciences, agricultural economics, forestry, fisheries and nutrition and food technology. The FAO is also helping the development of faculties of agriculture, with Special Fund financing, in Burundi, Mauritania and Upper Volta.

516. The use of radio has been considered to be one of the best ways of developing rural education. Two regional seminars on rural broadcasting have been held, one in New Delhi for Asian countries, and the other in Cairo for the Middle East. These seminars, as well as the fellowships granted to national broadcasting specialists, were partly financed by the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

517. Publications of FAO in the field of agricultural education include "Annual Review of Selected Developments in Agricultural Education and Training" and "Higher and Intermediate Level Agricultural Education in Asia and the Far East".

518. In forestry education FAO has sponsored close relationship among universities in developed and developing countries and particularly between well-established forestry schools and new forestry schools in developing countries. With assistance from the Special Fund, forestry education and training at the professional and

sub-professional levels has been fostered in a number of forestry institutes such as those in Iran, Brazil, Peru and Nigeria.

519. To assist in providing advice on education facilities in forestry, an FAO Advisory Committee on Forestry Education has been established following the recommendations of the FAO Conference at its twelfth session. Members of this Committee, representing different regions, exchange information and advice on training of forestry personnel. So far activities have been concentrated in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, but in the second half of the Decade, Asia and the Far East will be the area of concentration.

520. The establishment and organization of institutes for research in fisheries has received greatly increased emphasis with the establishment of Special Fund-financed projects in Ecuador, Peru, Chile and India. The FAO has continued to participate with other agencies such as the International Oceanography Commission in the fostering of scientific development in oceanography, marine resources and water pollution. Developments in the field of education and training for health services are described in chapter 8.

Adult education and world literacy

521. Pursuant to the recommendations of the World Conference on Adult Education held in Montreal in 1960, UNESCO's programme has continued to emphasize the need for planning and concerted action at the international level. Regional conferences have been held in Saigon to study the role of adult education in urban and rural development in Asia, and in Dakar to study the role of African women and their need for adult education in order to enable them to play a part in economic and political development. Regional centres in Mexico (CREFAL) and the United Arab Republic (ASFEC) have continued to contribute to rural adult education. Financial assistance has been provided to a number of Governments for seminars, experimental studies and educational equipment to further the development of adult education. Expert assistance and fellowships have been made available to developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to promote these activities. A study is being prepared for educational planners which will be concerned with the classification of data and the standardization of terminology and statistics in adult education; another study will result in an International Survey of Adult Education; still another study will look at the question of the status and training of adult teaching staff. The UNESCO series *Manuals on Adult Education and Youth Education* continues to be published.

522. In the rapid evolution of adult education, increasing emphasis is being placed on literacy. The eradication of illiteracy has been accorded high priority in the Development Decade. In response to an initial study⁹⁰ presented to the General Assembly in 1963,

⁹⁰ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "World Campaign for Universal Literacy", transmitted to Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3771).

UNESCO was invited, under General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII), to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts to eradicate illiteracy. Intensive study of the problem and its relation to economic development has led, under the five-year experimental World Literacy Programme launched by the General Conference of UNESCO, to a strategy of intensive experimental projects in selected areas as a basis for an eventual world-wide programme when greater resources are available. This selective programme will give attention to a small number of countries — not more than eight — chosen from among those which express willingness to take part in this programme. The projects will be situated in areas where motivation for literacy is strongest, and where opportunity exists for using education to contribute to economic development. The programme is essentially concerned with adult literacy, but it will make every effort to relate its activities not only to the expansion and improvement of the school system, so as to check the spread of illiteracy at its roots, but also to vocational training and rural development, so as to contribute efficiently to economic development. Planning and preparation for the programme will be carried out in 1965, with the co-operation of the United Nations and other specialized agencies. Assistance will be maintained for at least three years and possibly for five years or longer. This action will be supplemented by regional services for research, staff training, and strengthening of existing institutions. One of the main objectives of the programme will be to test and demonstrate the economic and social returns of literacy. Facilities for evaluation — including the scientific and quantitative measurement of results and the objective analysis of changes in opinions, attitudes and behaviour — must therefore be established from the beginning. The first results should begin to appear in the third year, enabling consideration in 1970 of expansion of the programme and possible extension into a world campaign.

Social sciences

523. The UNESCO has contributed to the development of research in the social sciences through its assistance to several regional centres engaged in research on subjects dealing with the development process. The UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in Southern Asia, operating in Delhi since 1961, works through documentation, research and training services for thirteen participating countries. Research activities are concerned with the main theme of changing patterns of social structures and economic development in Southern Asia, and, in particular, its projects relate to social aspects of small-scale industry, social aspects of changes in income distribution in India, sociology of education and emerging patterns of leadership in rural areas.

524. Two centres for research and training in the social sciences have been operating in Latin America since 1959. The Latin American Social Science Faculty at Santiago carries out a programme of post-graduate teaching principally in sociology, and it will soon establish a school of political science and public administration.

The Latin American Centre for Research in the Social Sciences at Rio de Janeiro has been occupied with research activities on subjects including land tenure and rural working conditions, social stratification and mobility and the social effects of urbanization and industrialization.

525. The UNESCO has assisted in the establishment of schools of administration in Morocco and in Chad, with expert assistance to public administration faculties at Kivukoni College and the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. A course in political science and public administration has been organized in Uganda, which includes general principles of economic planning with reference to problems in Africa.

526. The European Centre of Co-ordination of Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences, established at Vienna in 1963, plans and co-ordinates comparative research projects to be carried out by national research institutes, and promotes the comparability of the findings of research carried out in countries with differing ideologies and social systems.

527. The UNESCO assisted the Moroccan Government in the establishment of an African Centre of Administration Training and Research for Development in Tangier. The Centre's basic tasks include research in a comparative study of public administration structures and administrative and institutional problems affecting African development; the pre-service and in-service training of people with varying backgrounds; the collection, analysis and dissemination of documentation dealing with the structure, organization and methods adopted by the various African countries in accordance with their respective administrative traditions.

528. The UNESCO has assisted in efforts to improve the teaching of various social sciences and publishes various studies in the series *The University Teaching of the Social Sciences*. Two surveys prepared in 1964 are concerned with teaching of social and human sciences in engineering colleges and teaching of public international law.

529. Work for the improvement of documentation and international exchanges of information in the social sciences continues, with the endeavour to prepare documentary material specially suited to the needs of developing countries.

Development of libraries

530. The UNESCO pioneered in the development of libraries long before 1960 in New Delhi, India, Nigeria and Colombia, by the establishment of pilot libraries. As an example of the growth of this plan, the Enugu library for Eastern Nigeria set the pattern for others in Northern Nigeria and in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Expert assistance from UNESCO initiated study of the development of libraries in Africa at a seminar held in Ibadan in 1953. Since that time, UNESCO has contributed to the establishing and equipping of these libraries. The Enugu library is playing an increasingly important part in the educational and cultural development of the region. It now has over 36,000 volumes and 4,689

registered readers. An evaluation of the Enugu library was conducted in 1961, and it will continue to be used as a laboratory for the study of the development of libraries.

Educational and vocational training programme of UNRWA

531. With the guidance and support of UNESCO, UNRWA has expanded its programme of general education. Some 212,000 refugee children attended school during the 1963-64 academic year, including 154,000 in the 401 UNRWA-UNESCO schools and others in government or private schools, most of them subsidized by UNRWA. In 1959, by comparison, there were 177,900 refugee children attending school, of whom 123,900 were in UNRWA-UNESCO schools. The increased enrolment was due both to the natural increase in population, and to the growing number of children who continue longer at school for more complete education. Particularly significant was the greatly increased number of refugee girls attending school. Some 44 per cent of the children at UNRWA-UNESCO schools during the 1963-64 academic year were girls, compared with 39 per cent in 1959. Scholarships for study in Middle Eastern universities are awarded by UNRWA to a limited number of outstanding students. Since 1960 the number of students attending university under UNRWA's training programme was reflected in the

532. Since the beginning of the Development Decade, there has been a considerable expansion of the UNRWA's programme of teacher and vocational training. At the end of 1964, there were ten training centres in almost full operation, with an enrolment of some 3,250 young refugees, compared with two centres in 1959 with an enrolment of 600. They included five vocational training centres for young men, two men's teacher training centres, a girls' combined vocational and teacher training centre, an agricultural training centre and a technical and teacher training institute for young men. In addition, some 350 young refugees were enrolled in 1964 in private and Government training centres, at UNRWA's expense. The expansion in UNRWA's training programme was reflected in the number of graduates. In the summer of 1964, some 1,400 young refugees graduated from UNRWA's training centres, compared with 122 in 1959. Since 1959 more than 3,700 young refugees have received training within the Agency's training programme, most of whom are now putting their skills to productive use. In 1964 UNRWA, in collaboration with UNESCO, established an Institute of Education, in an effort to raise the standard of teaching in UNRWA-UNESCO schools, where some 90 per cent of the total number of teachers (4,698) have never received any formal professional training.

Educational and vocational training programme of UNHCR

533. Projects for educational assistance, including high school and university training and vocational train-

ing are carried out by UNHCR under its programmes for the local integration of refugees. During the first five years of the Decade over 2,000 refugees benefited from these projects at a cost of some \$300,000. During 1963 and 1964 UNHCR has also been called upon to promote and co-finance the establishment of primary schools for the large number of refugee children whose families were recently settled in new areas. It was thus possible, at a cost of \$50,000, to provide schools with a total of 10,000 places.

Chapter 11

SOCIAL WELFARE AND SECURITY⁹¹

534. The United Nations family is now giving greater attention to social services designed to enhance the development and mobilization of human resources, to promote the social welfare of the younger generation and to assist communities and families to adjust to the rapid changes associated with urbanization, industrialization, and rural development.

535. For the United Nations itself, the focus has been on three major areas, planning, organization and administration of social services. In organization and administration advances are shown by the high level of participation in regional seminars held on various aspects of the social services and by the number of requests for advisers and fellowships.

536. An expert group meeting on the organization and administration of social welfare services, sponsored by the United Nations, was held in 1962 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, for African representatives.⁹² The number of requests from Governments for assistance in the planning and development of national social services programmes, including the establishment of improvement of administrative institutions increased from seven in 1960 to eighteen in 1964. Advisers have been requested both to assist in the initial establishment of a governmental structure for the social services and to strengthen the established structure and programme. The Government of Turkey, for instance, requested assistance in drafting legislation to establish public responsibilities for the social services and then to organize and implement the programme.

537. Development in family, youth and child welfare has been stimulated by the work of the general social welfare advisers, by regional seminars and by policies adopted by the Executive Board of UNICEF in 1959⁹³ which authorize its resources to be used to develop social services for children.

538. Sixty-one projects designed to cope with the effects of rapid social change on children and youth in various developing countries are being assisted by UNICEF. In the Philippines and Turkey, for example, UNICEF is assisting in training for family and child welfare services, including a wide variety of in-service

⁹¹ For activities in rural and community development, see chap. 13 below.

⁹² See E/CN.14/169.

⁹³ See chap. 9 above.

courses for staff of existing agencies and institutions. In Africa, UNICEF is helping professional training in social work and community development at Abidjan, Ivory Coast, at Makerere University, Uganda and at Oppenheimer College in Zambia. All these schools are geared to provide training for other African countries with similar traditions and problems.

539. Efforts are being made in Iran to increase the number of qualified professional workers to guide and stimulate the social services of the Government and of voluntary organizations. The facilities of the Teheran School of Social Work have been enlarged to accommodate more students. Teaching aids, transport and training grants are being provided by UNICEF.

540. In 1962 a Joint United Nations/WHO Expert Committee was convened with the participation of FAO, ILO and UNICEF to discuss the care of well children in day-care centres and institutions. The report of the Committee⁹⁴ is being extensively used by Governments in planning for the care of children in day-care centres and in institutions, in training programmes for the social services and as background material for regional seminars on family and child welfare.

541. In 1960 a workshop on the extension of family and child welfare within community development programmes, sponsored by the United Nations, was held in Accra, Ghana. It considered the contribution that family and child welfare programmes might make to community development and the contribution of community development programmes in stimulating concern and interest in family and child welfare.

542. In 1964, thirty-nine United Nations technical assistance advisers were associated with projects in twenty-five of the countries receiving UNICEF aid for family, youth and child welfare. These projects include social services for children, youth welfare services, training and home improvement, community development and the relevant aspects of urban development. In Guatemala a co-ordinating council composed of representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations was established, programmes to train persons working in the social services and volunteers were started and social centres were organized to provide comprehensive services for families, youth and children.

543. Progress has also been made in the establishment and extension of training programmes and particular consideration has been given to meeting the personnel requirements of expanding services. An international expert meeting on the contribution of social sciences to social work training was convened by the United Nations in co-operation with UNESCO in July 1960 and an interregional workshop was held in August 1964 in Geneva to consider the content, methods and problems in training for administration of the social services.

544. In Africa, a survey to obtain more adequate information on the existing facilities for training for the social services and their relationship to personnel

requirements of operating services was undertaken in selected countries by a team of experts in 1964. The findings of this survey provide the basis for planning a training course for social welfare teachers, and for the further consideration of plans for establishing sub-regional training centres to supplement national facilities.

545. Many countries have initiated new methods of training social welfare personnel at different educational levels designed to extend or improve social services for the family and the younger generation.

546. In general, the training programmes developed during the past few years have reflected a variety of approaches to meeting the need for training personnel, with more emphasis on training different types of social welfare workers at lower educational levels. At the same time there is a significant extension of training at secondary or university level. The Government of Pakistan, for instance, has received advisory services to assist in organizing a post-graduate school of social work at the University of the Punjab in Lahore and also a school of social work in Dacca.

547. The research programme of the United Nations Secretariat in the social services field has been extended, in line with the objectives of the Development Decade, with respect to mobilization of human resources. Reports are designed to examine national experience in countries at various stages of development and with different social systems in relation to the problems and approaches relevant to the objectives of national development. A report on social allocations⁹⁵ forming part of a comprehensive report on methods of determining social allocations and administrative arrangements for social planning was completed in 1964; a paper on the role of social services in industry was submitted to an expert meeting on welfare facilities for workers employed in industry convened by ILO in Geneva in October 1964; *Training for Social Work: Fourth International Survey*⁹⁶ was completed in 1964; and case studies on patterns of organization and administration of social services in the various regions have been undertaken as recommended in the *Report on the Organization and Administration of the Social Services*.⁹⁷

Social defence

548. The United Nations has been active in the social defence field, concerning itself mainly with the prevention of criminality and especially of juvenile delinquency, with major emphasis on the utilization of evaluative research and on the training of personnel.

549. The Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was convened in London in August 1960, in co-operation with the Government of the United Kingdom. Consideration was given to the following subjects: new forms

⁹⁵ E/3920.

⁹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.IV.3.

⁹⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IV.1.

⁹⁴ See World Health Organization, *Technical Report Series* No. 256.

of juvenile delinquency, their origin, prevention and treatment; special police services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries; short-term imprisonment; and the integration of prison labour with the national economy, including the remuneration of prisoners.

550. In the sphere of training and research, the United Nations, in co-operation with the Government of Japan, established the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Fuchu, Japan. Its training programme is designed for personnel working in correctional institutions for adults and juveniles in the region, as well as for persons working in non-institutional services such as probation, parole and after-care. A series of regional meetings was organized in Africa, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East. These meetings revealed an increasing awareness that the problems of criminality resulting from haphazard social change accompanying economic development could only be controlled with careful and imaginative planning.

Improvement of working and living conditions

551. The ILO's social welfare activities are most specifically concerned with the gradual improvement of working and living conditions, particularly where the need for protection of the worker and improvement of his standard of living has been greatest.

552. One method of improving working and living conditions is through the adoption of international standards. Thus, since the beginning of the Decade, eight Conventions have been adopted by the International Labour Conference, bringing the total to 122. Since 1960 the number of ratifications of ILO Conventions has risen by over 1,000. Compliance with these international obligations is supervised by the ILO through a system of expert and mutual supervision which operates on a regular basis from year to year. Among the instruments recently adopted is a Convention (No. 117) concerning Basic Aims and Standards of Social Policy which lays down the principles and methods to be followed for the joint promotion of economic development and social progress.

553. In 1962 the International Labour Conference adopted the Reduction of Hours of Work Recommendation (No. 116), which aims at the progressive reduction of normal hours of work towards the goal of a 40-hour week, taking into account the level of economic development attained and the extent to which the country concerned is in a position to bring about such reductions in normal hours of work without reducing total production or productivity and endangering its own economic growth, the development of new industries or its competitive position in international trade.

554. The ILO is undertaking a study of the problems of wage policy in relation to economic development, which will ultimately take the form of a relatively simple guide for those concerned with public policies in regard

to wage determination. At its forty-eighth session (1964), the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution concerning minimum living standards and their adjustment to economic growth, in which it requested a study of the interdependence of minimum standards of living and economic growth, and proposals for revising the Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention (No. 26) and Recommendation (No. 30) in the light of this study. The ILO is now completing a study of the actual distribution, during the last ten years, of increases in national incomes of some fifteen developing countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

555. Attention has also been devoted to problems of particular categories of workers. For instance, the ILO and UNESCO are preparing for the adoption of a recommendation to improve the social and economic conditions of teachers. The ILO is also preparing to convene a meeting of experts on questions specifically concerning supervisors, technicians and professional engineers.

556. Increasing attention is also being paid by the ILO to the promotion of improved welfare facilities for workers. For example, in 1964 the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention (No. 120) and a Recommendation (No. 120) concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices. After considering the numerous recommendations and suggestions on the subject of welfare amenities for industrial workers that had been formulated by the International Labour Conference and other bodies meeting under the auspices of the ILO, a meeting of experts which was held in 1964 adopted a series of further suggestions for improving such amenities in different parts of the world.

557. In 1961 the International Labour Conference adopted a detailed Recommendation (No. 115) on Workers' Housing, which lays down the lines for the development of a policy on the matter, with due regard to the requirements of balanced economic development.

558. Under the various programmes of technical co-operation, the ILO has carried out occupational safety and health projects in some thirty countries. One of the more complex projects was in India, where assistance was given in the establishment of labour institutes. The institutes are providing facilities for education, training and research on the human factors involved in rapid industrial development, and for education and training of persons in government service or in industry in the application of the relevant sciences and techniques to industrial problems. They are developing appropriate programmes for integrating principles of labour protection in industrial development through their various technical and scientific activities, which include occupational safety and health, training within industry, productivity, industrial physiology and psychology.

559. The ILO has organized a number of training courses on various aspects of safety which have been attended by personnel from over forty countries. For example, a three-week course on the subject of dust prevention in industry was held in Budapest in 1964, in co-operation with the Hungarian Government, under EPTA.

560. A growing number of developing countries are making use of the services provided by the International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS) and are beginning to contribute to the success of its clearing-house functions by sending in valuable information. For example, the Centre has been able to provide other developing countries with information concerning safety measures that have been applied in the sisal industry in Uganda and to disseminate the results of detailed surveys carried out in India on manganese poisoning in mines. A symposium on electrical accidents was held under the auspices of the Centre in 1962.

Social security

561. A social security system can be an important instrument of a national incomes policy and can result in greater stability of employment and better health among the workers, which is essential for increasing their output in the interest of economic development.

562. Social security has evolved considerably since the end of the Second World War, and therefore the social insurance Conventions previously adopted need to be remodelled because they no longer correspond to prevailing concepts and practices of social security. As a start the International Labour Conference has examined the question of benefits in the case of employment injury, and in 1964 adopted a Convention (No. 121) on this subject, supplemented by a Recommendation (No. 121).

563. The Conference considered that the new Convention concerning benefits in *Benefits in Case of Employment Injury* should permit the greatest possible flexibility in order to achieve the greatest degree of usefulness to member countries at different stages of development and with different employment injury benefits systems. Such flexibility may be illustrated by the provisions of the Convention whereby developing countries may avail themselves of certain temporary exceptions in the application of the provisions concerning protected persons. The Convention also permits a reduced scale of medical care and allied benefits for developing countries. The periodical payments prescribed by the Convention may be converted into lump sums in the case of developing countries, if it is considered that the administrative facilities necessary for periodical payments are lacking. The Convention contains other flexible provisions which are applicable to both developing and developed countries.

564. Technical assistance experts of the ILO have helped a large number of developing countries in the introduction, adaptation and development of social security schemes. In Africa, for instance, the question of income security for the aged has been raised at the planning stage in various countries. In most cases, ILO advisers have been called upon to suggest legislation whereby the needs of the aged can be met taking into account the scanty economic and administrative resources available. In Southern Rhodesia first priority with regard to social security policy is attached to relieving the economic consequences of unemployment,

and measures are being worked out with ILO assistance. In other countries ILO experts have been trying to achieve a better utilization of administrative resources and skills or sound investment of funds accruing under pension insurance schemes.

565. The Libyan social insurance scheme, which began operating in 1959 under the administration of the new Libyan Social Insurance Institute, is an example of the ILO's contribution to social security in Africa. With the help of ILO experts, the Social Insurance Institute succeeded in operating the complex social security scheme satisfactorily shortly after the promulgation of the Act, establishing it, and demonstrated during the first years of its operation that its structure and organization gave effective protection to the insured workers. It also administered the rights acquired by former members of the Italian social security schemes. This was in spite of serious material difficulties, the shortage of qualified staff for certain administrative and technical posts, and the lack of statistical, demographic and economic data needed to make official and actuarial forecasts.

566. At the outset the scheme applied to Libyan and foreign employees in Tripoli and the surrounding districts, covering them in case of sickness, maternity, employment injuries, old age and death. Its scope was gradually extended to other parts of the country so that almost all non-agricultural workers are now covered. There was an adjustment of contributions and cash benefits in 1963 because of the substantial rise in wages and in the cost of living following the economic expansion caused by the development and exploitation of oil resources. During the last few years, ILO experts have assisted the Institute in administrative problems, revision of financial organization, investment of funds, statistics, medical care and staff training.

567. Social security projects have also been handled by the ILO in many countries of the Middle East, South-East Asia, the Far East and Latin America. For example, to remove obstacles to labour mobility within the Latin American labour market, as a contribution to the economic integration of the region, the ILO is helping the countries concerned to deal with the problems that hinder equality of treatment between nationals and non-nationals with regard to social security protection. This regional action follows the adoption by the International Labour Conference in 1962 of a Convention (No. 118) concerning Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security.

568. Social security reforms adapted to the economic development plan of Uruguay were outlined by the ILO in 1964, and other studies along the same lines are to be undertaken in the near future in close co-operation with advisory groups of ECLA.

569. A matter of the greatest practical importance is the training of personnel to manage social security funds. This task is being undertaken by the ILO at the regional level through one-month training courses that deal with administration, planning and finance. For example a course for Asian countries was held in 1960 and in 1961 another was held for countries of the Middle East. Other

regional training courses were held in Douala (1962) and Khartoum (1963).

Social security for refugees

570. The UNHCR has promoted social security for refugees as part of its task of international protection, and refugees may benefit under the UNHCR programmes from projects for counselling and various other aspects of social welfare. Annuities are available for handicapped aged refugees.

Chapter 12

EMPLOYMENT, ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Employment promotion

571. The promotion of high levels of productive employment in the developing countries has been designated as the highest priority objective of the ILO during the Development Decade. In 1961 the International Labour Conference held a general discussion on employment problems and policies on the basis of the report of a meeting of experts,⁹⁸ and in 1964, after further discussion the Conference adopted both a Convention (No. 122) and a Recommendation (No. 122) concerning Employment Policy. The Convention provides that each member State of the ILO shall declare and pursue, as a major goal, an active policy to provide full, productive and freely chosen employment. The recommendation includes a major section dealing with employment problems associated with economic development.

572. The great importance attached, at the inter-governmental level, to employment promotion in developing countries has been reflected in the ILO's research and operational activities and in discussions and decisions of regional ILO conferences.

573. In the course of 1963 pilot projects for rural employment promotion were initiated in India and Nigeria within the framework of the ILO's rural development programme. Since the middle of that year employment promotion has also been a normal feature of ILO technical assistance projects in the field of manpower planning.

574. The UNHCR has been active in promoting access to employment for refugees, and placement in employment forms an important part of the UNHCR assistance programmes in both developed and developing areas.

Manpower assessment and planning

575. Since 1960 a number of countries have set up planning machinery and have asked the ILO to send experts to help in taking stock of manpower requirements and resources and in fixing targets both as regards

increases in the volume of employment and the raising of the level of skill of the working population, and to advise on policies within the framework of general planning to help reach these targets. By 1964 the number of countries seeking help from the ILO in this field had risen to twenty-six, and in 1965-1966 it may well rise to forty.

576. The scope of the assistance varies according to the stage of development of the economic planning machinery, the most pressing manpower problems of the country concerned, and the preliminary work already done in analysing the manpower situation. A typical project was one in an African country which had evolved a ten-year plan of economic and social development without, however, verifying its practicability in terms of the human resources which would be available during the period. The ILO expert here undertook the task of measuring the current labour force and output of educational and vocational training institutions, of establishing trends in these, and of making projections to the final year of the plan; he calculated the additional manpower requirements in each sector for the expansion envisaged in the plan, and the replacement needs, and produced a balance-sheet phased over the plan period which revealed that there would be serious shortfalls of skilled manpower. Downward revision of production targets, upward revision of educational and training targets, and the setting up within the planning administration of a group to concern itself regularly with manpower planning were accordingly recommended.

577. The ILO has also endeavoured to train national staff for manpower assessment and planning duties. In 1963 it organized, in co-operation with ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, a course on manpower planning for economic and social development, with which representatives of other specialized agencies were also associated. In 1964 the ILO and UNESCO held in Cairo the first specialized course of the African Institute of Economic Development and Planning on the subject of manpower and educational planning in economic development.

578. In 1963 a study tour on manpower planning was organized in the USSR for participants from various developing countries to provide an opportunity of studying the comprehensive system of manpower planning and utilization employed in the USSR, with a view to examining basic principles and techniques which might with suitable adjustments be applicable to similar problems elsewhere.

579. In 1962, a meeting of experts took bearings on the principles and methods to be followed in forecasting manpower and training needs for economic development, and the ILO has since pursued research on the lines so indicated. In addition, a manual is being prepared for national specialists and international experts, which will synthesize experience gained in solving the many problems raised by manpower planning. In 1964, the ILO prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development a study on the structural employment problems in the industrialized countries caused by higher

⁹⁸ International Labour Organisation: *Employment Objectives in Economic Development*, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 62 (1961).

imports of manufactured goods from the developing countries.⁹⁰

Management development and productivity

580. Since 1960, there has been a rapid increase in requests from Governments for ILO assistance in the fields of productivity improvement and management development. At the present time there are over forty such projects in these fields, involving about 150 experts.

581. The ILO gives assistance in establishing permanent productivity or management development centres through the provision of teams of experts, fellowships for the national technical staff and equipment. The primary purpose of these field projects is to leave behind a permanent institution having the capacity to continue, and multiply many times, the facilities provided by the ILO experts. The ILO has been paying increasing attention to the adaptation of management practices developed in industrially advanced countries to the needs, experience and environment of each individual developing country.

582. An example of the ILO's activities in this field is a project started in 1962 in Thailand, under the Special Fund programme, with the ILO as executing agency, with a view to setting up a management development and productivity centre for training managers in industry in scientific management practices at different levels of management. One thousand and seventy-two people have participated in the various important training programmes, excluding seminars and conferences; 11 per cent of these represent top management, 22 per cent senior department heads, 35 per cent staff at the middle and junior executive levels, and 32 per cent supervisory foremen. Of the total participants 47 per cent represent private sector employees and 53 per cent the public sector. The types of business covered include manufacturing, merchandizing, transport, public utilities and government departments, banks and insurance and education, with manufacturing making up over 50 per cent of the total. Almost all major training programmes have involved considerable project work resulting in, or showing scope for, direct and substantial savings in monetary terms to the participating organizations.

583. Recently the ILO has been considering means for promoting the training of entrepreneurs. Experimental work has also been undertaken in India and Africa on the application of modern management techniques to earth-moving and the development of labour-intensive techniques, with the object of creating employment opportunities and saving capital investment in expensive equipment.

Industrial relations and workers' education

584. In recent years the ILO has strengthened its action in the field of labour-management relations. An

important new international standard in this respect is the Recommendation (No. 119) concerning Termination of Employment at the Initiative of the Employer, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1963.

585. The ILO has made a special effort to tackle the special problems that arise in countries where the whole framework of industrial relations either does not yet exist or is in course of establishment. For example, in 1961 a seminar was organized in Kuala Lumpur for high officials belonging to the Ministries of Labour of Asian countries, who are responsible for conciliation and arbitration of labour disputes. The role of government services for the improvement of labour-management relations was also considered by the Asian Regional Conference of the ILO at its fifth session (Melbourne, 1962).

586. Missions have been sent to various countries for technical co-operation with Governments either in the establishment or revision of their labour legislation or in the formulation of their labour-management relations policies. Other missions have been sent to help undertakings in framing and administering their personnel policies. Joint missions comprising an employer and a trade unionist from industrialized countries and an ILO official were sent to Turkey, Iran and the Republic of Viet-Nam in order to promote better understanding of labour-management relations.

587. An understanding on the part of the workers, and especially of their leaders, of the forces that are shaping their lives and the extent of the opportunities before them in the modern world is essential to peaceful industrial relations. Accordingly, the ILO has continued to promote such an understanding, especially in developing countries, through the special programme it launched nine years ago to meet the needs of the trade unions and other bodies concerned with workers' education. A significant part of this programme consists of aid and participation in the many seminars and courses convened by national bodies and by international confederations of trade unions, including workers' education organizations.

588. The ILO has continued to produce study material designed mainly for use by workers' education instructors in the preparation of their courses or by individual trade unionists and other persons with basic knowledge of social and economic subjects. A bulletin entitled *Labour Education* has been started. In the course of 1964, ILO workers' education experts, mostly drawn from trade union circles, carried out advisory missions in various countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Regional courses for labour education organizers in twenty-six countries of West and Central Africa were also held in 1964.

589. The ILO's Institute for Labour Studies, now in its fourth year, provides potential leaders in government service, in management and in trade unions with an opportunity to study together some of the major problems of an industrial society. These educational activities have been supported by a programme of research. For example, in 1964 the Institute convened a research con-

⁹⁰ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. IV, *Trade in Manufactures* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.14), p. 145.

ference on industrial relations and economic development.

Vocational and technical training

590. The need to adopt a general strategy for the development of human resources in consonance with over-all development objectives has gained increasing recognition in recent years. The ILO has accordingly adopted a number of recommendations intended to relate vocational and technical training more directly to economic and social development needs and to the integration of vocational training planning into the planning of general and technical education.

591. In 1962 the ILO adopted a Recommendation (No. 117) concerning Vocational Training, including international co-operation in that field; this instrument is complemented by UNESCO's parallel Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education.¹⁰⁰ Recent regional conferences of the ILO in Africa, the Americas and Asia have also adopted resolutions defining in a regional context the guiding principles for action along these lines.

592. Seminars attended by representatives of the developing countries have been organized on accelerated vocational training, in the countries of the Middle East (1960), on apprenticeship, in Arab countries (1962); and on planning and organization of vocational training, in Latin America and in Asia (1964). In 1963 a study tour on the organization of vocational training in undertakings was organized in the USSR and in Hungary.

593. Operational activities of the ILO in this field involved the execution of seventy-three projects (with 145 experts) in 1962, eighty-seven projects (with 160 experts) in 1963, and eighty projects (with 250 experts) in 1964. In 1963, the Special Fund alone financed twenty-eight projects with a total contribution of over \$25 million and in 1964, thirty-three projects with a total contribution of \$30.4 million.

594. In order to achieve maximum impact, emphasis has been placed on the basic or advanced training of persons who, because of the positions they hold, are likely to transmit their vocational skills to the largest possible number of workers, i.e., instructors, supervisors and managers, and of persons employed in essential sectors (mechanical engineering and transport, for example). The scope of ILO activities in this field can be gauged from two examples. As the result of a large-scale project in Yugoslavia, a network of eight training centres was established for textiles, building, food, woodworking, mining, agricultural machinery, retail commerce and metal work, and the total number trained was 2,048, including forty-one chief instructors and 725 instructors. In India, the ILO is co-operating in the establishment of five central institutions for instructor training, which are to train 5,800 out of the 8,500 instructors who will be required for the industrial

expansion provided for under India's Third Five-Year Plan.

595. New institutional methods of providing training under ILO auspices are also being developed; for instance, an international Centre for advanced technical and vocational training is being established in Turin. The Centre is to provide advanced technical and vocational training at various levels, primarily for the benefit of developing countries, for persons who are considered suitable for more advanced training than they could obtain in their own countries or regions. The Centre is also to provide advanced training for persons connected with the development of small-scale industry and production co-operatives, as well as instruction in teaching methods for technical co-operation experts.

596. The ILO has expanded its programme of studies and research to include questions relating to training policy and planning of development systems to meet the special needs of developing countries. In addition it has established two specialized research, documentation and information bodies, the International Vocational Training Information and Research Centre (CIRF) and the Inter-American Vocational Training Research and Documentation Centre (CINTERFOR). The CIRF, established in 1961, has explored in detail the changes in the character of the jobs done by skilled operatives in various industries and its studies are being increasingly directed to the needs of developing countries. Owing to its special links with European international organizations, its research is at present directed to training problems of particular concern to industrialized countries. However, the results of this research will certainly also prove valuable for ILO activities on behalf of industrializing countries. The CINTERFOR is intended to promote permanent, positive collaboration between the national agencies responsible for vocational training, the execution of experimental programmes and the investigation of new forms of co-operation between national bodies and the ILO. It is thus contributing to the elaboration and execution of a vocational training policy applicable to all branches of activity in the countries of the Latin American region.

597. In collaboration with the ILO, UNICEF is currently aiding nine projects in the field of vocational training, all of which were started since the beginning of the Development Decade. Assistance is given in some cases through the basic school system and in others through separate vocational training institutions. Workshop instructors, teachers and vocational counsellors are, for instance, being trained in training centres in Tunis; self-contained training units are being attached to secondary schools in India.

598. The FAO's major contribution in this field has been in direct assistance to Governments in the organization and administration of training programmes at all levels for national personnel who are selected for their ability to transmit the benefits of their training to those people who are directly engaged in agricultural and related activities.

599. An important development has been the establishment of institutes (financed by the Special Fund)

¹⁰⁰ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, *Records of the General Conference, Twelfth Session, Paris, 1962, Resolutions*, p. 129.

for training local people in such fields of agriculture as agronomy, entomology, animal husbandry, veterinary sciences, agricultural economics and planning, forestry, fisheries and nutrition and food technology. The number of such institutes is constantly growing and will continue to grow through the rest of the Decade with FAO assistance and participation.

600. The technical staff at FAO's regional offices has been awarded under this programme to nationals of bring expert advice closer to places where it is most needed.

601. The André Mayer Fellowships Programme has been expanded in recent years for the training of selected young research workers in projects directly related to FAO's fields of activity. Over seventy fellowships have been awarded under this Programme to nationals of about forty countries.

602. In civil aviation, ICAO maintains international standards for licensing which determine technical training requirements. It also provides information, advice and assistance to member States on the subject of training. Manuals of training for the principal aeronautical trades and professions are published and reviewed periodically and training films have been produced.

603. The ICAO has also placed great emphasis on technical training in its technical co-operation programmes. The aim of training projects is not merely to train technicians for the duration of the project, but to create permanent institutions to fulfil the future training requirements of the country concerned. Seven training centres which are being established with Special Fund assistance provide or will provide training ranging from basic technical training for mechanics to advanced procedural training for pilots. The ICAO is encouraging the use of these centres by groups of countries and it is hoped that they will eventually function as regional centres.

Chapter 13

RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING CO-OPERATIVES

604. During the Development Decade emphasis has been placed on including community development programmes in national plans for social and economic development by the United Nations. A group of experts convened in 1963 at United Nations Headquarters pointed out the relationship between agrarian reform and community development and the need in some cases for major changes in land tenure systems in order to facilitate social and economic progress.¹⁰¹ The extension of community development to urban areas has also been emphasized and in 1961 a report was issued on *Community Development in Urban Areas*.¹⁰²

605. The trend towards linking community development with national planning has been particularly

¹⁰¹ See *Développement communautaire et développement national* (published in French and Spanish only) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.2).

¹⁰² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.IV.6.

notable in Latin America, but it is also evident in other parts of the world. Through the provision of technical assistance advisers and the organization of meetings of experts, countries have been encouraged increasingly to include community development in over-all economic and social development plans. Thus, for example, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela have made considerable progress towards integrating community development into their national development plans. The ILO has been advising a number of Latin American countries on the social and employment aspects of land settlement. In Nigeria a United Nations expert assisted the Government in a plan for community development for western Nigeria which was included in the Five-Year Development Plan.

606. In Chile, a regional seminar was held in 1964 under the auspices of ECLA on the role of community development in accelerating economic and social development. A seminar on the planning and administration of national community development programmes was held for the ECAFE region in 1961 and another on the same subject for the Arab States in 1962.

607. Training has become recognized as an important part of any community development programme and the United Nations has been actively and increasingly engaged in providing technical assistance experts in this field. A training adviser who has been assigned to ECAFE since 1962 has visited many countries in the region and assisted Governments in the organization of various kinds of training programmes, for example, national workshops on training in Hong Kong and China and an in-service training programme in Thailand. Short refresher courses for senior community development personnel from African countries were held by ECA in Dakar, Tunis and Dar-es-Salaam. The first request for Special Fund assistance in the field of community development has come from Venezuela in connexion with the proposed establishment of a training institute. A study on *The Social Training of Front-Line Rural Development Workers*,¹⁰³ prepared by the United Nations in collaboration with UNESCO and other specialized agencies, was published in 1962. A second study dealing with the social content of the training of senior community development workers is under preparation.

608. The UNICEF is also engaged in the support of training projects in the community development field, particularly those that benefit children and youth. In Sierra Leone, for example, forty-five demonstration centres, designed to improve family living in rural areas through training, village demonstration work and mass education, have been established and UNICEF has been providing supplies, equipment, transport, stipends and honoraria.

609. The existing system of land tenure in many developing countries has been an obstacle to agricultural development as well as to the development of rural communities. The FAO has held a series of seminars and training courses in Africa, Asia and Latin America to discuss this question. Studies have been made on land

¹⁰³ ST/SOA/46.

tenure systems in Africa, e.g., a study of tribal lands and settlements in Libya. The FAO is also assisting, in co-operation with ECA, in the establishment of an agricultural development corporation for West Africa in Sierra Leone. An agrarian research and intelligence service was established in 1962 to provide detailed documentation on land tenure, agrarian reform and agricultural co-operatives. The *Agrarian Affairs Bulletin* is issued to disseminate information on the latest developments in these fields.

610. In 1964 the ILO convened a technical advisory group on agrarian reform, which arrived at a number of conclusions concerning the objectives of agrarian reform and possibilities of ILO action to achieve them, as well as more specific conclusions with respect to the training of personnel and beneficiaries of land reform programmes and the role of co-operatives in agrarian reform.¹⁰⁴

611. Several case studies made in Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America on the social and economic effects of land reform will appear in the fourth report on *Progress in Land Reform* to be prepared jointly by the United Nations, FAO and the ILO. The third report on *Progress in Land Reform*¹⁰⁵ contained a chapter on the relationship between land reform and community development.

612. During 1964, a regional adviser was assigned to the ECAFE region to assist countries in implementing and assessing the mutual impact and relationship between land reform and community development. Experts are also advising various countries on the social aspects of land settlement programmes.

613. The FAO has conducted studies and surveys of agricultural education facilities and requirements in different countries as well as of extension, home economics and the organization of agricultural services at the local level. Agricultural schools have been assisted in many countries through EPTA. There has been a significant increase in school and community garden activities within the framework of the FAO/UNICEF-assisted projects as well as under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

614. Under the ILO's rural development programme a pilot project for rural employment promotion was launched in India towards the middle of 1963 to explore and demonstrate the most effective methods, techniques and schemes for promoting all possible rural employment opportunities. On the basis of a brief preliminary socio-economic survey of a selected rural area, an integrated plan was drawn up for the fuller utilization of labour in agriculture, in allied occupations, in rural industries and in work programmes for capital formation. A second pilot project, on somewhat similar lines, was begun in the western region of Nigeria at the end of 1963.

615. An interregional inquiry into standards of living

and conditions of employment of plantation workers has been completed. A consolidated report is being prepared which will be published shortly.

616. Integrated rural development projects are at present in execution in Chad, Haiti and Lebanon, and a series of rural centres are to be set up to provide instruction and training in skills of fundamental importance for the development of rural communities. Expert assistance is also being given to the Government of Turkey in formulating an integrated programme for employment promotion in rural communities adjacent to forest areas.

617. In the field of vocational training, the most important single project is the Special Fund rural vocational training project in Senegal, for which the ILO is the executing agency. Under this project a series of centres are to be set up for the training of rural supervisory personnel, especially agricultural instructors, home economics teachers (in co-operation with FAO) and instructors for rural artisans. A project on similar lines is under preparation for Mali. Assistance is also being provided to the Governments of Chile, Iran and Venezuela in the organization of programmes of vocational training in agriculture. Also in co-operation with FAO, regional courses to train instructors of forest workers were held in Burma and Nigeria in 1962 and in Gabon in 1963.

Integration of indigenous peoples

618. The modernization of the social and economic institutions of developing countries is often hampered by the fact that a sizable proportion of the population lives on the margin of the national community owing to its traditional attitudes and a variety of social, economic, legal, administrative and other factors.

619. The first important project undertaken to remedy these conditions was the Andean Indian Programme, which was started in 1951 and in which the United Nations and a number of specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD and UNICEF) are co-operating with the Governments concerned, with the ILO taking responsibility for co-ordination, in the development of the human and material resources of the Andean region.

620. Emphasis throughout has been on self-help and an integral approach calling for a simultaneous and co-ordinated attack on basic problems in a wide variety of fields. Civic improvements are carried out through communal effort and with technical guidance from international experts. Civic consciousness is fostered by the organization of council meetings, which discuss such matters as the organization, management and use of community funds, and by the promotion of democratic elections in village councils. Social promoters trained by and operating with the Andean with respect to the train-and operating with the Andean Programme in Peru and Ecuador have succeeded in boosting agricultural production and encouraging the Indians to undertake activities to improve their social and economic conditions.

621. By 1964, the Programme had twenty action bases spread through the six countries of the region

¹⁰⁴ See International Labour Office, *Agrarian Reform, with Particular Reference to Employment and Social Aspects*, Report VI, International Labour Conference, 49th Session, 1965 (Geneva, 1964).

¹⁰⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.2.

(Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru). In three of these countries, national integration plans have been prepared on the basis of the experience acquired under the Programme. A detailed appraisal of the Andean Indian Programme was undertaken in 1962 by a meeting of the ILO Panel of Consultants of Indigenous and Tribal Populations, which made various recommendations designed to pave the way for national programmes of social and economic assistance to indigenous and tribal populations and their integration in rural areas.

622. To provide a sound basis for integration and for the sedentarization of nomadic and semi-nomadic populations in Africa and the Middle East, ILO experts carried out study missions in sixteen countries of that region. An ILO consultant visited another nine countries to gather material on problems of nomadism and sedentarization for discussion by an ILO technical meeting on the subject which was held in 1964. Experts were also sent to the Sudan and Saudi Arabia in 1963-1964 to formulate specific proposals for assistance in this field.

623. Following a request for technical assistance from the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the execution of an integrated rural development programme utilizing, as appropriate, some of the techniques and experience gained in the Andean Indian Programme, an ILO planning mission comprising experts in agricultural training, vocational training, sociology, rural employment, labour administration, small-scale industries and co-operatives visited the various regions in the country from November 1963 to March 1964. The scheme is intended to rehabilitate the rural economy, raise incomes and living standards throughout the Congo, and facilitate the process of adaptation from traditional to modern forms of social and economic organization with the active support of the local population.

624. Attention has also been devoted to integration and zonal development projects for the resettlement of Rwanda tribal refugees in Burundi and in Kivu province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the aim of helping them to become self-supporting and integrating them into the social and economic structure of the areas in which they settle, through development activities for the benefit of the refugees and local populations alike.

Co-operatives

625. Co-operatives in general have often played a significant role in developed and in developing countries. Governments are beginning to rely on them more and more as an important means of improving working and living conditions and as an instrument for implementing national development plans.¹⁰⁶ Both the ILO and the FAO have been active in promoting the establishment of co-operative societies.

626. During the first half of the Development Decade, the ILO's activities in the field of co-operatives have

expanded threefold, primarily in Africa, where some twenty countries have benefited from the assistance of about forty ILO experts since 1962. A project in Niger can be cited as an example of the help the ILO gives to the co-operative movement in developing countries. In 1962 the Government of Niger requested the ILO to provide the services of an industrial co-operatives specialist to assist in the technical, financial and commercial organization of an important co-operative in the building trade *Les bâtisseurs nigériens*. This workers' productive co-operative had been launched by the Government at the end of 1960, especially in order to check the rise of construction costs. It soon encountered serious problems resulting in considerable financial difficulties.

627. In close co-operation with the competent authorities the ILO expert carried out the following activities: (a) the assessment of the technical, economic and financial difficulties, possibilities and limits of the co-operative; (b) the re-establishment of the accounts and finalizing of the balance for 1962; (c) the preparation and introduction of a new book-keeping and accounting system allowing for adequate commercial and industrial accounting; (d) the improvement of cost estimating in the case of tenders and of current cost control of building sites; (e) improved organization of work on building sites; (f) reorganization of the management, administration and technical services of the co-operative; and (g) special courses and in-service training for co-operative office-holders, administrative staff and foremen.

628. The establishment of this co-operative in the building sector appears not only to have checked rising prices but also to have contributed to a 10-20 per cent reduction of building costs. The co-operative might also help in the adaptation of building methods suitable to the climatic conditions and to locally available building material. Furthermore, it has contributed to the increase of members' income and enabled less-qualified workers to improve their skills.

629. In addition to its operational projects, in 1964 the ILO sponsored or co-sponsored three seminars on co-operation for the regions of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. The ILO also organized under EPTA and with the co-operation of the Government of Bulgaria, an interregional seminar on co-operation for countries from Africa, Asia and the Middle East in September-October 1964. This seminar was designed primarily to provide an opportunity for discussions on the co-operative movement in general and in Bulgaria in particular.

630. An interregional follow-up seminar on co-operation in Africa was organized jointly by the ILO and the FAO in collaboration with the Danish Government at Kampala, Uganda, in November 1964. The purpose of this follow-up seminar was to ascertain the benefit which participants in former seminars had derived from their attendance at these seminars; to discuss the difficulties and actual problems of co-operative development in their respective countries and to explore ways and means of finding possible solutions; and to exchange information and ideas on the programme of future interregional

¹⁰⁶ See International Labour Office, Reports VII (I) and (II), International Labour Conference, 49th Session, 1965 (Geneva, 1964 and 1965).

seminars on co-operation to be held in Denmark or elsewhere.

631. The major activities of FAO include studies, seminars, training courses and practical assistance to countries in the organization of credit and multi-purpose co-operatives which aid farmers in obtaining credit for the purchase of seeds, livestock and equipment at reasonable costs, and in marketing their produce in efficient and profitable ways. Two major publications: *Training and Extension in the Co-operative Movement*¹⁰⁷ and *New Approach to Agricultural Credit*¹⁰⁸ were issued in 1962 and 1964 respectively.

632. In many countries FAO experts have assisted in the organization of fishermen's co-operatives. Fishing enterprises have also been assisted under the Freedom-

from-Hunger Campaign through the provision of out-board motors and other simple demonstration equipment which proved the value of improved methods of increasing the catch of fish. A technical meeting on fishery co-operatives was held in Naples in 1959 with the co-sponsorship of the ILO. In 1961 the International Co-operative Alliance together with FAO published *Co-operation for Fishermen*. The FAO has also published *The Economic Role of Middlemen and Co-operatives in Indo-Pacific Fisheries*, a study of fishing communities in India and Hong Kong.

¹⁰⁷ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Agricultural Development Paper No. 74.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, No. 77.

Part C. Development and conservation of physical resources

Chapter 14

DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE¹⁰⁹

633. The development and conservation of agricultural resources is the principal concern of FAO. It has greatly expanded its activities towards the application of modern technical knowledge to increase the productivity of these resources. It has also assisted countries to bring areas that were unusable, such as swamps and desert, into production.

634. A number of surveys are being carried out by FAO, with the financial assistance of the Special Fund, for determining the development potentialities of important regions, and for making detailed plans for optimum production of food and other agricultural products in such regions. Among the most important are the hydrological survey in East Pakistan, the survey of the Volta flood plain in Ghana, the soil and water Resources Survey of the Sokoto Valley in Nigeria, the survey of the Rufiji Basin in Tanzania, the survey of the Kafue River basin in Zambia, the survey of land and water resources in Afghanistan, the soil survey of the Northern section of the *Llanos Orientales* in Colombia and the national forest inventory in Mexico. A first draft of the Soil Map of the World, which aims at determining the distribution of the major soils on a regional or world-wide basis, will be ready by 1968. Information on soils is being studied, classified and interpreted in relation to crops, forestry, grazing and other land uses, and is yielding basic information for development possibilities.

635. Many regions can be made to produce much greater quantities of better quality agricultural products through the proper use of fertilizers. The Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign fertilizer programme, begun in 1961, is sponsored by the fertilizer industry under the technical supervision of FAO. It entails field trials and demonstrations on farmers' plots and is being carried out in fifteen

different countries in the Middle East, North Africa, and Northern Latin America. By the end of 1963 almost 26,000 fertilizer trials and demonstrations had been conducted; in the future it is expected that these trials will amount to 20,000 a year and that more countries will participate in this project. During the first three years of the Programme the annual consumption of fertilizers in the participating countries rose from 220,000 tons to over 330,000 tons, a rate of increase twice as rapid as in previous years.

636. In October 1964, a Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture was established in Vienna. The resources of both agencies for work on the application of atomic energy in agriculture have been pooled and a joint programme is being developed. The IAEA's main aim in agriculture is to foster the use of nuclear science in preventing losses of crops, preserving and protecting stored and perishable foods, eradicating insect pests, developing better methods of using fertilizers and breeding better varieties of plants. Radioisotopes are also used in the study and treatment of animal diseases and research on various types of soils.

637. From 1962 to 1964 IAEA started various co-ordinated research programmes to determine the best methods of using nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers in the rice and maize-growing areas. The rice programme is being carried out by institutes in Burma, China (Taiwan), Hungary, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and the United Arab Republic as well as IAEA's laboratories, and is co-ordinated at periodic meetings of the research contractors. The maize programmes involve institutes in Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Romania. In both programmes plants grown under varying controlled conditions by the co-operating institutes are cultivated with fertilizers containing tracer amounts of the relevant radioisotope. The plants are analysed in various laboratories, including IAEA's, which serves as a central check and control point.

638. The FAO has greatly expanded its activities in

¹⁰⁹ The work of the IBRD group in this field is described in chaps. 3 and 7.

crop diversification, the introduction of new and improved varieties of seed and in crop protection. A seed exchange service has been maintained to facilitate the introduction of seed for research and experimental purposes throughout the world and especially in the developing countries. Under a wheat and barley project sponsored by the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign and EPTA, thirty young plant breeders from Latin America have been trained in Mexico. Wheat and barley trials are being conducted partly under their supervision to test yield, disease resistance and ecological adaptability to varying conditions in different regions. Successful results under this programme will provide developing countries with their own improved varieties of seed. Projects concerning irrigated rice, sponsored by the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign and EPTA, have resulted in an improvement of the crop itself and in better cultivation methods, which in turn have led to increased production through larger yields and the expansion of the area under cultivation. The change in food habits resulting from these projects — e.g., from sorghum and maize to a higher consumption of rice — will lead to an extensive research programme on upland rice, which is of the utmost importance in many parts of Africa and Latin America where irrigation is not feasible.

639. The development of fruit and vegetable crops is an important means of increasing agricultural productivity in many areas and at the same time of improving diets. The assistance given included the introduction of improved plant propagation material particularly for temperate fruits like citrus and bananas, and for tropical fruits, the production of better vegetable seeds, the use of improved cultural techniques, the training of local personnel in modern practices, the publication of technical bulletins and the improvement of internal co-operation in horticultural research.

640. The Nigerian Grain Legume Project, carried out under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, demonstrated the possibilities of grain legume production for improved nutrition. Seed production and distribution was organized and methods of crop rotation were demonstrated as a means of improving soil productivity.

641. The FAO has helped to expand and improve the export of cash crops in countries where they represent an actual or potential source of income, e.g., the African oil palm in Latin America, the Amazonian rubber tree or the Central American cotton plant in Asia and Africa. Sometimes old low-producing trees need to be replaced by improved strains resistant to diseases. The FAO has given assistance to certain countries with regard to coconut palms, coffee shrubs and cocoa trees.

642. Radiation might be used to cause mutational improvements in various crops such as peas, peanuts, oats and barley, and IAEA is encouraging the use of research reactors in developing countries for plant-breeding purposes. In 1964 IAEA started a co-ordinated research programme on rice mutation breeding, in which institutes in China (Taiwan), Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand are taking part. A meeting

sponsored by FAO was held in Rome in June 1964 on the use of induced mutations in plant breeding which provided an opportunity for the 156 participants from thirty-two countries to exchange information on recent discoveries in plant breeding programmes.

643. The diversification of land use and crops has become an important task and a project is now under way in Central America to convert to new agricultural uses areas where coffee is now grown under marginal conditions. Coffee will be restricted to areas where high production is possible, while less favourable areas will be planted with other crops.

644. Special attention has been given to problems of how to integrate pasture and fodder crops into crop rotations, to improve management of native pastures or ranges, to develop and use cultivated pastures and fodder crops more effectively to supplement natural pastures, and to reduce high losses due to seasonal and yearly fluctuations in forage supply. Meetings on the development of pasture and fodder crops arranged by FAO have stressed the importance of grasslands in better animal production and farming in the developing areas, set priorities for research and development and provided a vehicle for co-ordination between technicians, on common problems.

645. A special effort has been made to promote regional and inter-regional collaboration in plant protection. Further progress has been made in the implementation of the 1961 International Plant Protection Convention. The First FAO Meeting of Regional Plant Protection Organizations was held in 1962 and delegates from Africa, Europe, South-East Asia and Latin America discussed ways and means to strengthen inter-regional co-operation. Following a recommendation of the Second FAO Plant Protection Meeting for the Middle East held in 1962, the FAO Conference at its twelfth session established the Middle East Plant Protection Commission as a new regional organization to co-ordinate plant protection activities among the Middle East countries.

646. Pest control can be an important factor in eliminating malnutrition in some areas of the world where rats, locusts and other pests frequently consume very large amounts of crops and food supplies intended for human consumption.

647. Desert locust control has been reinforced by the establishment of regional control organizations and co-ordinating international campaigns. Further preventive control methods have been developed on an inter-regional basis as a result of surveys, assistance in research work, supporting the reporting and forecasting services and provision for the adequate training of personnel.

648. Other pest control projects concern rice pests and diseases in South-East Asia, the sunn pest in the Near East and Mediterranean region, the olive fly in the Mediterranean region and a new project under the Special Fund for investigations on the biological control of the rhinoceros beetle attacking coconut palms in the South Pacific area.

649. Work on the safe use of pesticides has been continued, especially through the FAO Working Party on

Pesticide Residues. Field work is being conducted under such projects as the pesticides laboratory, financed by the United Nations Special Fund, in the United Arab Republic. Ways are being explored to apply atomic energy to the control of these pests and a symposium on the use and application of radioisotopes and radiation was held in Athens in April 1963, with the co-operation of IAEA, which also has assisted FAO in a training course for the use of radiation and isotopes in entomology.

650. The IAEA has started co-ordinated programmes for the use of radiation to control or eliminate certain insect pests by means of the sterile male technique. This involves mass rearing of the insect species, sterilization of the male by controlled irradiation and the subsequent dispersal of the insects over the infested area at a time when the total population of the species is low. The technique is specific in that it affects only one species. It makes use of natural biological instinct for control, and presents no hazards to any other organism in the environment. It has been successfully used to eradicate the screw worm in parts of the United States, and promises to be particularly effective with certain species of flies. The IAEA's work has so far concentrated on certain fruit and olive flies. For example, a research project in Greece is now passing from the laboratory to the pilot plant stage. A pilot project in Central America to eliminate the Mediterranean fruit fly from that area, for which IAEA will be the executing agency, was approved by the Governing Council of the Special Fund in January 1965.

651. In forestry FAO has emphasized sound management of existing forest resources, and their improvement and extension through reforestation and afforestation, as in the plan which is being developed for the Antalya region in Turkey. Studies and trials are being conducted in co-operation with various Governments on the possibilities of introducing quick-growing species of trees in forest-depleted areas.

652. The FAO has also given increasing attention to the rational development of forest industries. It has set up a Regional Advisory Group for forestry industries in Latin America, Africa, and the Near East in co-operation with the regional economic commissions. These groups provide advice and assistance to industries and Governments on markets, manufacturing techniques and the economics and planning of development and expansion. Under EPTA and the Special Fund, a number of economic feasibility studies have been undertaken on the possibility of establishing various forest-based industries. Such surveys have been carried out in Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and other countries.

653. The FAO has been concerned with conservation particularly when over-fishing occurs outside national jurisdiction. It has contributed at the technical level to the meetings on the régime of the high seas. In addition to the basic work performed at FAO headquarters and in the regional offices, and by eighty experts assisting seventy Governments under EPTA, massive pre-investment projects designed to evaluate fishery resources and develop their rational exploitation are in operation in

six countries financed by the Special Fund. Four of these projects concern the establishment of fishery institutes in Peru, Ecuador, Chile and India. A meeting was organized by FAO in 1961 on the problems of the fish-meal industry and special attention was given to the use of fish-protein concentrates for human consumption. It has been determined that fish-protein concentrates are a good cheap source of nutrition for humans, but industrial and commercial production is inadequate to meet needs at present. Acceptability studies are now in progress at the Fisheries Development Institute in Peru and it is hoped that the results of the studies may contribute to the further development of this industry.

654. Animal production can contribute to the more economic utilization of available physical resources, particularly in areas which cannot be used economically for production of crops. The FAO has given increased attention to the adoption of animal production techniques and to mixed farming. The concept of integrated development of animal and plant production and industries is gradually winning acceptance and should result in a rapid acceleration of agricultural development.

655. The FAO has intensified its programmes in animal health. Considerable success has been achieved in the control of diseases, particularly rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease. National laboratories have been developed for the production of vaccines and other biologicals to immunize animals, and also for the purpose of diagnosis. Vaccines have been supplied directly to some countries, for instance to the Republic of Viet-Nam, to demonstrate their effectiveness in fighting such diseases as hog cholera. One problem is the spread of disease hitherto contained in one continent or region to other areas. Such "escapes" occurred in the spread of African horse sickness to the Middle East, of South African Territories Type I foot-and-mouth disease to the Middle East and Turkey, and of African swine fever to the Iberian peninsula. In the first two instances, control is well under way. In the latter, no vaccine is available and the only method of control is early diagnosis and slaughtering diseased animals and those which have been in contact with them.

656. These three diseases have a drastic impact on trade in livestock, since with the appearance of diseases exotic to a country or region, normal trade in livestock and livestock products with other countries ceases or is greatly curtailed. The FAO has sought to prevent such occurrences by disseminating disease intelligence through its field officers and the *Animal Health Yearbook*.

657. In the field of veterinary public health WHO has been collaborating with FAO and has concentrated primarily on three main subjects: on the zoonoses, mainly to clarify and improve their diagnosis and control; food hygiene, especially the microbiology and epidemiology of food-borne diseases, with respect to food of animal origin; and on comparative medicine studies on diseases of animals similar to those in man, notably cancer and cardiovascular diseases. In addition, WHO has continued its important educational activities in veterinary public health.

658. Radiation can be used to destroy certain insects in stored foods and to delay biological spoilage (or slow down the process of ripening) in perishable foods. Food preservation is, of course, particularly important in tropical and humid areas; it has, for instance, been estimated that a quarter of the fish caught and dried in the tropics is lost to insects. The IAEA's work in this subject has started recently with studies of the possibilities of radiation disinfection of grain in Argentina, Pakistan, Turkey and India. Irradiated bacon, wheat products and potatoes have been cleared by some national health authorities for human consumption, and IAEA is supporting research on problems of microbiological spoilage, for instance, at its laboratory at Seibersdorf with the European Nuclear Energy Agency. The IAEA, FAO and WHO are also jointly preparing recommendations on legislation dealing with radiation-preserved foods.

Chapter 15

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT¹¹⁰

Organizational arrangements

659. The Centre for Industrial Development was established in the United Nations Secretariat on the recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development, in order to expand and intensify the activities of the United Nations family in the field of industrial development. The work of the Centre consists of research projects in the form of reports and studies, and the organization of working parties, seminars and other meetings, and substantive support for United Nations technical assistance operations in industry and economic development. A major feature of technical assistance activities in industry in recent years has been a reorientation towards more integrated forms of assistance by multi-expert teams.

660. The United Nations Secretariat, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, have since 1963 expanded the scope of their advisory services in order to meet a broader range of government requests for assistance in industrial development, and a panel of senior advisers has been recruited by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and by Headquarters.

661. In Latin America, a Joint Programme for the Integration of Industrial Development was established in June 1964 by ECLA, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and IDB. Its objectives, in general terms, are to collect material and prepare analyses for the active promotion of Latin American economic integration, on the one hand, and to facilitate the formulation of national development plans on the other.

Industrial planning and project programming

662. Sound arrangements for planning and economic programming in developing countries would facilitate

effective policies of economic and industrial development and their implementation, and would also contribute to more effective international co-operation in industrial planning and policies.

663. A study of "Organizational Aspects of Planning" has been prepared in order to provide Governments with assistance in the establishment of their planning institutions. It deals mainly with the location of the planning bodies in the government machinery; their relationships with other government agencies and their internal organization as regards national and sectoral planning, particularly planning of industry. It will be published in the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity* in 1965.

664. The analysis and dissemination of the experience gained during technical assistance missions is also useful for industrial development. The study of the "Use of Models in Programming", published in the *Bulletin*, No. 4, April 1961, discussed the models used by United Nations technical assistance experts and other specialists in the formulation of economic development programmes in developing countries. Studies of the evaluation of projects in predominantly private enterprise economies and in centrally planned economies were published in the *Bulletin*, No. 5, 1962 and No. 8, 1964 respectively.

665. The United Nations Secretariat completed in 1963 a *Study of Industrial Growth*¹¹¹ which dealt with a statistical model for determining the over-all level of industrial output and its composition by thirteen categories of manufacturing activities. As a parallel to the study, the Secretariat estimated the requirements of manufacturing equipment and machinery in the developing countries for the next ten to fifteen years. (See the *Bulletin*, No. 7, 1964.)

666. Data on individual industries are being collected and analysed to aid industrial planners in the selection of individual projects. Pre-investment data and criteria for the cement industry and the fertilizer industry based on natural gas were published in 1963. A study covering the aluminium industry has been prepared on the basis of data obtained from both industrialized countries and developing countries.

667. Studies of different sectors of industry prepared by ECLA have been of assistance to Governments and industrialists in the planning of industrial development, particularly in the case of steel, basic equipment, chemical and forest industries, and textiles. Efforts are now being concentrated on the economics of the steel industry, the basic equipment and machine-tool industries and the textile industry.

668. A regional seminar on industrial programming was held in São Paulo (Brazil) in March 1963, organized jointly by United Nations Headquarters and ECLA. This seminar considered such subjects as the methodology of industrial programming in the context of general economic programming; basic data and criteria for industry programming; formulation of programmes for the industrial sector and evaluation of industrial projects.

¹¹⁰ IBRD and IFC activities in this field are described in chaps. 3 and 7.

¹¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1963.II.B.2.

669. A number of technical assistance missions dealing with general industrial development planning have been undertaken. In some instances they have been followed by requests for development of individual industries. Following the recommendations of the Industrial Survey Mission to Singapore in 1960-1961, an Economic Development Board was established to spearhead the industrialization programme. In 1962 the United Nations provided four experts to assist in preparing and evaluating industrial projects proposed by the Board in the metal and engineering industries, chemical industries, shipbuilding industry and light electrical industries.

670. A team of four experts assisted the Government of British Honduras in formulating an economic development plan, including recommendations for the establishment of specific industries.

671. In Burma, an eight-man industrial development survey mission, covering such industries as textiles, chemicals, food processing and fertilizers, was undertaken in 1963-1964. Advisers on commercial accounting, commercial auditing and budgetary control and cost accounting have assisted various branches of the Government to improve techniques.

672. United Nations experts have advised industrial development banks in reviewing and assessing requests for financial assistance on industrial projects, for example, the advisory assistance on loan utilization provided since 1963 to the Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan.

673. In Africa, industrial development advisers and industrial economists assisted ministries of industries and planning organizations on industrial policy and organization, the preparation, assessment and formulation of industrial projects and their implementation, and most important, aided in the building up and training of local staff to carry out such functions. For instance, early in 1963, an industrial economist advised the Government of Ghana on problems of industrial planning in connexion with the preparation of Ghana's new Seven-Year Development Plan. The expert drew up the main economic criteria for the programme of industrialization for Ghana, established a system of indicators which reflect the various aspects and targets of an integrated industrialization plan, and on this basis made an analysis and evaluation of the existing and prospective industrial projects. He also analysed the problems connected with financing the industrialization programme and set up a schedule for the stages of its implementation.

674. In Niger, an industrial engineer assisted the Government (1961-1963) in determining suitable types of industries that could be readily started or expanded, including the appropriate production processes, scales of operation and orders of priority. Industrial development experts in Nigeria have undertaken investigations with a view to assisting the Government in evaluating industrial projects and assessing priorities, and advising on the establishment of one or several industrial estates for small-scale industries. In Rwanda, two experts were recently appointed to advise the Government on the

establishment of small industries generally and the leather industry in particular.

675. The ECA, in co-operation with the ILO and FAO, organized an industrial co-ordination mission to thirteen West African countries. A team of experts surveyed the requirements and possibilities of promoting trade, industrialization, agriculture, transportation and educational facilities within each of the countries visited and for West Africa as a whole. The mission submitted its report in November 1963. A similar mission visited East and Central African countries, and a third mission went to North Africa early in 1964. The first two missions recommended the establishment of new industries, for instance, iron and steel, basic chemicals and fertilizers, non-ferrous metal manufactures, engineering industries and pulp and paper, provided arrangements were made for the grouping of markets. A study on the iron and steel industry in West Africa was examined by a meeting of experts in October 1963, when it was agreed that there was scope for the setting up of one integrated iron and steel plant on the coast of West Africa, designed to serve a large part of the needs of the West African market; and for a small plant to serve the inland countries. Studies of other industries are being prepared. A Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in West Africa was held in Bamako in October 1963 which took the first steps towards a co-ordinated programme, particularly in iron and steel, chemicals and fertilizers, cement and textiles.

676. The Committee for Central American Economic Co-operation requested assistance in formulating a comprehensive programme of industrial development under the Central American integration programme. The proposed survey, to be carried out through ECLA with the assistance of experts obtained under the operational programmes, will include evaluation of possibilities in specific industrial sectors, utilization of the area's agricultural raw materials, location and scale of production requirements, possibilities of establishing industrial complexes in line with the region's long-term industrialization prospects.

Industrial technology

677. The transfer and adaptation of industrial technology has been promoted through research, inter-governmental seminars and conferences and operational activities.

678. Among the important research projects of the United Nations are the pre-investment manuals under preparation for different branches of industrial activity. These manuals will include information on alternative processes, raw materials requirements, capital and operating costs, specifications of finished products, etc. Particular attention will be given to the adaptation of processes and equipment to suit the special needs and conditions of the developing countries. The manuals are directed primarily towards industrial planners and government departments responsible for the establishment of these industries. The manuals on the iron and steel and fertilizer industries will be issued in 1965.

679. A study on *Industrial Standardization in Developing Countries*¹¹² has been published; and a study on the possible use and supply of second-hand machinery in developing countries is being prepared.

680. The ECE secretariat completed in 1960 a major investigation on *Long-Term Trends and Problems of the European Steel Industry*.¹¹³ A study on *Comparison of Steel-Making Processes*¹¹⁴ was published in 1962. The Steel Committee is engaged in a number of further major inquiries, such as a study on the economic aspects of iron-ore preparation and an inquiry into the economic aspects of continuous casting. In 1963, ECE completed a major study on the *Production and Export of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Goods*.¹¹⁵

681. The United Nations has co-operated with Governments in setting up technological research institutes, which develop or improve equipment, processes and products adapted to the needs of the developing countries. It has continued to give assistance to the Central American Research Institute for Industry, which serves Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. The Institute studies the problem of industrialization, conducts research and disseminates the results, and provides advisory and consultative services.

682. In the small-industry service institutes set up with ILO assistance, special attention is being paid on the one hand to identifying, clarifying and transmitting to the technological research institutions in the country concerned, the problems peculiar to small industries, and on the other hand, to disseminating the research findings by interpreting new technologies and assisting in their practical application.

683. The UNESCO is also engaged in the establishment and improvement of technological research institutions and in making comparative studies of different systems of training in selected branches of applied sciences and technology, and it has given support to international and regional post-graduate training courses and seminars. The ILO and UNESCO played a major part in the preparation of an important report on the training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of the less developed countries.¹¹⁶ In the promotion of technological research, UNESCO collects information on research institutions, testing laboratories, etc., with a view to helping similar activities in developing countries and is executing several Special Fund projects in this field (scientific instruments centres, industrial testing and research centres, a laboratory for meteorology, etc.). Seminars are organized on new techniques in technological research, with particular reference to automation and electronic computers.

684. Radioisotopes and radiation are being used in some 900 different ways in industry. They are becoming

an indispensable device for controlling quality and output in modern automated industrial plants. In 1963 IAEA published a full report on their uses and in 1965 a report on industrial radioisotope economics. It is making a special effort to help industries in developing countries to become aware of the savings such devices can bring and to obtain the necessary technical information to apply them. It has held two large international scientific conferences on the application of large radiation sources in industry and will hold a conference in Poland in October 1965 dealing with developments in radioisotope devices in industry.

685. There have been six inter-regional conferences on industrial technology sponsored by the United Nations and the regional economic commissions, four of which are described below.

686. A symposium on the application of modern technical practices in the iron and steel industry in developing countries was held in Prague in November 1963. Experts and technicians from both the advanced countries and developing countries participated and examined the problems involved in the adaptation of the latest technological developments in the iron and steel industry to production conditions in countries at different levels of industrial development.

687. A seminar on the cement industry in Copenhagen in May 1964, held in co-operation with the Danish Government, covered such topics as the planning of cement plants as well as economic and marketing aspects of the industry, technological management and labour relations.

688. A conference on the development of petro-chemical industries in developing countries was convened in Teheran, Iran, in November 1964. The purpose of the conference was to bring together officials at both the policy-making and technical levels from developing countries with experts from the petro-chemical industry in developed countries, to discuss technical, economic and other aspects of the establishment and operation of petro-chemical plants in developing countries.

689. The interregional seminar on industrial research and development institutes in developing countries was held in Beirut, Lebanon in November-December 1964. It concentrated on (a) the practical services which these institutes could render for the promotion of industrial development; (b) integrated industrial research to tackle the technological and socio-economic problems of industry; (c) the role of the institutes in the application of results of industrial research and dissemination of information; (d) the relationship between the institutes and private and public bodies, such as chambers or federations of industry, industrial or development corporations and banks, private consultants, universities, etc.

690. Two sessions of the ECAFE Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering were held during the last few years. The problems of rendering smaller-scale iron and steel units feasible and economically justifiable received considerable attention. Many of the modern techniques discussed at these meetings have been incorporated in

¹¹² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.2.

¹¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.II.E.3.

¹¹⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.E.4.

¹¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.E/Mim.12.

¹¹⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document E/3901/Rev. 1 and Add. 1 and 2.*

the development programmes of the ECAFE countries and some of the plants are under investigation or already in operation. An *ad hoc* Expert Group was appointed in 1964 by the Sub-Committee to identify appropriate projects for detailed investigation and industrial promotion talks and has completed its work. Further, the utilization of gas in the production of iron has been assisted by the preparation of a request for Special Fund aid to finance the setting up of a pilot plant in the region. Direct advisory services in planning and development of iron and steel industries have been rendered, e.g. to Ceylon and Malaysia, while a special ECAFE Steel Survey Mission visited Singapore in 1961.

691. The ECLA and BTAO sponsored a regional seminar on the chemical industries in the region, held in Caracas, Venezuela, in December 1964.

692. A large number of technical assistance missions in industrial technology have been undertaken by the United Nations. Their purpose was to give technical and engineering advice in specific industrial and manufacturing plants, or to advise Governments on various types of industry.

693. In Iran, for instance, a team of experts undertook feasibility studies of the development of chemical industries (rayon, fertilizers), aluminium, mechanical and metallurgical industries, textiles, ceramics and food processing in 1964. A United Nations expert advised India on the feasibility of using local raw materials in the production of graphitized carbon electrodes for use in the caustic soda, steel and other industries. An expert in salt production undertook two missions to Sudan to work out methods for improving solar salt production. A team of experts, including a United Nations production engineer and marketing specialist, and an agronomist and agricultural economist provided by FAO, made a study in 1962 of the present and future requirements of phosphate fertilizers in Chile. They advised on the technical and economic feasibility of building a factory for the manufacture of such fertilizers, and made recommendations on related problems including location of plant, supply of raw materials, capital and operating costs, and distribution and marketing of the final product. In 1963, a United Nations adviser on iron and steel carried out a short-term mission to survey Algeria's possibilities for increasing its steel production. His report included an evaluation of various alternative projects and proposals for the further development of the steel industry in Algeria. In Tunisia, the following assistance has been provided: a chemical engineer advised on various fertilizer projects; an expert in mercury metallurgy made proposals for the organization of a mercury plant; and another consultant advised on projects in the mechanical and metallurgical industries. Technical advisers from the Centre for Industrial Development undertook short-term missions to assess the industrial development needs of various other countries in Africa and to assist in the formulation of technical assistance projects.

694. As a follow-up to the six-member UN/ECA/FAO Economic Survey Mission on the Economic Development of Zambia (see chap. 2 above), an adviser from

the Centre for Industrial Development recently recommended that an industrial advisory team, consisting of a number of short-term experts on steel, fertilizers and explosives should be sent to Zambia.

695. Throughout, fellowship training has been an important element in furthering industrial development. Training for a number of African fellows was provided in industrial planning and policies; for fellows from India, in the manufacture of modern machine tools, ceramic insulators and electrical transformers; and for fellows from Poland in advanced subjects such as microwave measurements and silicon control diodes.

Institutional aspects of industrial development

696. The United Nations has been devoting increased attention to the institutional framework of public and quasi-public organizations whose aim is either to provide certain services or facilities required by manufacturing industries or to give particular attention to the needs of certain branches of industrial activity. In the developed countries, this institutional framework includes industrial or technological research facilities, information agencies, industrial and professional associations, and broad engineering, consultant and advisory services. Countries which are becoming industrialized require assistance in the establishment of such a framework as a means of increasing industrial efficiency, uncovering new investment opportunities and facilitating the establishment of new plants and production units.

697. Industrial programming offices and promotion centres are basic instruments for the implementation of governmental policy for industrialization; technological research institutes develop or improve equipment processes and products adapted to the needs of the developing countries; management service institutes provide guidance to management in industry, particularly to small-scale establishments which cannot afford to employ permanent specialized personnel; small-industry service institutes provide assistance to prospective entrepreneurs and established industrialists at all stages of planning, establishment and operation. A large number of institutions of these types have been established in all regions with assistance from the Special Fund in the form of expert advice, fellowships and equipment.

698. The United Nations has continued to give assistance to a number of technological and industrial research institutes including the Central American Research Institute for Industry, the Institute for Technological Research in Colombia, the Industrial Research Centre and the Silicate Institute in Israel, the Technical Standards Institute in Paraguay, the Technological Research Institute in Sudan, the Technological Research Institute in Thailand and the Technological Research Centre in Bolivia.

Industrial training and management

699. The United Nations prepared in close co-operation with FAO, the ILO and UNESCO a report on training of national technical personnel for accelerated industrialization of developing countries which included

estimated requirements of the developing countries for technical personnel at intermediate and higher levels and a review of existing training facilities in this field. It also organized in co-operation with ECA and the African Institute for Economic Development, a training course for African government officials in industrial planning. Under a programme designed to prepare teaching materials for training of government officials in the field of industrial development, an interregional working party of experts and participants from some thirty developing countries will be held in the second half of 1965 with a view to setting up guidelines for training programmes in this field.

700. To meet immediate needs for technical and skilled personnel in areas of critical importance for developing countries, the United Nations has begun the organization of group training programmes, each in a specific branch of industry.

Symposia on industrial development

701. The next two years are viewed as a period during which an extensive process of international consultation should clarify the status, prospects and problems of industrial development throughout the developing world. Regional symposia in the ECAFE, ECA and ECLA regions are scheduled to be held at the end of 1965 and the beginning of 1966. They are to culminate in an international symposium at which an assessment could be made on the national, regional and international action required to accelerate industrialization in the developing countries.

Promotion of small-scale industries

702. The promotion of small-scale industries is one of the areas in which the United Nations and the ILO have increased their activities, particularly with regard to industrial estates, on the one hand, and institutions providing economic, financial, technological and managerial assistance, on the other.

703. United Nations projects relating to industrial estates have taken the form of seminars, research studies and technical operations. A regional seminar on industrial estates sponsored jointly by ECAFE, United Nations Headquarters and the Government of India, was held in Madras in November 1961 and stimulated the establishment of such estates in the ECAFE region. By June 1963, for instance, over 260 new industrial estate projects had been approved in India alone. An industrial estate project was undertaken in Iran with Special Fund assistance. Nepal has set up an Industrial Development Board, and is proceeding with the establishment of the first estate while another is being developed. Pakistan has proceeded with estate development for large industries, and is planning several estates for small-scale industries.

704. A seminar on industrial estates in Africa, organized by ECA and United Nations Headquarters, was held in Addis Ababa in December 1964.

705. Early in 1964 a questionnaire on industrial estates was sent to those Member and non-member

States of the United Nations which have plans of projects for the establishment of industrial estates. The questionnaire dealt with all aspects of policy, organization, management and financing of industrial estates. A comparative analysis of the replies, aimed at evolving some guidelines for the establishment of industrial estates in the developing countries, is under preparation.

706. Staff members of the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development visited a number of countries in Africa and Latin America, on assignments relating to small-scale industries, especially industrial estates.

707. The United Nations, also, has been providing, under technical assistance programmes, experts and fellowships for projects in this field, including policy formulation, planning and programming, engineering, advice, etc. The ILO, through its regional experts, undertook several small-industry surveys in Africa and Latin America. The ILO also assisted several African countries to establish small industries using simple but modern machinery.

708. Small-industry service institutes generally provide all or some of the following assistance for the promotion of industrial growth: (a) training of managerial and supervisory personnel, and vocational training of workers in so far as it is directly related to the peculiar skill requirements in small enterprises; (b) industrial advisory services which, through extension programmes and demonstration schemes, help small enterprises to overcome technological, managerial, economic, commercial and social problems which are closely related to the operational conditions in small plants; (c) industrial research services which undertake applied research on those problems; (d) assistance in the establishment of standards and the maintenance of quality; (e) measures to stimulate the growth of small units into larger ones and assistance in the establishment of co-operative arrangements both between small enterprises and between smaller and larger units, so as to increase efficiency and benefit from the economies of scale; (f) improvement of arrangements for the supply of raw materials and the marketing of products; and (g) advice on credit needs and facilities.

709. The ILO has concentrated its direct industrialization effort on assisting Governments in the establishment of small-industry service institutes with the financial help of the Special Fund. These projects have been in operation in Ceylon (1962), Morocco (1962), the United Arab Republic (1962) and Malaysia (1963); others are expected to begin operation in Israel and Thailand in 1965. To facilitate co-ordination of social and economic policies and to promote a more equitable distribution of income commensurate with the need for rapid economic growth, tripartite advisory boards designed for general consultation with representatives of government, small employers, and workers are being established to guide the small-industry service institutes in their activities.

710. The ILO has also promoted the development of small-scale industries by studies or direct assistance, within the framework of more limited projects financed

under EPTA and the regular budget of the ILO. Monographs and surveys regarding the development of small-scale industries, prepared by regional experts, now cover six countries in Africa and four in Latin America, and their scope is being progressively extended. At the same time, assistance has also been directed towards the establishment in a number of African and Asian countries of small industrial undertakings which, while operating within the traditional framework of local craftsmanship, gradually replace archaic craft methods by simple but effective modern methods involving the use of machinery and industrial processes.

Chapter 16

Energy development ¹¹⁷

Planning of power development

711. The effective utilization of energy resources, like other resources, requires comprehensive programming and co-ordination of plans with those of other sectors, in order to make an integrated approach to the over-all problem of economic and social development.

712. Thus, during the past five years several United Nations missions have undertaken electric power surveys or provided assistance on specific electric power problems in such countries as Afghanistan, Argentina, the Central African Republic, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), El Salvador, Iran, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Somalia, Syria, Togo, Uganda and the United Arab Republic.

713. The electric power survey in Argentina was started in September 1959, and was completed in June 1960. Its objective was to determine the power needs of the country over the next decade and the capital required to expand the facilities to meet these needs. The report provided a phased programme of investment amounting to approximately \$736 million for the construction of seventeen thermal and five hydro-electric projects as well as the improvement and extension of existing distribution networks. The Government has accepted the report's estimate of the electric power required over the next decade as the basis for programming in this sector and has taken measures to implement certain power projects to extend generating capacity in the Greater Buenos Aires area. It is estimated that this phase of the programme will cost \$290 million. To finance it, the Government negotiated a \$95 million loan from IBRD, obtained \$88 million through international borrowing and stock sales and over \$100 million from domestic sources. In addition, IDB has furnished \$10.8 million to implement proposals for the expansion of power production in the Santa Fé and Rosario regions.

714. In Guatemala, the survey of hydraulic resources of the country was carried out with a view to their development for electrification and irrigation purposes. The survey started in August 1961 and was completed at the end of 1962. A detailed phased development plan

for hydro-power and irrigation works over the next fifteen years was prepared.

715. In Asia, a number of hydro-power surveys are under way or completed. The Indian survey was started in June 1962 with Special Fund assistance for the purpose of selecting sites which, technically and economically, are best suited for hydro-power development.

716. To emphasize the importance of energy development, regional seminars and meetings have been organized. The ECA, for instance, held a meeting in Addis Ababa in October 1963 on electric power problems. An interregional seminar on energy policy in developing countries is being held at Bréau, Seine-et-Oise, France, in May 1965. The programme covers the legal, administrative, economic, financial and technical aspects of energy policy, and all major forms or sources of conventional and non-conventional energy.

717. Many rural areas in developing countries have been deprived of electric power because of its cost or the difficulty of supplying it to them through long transmission lines. The United Nations is undertaking a study of alternative methods such as small-scale power generation. The ECE completed a study of the problems connected with the production, transmission, distribution and utilization of electric power in rural areas, and an ECAFE study team surveyed problems of rural electrification in thirteen countries of Asia and the Far East. The ECLA co-sponsored, with national authorities, a Conference on Rural Electrification at Buenos Aires in November 1964.

Mineral fuels

(a) Petroleum

718. United Nations assistance has been given in exploration, in the setting-up of petroleum institutes, the organization of seminars and the preparation of studies particularly on capital requirements for exploration and on methods of financing.

719. Countries which have sought and obtained expert assistance on the development of petroleum resources include Burma, China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Israel, Morocco, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turkey.

720. The United Nations has also assisted in the establishment of an Institute for Petroleum Exploration in India in July 1962. The Institute has two main functions: (a) to undertake applied research, and (b) train personnel required for the implementation of the Government's programmes of petroleum exploration and development.

721. The ECAFE, with the assistance of BTAO, made arrangements with the National Iranian Oil Company for a continuous training programme in the petroleum industry for trainees from the region. An inter-regional seminar on the Techniques of Petroleum Development was held in New York in January-February 1962. This seminar covered all matters relating to the petroleum industry, from exploration through production, refining and transportation to marketing, including the legal and financial aspects of the industry. In the

¹¹⁷ For the activities of the IBRD group in this field, see chap. 3.

field of petroleum technology, UNESCO has been designated as executing agency for four Special Fund projects, combining training and research activities in Argentina, India, Iraq and the United Arab Republic.

(b) *Natural gas*

722. The Second Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East, held at Teheran, in September 1962, requested that a study should be made of all the possibilities of utilizing natural gas within various countries of the region including fields in which joint effort by countries would be useful. In December 1964, ECAFE held a seminar in Teheran dealing with these matters. Expert assistance on the utilization of natural gas has been provided to Burma, China (Taiwan), Trinidad and Tobago.

(c) *Coal*

723. United Nations assistance in the mining and utilization of coal was sought by the Philippines and Venezuela. In the Philippines, a mining engineer spent two years (1961-1963) studying the feasibility of exploiting coal commercially. On his recommendation, the Government sought and obtained additional financial assistance from the United Nations to modernize an existing mine and thereby expand coal production.

724. The ECE completed several studies aimed at a rational utilization of natural resources, covering such subjects as the efficient utilization of low-grade fuels; progress in coal mining techniques; influence of climatic conditions on mining at great depths; transport and storage of natural gas; the use of various oil products as raw material for the gas industry. A fuel efficiency expert advised Argentina on the economic utilization of fuels.

Nuclear energy

725. Since the scientific and technical problems of constructing large, safe and reliable nuclear power units have been solved, the question whether to use nuclear energy rather than coal, oil, gas or hydro-electric sources in a given situation is now principally a matter of economics. At the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (see chap. 4 above) it was the general view that a number of types of large reactors could produce electric power as cheaply, or more cheaply, than conventional alternatives in large areas of Central America and eastern and western Europe as well as in industrialized zones in south and east Asia. Smaller units, that may also be competitive in other situations, are now being developed. The use of nuclear energy in dual purpose plants for desalting and producing electricity holds great promise for arid areas.

726. Most of IAEA's work has been in preparation for the advent of widespread nuclear power. All the possible uses of nuclear energy rest on economic comparisons for which IAEA has, with the help of panels of national experts, endeavoured to establish some degree of normalization between the cost data submitted by different countries. IAEA has also endeavoured to

help nuclear industry by sponsoring conventions to lay down the rules governing questions of where liability shall lie in the event of accidents in nuclear plants on land or at sea, and setting minimum standards of compensation.

727. During the period 1958-1964, IAEA organized some thirty major scientific meetings and convened a larger number of study groups and panels of experts to review various aspects of reactor physics. These meetings culminated in the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (see chap. 4 above).

728. The IAEA has collected and published specifications of nuclear reactors throughout the world in its *Directory of Nuclear Reactors*. Arrangements have also been made with Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States for technical staff of IAEA to follow closely the design, building and operation of a number of nuclear power stations in those countries, and to publish annual reports for the benefit of other member States; three such reports had been published by 1964.

729. The IAEA has advised Pakistan and the United Arab Republic on sites for nuclear power plants. It has also carried out preliminary assessments of the prospects for nuclear power in various countries including Finland, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. The Philippines investigation has led to an IAEA/Special Fund project for a pre-investment study of power, including nuclear power, in Luzon, which began in 1964. This comprehensive study will begin with an assessment of the adequacy of conventional energy resources. It will be followed, if necessary, by a comparison of nuclear with conventional plants as a means of meeting power needs.

730. In 1964 IAEA began a new service by arranging for advice to be given to member States on the evaluation of tenders for nuclear power plants. It is expected that most of this work will increase considerably during the remainder of the Decade as more countries, in the developing as well as the industrialized areas, begin to introduce nuclear power.

Research reactors

731. By the end of 1964 more than 220 research reactors were functioning in some forty countries. Besides forming the nucleus of experienced and trained personnel for the eventual introduction of nuclear power, nuclear centres can be used for research in the life sciences as well as the physical sciences. This requires integration of the nuclear centre into the university and other training and research establishments of the country concerned. It is also imperative to promote co-operation with nuclear centres in the neighbouring countries facing similar problems of devising and carrying out good research programmes.

732. To promote regional co-operation IAEA has entered into an agreement with Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. Another regional arrangement is being made with regard to the Philippines research reactor, with equipment provided by India.

733. The IAEA has also arranged for advice on the safety and siting of research reactors to the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, Switzerland, Thailand and Yugoslavia, and has arranged to supply electronic and other specialized equipment to many such nuclear centres. It has also arranged for the supply of nuclear fuel to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

Other sources of energy

734. The United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy, which was held in Rome in 1961, had a considerable impact on further developments in the field of solar energy, wind-power and geothermal energy and has stimulated new interest and activities on the part of organizations, Governments and individuals.¹¹⁸

735. In particular, the Conference was instrumental in bringing the potentialities of geothermal energy to the attention of a number of Governments with the result that the United Nations has provided assistance in this field within its programmes of technical co-operation. Among the countries so assisted — through exploratory missions — were Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jordan, Mali, the Philippines and Turkey. The Special Fund has approved a geothermal exploration project in El Salvador, while Chile and Turkey have submitted requests for assistance in this field.

736. In its resolution 1033 B (XXXVII) the Economic and Social Council requested an investigation on the desirability of holding symposia on solar energy and geothermal energy, and endorsed a number of other proposed follow-up activities. In the same resolution the Council also commended a proposal of ECA to establish a solar energy experimental centre in Niger.

737. Three of the specialized agencies have also increased their direct interest in these developments. The FAO is sponsoring investigations on solar energy applications of possible use in agriculture, UNESCO is sponsoring a project related to the procurement and publication of solar radiation data throughout the world; and WMO is lending member States assistance in radiation instrumentation calibration.

Chapter 17

*WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT*¹¹⁹

738. Developing countries require assistance through international co-operation on a growing scale to cope with the problems arising from shortage of water. As may be seen from the third biennial report of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre,¹²⁰ the activities of the United Nations family in this field are

of a broad range and variety. These activities may be regarded as a catalyst.

739. The Centre, with the co-operation of other United Nations organizations, has drawn up proposals (prepared in 1963 and revised and elaborated in 1964) for a priority programme in water resources within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade. These proposals fall mainly under three broad lines of activity. First, to promote preliminary country surveys of water needs and resources. Secondly, to carry out preliminary surveys of international river basins of interest to developing countries. Thirdly, to promote large-scale pre-development investigations of ground-water basins, where they extend to two or more countries.

Country surveys of water needs and resources

740. These country surveys of water needs and resources consist of a thorough evaluation of present and future water needs as well as an inventory of water resources available in economically significant regions, in sub-areas and river basins within the country concerned. The appraisal of needs is closely related to such factors as population growth and development of agriculture and power production. It takes into account selected major functional uses such as municipal and industrial water supply, hydro-power generation, irrigation and water transport. Attention is also paid to financial, administrative and legal aspects of the problem.

741. The WMO is concerned with the establishment and promotion of hydrometeorological networks in countries where such networks are inadequate, in order that the basic data for the assessment of water resources may be available. The WMO has given substantial assistance to many countries through the technical co-operation programmes. The WMO has recently adopted an International Guide to Hydrometeorological Practices, which is intended to offer guidance, based on international experience, on the organization of hydrological services, on instruments and methods of hydrological observations, design of network, collection, processing and publication of data, methods of analysis, hydrological forecasting and the application of hydrology and hydrometeorology in the design of water control projects.

742. In Latin America, a group of experts in water resources completed water survey studies in Venezuela, Bolivia and Colombia. During 1964, an extensive water resource survey was completed for Argentina; field work was undertaken for a similar survey for Peru and preparations were made for a survey in Uruguay. The work of these missions, organized jointly by ECLA, BTAO and WMO, led, in the cases of Chile, Ecuador and Peru, to Special Fund projects designed to expand the network of meteorological and hydrological stations and to improve the water measurement system. A total of about 1,300 meteorological and hydrological stations of different types have already been set up in these three countries. Moreover, as a result of the Ecuador project, a ten-year expansion programme of the meteorological and hydrological network was prepared and incorporated

¹¹⁸ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on New Sources of Energy*, vol. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.I.2) and vols. 2-7 (United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: 63.I.36-41).

¹¹⁹ For the activities of the IBRD group in this field, see chap. 3.

¹²⁰ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/3881).*

in the general plans for economic and social development of the country for the period 1964-1973.

743. In the Middle East there was a water survey in Lebanon in 1961, when a fact-finding mission recommended the establishment of a Groundwater Department and follow-up action to assess the availability of groundwater in the dry areas for community supply and for industrial and agricultural purposes. Following these preliminary findings, the Government obtained additional assistance from the United Nations. The new groundwater survey was started in January 1963 and will run for five years. It will survey a water-short area of 3,200 square kilometres. The Groundwater Department will supervise the execution of the project and the field training of national technicians.

744. As a follow-up to the economic survey mission in Cyprus mentioned in chapter 2 above, a mission on water problems was organized in 1961 and resulted in a Special Fund survey of groundwater and mineral exploration whose implementation began early in 1963.

745. In Asia and the Far East, water resource surveys have been completed in nine countries, including Afghanistan, India, Iran, Nepal and the Republic of Korea. Two Special Fund projects in Thailand and Burma, begun in 1963 and 1964 respectively and for which WMO is executing agency, are in progress. The ECAFE secretariat completed a "Manual on Standards and Procedures" to be used by countries for investigation and planning of projects.

746. In Africa, there have been survey missions in Cameroon, Dahomey, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo and Upper Volta. Surveys of certain promising areas within a country have also been conducted. In Ghana, for instance, an extensive survey was started in early 1960 to determine the physical and economic feasibility of large-scale growing of crops, especially under irrigation, in the flood plains in the Volta River. Detailed topographic and soil surveys were carried out and plans and layouts for irrigation and drainage schemes within an area of some 25,000 acres were prepared. This survey, completed in April 1963, showed that the installation of recommended irrigation and drainage systems could provide highly suitable conditions for the growing of rice, sugar cane, fodder and other crops. The production of these crops would sharply reduce the level of current imports of these commodities, and it is estimated that \$5 million a year in foreign exchange will be saved. The Government, encouraged by the results of this survey, has, as an initial investment, awarded a \$3 million contract to an engineering firm to design and supervise the construction of the irrigation works. A total investment of about \$14 million is required to cover the cost of the irrigation and drainage systems and the building of settlements accessible to the new agricultural areas and marketing facilities.

Development of river basins

747. It is now widely recognized that individual water development projects can only be undertaken with optimum benefit when a plan for the entire drainage area has been made, at least in outline. This applies to

river basins which are entirely within the territory of a State as well as to international river basins.

748. The largest project involving an international river basin sponsored by the United Nations is the Lower Mekong Scheme in which the Governments of Cambodia, Laos, Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand participate. This scheme, in which UNESCO participates by constructing a model of the delta, seeks the development of the water resources of the mainstream and tributaries, of the Lower Mekong Basin, including hydro-electric power, irrigation, flood control, drainage, navigation improvement, watershed management, water supply and related developments.

749. In 1958 a five-year programme of investigations and data collection was initiated by a United Nations Survey Mission. Most of the work carried out under this programme was of the pre-investment type covering reconnaissance, levelling, hydrological installation, geological investigations and studies of power, agriculture and minerals. As a result of these surveys and studies, considerable basic data became available, giving more reliable information on water and land, which permitted a better assessment of development potentialities and a better understanding of the developmental problems of the Mekong Basin. An amplified basin plan therefore superseded that prepared by the ECAFE team in 1957.

750. In 1963, a comprehensive work programme for the next five years (1964-1968) was prepared, including plans for tributary projects in each of the riparian countries. The implementation of this programme will require a total expenditure equivalent to \$162 million. The bulk of the total expenditure is expected to be needed during the final phase of the programme when the mainstream projects are implemented. Investment in the mainstream projects is estimated to cost the equivalent of \$772 million. The programme also involves institutional and administrative tasks and major problems of development financing, not to mention economic and social planning that is now required with the opening up of the Basin. Assistance is being provided by twenty countries, the United Nations and the specialized agencies, three foundations and several private companies in addition to the four riparian Governments.

751. Three missions were undertaken involving international rivers in Africa. A mission to the Senegal River Basin made recommendations to the four riparian Governments on surveys needed for the development of the Basin, and at its recommendation an Inter-State Commission representing the riparian Governments was established and a draft treaty prepared. The riparian States of the Niger River Basin were assisted in drawing up a new convention on this basin and a project is under way for the development of the Mono River Basin.

752. Preliminary missions undertaken by BTAO experts in 1963 and early 1964 explored the administrative and physical problems connected with the navigation of the rivers forming the River Plate Basin.

753. Assistance was provided also for the development of national river basins; for instance, the Chindwin and Sittang Basins in Burma.

*Other activities**(a) Desalination*

754. Desalination of sea and brackish water has assumed great importance, particularly in developing countries which suffer from severe water shortage. The United Nations has undertaken surveys of water conditions in some forty-three developing countries and territories, and made economic studies of water desalination plants in operation in some of these countries. The results were published in 1964 under the title *Water Desalination in Developing Countries*.¹²¹ Missions on desalination were completed in Argentina, Tunisia and the Netherlands Antilles.

755. Further studies have now been undertaken on desalination costs and the related problem of transport of water. The United Nations published *Water Desalination: proposals for a costing procedure and related technical and economic considerations*¹²² in March 1965. An interregional seminar on the economic applications of water desalination will be held in September 1965, for the benefit of officials from interested water-short developing countries.

756. To study the use of nuclear energy as a means of desalting water, IAEA has convened an international panel of experts at half-yearly intervals since 1963. It has published a general technical report entitled *Desalination of Water Using Conventional and Nuclear Energy*.¹²³ It is taking part in joint United States/Israel, United States/United Arab Republic and United States/Mexico pilot studies of dual-purpose plants to supply fresh water and electricity.

757. Under an agreement between the USSR and the United States these two countries will keep IAEA fully informed of information they exchange and invite it, in appropriate cases, to the scientific meetings they hold.

(b) Development of groundwater resources

758. Increasing efforts are being made, notably by FAO and the United Nations, to obtain fresh water, particularly in arid lands, by uncovering underground water reservoirs. In Syria, for instance, a Special Fund project executed by FAO, to investigate the groundwater resources under 48,500 square miles of the Jezireh Province, was started in January 1961. The survey, which was completed at the end of 1963, uncovered two large water basins. The discharge flow from one of the boreholes drilled shows that it can ensure adequate irrigation of 33,000 hectares of land and provide the means of livelihood for 100,000 people. The Government has concluded arrangements with the United States for a loan of \$14.7 million for constructing a network of silos for the grain to be grown in the Jezireh and the Euphrates Valley. Two experimental agricultural farms have been set up to test the most practical forms of irrigation and to study the growth of wheat, cotton and

alfalfa under irrigated conditions. The local farmers, in turn, have begun sinking private wells in the area.

759. Another Special Fund project, to determine the most efficient and economical ways of tapping groundwater resources in limestone areas, was carried out in Greece between February 1960 and April 1963. The project has produced not only a detailed hydro-geological map of the Delphi-Amprisa-Itea regions, but has also pioneered new techniques for water exploration of this difficult terrain. Among the techniques developed during the investigation was the use, under the supervision of IAEA, of radio-active tracers to locate underground streams and determine their flow. The Government considered this investigation so important that it has budgeted \$133,000 for a two-year period to carry out similar investigations in other parts of the country.

760. The United Nations, too, is actively engaged in groundwater development, notably as the executing agency for Special Fund groundwater projects in such countries as Afghanistan, Argentina, Cyprus, Lebanon, Madagascar, Togo, Somalia and Upper Volta.

(c) Seminars

761. Three seminars have been organized jointly by WMO and ECAFE which dealt with hydrological networks, field methods and equipment used in hydrology and methods of hydrological forecasting for the utilization of water resources. Another conference held in Bangkok in November 1962 reviewed the progress of water resources development in the ECAFE region, examined the various criteria and problems encountered in formulating water resources development plans, including flood-control measures and their technical and economic limitations and discussed problems of water pollution and its control.

(d) International Hydrological Decade

762. The work of UNESCO in hydrology has culminated in the sponsorship of the International Hydrological Decade to begin in 1965. The objective of this programme is to accelerate the study of water resources and the regimen of waters with a view to their subsequent national management to improve the ability of countries to evaluate and use their resources. The programme, while mainly devoted to improving hydrological research, places emphasis on the practical applications of such research. Preparatory work at the UNESCO secretariat included an inter-governmental meeting of experts in 1964, which approved the outline of the scientific programme of the International Hydrological Decade.

763. The contribution of UNESCO to this co-operative venture will consist in an extensive programme of exchange of hydrological information and of training of specialists in the field. The WMO will provide assistance to Governments in the establishment and expansion of observational networks and related hydrometeorological services, training of personnel and promotion of research and widespread application of hydrometeorological knowledge through symposia and seminars. The IAEA will continue its work in the wider

¹²¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.5.

¹²² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.5.

¹²³ International Atomic Energy Agency, *Technical Report Series*, No. 24 (Vienna, 1964).

application of isotope techniques throughout the world to help countries solve problems connected with the development of water resources to such uses as the measurement of the flow of river water, of the direction and flow of groundwater, the detection of leaks in hydraulic structures, and the study of sediment transport.

(e) *Community water supplies*

764. The WHO has developed an important community water supply programme with the objective of assisting Governments in the provision of safe and ample water supplies for the use of the public, commercial enterprises and industry. Its goal for the Development Decade is to provide a reliable and safe water supply for half the premises in urban communities of developing countries and reasonable access to piped water for the remainder of the population.

765. The organization has helped countries to develop national and local water supply administration, to carry out preliminary engineering and feasibility studies in order to attract the necessary investment capital and to train both locally and abroad a cadre of specialized personnel. It has also been concerned with the planning, financing and administration of sewerage and waste disposal and with the problems of environmental pollution and of air and water pollution. In 1964 alone seventy-one countries were assisted by WHO in 114 projects relating to community water supplies.

Chapter 18

MINERAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

766. The range of activities of the United Nations in the development of mineral resources covers a great variety of stages from the drafting of mining legislation and the undertaking of large-scale mineral exploration, through the appraisal and development of specific deposits, to the establishment of specialized laboratories and geological and mining institutes, and the holding of seminars. Following the establishment of the Special Fund in 1959, activities in geology and mining, particularly those related to pre-investment exploration, increased considerably.

Pre-investment exploration

767. The first United Nations mineral exploration project was started with Special Fund assistance in August 1960 in the northern province of Chile, in an area that hitherto had been neglected. A large airborne survey was carried out which indicated the main areas to be explored by ground investigations. As a result of an intensive drilling programme, substantial deposits of iron ore, copper, lead and zinc were discovered. Tungsten, gold, silver and titanium and barium deposits were also found, but in lesser quantities. The Government has already awarded a \$1 million contract to a Swedish firm for deep drilling of the iron ore anomaly in the Bogeron-Chanaral area. If the findings are favourable, they will justify a \$100 million developmental investment. In the Mocha area, a Japanese firm

is carrying out drilling operations for possible copper-ore deposits. To take full advantage of imminent investment opportunities by domestic and international mining concerns the Government has revised its mining laws and regulations. On the technical side, the Chilean Institute of Geological Research has been able to improve its organizational and administrative procedures and increase its competence in the fields of photogeology, geophysics and geochemistry. In January 1963, the United Nations extended assistance for a second mineral resources survey of the province of Coquimbo.

768. In Uganda, a similar airborne geophysical survey was started in December 1960 and completed in June 1963 with Special Fund financing. The aerial survey revealed promising areas and these are already being investigated further by the Uganda Geological Survey through a drilling programme. For the purpose of this ground investigation, the Government strengthened its Geological Survey Department and obtained, through an agreement with the Canadian Government, some equipment and the services of eight geologists to assist in the survey. The major mining company in the country has applied for exploration rights in parts of the area covered by the survey.

769. Another Special Fund mineral survey was started in 1960 in areas of Pakistan known to contain iron and coal deposits. Low-grade iron ore was discovered in large quantities at a depth of some 2,000 feet in the Nalabagh-Chinchalli area. Metallurgical tests are now under way to assess the possibility of utilizing the low-grade ores as raw material for the establishment of a steel plant with a capacity of 350,000 tons per year. Samples of the ores have already been shipped to specialized laboratories in Belgium, France and the Federal Republic of Germany, and these tests are being financed by the respective Governments under bilateral assistance agreements.

770. Other mineral exploration projects are being executed in Argentina, Bolivia, British Guiana, Cyprus, Ecuador, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Upper Volta. Of these the projects in Cyprus, Madagascar, Togo, Somalia and Upper Volta are combined mineral exploration and groundwater surveys.

Mining development

771. In some countries, missions were expressly designed to rehabilitate a certain mining industry or to evaluate specific deposits. An example of this kind of project is the one that has been completed in Burma, with the assistance of the Special Fund. Its purpose was the study of low-grade zinc and lead ores at the Burma Bawdwin Mine Corporation, a joint venture in which the Government of Burma is half-owner. The problem that faced the company was the near exhaustion of its high-grade lead and zinc ores. The project brought to light a reserve of low-grade ores of a total gross value of approximately \$200 million, which would justify additional capital investment by the company. The Project Manager is preparing a final report which will include specific recommendations for improvement of the mining, ore-dressing and smelting methods; and will

discuss the possibility of transporting the ore by pipeline instead of by rail. If it should prove possible for Burma to implement these recommendations the project would have a considerable impact on the country's economy since lengthening the life of the Bawdwin Mine would mean continuation of employment for a large segment of the population, and preservation of an important source of foreign exchange.

772. In Tunisia several lead and zinc deposits that have been mined for a long time are being investigated with a view to their rehabilitation through the use of new techniques.

773. In Brazil, the United Nations has undertaken a feasibility survey of rock salt deposits with a view to ascertaining the existence of economic potash mineralizations and their use for the production of fertilizer for the local market.

774. Expert missions have advised not only on the development of certain mines but also on the utilization of their output in local industries. The Sudan, for instance, requested advice on the mining and utilization of mica; the United Arab Republic on the production of ilmenites; Jordan on the exploitation of phosphate and potash; and Tunisia on the establishment of ceramics production on the basis of domestic clay deposits.

Provision of training

775. A crucial need of developing countries is to overcome the dearth of technicians, and the United Nations in many instances makes provision for the training of nationals as an integral part of the mineral development projects assisted. In addition, some projects have training as their primary purpose. For example, training in gold prospection has been or is being provided to a number of nationals in the Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Madagascar; training in photogeological techniques is provided in Greece; and training in geophysical techniques was provided in Poland and Zambia and is being provided in the United Arab Republic.

776. Training for senior officials or technicians of developing countries concerned with mineral resources development is also provided through interregional seminars. Thus, an Interregional Seminar on Mineral Resources Development in Water-Short Areas, with Special Reference to Dry Processing of Ores, will be held at United Nations Headquarters, probably in January 1966. It will provide a training course for some thirty-five participants from interested countries of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Processes primarily applicable where mineral development is impeded by water scarcity will be emphasized. Two other seminars are being planned to take place in the USSR in the summer of 1965 and the summer of 1966, the first on geochemical methods for mineral exploration and the second on other new mineral exploration techniques.

Revision of mining legislation

777. Several developing countries, for example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Upper Volta,

Ethiopia, Guatemala and Nicaragua have sought advice on the revision of mining legislation, particularly concerning royalties, taxes, including tax incentives to attract private capital, and duration of concessions. In addition, general economic surveys usually cover this field as in the case of the Cyprus mission in 1960.

Geological and mining laboratories and institutes

778. The establishment of specialized laboratories and geological and mining institutes makes it possible for countries to give strong domestic support for mining development. At the recommendation of a United Nations expert, Iran established a Geological Survey Institute in 1958 for geological and mineral explorations and studies, including ground-water investigations, and for co-ordinating activities in these fields by other agencies of the Government. In April 1961, a five-year programme of assistance to the Institute began, the purpose of which is to provide laboratory and other facilities and equipment, and to train Iranian staff through the provision of professional personnel and through fellowships.

779. In the Philippines, the United Nations is assisting in the establishment of an Institute of Applied Geology, which will provide field training for graduating geologists and mining engineers. The Special Fund entrusted UNESCO with the establishment of an institute of geology and mining in Indonesia. The United Nations is also offering assistance to geological and mining institutes in Bolivia, Burma, the Ivory Coast and Mali.

Chapter 19

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

780. The most conspicuous achievements in housing, building and physical planning have been in developing the conditions and organizational structure necessary for national environmental development programmes. The total effort has not yet been sufficient to realize the output required for attainment of the goals specified in *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* (chap. IV, section D) because the resources — both national and international — that have been applied to this area have been inadequate to meet the existing needs. However, there have been significant advances that give promise of greater quantitative results in the second half of the Development Decade.

781. In 1962, by its resolution 903 C (XXXIV), the Economic and Social Council established the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, thereby providing an international nexus for the discussion and exchange of ideas and the formulation of programmes for action. At the annual meetings of this Committee not only United Nations programmes but the activities — or lack of them — of all Member States have been reviewed and discussed.

782. Technical assistance projects at the country level dealt primarily with the fundamental steps necessary for the development of national housing programmes, e.g., establishing housing and planning agencies; housing

programming and policy; housing and planning legislation; self-help and other low-cost construction; finance; national, regional and local physical planning; national and regional training programmes; building methods and materials; and pilot projects involving any or all of these activities.

783. In Ghana, for instance, after a three-man team had analysed Ghana's housing, building and planning needs in 1955, a second mission in 1961 recommended the establishment of the Institute for Community Planning (now attached to the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology). This Institute trains officials at the local level. At the same time, a three-man team was assigned to develop a national physical development plan, together with the institutional framework necessary for its execution and future planning. The experts assisted in the planning and execution of the Volta River resettlement project which involved the planning and construction of new communities to relocate some 80,000 persons who had to evacuate land which was to be inundated by the Volta River dam.

784. During the first half of the Development Decade, fifty-seven United Nations advisers were assigned to twenty-three countries of Africa, involving thirty-one projects; fifty-one advisers to eighteen countries of Asia and the Far East, involving twenty-five projects; thirty-three advisers to fifteen countries of Europe and the Middle East, involving sixteen projects; and eighteen advisers to eight countries of Latin America, involving twelve projects.

785. Pilot projects in housing and urban development are designed to demonstrate ways in which domestic resources — physical, financial and human — can be developed or improved and then applied generally as part of national policy. They are also a means of creating cadres of trained personnel so that continuing action can be undertaken on a large enough scale to make an effective impact. Such projects have been completed or are under execution in twenty-one countries.

786. The United Nations has continued to provide expert assistance for two regional housing centres dealing with problems of building materials research, one in Delhi, India, for the arid tropical zone, and one in Bandung, Indonesia, for the humid zone. The Bandung Housing Centre includes the Building Materials Development Laboratory, established in 1961 with Special Fund assistance, and the UNESCO School Construction Centre for South-East Asia, established in April 1962.

787. The UNESCO School Construction Bureau for Africa (Khartoum), established in collaboration with the Government of Sudan, has been in operation since January 1962. Besides enabling African countries to benefit from its research and studies, the Bureau is responsible for the design of three school projects for Omdurman (Sudan), Zaria (Nigeria) and Bangui (Central African Republic). In 1964, the UNESCO and the Government of Mexico established a Regional School Building Centre for Latin America.

788. With the help of a United Nations regional expert, the Central American Economic Integration Pro-

gramme has achieved significant results in the industrialization and modular co-ordination of basic building materials and design. This has permitted a much greater interchange of materials and equipment between the countries in the region with significant savings in building costs and foreign exchange.

789. The United Nations has provided assistance for drawing up national physical development plans in Barbados, Malta and Trinidad and Tobago. Assistance in regional planning has been provided in Argentina, Chile, Iran, Japan, Sudan and Turkey. Master plans for urban development have been prepared, with United Nations assistance, for a large number of cities.

790. Various training programmes and institutes were established with United Nations assistance, including the following: Institute for Community Planning, Kwame Nkrumah University, Ghana; Town Planning School, Ibadan, Nigeria; Department of Physical Planning, University of Bandung, Indonesia; Middle East Technical University (School of Architecture, Housing and Town Planning), Ankara, Turkey; Centre for Studies on Development, Central University, Caracas, Venezuela; and Inter-American Urban and Regional Planning Institute, Lima, Peru. In addition, since 1960, approximately 230 individual fellowships for study and observation abroad have been granted in the field of housing, building and planning.

791. The following examples will serve to illustrate the nature of the inter-regional and regional projects which have been undertaken: (a) inter-regional: expert group meeting on metropolitan planning, Stockholm, Sweden; seminar on building research and housing in developing countries, Copenhagen, Denmark; expert group on housing management and tenant education, Wellington, New Zealand; symposium on the planning and development of new towns, Moscow, USSR; (b) regional: workshop on low-cost housing and related community facilities for African countries, Tunis, Tunisia; workshop on urbanization in Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Asian seminar on basic public services in relation to urban and rural housing, New Delhi, India; Asian seminar on housing statistics and programmes, in 1963, Copenhagen, Denmark; seminar on the changing structure of the building industry for European and Middle East countries, Prague, Czechoslovakia; study tour and workshop on the organization and functions of national housing agencies for Latin American countries, in 1962, Copenhagen, Denmark.

792. During the Development Decade, WHO has been active in promoting the establishment and conduct of housing hygiene programmes in public health and other administrations in order to create and maintain a level of environmental sanitation consistent with national health objectives. Fundamentally WHO's aims are to assist physical and social planners in the development of plans for new or improved housing, to give technical guidance in the formulation of housing standards, based on human requirements and public health needs and to advise on methods for the review and evaluation of the hygienic quality of housing and its environment. For example it has published a report on

the Public Health Aspects of Housing (1961); Public Health Paper No. 25 on *Housing Programmes: the Role of Public Health Agencies* (1964) and a report on *Environmental Health Aspects of Metropolitan Planning and Development* (1965).¹²⁴

¹²⁴ World Health Organization, *Technical Reports Series*, No. 297.

Part D. Development of essential services

Chapter 20¹²⁵

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT

794. At the beginning of the Development Decade there was a re-orientation of the work programme of the United Nations in transport. Attention was turned to the effective development and utilization of transport facilities within as well as between countries, whereas previously the emphasis had been on the facilitation of international transport by means of regulatory and technical agreements.

795. The technical co-operation programme in transport has been substantially intensified during the past five years so that the scope of operations now covers practically every segment of the process of development, from the survey of needs, through the establishment of policy and programmes to the feasibility and preinvestment studies of specific projects, to the execution of engineering tasks and the establishment of operational framework for completed projects.

796. At present some sixty-five technical assistance experts are in posts in some twenty countries, and three Special Fund projects are under execution — in Afghanistan, China (Taiwan) and Madagascar.

797. Among the individual projects, mention may be made of the team of three experts headed by a transport economist who assessed the transport situation and problems of the Pacific region of Mexico in 1962. In 1964, another team of three experts studied the problems and possibilities of modernizing the Tehuantepec Railway. In Brazil, one transport economist studied for a few years the transport problems in the north-east region and made a series of recommendations which have been incorporated in the regional development plan.

798. The problems of urban traffic congestion have been dealt with by experts in several countries including Cameroon, Dahomey, Lebanon, Nigeria and Venezuela. In the case of Nigeria, recommendations were made to include the possibility of constructing a monorail line linking Lagos with the mainland.

799. At the regional level, wider use has been made of the services of regional transport advisers. In Africa, two such advisers — one transport economist and one engineer — were assigned. The West African Transport

793. Housing has played a major role in UNHCR programmes for the benefit of European refugees from the Second World War. By the end of 1964 a total of nearly 34,400 refugees had benefited from UNHCR housing projects, including 21,500 during the first half of the Development Decade.

Conference (held in Monrovia, Liberia, in 1961) and the East African Transport Conference (held in Addis Ababa in 1962) were both sponsored by ECA to formulate the guidelines for developing subregional transport systems. In Asia and the Far East, a regional land transport adviser has been engaged to assist governments in transport development and to help implement a number of regional projects. In Latin America one adviser on surface transport and another on transport and public services have been appointed to assist countries members of the Central American Economic Integration Programme.

Road, railway and inland water transport

800. The various means of transport in developing countries are generally characterized by shortages in carrying capacity, an uneven geographical coverage, and inefficient operation and utilization of existing facilities.

801. In the area of road transport, assistance was given to countries to help them make rational policy decisions or to tackle specific problems. In Saudi Arabia, for example, a team of eight experts have been working since 1963 to reconstitute and expand the country's highway system. In Burundi, experts were sent on an urgent mission to restore the highways which had been damaged by floods. Civil engineers have been assigned to work on road building and maintenance in a large number of countries. The question of toll road financing was dealt with in Kenya; that of management of motor carriers in Malawi, and that of organizing bus lines in the United Arab Republic and Iraq.

802. A road survey in Afghanistan financed by the Special Fund is under execution. The project is designed to determine the economic and technical feasibility of a direct road from Kabul to Herat (866 km), and if this link is proved feasible, to carry out the necessary pre-investment surveys.

803. Under the United Nations Fund for Development of West Irian, a project for assistance in the rehabilitation and development of the island's land transport was formulated. However, this project was terminated on 1 March 1965.

804. At the regional level, international highway systems are projected or being developed in practically all the regions. In Asia and the Far East, the project of the Asian Highway system which has been sponsored by ECAFE, has reached a stage of pre-investment

¹²⁵ For the activities of the IBRB group in this field, see chap. 3.

investigations for the missing or weak links from Iran to Viet-Nam. In Africa, the ECA conferences on transport in West and East Africa took steps to establish sub-regional road systems including standardization of dimensions, signs and practices. In addition, trans-Saharan transport is being studied. In Latin America, the Central American Economic Integration Programme includes road transport as an essential element for economic unification.

805. Among the railway projects, mention may be made of the team of experts who have been engaged for several years in improving track maintenance, marshalling yards, foundry shops and organization in the United Arab Republic. This is illustrative of the general trend in operational activities towards greater use of teamwork and longer duration. The efforts in other countries are on a smaller scale. They include assignments of engineers on railway construction to Jordan, the Philippines, Syria, Turkey and Venezuela; an expert in railway accounting to Burma; a specialist on railway operations to Saudi Arabia; and an expert on railway signalling in Iran.

806. A railway survey is being undertaken in Madagascar financed by the Special Fund. The purpose of the project is to make a general economic study of the existing railways with a view to improving their overall efficiency, and to prepare a feasibility study of the unification of this network by constructing a new line between Antsirabe and Fianarantsoa. On the basis of field studies, a programme of work for building the rail link will be prepared for inclusion in the country's Ten-year Development Plan.

807. A regional railway research adviser has been provided to ECAFE. In Pakistan, the regional railway training centre for railway officials in signalling and operational techniques, established in 1954 by the United Nations, but operated since 1958 by the Pakistan Government, continued to be assisted by the United Nations.

808. Efforts to improve and develop inland navigation have been made in a number of countries, including Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Cameroon, Pakistan, Paraguay and the United Arab Republic, where technical co-operation experts investigated and worked to improve the navigability of rivers. In a few others, including Brazil, British Guiana and Togo, experts studied inland waterways in conjunction with general transport. In addition, a mission was sent to Paraguay to examine navigation problems on the Paraguay River, and the Special Fund subsequently approved a request for a navigation study of the Paraguay River south of Asunción.

Civil aviation

809. Air transport is still used predominantly in the well-developed regions. Its use in the less developed regions is, however, increasing, and at a greater rate than elsewhere. This development creates new problems, such as how to find the aircraft to fit new route patterns and new types of traffic, which demand study in the light of experience elsewhere. The ICAO has provided informa-

tion on these subjects in the form of statistics and economic studies. In 1962, ICAO issued a study of aerial work, and in 1963 completed a study of air transport in Africa in co-operation with ECA. A plan was then prepared for the development of African air transport which aimed at stimulating the economic development of the whole region, and in November 1964 a Conference on Air Transport in Africa was convened jointly by ICAO and ECA.

Ground services

810. The development of air transport, and indeed of all uses of aircraft, depends in large measure on the provision of adequate ground services, both in air navigation services and services relating to the care of the aircraft and handling the contents of the aircraft. The ICAO conducts a constant review of the international, world-wide standards and procedures for air navigation services. Meetings of technical experts, open to all contracting States, are convened to prepare recommendations to the ICAO Council on the modification or development of the standards and procedures. There is also a series of regional air navigation meetings, at which plans are made in detail for the provision of air navigation services and of the necessary installations, in the light of foreseeable developments in air transport — developments in the route network, in aircraft, in frequency, etc. On the efficiency of planning and on the fulfilment of the plans depends the possibility of development of safe, regular and economic air transport services. Problems relating to the care of aircraft and handling the contents are at present in the hands of individual Governments, but ICAO continues to pursue its "facilitation" programme, which is directed towards the removal of unnecessary barriers to passenger and freight traffic.

Maritime transport

811. In providing access to world markets, maritime transport performs a crucial service for the less developed regions. The functions of IMCO in providing machinery for co-operation among Governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters of all kinds affecting shipping tend to concern those countries which have a developed merchant marine. Moreover, the United Nations itself deals with port facilities and the development of shipping in the less developed regions. One measure of international co-operation, however, which is closely related to development of essential services, and has been dealt with at IMCO since the beginning of the Decade, is the facilitation of international maritime traffic through measures for reducing "turn-around" time at ports.

812. The establishment of IMCO in 1959 coincided with a movement among shipowners and others to reduce the very considerable burden of formalities, inspections, certifications, clearances and oaths administered at ports on the arrival and departure of ships, and above all the unnecessary documentary requirements of certain government administrations. Since 1961, IMCO has worked

steadily on this problem and toward the goal of a world-wide system to eliminate a needless burden on the transport of goods and the interchange of people. It has worked closely with ICAO, OAS and many other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The next phase of this enterprise is the International Conference on Facilitation of Maritime Travel and Transport, London, in March-April 1965. All member States of the organization in the United Nations family have been invited to participate.

813. A convention on the facilitation of international maritime traffic, with annex, is expected to be in operation well before the Decade ends. This convention, and more especially its annex, calls for a system of international co-operation very similar to the one which has so successfully facilitated air transport, under the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation of 1944. It is a progressive programme and requires that its measures of co-operation should be kept under continual review.

814. Coping with the paper work problem requires that the administrations which implement national laws on customs, immigration and health should assist in the diminution of the formalities and documentary requirements which have become institutionalized in those fields. In preparing the draft Convention and Annex, IMCO was assisted by experts on customs, health and immigration. Interest in the programme is expected to grow in the developing areas of the world where formalities and documentary requirements may not have become so firmly crystallized.

815. The measures of facilitation to be achieved by IMCO will promote the aims of the Conference on Travel and Tourism held at Rome in 1963. The next step will be to develop uniformity and standardization in the requirements which cannot yet be abolished. Developing countries may well wish not only to join in reducing the formalities that delay, complicate and increase the cost of commodity trade between nations, but also to share in developing standard documents and even multi-purpose documents designed to increase the flow of that trade and every other form of maritime traffic. The IMCO programme is accordingly not aimed solely at the abolition of an obsolete and costly burden of documents and formalities where this burden has grown up, but also towards measures for meeting new and expanding needs. The draft Convention will provide a constructive approach to a complex problem and ultimately relieve shippers, carriers, passenger-terminal operators and Governments themselves of an obsolete and costly burden of unproductive documents and formalities.

816. In the concluding months of 1964, IMCO began to participate in technical co-operation by granting fellowships, of which it is expecting to grant twenty every year.

817. A Symposium on Nuclear Ship Propulsion, with special reference to Nuclear Safety, was held jointly by

IAEA and IMCO in November 1960, and IAEA has helped Governments to evaluate the safety of harbours for their eventual use by nuclear ships.

818. With the co-operation of the ILO and IMCO, WHO has been providing assistance to nations in improving the health of seafarers and the establishment of health centres for seafarers in major ports.

Development of ports and shipbuilding

819. The United Nations has provided expert assistance to several countries in the development or improvement of their port facilities. For example, a team of specialists has been assisting the Government of Chile in the development of maritime transport, varying from port modernization to organization of shipping lines and cargo handling.

820. In several countries, including Burma, Cambodia, El Salvador, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic, hydrographic and economic surveys were made with a view to deciding the location of new port development or for other maritime transport purposes. In Colombia, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Mexico and the United Arab Republic, studies and plans were prepared for port extension. In still others, e.g. India, Indonesia and Thailand, advice was given on the techniques of maintaining a constant depth in channels. In Ceylon, Costa Rica and India the navigational aids were surveyed along the shore and recommendations made on them. Questions of port organization and administration have also been dealt with in a large number of countries.

821. The United Nations provided expert assistance on ship-repairing to the Philippines and the United Arab Republic. Advice on shipbuilding has been provided by experts to the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Training of technicians

822. The shortage of technicians and port administrators constitutes another handicap to many developing countries. Accordingly, seminars for the training of port officials have been held and fellowships have been provided. Thus, the Port and Shipping Seminar in Copenhagen, which was first organized in 1959 in co-operation with the Danish Government, has been placed on an annual basis. The United Nations and the South Pacific Commission have organized jointly the South Pacific Regional Boatbuilding Training Courses, one at Auki (British Solomon Islands), and one at Nouméa (New Caledonia). In each of these centres, twenty-four students follow two-year courses in boatbuilding.

823. Furthermore, Special Fund assistance is being provided to the Government of China (Taiwan) in the establishment of a National Maritime Development Institute for the purpose of modernizing the national shipping industry and training professional sea-going personnel for the merchant marine services.

Chapter 21

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS, INCLUDING POSTAL SERVICES AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ¹²⁰*Telecommunications**(a) The planning of telecommunication networks*

824. All the national telecommunication networks of the world are interdependent, since they have to be interconnected in the world telecommunication network. The interconnexion links, on the global scale, which have been relatively limited for a long time, have been considerably extended in recent years through the use of intercontinental telephone submarine cables with high transmission capacity and of transcontinental telephone links with numerous channels obtained by means of underground coaxial cables or by radio links known as radio relay satellites. These various links will allow progressively for the world-wide interconnexion of all the national networks, not only for telegraphy and telephony but also for broadcasting and television.

825. The planning of telecommunication networks has been conducted through the Planning Committee for the Development of the International Telecommunication Network of ITU and its three Associate Regional Committees for Asia, Africa and Latin America. Comprehensive plans worked out by the Regional Committees from 1960 to 1963 were considered and consolidated into a world-wide plan by the main Planning Committee in 1963. This work has been supplemented by a general numbering plan drawn up by ITU in 1964 in order to allow for automatic telephone switching and automatic telex switching on the world scale, taking into account the requirements of all the countries and in particular of those whose telecommunication services are in great need of development.

826. The ITU is also concerned with the equitable allocation and rational use of the radio spectrum. In this connexion, it has been particularly active during the last few years in planning for the use of radio communications in all kinds of space applications, whether for remote control of space vehicles, telemetering, meteorology, radio navigation or for providing new means of telecommunication. An important conference was held for this purpose in 1963, whose decisions on allocating radio frequency bands for various space services will have a far-reaching effect on economic and social development all over the world.

827. At the same time, ITU has been working on the improvement of various radio services by drawing up frequency assignment plans. As an example, two regional conferences held in 1963 and 1964 have drawn up broadcasting (including television) plans for the whole continent of Africa.

(b) Telecommunication equipment and techniques

828. The interconnexion of the various national telecommunication networks would not be possible without

a certain degree of standardization of the equipment designed and manufactured in various countries. The ITU is, therefore, working continuously on such standardization. Studies, which lead to recommendations, have been made by a number of groups of experts, and these have an important bearing on the manufacturing of telecommunication equipment.

829. The ITU is also constantly adapting and extending its activities to cope with the evolution of telecommunication techniques. For instance, since 1960 many new questions have been brought up for study and a number of recommendations have been made on subjects ranging from space communications to colour television and on matters like the characteristics of low-cost receivers for the reception of broadcasting programmes in developing countries.

830. A mission organized by UNESCO in co-operation with ECAFE in April 1964 began a survey in Asia on possibilities for the manufacture of low-cost radio receivers. The survey was based on technical specifications for low-cost receivers drawn up by the International Consultative Radio Committee of the ITU.

(c) The establishment of telecommunication networks

831. Since 1960 new international telecommunication links were established, particularly in Africa, between countries where no direct communications existed before. Many countries have been assisted to achieve improvements in their existing communications and to introduce new means of telecommunications, which have greatly helped in the development of the country's economy.

832. The technical assistance given by ITU has covered three main aspects. Many experts have been working on the establishment of national telecommunication networks and advising the interested countries on the improvements of sometimes very elementary telecommunication means. Telex systems, for instance, have been introduced where Morse telegraphy had been used. Secondly, since a network should be backed by a good administration well aware of its public service role, experts were sent to countries to advise on the organization of telecommunication services, in order to lay a basis for an effective usage of telecommunications. Thirdly, ITU has organized training of telecommunication staff in various countries. It has also granted a number of fellowships in all branches of telecommunication including tariffs and traffic.

833. With the assistance of EPTA and the Special Fund, institutes for providing countries with technicians and medium-level engineers in the telecommunication field have been established. Out of seventeen Special Fund projects in the telecommunication field, fifteen concern the training of telecommunication staff. Two are devoted to particular studies for telecommunication development surveys. Institutes established with the help of the Special Fund are active in eight countries, in addition to those created in other countries under EPTA.

834. In 1964 sixty-six countries were assisted by ITU, as compared with twenty-six in 1960. The number

¹²⁰ For the activities of the IBRD group in this field, see chap. 3.

of EPTA experts has increased from thirty to fifty and the number of countries in which the experts serve from fourteen to twenty-nine. The number of fellowships awarded has increased from eighteen to forty-nine, with one year having ninety-seven. In monetary terms, EPTA programmes have increased from \$324,000 in 1960 to \$867,000 in 1964. The number of approved Special Fund projects has increased from two to seventeen. Funds-in-Trust projects have increased from two to four.

(d) *Telecommunications for meteorology*

835. The development of adequate telecommunication facilities for the constant exchange of weather observations and finished products such as analyses, forecasts, etc., is an international requirement continuously kept under review by WMO. In view of the particularly urgent character of this problem in Africa, Asia, and the Far East and Latin America, special surveys have been conducted in these regions as EPTA projects with the help of three experts, one for each of these regions. The objective was to study the existing telecommunications arrangements, to ascertain the deficiencies and to develop, where appropriate, medium- and long-term plans for an adequate basic telecommunications network for meteorological purposes.

Postal Services

836. In 1962, the UPU was admitted as a participating organization in EPTA. At its fifteenth meeting in 1964, the Congress of UPU instructed the Executive Committee and the Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (CCPS) each to appoint four members who would constitute an "education committee" on which the developing countries would be well represented. The International Bureau, under this Committee's guidance, was instructed: to determine the needs of the developing countries with regard to the training of their nationals for the postal service, to prepare a programme of vocational training designed to increase the effectiveness of national or regional schools and to promote the establishment of such schools to obtain qualified instructors in postal subjects and all necessary supplies and to organize courses and advanced training seminars for senior officials of the postal administrations of member countries. The Congress instructed the Management Council of the CCPS, when preparing its new five-year programme of technical studies, to emphasize subjects of interest to the developing countries. The subjects include a study of the present organization of postal services in the developing countries, and of ways and means of enabling these countries to provide an efficient service, and measures to promote technical progress in their postal services in the next ten to twenty years.

837. The UPU has sanctioned in certain special circumstances postal transport of certain substances regarded as "dangerous", in order to meet humanitarian needs. Thus during the last five years UPU has introduced rules, prepared in agreement with WHO, for the exchange of perishable biological material between officially recognized laboratories. The Postal Congress

of 1964 sanctioned, on the basis of IAEA rules, postal transport of radio-active substances in order to encourage the exchange of radioisotopes used for medical and scientific purposes.

838. It was decided to promote by all possible means conditions conducive to the development of air mail traffic by analysing in particular the present state of such traffic and the prospects for its development in conjunction with the extension of the international network of air services. The Congress also introduced all the measures considered necessary to facilitate the remittance of funds by mail. In this connexion, new provisions have been introduced in the arrangement made five years ago for the international control of post office savings bank operations. The object of these provisions is to stimulate the saving habit and so to contribute to the accumulation of funds for national investment.

839. Lastly, the Congress requested the Executive Council to study the possibility of setting up three regional offices, one in Africa, one in Asia and one in Latin America, with a view to serving the aims of UPU and bringing the postal services of the member States to a uniform level of efficiency.

Information media and communication

840. The UNESCO has organized a series of meetings on the development of information media. The first, for South-East Asia was held in Bangkok in January 1960.¹²⁷ As recommended at this meeting, a meeting on the development of national news agencies was convened in Bangkok in December 1961.¹²⁸ Also, a new regional association, the Organization of Asian News Agencies, was founded to promote professional contact and technical co-operation among the news agencies of Asia. The second regional meeting, for Latin America, was held in Santiago, Chile, in February 1961. Its report contained proposals for the development of news agencies, newspapers, radio broadcasting, film and television in the region.

841. A meeting of experts on the Development of Information Media in Africa, was held at Headquarters in January-February 1962 and recommended, *inter alia*, that "each country should have, for every 100 people, at least ten copies of daily newspapers, five radio receivers and two cinema seats". It was noted that the countries of Africa fell "far below this bare minimum".

842. The follow-up to regional meetings has often taken the form of expert missions to individual countries to assist them in the development of their national services. For example, in March 1962, at the invitation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a UNESCO staff member carried out a survey mission to advise on the expansion of the activities of the Ministry of Information. In the light of his recommendations, a team of four experts was recruited to assist the Government in developing an infrastructure for mass communication services. As part of the team's programme, a first train-

¹²⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, MC/39.

¹²⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, MC/44.

ing course was begun in October 1962 for sixty-four staff members of government information services and press and radio journalists.

843. The services of an expert mission were also provided to the Government of Togo in 1962, under technical assistance programmes, in connexion with the expansion of its information services in general, and in particular with the establishment of a publishing office. On 26 April 1962, the anniversary of the independence of Togo, the first issue of the newspaper *Togo Presse* appeared and daily publication began in August.

844. The Latin American Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism, at Quito, Ecuador, established under the auspices of UNESCO in 1959, held its first regular course in October-December 1961. In 1963, the fourth of these courses was attended by a larger number of participants. The courses were centred on three major themes: the role of the mass media in economic development, the requirements of journalism training in Latin America, and the need for mass communication research in Latin America.

845. Co-operation was extended to the International Centre for Higher Studies in Journalism of the University of Strasbourg in the organization of a training course for information personnel from member States in Africa. The course, which was held from April to June 1963 was attended by information officers and journalists working on newspapers, in news agencies and in broadcasting stations in fourteen African countries.

Chapter 22

METEOROLOGY

846. While WMO has, through its normal activities, assisted in various ways the national meteorological services of its member countries and thereby contributed to their economic development, a few examples may be given of major assistance rendered in recent years in the extension or development of national meteorological services through technical co-operation programmes. A Special Fund project in Israel which was started in 1960 has recently been completed with the establishment of a central Meteorological Institute equipped with modern facilities both for operational and research activities. In addition to providing meteorological advice and assistance to meet the specialized requirements of agriculture and other interests, the Institute is also serving as a training centre for students from other countries.

847. Another Special Fund project which commenced in 1963 has led to the establishment of an Institute of Tropical Meteorology in India for research and training in the problems of tropical and sub-tropical meteorology, such as monsoons, tropical cyclones, medium-range weather forecasting for the benefit of agriculture, and flood forecasting. As part of the project an international meteorological centre was established at Bombay to provide special meteorological service to the International Indian Ocean Expedition, and to train students from other countries in the monsoon area in modern operational and research techniques in meteorology.

848. Yet another Special Fund project which started recently is for the establishment of a meteorological institute for research and training at Cairo as part of the Meteorological Department of the United Arab Republic and its functions include basic and applied research training of personnel and co-operation with Cairo University in the provision of post-graduate courses in meteorology.

WMO New Development Fund

849. The Fourth World Meteorological Congress (1963) authorized the establishment of a New Development Fund in a maximum of United States \$1.5 million over the four-year period 1964-1967 for development purposes not financed from other sources. A plan for the utilization and operation of the Fund has since been approved by the member States and a number of projects for implementation under the Fund in 1965 have recently been selected for assistance. The projects relate to assistance to certain member States in carrying out upper-air observations in island stations (e.g. San Cristóbal in the Galapagos Islands) to fill some of the gaps in the world-wide observing network, in establishing or improving telecommunication links at Singapore, Nairobi and Brasilia, in the southern hemisphere for the exchange of meteorological information and in providing long-term fellowships in the Sudan for education and training in meteorology. Funds have also been approved to initiate planning studies, on a global basis, of observational and telecommunications systems in order to meet the requirements of the World Weather Watch.

World Weather Watch

850. The recent advances in the meteorological sciences and technology in the light of developments in outer space, together with associated advances in data-processing and telecommunications, have led to plans for a new world weather system to which the name "World Weather Watch" has been given. It is conceived as a world-wide meteorological system to obtain systematic information on the state of the atmosphere as well as the timely and co-ordinated collection of weather data and the processing of data, weather analyses and forecasts by a system of world, regional and national centres. All modern techniques for observing the atmosphere such as meteorological satellites and rockets and modern telecommunication devices for the collection and interchange of observations, analyses and forecasts between countries will be used. Similarly, the processing of meteorological data by machine methods, especially high-speed electronic computers is envisaged. The planning, development and implementation of the World Weather Watch will be one of the main tasks of WMO in the coming years from which all countries will benefit.

Education and training

851. A great deal of attention is being given to training in meteorology and in 1961 a syllabus for the training of different categories of meteorological personnel

and fundamental freedoms will go forward, and the Commission will review the future direction of its work.

Declarations, recommendations and conventions dealing with specific aspects of human rights

869. One of the most important means of promoting and protecting human rights is by international agreement. A number of international instruments, including declarations, recommendations, and conventions, dealing with specific aspects of human rights, have been drafted since the beginning of the Development Decade, and many Governments have ratified or accepted instruments prepared earlier.

870. The adoption by the General Assembly in 1963 of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination marked an important milestone, and a new direction, in the world-wide struggle to eradicate every manifestation which constitutes a violation of human rights. The preparation of a draft convention on the same subject, and of a draft declaration and draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, have been among the most significant developments to date, in the field of human rights, of the Development Decade.

871. Other new weapons in the struggle against discrimination are the Convention and Recommendation Against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1960, and the Protocol to the Convention, providing for the establishment of a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to seek settlement of disputes between Parties to the Convention, adopted by the General Conference in 1962. As of 31 December 1964 the Convention had been ratified or accepted by twenty-four States and the Protocol had been ratified by four.

872. During the first four years of the Development Decade, a number of States ratified, acceded to, or accepted human rights conventions prepared before 1960. During that period the number of States Parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948) increased from sixty-three to sixty-seven, States Parties to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) increased from twenty-three to forty-six, States Parties to the Convention on the International Right of Correction (1952) increased from five to seven, States Parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, as amended by the Protocol of 1953, increased from ten to nineteen, and States Parties to the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) increased from five to sixteen. During the same period, twenty-seven States ratified or acceded to the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956), bringing the total of States Parties to sixty. Moreover, the Convention on the International Right of Correction (1952) entered into force on 24 August 1962 and the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) entered into force on 6 June 1960.

873. Within the sphere of the ILO the following progress has been made in the acceptance of human rights Conventions since the beginning of 1960: the Forced

Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) has been ratified by a further thirty-six States, bringing the total to ninety-one; the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) has been ratified by a further forty-three States (total at the end of March 1965 — seventy-one); the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) has been ratified by a further thirty-one States (total sixty-eight); the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) by a further thirty-two States (total seventy-five); and the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) by a further forty-five States (total fifty-one).

874. An important new development took place in the ILO's efforts to promote compliance with its standards on human rights when in 1961 and 1962, for the first time in its history, it set up two independent judicial commissions to inquire into complaints regarding the implementation of its forced labour Conventions in the Portuguese territories of Africa and in Liberia. The findings of these two commissions indicated that in both cases legislative provisions authorizing compulsory labour practices had recently been repealed. In both cases also the parties concerned accepted the recommendations of the commissions, including a request that the Governments continue to report to the ILO on the action taken to give effect to these recommendations.

875. Following upon studies carried out by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, or by a committee appointed by the Commission itself, the Commission on Human Rights has started to prepare other instruments dealing with specific aspects of human rights. On its agenda for early consideration are draft principles, prepared by the Sub-Commission, on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of (a) religious rights and practices, (b) political rights, and (c) the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country; and draft principles, prepared by a special committee, on freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention. Studies now under way include one on discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, by Mr. V. V. Saario (Finland) and one on equality in the administration of justice, by Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Abu Rannat (Sudan), both initiated by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; a study of the right of arrested persons to communicate with those whom it is necessary for them to consult in order to ensure their defence or to protect their essential interests, by a committee appointed by the Commission on Human Rights; and a study of slavery, by Mr. Mohammed Awad (United Arab Republic), initiated by the Economic and Social Council. Four of the completed studies have been published: the *Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices*,¹²⁹ the *Study of Discrimination in the Matter of Political Rights*,¹³⁰ the *Study of Discrimination in Respect of the Right of Everyone to Leave any Country, Including his Own*,

¹²⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.XIV.2.

¹³⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.XIV.2.

*and to Return to his Country*¹⁸¹ and the *Study of the Right of Everyone to be Free from Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile*.¹⁸²

*Advisory services and technical assistance
in the field of human rights*

876. Under the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights, fifteen seminars have been held in various parts of the world since the beginning of the Development Decade, and more than 100 fellowships for study in the field of human rights have been awarded. Seminars on the following subjects have been held since 1 January 1960: the protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure; the protection of women in public life; the status of women in family law; *amparo*, *habeas corpus*, and other similar remedies; freedom of information; judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority; the role of the police in the protection of human rights; the rights of the child and human rights in developing countries.

877. The number of human rights fellowship awards rose from twenty-one in 1962 to forty-five in 1964.

878. Under UNESCO's technical assistance programmes, activities related to human rights have an important place. In 1964, in collaboration with the Institute for Education at Hamburg, UNESCO organized a meeting of experts on Educational Techniques for Combating Prejudice and Discrimination at School. This meeting was followed by a seminar on the same problem for teachers, organized in co-operation with the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO and the UNESCO secretariat. An important part of UNESCO's action in this field is devoted to the extension and improvement of teaching on that subject in schools. In UNESCO's Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding, in which some 300 secondary schools and teacher-training institutions in forty-three countries are participating, human rights is one of the main subjects of study and a number of effective methods and approaches have been developed. In addition, teaching about human rights has been considered at a number of seminars for teachers.

Periodic reports on human rights

879. Under the system of periodic reports on human rights, the Commission on Human Rights considers at three-year intervals general developments and progress achieved in the field of human rights, and measures taken to safeguard human liberty in State Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. In 1961, the Commission received reports from sixty-seven Governments describing developments and the progress achieved during the preceding three years; in 1964, it received reports from sixty-five Governments. On each occasion the Commission appointed a special committee to examine the reports, to make a general survey of developments in human rights, to prepare draft

conclusions and recommendations, of an objective and general character, based on the summaries and to recommend improvements in the procedure to be followed with respect to future periodic reports.

880. Since 1962, the Commission has had before it a report, prepared by a special consultant, on developments in the field of freedom of information during the years 1954-1960. In 1962, 1963 and 1964 it received reports by the Secretary-General on developments affecting freedom of information during the period from 1960 to mid-1963. The Commission in 1964 requested its Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights to examine the reports on freedom of information and to make recommendations to the Commission concerning steps which should be taken with respect to problems of freedom of information by the United Nations in co-operation with the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO.

International protection of refugees

881. One particular aspect of the protection of human rights is the international protection of refugees, which was entrusted to UNHCR as its basic function by the General Assembly. The progress made in this field during the first half of the Decade is reflected particularly in the adoption of generous asylum policies by many countries which are thus acting in the spirit of article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Considerable progress has also been made in the improvement of the status of refugees on a world-wide basis, as shown by the number of accessions to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which increased from twenty-three to forty-seven during the first half of the Decade. Under resolution 1959 (XVIII) the General Assembly has requested the High Commissioner to continue to afford international protection to refugees and to pursue his efforts on behalf of the refugees within his mandate.

Chapter 25

STATUS OF WOMEN¹⁸³

882. The advancement of the status of women is an especially important aspect of the mobilization of human resources, which is a recognized objective of the Development Decade, for discrimination, whether in law or in practice, may prevent the utilization of existing abilities and skills, or may prevent or discourage necessary training. A striking feature of the Development Decade has been the growing awareness of the importance of the advancement of women to national development. Resolutions 1509 (XV) and 1777 (XVII) of the General Assembly, and resolutions 771 H (XXX) and 884 E (XXXIV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council concerning United Nations assistance for the advancement of women, are an indication of this trend. It is also reflected in resolution 1920 (XVIII) of the General Assembly, in which the Assembly calls the attention of Governments to the desirability of appoint-

¹⁸¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XIV.2.

¹⁸² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XIV.2.

¹⁸³ See also chap. 24 above, under "Advisory Services".

national measures for curing and rehabilitating addicts; to induce, wherever possible, the substitution of useful crops for potentially dangerous ones; and finally, to provide on both the international and national levels an adequate administrative structure to secure these objectives.

899. One of the principal instruments for achieving these purposes is technical co-operation which, in the narcotics field, is governed by General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) and has for its ultimate goal the promotion of economic and social development. Most of the requests for assistance are related to control of the illicit traffic, the excessive production of drugs, the rehabilitation of addicts, and the administration of the control system.

900. Drug addiction, unlike other diseases, is caused by a combination of physiological, psychiatric and socio-economic factors. The projects in this field have served in several cases to bring into sharp relief those economic and social conditions within certain societies which have supported drug abuse through the centuries or which are accelerating it under modern conditions of industrialization and urbanization. Consequently, in fighting drug addiction, countries where the problem is acute have been brought face to face with the need to carry out fundamental economic and social reforms.

901. The same pressure for economic and social progress is being generated by technical co-operation in the case of certain populations in South-East Asia, in the Middle East, and in Latin America which have traditionally produced narcotic substances such as opium, cannabis or coca leaves. Now that this production requires to be controlled and balanced against the world's medical and scientific requirements, the activities of these populations need to be modified. Technical assistance in narcotics control has in certain important cases already produced considerable results.

902. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs has been giving increasing attention to the requests received, and has consistently taken the view that such assistance is instrumental in promoting a balanced exploitation of natural resources, in raising health and production standards, and in strengthening the family structures of the populations concerned, thus contributing to development. Its preventive action is no less useful: by combating the illicit traffic and the abuse of drugs, it reduced the amount of human and financial resources now diverted to enforcement, correction, treatment and rehabilitation activities, thereby helping to eliminate a number of negative factors in development.

903. Assistance is provided through the granting of fellowships to government officials in narcotics control, through convening seminars or regional consultative groups on subjects of particular interest to given regions, through the organization of study tours, missions and surveys in the light of national or regional requirements, and through outpost officers of the Narcotics Division to regions of special importance. In many cases, it

involves close co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, particularly when these agencies are already operating programmes in the country or region concerned. This inter-agency approach seems to be particularly promising, especially when the narcotics problem is on a regional scale. The treatment of the coca leaf problem in South America is an example of this. From a series of meetings on narcotics problems held in Rio de Janeiro and in Lima from 1960 to 1964, there has emerged the conclusion that the eradication of the coca leaf chewing habit and the effective control of the illicit manufacture of and traffic in cocaine require the constant co-operation of several Members of the United Nations family and of the Governments concerned.

904. It is a well-recognized fact that opium is collected and opium derivatives are manufactured in much greater quantities than is warranted by legitimate needs. Thus, all attempts at crop substitution in the poppy-growing regions are to be encouraged. To this end, a preliminary joint survey by the United Nations and WHO of the economic and social needs of unsettled hill-tribes engaged in poppy cultivation in northern Burma was undertaken early in 1964 at the request of the Government. A similar survey with the same ends in view is planned in Thailand for 1965-1966. In both cases, the Governments have been or will be advised on ways of replacing the poppy by other less harmful crops.

905. With similar objectives, but in a totally different context, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is engaged jointly with the Iranian Government in an effort to give full efficacy to the momentous reform measures introduced in Iran in 1955 when the use of opium and opiates and the growing of the opium poppy were strictly prohibited throughout the country.

906. The Commission has pursued its preventive action in other areas by convening seminars on narcotics control or on enforcement problems, as in Addis Ababa in November 1963 and in Manila in January-February 1965, or consultative groups, as in Bangkok in 1960 or in Tokyo in 1964, and by organizing a study tour of seaports and airports in South-East Asia in 1961. On these occasions senior officials from the participating countries have had an opportunity to discuss the main problems in their regions and to make recommendations which had a direct bearing on the situation. A United Nations Middle East and North Africa Technical Assistance Mission on Narcotics Control was undertaken in two stages in 1962 and 1963.

907. In order to help Governments in regions with difficult narcotics problems to co-operate more closely with each other, delineate their problems, and to deal with them more effectively, the United Nations has outposted substantive officers to South-East Asia and to Latin America. As soon as resources permit, an officer will also be sent to the Middle East. Meanwhile, Iran has had the benefit of an expert adviser on narcotics administration since 1962.

DOCUMENT E/4071*

The United Nations Development Decade at mid-point: an appraisal by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[11 June 1965]

The present paper discusses in general terms how far the efforts of the world community to realize the goals of the Development Decade have succeeded, what have been the major difficulties and disappointments, and what are the major priorities for action, particularly by the United Nations itself, for the remainder of the 1960s. It is intended to complement the progress report (E/4033), prepared in consultation with the specialized agencies and IAEA in virtue of resolutions 916 (XXXIV) and 984 (XXXVI) of the Council.

I

1. The idea of a Development Decade, launched and sustained by the United Nations, is designed to remind us of a number of things. First, the process of development itself—the process whereby, at different times and at different speeds but with complete irreversibility, the whole human race is adapting to its use the modern instruments of science and technology. This process involves all mankind—from the computer in modern Megalopolis to the herdsman on the Saharan fringe. The United Nations Development Decade seeks to stimulate our imagination so that we may become aware of the increasing interdependence of the whole process—the growth, underneath the vicissitudes of day-to-day politics, of a substratum of economic and social experience which is more or less common to all the nations of the earth. Above all, it tries to dramatize the stark fact that the gap in resources between the fully modernized nations and their still developing neighbours is tending to widen, leaving some two-thirds of humanity below the poverty line, turning the developed societies, whether or not they realize it, into a privileged elite.

2. The concept of the Decade is, however, not primarily descriptive and explanatory. It is essentially a focus for action, action to lessen the gap, to speed up the processes of modernization, to release the majority of mankind from crippling poverty, to mitigate the tensions and hostilities which must flow from the world's vast inequalities in wealth, to restore solidarity and hope.

3. The specific objectives of the Development Decade are modest in relation to the magnitude of the task.¹⁴³ In its resolution (1710 (XVI)) on the Development Decade, the General Assembly set as its goal the attainment by the developing countries of "a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade". To this end Member States and their peoples were called on to intensify their efforts to mobilize resources and to support the measures

required on the part of both developed and developing countries to attain the necessary acceleration of economic growth. The resolution called upon Member States to pursue policies designed to enable developing countries to sell more of their export products at stable and remunerative prices; it also encouraged them to adopt measures which would increase the flow of public and private development resources on terms acceptable to both capital exporting and capital importing countries. The General Assembly in its resolution 1711 (XVI) further emphasized the need for increasing the transfer of resources to developing countries by expressing the hope that the "flow of international assistance and capital ... should be increased substantially so that it might reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries".

4. The launching of the Development Decade represents a new departure in international economic relations. By agreeing to co-ordinate action with a view to attaining a 5 per cent growth rate in developing countries, Governments in fact extended the concept of sustained and expanding demand from the domestic economy to the world at large. Furthermore, the adoption of a target for the transfers of resources to developing countries in terms of a proportion of the national incomes of developed countries showed that the concept of shared resources is beginning to enter the philosophy of States in relation not simply to their own citizens but to other States as well.

II

5. Today, halfway through the Development Decade, how has the General Assembly's initiative fared? Many of the basic facts remain as tough as ever. The harsh fact persists that many of the poorest economies have continued to grow most slowly. The growth in developing countries as a whole slowed down from an average annual rate of 4.5 per cent in 1955-1960 to 4 per cent in 1960-1963.¹⁴⁴ At the same time the growth rate in the economically advanced market economies has accelerated from 3.4 per cent in the earlier period to 4.4 per cent in 1960-1963.¹⁴⁵ The gap between the *per capita* incomes of the developing countries and those of the developed countries has also widened during the 1960s; between 1960 and 1962 the average annual *per*

* Incorporating document E/4071/Corr. 1.

¹⁴³ See *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2).

¹⁴⁴ See "Economic progress during initial years of United Nations Development Decade: major economic indicators for developing countries" (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document E/4059). This document also contains some of the other figures cited in the present appraisal.

¹⁴⁵ This is largely due to the acceleration of economic activity in the United States.

capita income in the developed market economies increased by almost \$100 while that in the developing countries increased by barely \$5.

6. The annual flow of international assistance and capital to developing countries was substantially larger in the early years of the Development Decade than in the second half of the 1950s. However, more recently the net flow has virtually ceased to increase and, given the substantial growth in the national incomes of developed countries, progress towards the 1 per cent goal for resource transfer to developing countries was halted. While the net flow of long-term funds from the economically advanced market economies to the developing countries and multilateral agencies increased from 0.6 per cent of the advanced economies' combined gross domestic product in 1956-1959 to 0.7 in 1960-1961, that level was barely maintained in 1962-1963.

7. Two-thirds of the world's population living in the less developed regions of the world still share less than one-sixth of the world's income. In 1962 annual *per capita* income in these regions averaged \$136 while that of the population of the economically advanced market economies in North America and Western Europe averaged \$2,845 and \$1,033, respectively.

8. These abstract figures do little to convey the realities which underlie the gaps in income. In spite of dramatic improvements in the prevention of disease, which over the last decade have added ten to twenty years to the expectation of life in the developing countries, their average still falls by as much again behind life expectancy round the North Atlantic. In particular, the tragic death of small children weighs far more heavily upon the developing lands. In the most highly developed countries, the mortality rate of children up to five years of age ranges from 4.5 to 6.3 per 1,000. Yet in Latin America, the rates are five to ten times higher and in Africa, higher still.

9. One reason for the contrast in mortality rates lies in the disparities in medical services — in medical personnel, hospital beds, drugs and preventive medicine. For instance, in North America, Western Europe and the USSR there is generally one doctor for fewer than 1,000 inhabitants compared with one for 6,000 in India, 32,000 in Afghanistan, 39,000 in Mali and approximately 96,000 in Ethiopia. Failure to invest adequately in the control of disease and the promotion of health, together with a lack of coverage by health services of large segments of the population where disease is endemic, has led in many parts of the world to a deterioration of standards of health and sanitation.

10. Another reason for the difference in mortality rates certainly lies in disparities in diet. Men and women in North America and Western Europe eat on the average about 3,000 calories and 80 to 90 grammes of protein a day. In Latin America, outside Argentina, the average falls to 2,400 calories and some 70 grammes of protein; in Asia to 2,100 calories and 50 grammes — a level still below pre-war standards; in Africa the protein consumption is lower still. But these abstractions give no true sense of the gap — between the steaks and

chocolate, the salads and fruit of diets in the developed countries and the bowl of rice, with little variety beyond a change of sauce, which, day in, day out, is the food of most Asians.

11. These inadequacies in diet and medical care are made more intolerable for about 1,000 million people by the desperate standards of housing which they are forced to endure. The major cities of the developing continents all have their densely crowded shanty towns in which 20 to 30 per cent of the city's inhabitants may be living — without water, without sewers, without roads. And out in the countryside the shacks of day labourers, landless men, untouchables and rural unemployed only seem a little less miserable because of their larger ration of light and air.

12. The misery of much of the developing world is a progressive misery. It threatens to grow worse in the second half of the Decade. On present showing the numbers of unemployed and of men and women suffering from hunger and malnutrition will be markedly greater in 1970 than they are today. It is in the poorer countries that the highest growth rate of population is found. In most of Asia and Africa it is over 2 per cent and rapidly approaching the 3 per cent level. In some of the Latin American countries it has passed that level. On present showing there simply is not in prospect a growth in agricultural production sufficient to provide for this rising flood of people. The world's agricultural production is growing by under 3 per cent per year, and the growth rate is much lower in some critical areas. The continuance of traditional methods in farming has often been the main obstacle to any significant increase in food production. Rapid migration to the cities has further complicated the problem. The rate at which this migration has taken place has often far exceeded the rate at which urban employment opportunities have been increasing, with the result that unemployment has been rising in many of the developing countries. To give one striking example: in 1955 the estimate of unemployment in India was some 5 million. By 1961 it had grown to 8 million. Even if the planned production targets for 1966 and 1971 are fulfilled, the Indian authorities estimate that unemployment will still rise to 12 million and 14 million in these two years respectively. A particularly disturbing feature in these situations is the degree to which unemployment will fall most heavily on young people. In Indonesia, 50 per cent and in Ceylon 80 per cent of the urban unemployed are under 25 years of age.

13. This phenomenon of urban unemployment may not, in theory, be worse than the semi-employment and under-nourishment of the villagers. But in the countryside family and clan give some support. There is a little more spare food; in some regions, there may be hunting and fishing on the side. The city reduces the new migrants to the rawest struggle for survival. Yet it is to the cities they come in a flood which far surpasses in speed the general growth of population. Cities grow, the world over, by about 4 per cent a year. Some of the greatest cities grow at twice that rate. About 5,000 newcomers a week move into Rio de Janeiro. The capital

cities of tropical Africa have doubled in little more than a decade.

14. The problems that spring from the dynamism of growth in population, coupled with the added dynamism of urban expansion, are propelled forward by yet another dimension of dynamic change — the change in people's expectations. This factor is no doubt inescapable in an open world of total communication where the richer nations give a daily demonstration of what can be achieved in terrestrial prosperity. But it compels the Governments of the developing lands to undertake policies and projects which, in the short run, tend to complicate their already formidable difficulties. In a world where new drugs dramatically reduce mortality from such old enemies, as yaws or leprosy or tuberculosis, people clamour for the medical care that sends the population leaping still further ahead of food supplies. In a world of hope and upheaval, the young men seize the new means of transport designed to open up the countryside to stream away from the farms before there is room for them in the cities and before the farms are producing a surplus of food. In a world aware of education as the gateway to advance, parents demand village schools which the youths often leave with barely a primary education to seek unskilled jobs in urban centres — precisely the jobs which a more sophisticated industrialization is beginning to abolish. No government of a developing country can escape these dilemmas. But as the Development Decade advances, the effect of all these dynamic forces of explosive change is, on balance, to make their difficulties more complex and their prospects more daunting still.

III

15. But there is no place for despair. Even if the distance between the developed and the developing countries sometimes seems unbridgeable, they, the developed, are themselves proof that such chasms can be crossed, such disparities reduced to a more tolerable level. After all, the first decades of technological change within the advanced economies produced conditions which closely resemble the divisions and difficulties of the modern world economy.

16. In the United Kingdom, for example, in the middle of the nineteenth century, after some fifty or sixty years of rapid economic growth, society was so divided between rich and poor, so diverse in opportunity and affluence, so alien in class and culture that it resembled not so much a unified community as two nations — separate in wealth, separate in understanding, indeed, almost as separate in contact and sympathy as are the two segments of the modern world — the rich "North" and the still poverty-stricken "South" below the Tropic of Cancer. The Victorian society bore a family resemblance to our deeply divided modern world economy. The gap was growing more absolute between the income and comforts of the rising industrial and financial groups and the blank misery of the labouring classes. Moreover, a certain hopelessness hung over efforts to improve conditions.

17. But a century has passed and conditions in the

developed countries have changed dramatically. The slums have largely vanished. Good health is all but universal. Educational horizons widen steadily. Entire communities have made the transition to the standards of middle-class comfort. It has taken time, but the chasm has been crossed. It can be crossed again.

18. The analogy is imperfect, no doubt, but it can be a source of hope and guidance. In many fundamental ways the processes of economic and social development, precipitated by technological change, resemble each other, in spite of the great variety of cultural and national backgrounds against which they work. The methods by which today's fully modernized societies overcame their internal obstructions are now part of the vital information available to developing societies as they struggle with their own problems. Some of the steps taken in the now developed societies are relevant to the much wider context of development in general.

19. In the nineteenth century, a stream of discoveries and inventions, coupled with increasing sophistication in their application, pushed farther and farther back the limits imposed by materials and skills. The nuclear and chemical revolutions of our day with their promise of almost limitless power and almost unlimited substitutes are only the last in a sustained series of physical liberations from the old restraints.

20. This greater technical elbow-room helps to explain the success of another type of adjustment — the ability of the mass of the workers to capture a much larger share of the economy's production. Once higher purchasing power became a fact, it was clear that better technology could accommodate the larger wage bill by increasing output per worker and that the bill itself had become a vital element in sustaining market demand.

21. Meanwhile, changes in governmental policy also underlined the importance of sustained demand and increased its effectiveness. Through their fiscal policies, governments both lessened the income gap and reinforced market demand. At the same time, the proportion of taxation spent on schools, health and better housing led to sharp increases in skills and working capacity and thus hastened the growth of productivity.

22. The expansion and adaptation of science and technology; defensive, collective action by poor nations to increase their earnings in the world market; enlightened action by the developed élite to see that the sharing in fact occurs; direct transfers of resources from rich nations to poor to increase their skills and education, their health, social assets and ability to help themselves; and finally, a general effort to extend the concept of sustained and expanding demand from the domestic economy to the world at large — all these factors can, by analogy, play their part in lessening the gap between rich and poor nations, in sharing more fully the new patrimony of technology and affluence and in creating a modern world society. And, in essence, this is what the Development Decade is all about.

IV

23. The techniques for securing the objectives of the Development Decade cover virtually every economic,

economic trends in the developing countries against the backdrop of the goals laid down by the General Assembly. Such indicators summarized in the present report are in the context of developments in other parts of the world economy; in addition, development in the earlier years of the nineteen-sixties are compared with corresponding trends in the second half of the nineteen-fifties in order to gauge whether the rate of progress has increased or diminished.

3. It must be emphasized that the data on which this report is based are still fragmentary; in several instances the data are preliminary, and in a number of other cases the estimates included are based upon incomplete returns. Some of the statistical series do not yet cover more than a short portion of the nineteen sixties. The tentative nature of some of the conclusions emerging from the discussion in the following chapters should, therefore, be borne in mind. Nevertheless, these data do make it seem doubtful whether the goals of the Development Decade are in fact being met, and even whether the over-all rate of progress thus far achieved in the developing countries marks a significant improvement over that recorded in the second half of the nineteen-fifties. Certainly, it is abundantly clear that far more intensive efforts, both at national and international level, to accelerate production, to expand trade and to enlarge the flow of external funds and assistance, will be required if the targets for economic growth of the developing countries are to be achieved by the end of the Development Decade.

developing market economies, valued at prices and exchange rates prevailing in 1960, increased from \$173 billion* in 1960 to \$188 billion in 1962, or at an annual rate of 4.2 per cent.¹ This represents a deceleration from the annual rate of 4.5 per cent recorded in the period between 1955 and 1960 (see table 1). Preliminary estimates show that there was a further slowing down in the pace of economic activity in 1963; on the basis of these estimates, the annual rate between 1960 and 1963 appears to have been 4 per cent. With the exception of West Asia, a region which includes a number of countries whose principal export commodity, petroleum, has continued to enjoy vigorous expansion in demand, the rate of economic growth slowed down in the earlier years of the nineteen-sixties in all developing regions. The annual rate between 1960 and 1962 amounted to only 3.5 per cent in Africa and 3.8 per cent in the Far East, though in the latter region there was some improvement in 1963.

5. There are signs, however, that developments in 1964 have been more favourable. Preliminary indicators suggest that economic performance in this year has been fairly encouraging in a large majority of the developing

* Throughout this document, the word "billion" is taken as meaning one thousand million.

¹ A review of trends in gross domestic product in the nineteen-fifties (E/CONF.46/67) was prepared for the use of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, subsequently printed for wider use in *World Economic Survey, 1963. I. Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1).

Table 1. Gross domestic product by major regions, 1955-1963^a

Region	Amount (billions of 1960 dollars)			Annual rate of growth (percentage)			Percentage distribution		
	1955	1960	1962	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1962	1960 to 1963	1955	1960	1962
Developing market economies	139	173	188	4.5	4.2	4.0 ^b	15.0	15.7	15.6
Latin America	49	62	67	4.7	4.2	3.5 ^b	5.3	5.6	5.6
Africa	22	27	29	4.1	3.5	...	2.4	2.5	2.4
Far East	57	70	75	4.1	3.8	4.1 ^b	6.2	6.3	6.2
West Asia	9	12	14	6.2	7.6	...	1.0	1.1	1.2
Others	2	2	3	6.3	4.3	...	0.2	0.2	0.2
Developed market economies	786	928	1 015	3.4	4.5	4.4	85.0	84.3	84.4
North America	480	539	584	2.3	4.0	3.8	51.9	48.9	48.5
Western Europe	260	323	354	4.4	4.7	4.5	28.1	29.3	29.4
Others	46	67	77	8.0	7.6	8.2	4.9	6.4	6.7
All market economies	925	1 102	1 203	3.6	4.5	4.3 ^b	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations and on information from national sources.

^a Territorial coverage is as follows: Developing market economies comprise Latin America (excluding Cuba, owing to lack of comparable data), Africa (excluding South Africa), Far East (Asia excluding the Middle East, Japan and the centrally planned economies), West Asia (Middle East including Cyprus and Israel but excluding Turkey and the United Arab Republic), and others (countries in the

Caribbean and developing countries and territories not elsewhere specified); developed market economies comprise North America (Canada and the United States), Western Europe (all western European countries, including Turkey), and others (Australia, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa).

Annual rate of growth refers to annual compound rate calculated from terminal years stated.

Details and percentages do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

^b Preliminary.

Table 2. Distribution of Developing Market Economies by Annual Rate of Growth in Gross Domestic Product, 1955 to 1960^a and 1960 to 1962^a

Annual rate of growth	Percentage distribution					
	Number of countries		Number of countries		Share in gross domestic product in 1960	
	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1962	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1962	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1962
Less than 5 per cent	35	35	61	61	66	69
5 per cent or more	22	22	39	39	34	31
Total	57	57	100	100	100	100

Source: See table 1. ^a See footnote a to table 1.

countries. Partly as a result of continued stimulus from the expansion in export demand, but also following greater efforts to implement development plans or programmes, the pace of economic activity appears to have picked up in Latin America as well as in the Far East. When the data for gross domestic product in this year become available, it is quite likely that they will show improvement in the rate of economic growth in the developing countries; preliminary indicators suggest that the rate may even turn out to be around 5 per cent. But at the same time there is little doubt that the rate recorded for the period 1960-1964 has been significantly smaller than 5 per cent and the outlook for 1965 as described in the *World Economic Survey, 1964*² is for some deterioration in the economic situation.

6. By contrast to the trends in the developing countries, the rate of economic growth in the developed market economies accelerated from 3.4 per cent recorded between 1955 and 1960 to 4.4 per cent between 1960 and 1963; from 1963 to 1964, in fact, the rate of growth in all developed regions was between 5 and 6 per cent. Although the outlook for 1965 is for some slackening, there is little doubt that the rate of growth in the developed market economies in the first half of the nineteen-sixties was higher than that in the developing countries.³ The modest gain made in the second half of the nineteen-fifties, when the pace of economic activity was faster in the developing countries than in the developed market economies, was thus lost, and the gap in the rates of growth in the two groups of countries tended to widen.

7. As it is of some interest to examine the trend in the rate of growth on an individual country basis rather than on a regional basis, relevant data for fifty-seven developing countries have been summarized in table 2.⁴

² Part II. *Current Economic Developments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.II.C.2).

³ It has not been possible to include the centrally planned economies in this review because their domestic product and income data follow different concepts and are therefore not comparable with the data for the market economies.

⁴ Actually table 2 refers to more than fifty-seven countries. Owing to limitations of data, rough estimates have had to be made for a number of countries. In each of the developing regions mentioned in table 1, such countries are combined into a single category called "Others" and counted as one observation. Thus, statistically it is more correct to say that table 2 is based on fifty-seven observations. It may also be noted that, since gross domestic product data for 1963 are incomplete, estimates for 1962 are used in this comparison.

8. The figure of 5 per cent annual rate of growth, the target for the Development Decade, has been taken as the dividing line. It is evident that thirty-five out of fifty-seven developing countries, or about 60 per cent of the total number of countries, continued to record a rate of growth in gross domestic product amounting to less than 5 per cent per annum. However, while the countries whose rate of growth fell short of 5 per cent in the second half of the nineteen-fifties accounted for 66 per cent of the combined gross domestic product of the developing countries as a group, the corresponding figure for the period between 1960 and 1962 was 69 per cent. This implies that the deceleration in the rate of growth was particularly marked in some of the larger developing countries. In any event, whether data are examined in terms of number of countries or in terms of the distribution of their gross domestic product, it is clear that much the larger part of the developing world is still significantly short of attaining a minimum annual rate of growth of 5 per cent.

9. In the final analysis, it is not the increase in the aggregate amount of gross domestic product but rather the increase in gross domestic product per head of population that provides a more reliable indication of economic progress and of improvement in the standard of living. It may be seen from table 3 that the rate of growth of population in the developing countries has not only been substantially higher than that in the developed market economies but that it has tended to increase in recent years. Between 1955 and 1960 population increased at an annual rate of 2.3 per cent in the developing countries, but more recently the rate has tended to exceed 2.5 per cent. By contrast, in the developed market economies the annual increase in population has remained constant at 1.3 per cent. The total population of the developing countries is now more than twice as large as that of the developed market economies. The upshot of these trends has been that the increase in per capita gross domestic product of the developing countries has tended to lag quite substantially behind that of the developed countries (see table 4). In the second half of the nineteen-fifties, per capita gross domestic product expanded by more than 2 per cent per annum in both groups of countries; but more recently, while the annual expansion in the developed countries accelerated to more than 3 per cent, the corresponding rate in the developing countries declined to a mere 1.5 per cent. Only West Asia among the developing regions has registered a buoyant expansion in per capita gross

Table 3. Population by major regions, 1955-1963^a

Region	Population				Annual rate of growth		
	1955	1960	1962	1963	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1962	1960 to 1963
	(in millions)				(percentage)		
Developing market economies	1,170	1,311	1,379	1,414	2.3	2.5	2.6
Latin America	172	197	208	213	2.8	2.7	2.7
Africa	230	257	272	279	2.2	2.8	2.8
Far East	716	801	840	861	2.3	2.4	2.4
West Asia	46	51	53	55	2.0	2.3	2.7
Others	5	6	6	6	2.1	2.2	2.4
Developed market economies	615	655	673	681	1.3	1.3	1.3
North America	182	199	205	208	1.8	1.7	1.6
Western Europe	319	335	343	347	1.0	1.2	1.2
Others	114	122	125	126	1.3	1.2	1.3
All market economies	1,785	1,966	2,051	2,095	2.0	2.1	2.1

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. ^a See footnote a to table 1.

Table 4. Per capita gross domestic product by major regions, 1955-1962^a

Region	Amount in 1960 U.S. dollars			Annual rate of growth (percentage)		
	1955	1960	1962	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1962	1960 to 1963
Developing market economies	119	132	136	2.1	1.5	1.5 ^b
Latin America	285	313	322	1.9	1.2	0.7 ^b
Africa	96	105	107	1.8	0.9	...
Far East	79	87	89	2.0	1.1	1.5 ^b
West Asia	201	245	272	4.0	5.4	...
Others	338	413	430	4.1	2.0	...
Developed market economies	1,277	1,417	1,509	2.1	3.2	3.1
North America	2,644	2,714	2,845	0.5	2.4	2.2
Western Europe	815	970	1,033	3.5	3.2	3.1
Others	398	549	620	6.7	6.2	6.9
All market economies	518	560	586	1.6	2.3	2.3 ^b

Source: See table 1. ^a See footnote a to table 1. ^b Preliminary.

domestic product; elsewhere the annual increases in recent years have generally been quite low.

10. The large economic distance which separates the developing countries from the developed market economies is further borne out by the data assembled in table 5. The developing countries appear by and large in the lower ranges of per capita gross domestic product. In 1962, more than nine-tenths of the population of the developing countries accounting for nearly three-fourths of the group's combined gross domestic product had an annual per capita income of less than \$300, a pattern which was virtually akin to that prevailing in 1955. However, it must be noted at the same time that there has been some — though small — improvement in recent

years inasmuch as the proportion of population or gross domestic product accounted for by the less than \$100 and the \$100-\$200 per capita income ranges has tended to decline. The number of developing countries enjoying moderate or moderately high per capita income, such as Israel and Venezuela, is very small; and it is usually because of special circumstances that their economic progress has been favourable. By contrast, 63 per cent of the population of the developed market economies had an annual per capita income of more than \$1,000 in 1962, the corresponding figure for 1955 being 60 per cent; and this group accounted for nearly nine-tenths of the total gross domestic product of the developed countries.

Table 5. Cumulative frequency distribution by per capita gross domestic product, 1955, 1960 and 1962^a

(Percentage)

Country group and per capita gross domestic product (1960 US dollars)	1955		1960		1962	
	Distribution of population	Distribution of gross domestic product	Distribution of population	Distribution of gross domestic product	Distribution of population	Distribution of gross domestic product
<i>Developing market economies</i>						
Less than 100	69	41	67	38	66	37
Less than 200	91	70	85	59	83	57
Less than 300	94	76	94	76	93	74
Less than 400	97	85	97	85	97	85
Less than 500	100	100	99	96	99	96
Less than 1,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Developed market economies</i>						
Less than 100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 200	4	1	—	—	—	—
Less than 300	20	4	6	1	4	1
Less than 500	36	9	28	8	12	3
Less than 1,000	40	12	39	13	37	13
Less than 1,500	70	39	66	38	66	38
Less than 2,000	70	39	70	42	70	43
Less than 3,000	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: See table 1. ^a See footnote a to table 1.

11. It is obvious from the preceding discussion that, while the developing countries have made some economic advance in recent years, their standard of living has continued to lag far behind that of the developed countries. An acceleration in the economic progress of the developing countries thus remains a serious challenge — a challenge which requires vigorous and sustained efforts at both the national and the international level.

B. Expansion in agricultural and industrial production

12. It would be instructive to analyse the trends in each of the major sectors of production, and thereby distinguish the leading and lagging economic sectors in the economic activity of the developing countries. Unfortunately, however, it has not been possible to obtain in constant prices the relevant details of gross domestic product according to origin by branch of activity. Price data are not available in sufficient detail to permit conversion of the value of production in each sector into the prices of a single year in order to obtain calculations comparable to those cited in the preceding section.

13. On the other hand, indices of agricultural and industrial output on a regional basis compiled, respectively, by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations itself are now available in some detail to make it possible to draw broad generalizations. These indices, of course, are not always compiled on the same basis as are the data on gross domestic product; but they do provide a good indication of the broad order of change that has taken place. This section, therefore, draws upon the available indices of agricultural and industrial production — the latter including not only manufacturing but also mining and electricity and gas — to describe the major develop-

ments in the two most important productive sectors of the economy. Again, as in the preceding section, the trends in the developing market economies are assessed against corresponding trends in other parts of the world.

Agricultural production

14. In the developing market economies, by and large, agricultural production as indicated by the FAO indices showed a marked tendency to slacken during the earlier years of the nineteen-sixties. Compared with the second half of the nineteen-fifties, the rate of increase in production between 1959/60 and 1962/63 was sharply lower in Latin America and the Near East and significantly lower in the Far East. Only in Africa was there some acceleration in production (see table 6).⁵ Furthermore, the small or moderate average annual increase in agricultural production that did take place in the developing countries was by no means steady or orderly. Despite improvements in irrigation and other technical facilities, agriculture in many developing countries is still subject to vagaries of nature. The extreme diversity of the weather — its repercussions ranging from droughts to floods — has often worked havoc with agricultural production. Thus, as is evident from table 6, each developing region has had marked year-to-year variations in the rate of growth of output. For example, agricultural production in Latin America in 1960/61 was about the same as in the preceding year; in Africa, the good crop year of 1960/61 was followed by a sharp curtailment in agricultural production in 1961/62; in the Far East the

⁵ As explained in footnote a to table 6, country groupings differ in some cases from those indicated in the preceding sections. It should be noted that the FAO does not publish indices for the developing or developed market economies as a group.

increase in production was rather small in 1962/63; in the Near East the annual increase in the first two years of the Development Decade was less than one per cent.

15. Preliminary data suggest that, although agricultural production increased in all developing regions in 1963/64, only in Latin America was the rate of increase significantly larger than in the preceding year. In Africa

the rate of increase appears to have declined rather sharply in 1963/64, and in the Far East it was perhaps not much different from that shown for 1962/63 in table 6. All in all there appears to be little doubt that the rate of increase in agricultural production in the developing countries during the initial years of the nineteen-sixties has been smaller than that in the second half of the nineteen-fifties.

Table 6. Annual rate of growth in agricultural production by regions, 1954/55-1962/63^a

(percentage)

Region	1954/55 to 1959/60	1959/60 to 1962/63 ^b	Change over preceding year		
			1960/61	1961/62	1962/63 ^b
Developing market economies					
Latin America	3.9	1.4	—	3.3	0.8
Africa	1.9	2.7	5.4	-3.4	6.2
Far East	2.8	2.5	3.5	2.5	1.6
Near East	4.5	2.7	0.8	0.8	6.5
Developed market economies					
North America	2.2	1.2	0.9	-0.9	3.7
Western Europe	2.3	2.9	4.4	-0.8	5.1
Oceania	4.0	3.3	3.4	1.6	4.8
Centrally planned economies					
Eastern Europe and USSR	6.6	1.7	0.8	1.5	3.0
Total	3.4	2.2	2.6	0.8	3.3

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1964* (Rome) and *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, vol. 13, July/August 1964 (Rome).

^a Data exclude mainland China. Annual compound rate calculated from terminal years stated. Calculations have been made from index numbers compiled by FAO. It has not been possible to conform definitions of regions to those employed in other parts of this report. In the present table and subsequent tables dealing with agricultural production, Latin America includes Cuba; Africa includes Republic of South Africa but excludes Libya, Sudan and United Arab Republic; Far East includes Japan but excludes Afghanistan; Near East consists of the region extending from Cyprus and Turkey in the north-west to Afghanistan in the east and including from Africa Libya, Sudan and United Arab Republic; western Europe includes Yugoslavia but excludes Turkey.

^b Preliminary.

16. Of course, viewed broadly, the trends in agricultural production in the developing countries have not been dissimilar from those experienced in other parts of the world. For example, with the exception of western Europe, other regions of the world also had a slowing down in their agricultural production between 1959/60 and 1962/63 and without exception all regions had pronounced year-to-year fluctuations during this period. However, agriculture does not at all play so profound a role in the economies of these other regions as it does in the economies of the developing countries. Agricultural production commonly accounts for two-fifths of the gross domestic product in the developing countries as against not even one-tenth in the developed market economies as a group. Even in such countries as Australia and Denmark where production and exports of agricultural commodities have traditionally played a part of some importance, agriculture contributes no more than 13 per cent of gross domestic product. Given the predominance of agriculture in the economies of the developing countries, it is only to be expected that their over-all rate of economic growth would be closely related with the expansion in agricultural output. Indeed, there is no doubt that the intractable agricultural production has been the major cause of deceleration in the pace of

economic activity in the developing countries in recent years.

17. The importance of agriculture to the developing countries is also due to a number of other factors. The agricultural sector is by far the largest source of employment in a majority of these countries. While it is to be hoped that through concerted efforts the pace of expansion in industrial and other sectors will be sharply speeded up, so large is the increase in population in many developing countries that it appears unlikely that these sectors, despite greater momentum, can absorb the additions to the labour force and also provide jobs for the currently unemployed. In fact, it is explicitly recognized in the development plans of several countries that the largest proportion of new job opportunities in the foreseeable future will continue to be provided by the agricultural sector.⁶

18. The need for adequate expansion in agricultural output has been paramount even from the standpoint of more rapid industrialization. A preponderant proportion of the machinery and equipment and essential intermediate goods required for industrialization has generally

⁶ See *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part I (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1), chap. 3.

Table 7. Annual rate of growth in food production by regions, 1954/55-1962/63^a

(percentage)

Region	Aggregate		Per capita	
	1954/55 to 1959/60	1959/60 to 1962/63 ^b	1954/55 to 1959/60	1959/60 to 1962/63 ^b
Developing market economies				
Latin America	3.2	1.4	0.4	-1.3
Africa	1.5	2.4	-0.8	-0.3
Far East	3.2	2.0	1.0	—
Near East	4.3	2.5	2.0	-0.3
Developed market economies				
North America	2.5	0.9	0.6	-0.3
Western Europe	2.3	3.1	1.5	1.8
Oceania	3.3	5.0	0.8	2.8
Centrally planned economies				
Eastern Europe and USSR . . .	6.7	2.0	5.3	0.5
Total	3.4	2.0	1.6	—

Source: See table 6.

^a Excluding coffee, tea and tobacco. For other details, see footnote a to table 6.^b Preliminary.

to be imported from abroad by the developing countries. And since agricultural commodities bulk large in the export earnings of many of these countries which provide the means of payments for imports, the ability to speed up industrialization through enlarged imports of capital goods has often remained dependent upon the ability to expand the production and exports of agricultural commodities. The growing industrial sector, moreover, requires increased supplies of raw materials, and this too calls for expansion in agricultural production. Above all there is the problem of providing adequate supplies of food to the rapidly expanding population in general and to the growing urban or industrial sections in particular.⁷

19. From the standpoint of food production in the developing countries, recent experience has been far from encouraging. Compared with the second half of the nineteen-fifties, as may be seen from table 7, the rate of growth in food production between 1959/60 and 1962/63 slowed down in all developing regions except Africa. The slowing down, moreover, was quite substantial. Again, according to preliminary indicators, with the exception of Latin America, the rate of increase in food output in the developing regions was not any better in 1963/64 than in the preceding year; in Africa particularly, the rate of increase was significantly smaller than in the preceding year. By contrast, among the developed market economies, significant increases in the rate of growth in food production were recorded during this period in western Europe and Oceania. It is true that there was a significant slackening in the pace of output in North America between 1959/60 and 1962/63, but in 1963/64 the output appears to have recorded a large increase. It needs also to be emphasized that in recent

years the United States has had a large accumulation of food surpluses, and some slackening in the pace of food output may well have been the result of official policy. That the situation in the developing countries became precarious in the earlier years of the nineteen-sixties is strikingly manifested when increases in food production are judged against corresponding increases in population. Between 1959/60 and 1962/63, per capita food production generally declined in the developing regions (see table 7). As a result, many developing countries substantially increased their food imports, which made it possible to prevent sizeable declines in consumption.⁸ The availability of food under the United States Public Law 480 helped to ease the balance-of-payments problem in several cases; but nevertheless there have been, in recent years, numerous instances of heavy strain on the balance of payments following shortfalls in domestic food production. The emergence of inflationary conditions in several developing countries is also directly traceable to the inadequate expansion of agricultural production.⁹

20. These considerations leave little doubt that the lagging agricultural sector has been a major impediment to rapid economic growth in the developing countries. Indeed, the need for appropriate measures to impart dynamism to this crucial sector of economic activity in the developing countries remains paramount.

Industrial production

21. Although the predominance of agriculture in the

⁸ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food and Agriculture 1964* (Rome), pp. 33-35.

⁹ For a fuller discussion, see *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part II.

⁷ See *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part II.

developing countries is likely to continue in the foreseeable future, it is an integral element of the development process that these countries should aim at achieving substantially more rapid rates of expansion in other sectors than in agriculture. Such a development path has been considered essential in the developing countries in order to provide an upward thrust to their over-all rates of economic growth, to offer new employment opportunities to their growing populations, and to bring about diversification in their economic structures. For achieving these objectives, there is scarcely any country that has not attached great importance to industrialization.

22. That the efforts to promote industrialization in the developing countries are beginning to yield fruit is borne out by the data assembled in table 8. Between 1960 and 1964, industrial production in these countries increased at an annual rate of 7 per cent. This rate was substantially larger than the rate of increase in agricultural output in these countries. To some extent, therefore, the fairly fast expansion in industrial production did compensate for the meagre increase in agricultural output. However, compared with agriculture, a much smaller proportion of the gross domestic product of the developing countries — about one-fifth for the group as a whole — originates in the industrial sector.¹⁰ And it is this fact which helps to explain why, despite the encouraging expansion in industrial production, the annual rate of growth in the gross domestic product of the developing countries has fallen significantly short of the Development Decade target.

23. It is nevertheless a fact of some importance that in recent years the annual rate of expansion in industrial

output in the developing countries, though not as large as that recorded in the centrally planned economies, has been larger than the rate of expansion in the developed market economies. But it must also be noted at the same time that the rate has not been so large as to produce a significant increase in the share of the developing countries in the world industrial production. This share is still quite small; it amounted to only about one-sixteenth of the total in 1963.

24. One or two other disquieting aspects of recent trends in industrial production in the developing countries also merit attention. It is evident from table 8 that, compared with the second half of the nineteen-fifties, there has been a tendency for the rate of expansion to slow down in the earlier years of the nineteen-sixties. The tendency was marked up to 1963. Although there was some improvement in 1964, it was insufficient to restore the average rate between 1960 and 1964 to the average recorded in the second half of the nineteen-fifties. Furthermore, not only did the rate of expansion in industrial output for the group as a whole slow down, but it reinforced the decelerating effect of agricultural production on the over-all rate of economic growth. In Latin America, the slowing down was significantly more marked than in the developing countries as a group. The annual rate of industrial expansion in this region, moreover, has been substantially less than the corresponding rate in the rest of the developing world. In 1963, in particular, the increase in industrial output was not even 2 per cent in Latin America; but more recently there appears to have been some improvement, though the rate remained well below the average for the other developing regions.

25. As in the developing countries, there has been a tendency for the rate of industrial expansion to slow down in the centrally planned economies. But in the

¹⁰ It should be noted that "industry" is defined to include not only manufacturing but also mining and electricity and gas.

Table 8. Annual rate of growth in industrial production by regions, 1955-1960 and 1960-1964^a

(percentage)

Region	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1964	Change over preceding year			
			1961	1962	1963	1964
Developing market economies. . .	8.1	7.0	8.7	6.9	5.9	6.5
Latin America	6.3	4.4	6.7	4.7	1.7	4.6
Far East	9.3	8.5	7.4	8.2	10.2	8.0
Developed market economies . . .	4.1	5.6	3.5	6.5	5.2	7.4
North America	2.4	5.0	0.9	7.9	5.1	6.4
Western Europe	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.1	7.0
Centrally planned economies ^b . . .	10.6	...	10.5	9.5	8.0	(8) ^d
World ^c	6.0	...	5.9	7.9	5.9	...

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

^a For developing market economies only those geographical regions are shown for which data are separately available. For developed market economies only major geographical regions are shown. Estimates for 1964 are provisional and, in some instances, based on incomplete data. For other details, see footnote a to table 1.

^b Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and USSR.

^c Excluding Albania, China (Mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam.

^d Preliminary estimate based on data from national sources.

developed market economies, by contrast, the pace of industrial activity accelerated between 1960 and 1964; indeed, if a comparison is made between the rates of expansion in the last completed year, 1964, the rate of increase in the developed market economies appears to have been significantly higher than in the developing countries. It is, thus, evident that if the developing countries are to achieve even a modicum of success in narrowing the industrial gap between them and the developed countries, the speed of their industrialization must increase substantially.

26. The recent slackening in the pace of industrial expansion in the developing countries — from 8.1 per cent in the second half of the nineteen-fifties to 7 per cent in the period between 1960 and 1964 — has by no

means been confined to any particular industrial group. As can be seen from table 9, the rates of increase in the output of mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas were all smaller in the period between 1960 and 1964 than in the second half of the nineteen-fifties. The output of only one group, textiles, registered a small advance; but despite this the rate of increase in textile production remained well below the rate of increase in total industrial output. The highest rate of increase, 11.7 per cent, actually occurred in the output of crude petroleum, which does not in any way come under what is commonly characterized as secondary activity. If petroleum is excluded, the annual increase in industrial production in the developing countries amounts to only 5.5 per cent in the earlier years of the nineteen-sixties as against 7 per cent in the second half of the nineteen-fifties.

Table 9. Annual rate of growth in industrial production in market economies by industrial groups, 1955-1960 and 1960-1964^a

(percentage)

Industrial group ^b	Developing market economies		Developed market economies		All market economies	
	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1964	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1964	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1964
Mining	10.0	9.4	1.3	2.5	3.3	4.5
Crude petroleum	12.0	11.7	1.4	3.1	5.1	7.0
Other	5.2	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.7	2.1
Manufacturing	7.0	5.7	4.2	5.7	4.4	5.7
Light manufacturing	5.1	4.4	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	5.2	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.0
Textiles	3.9	4.1	2.7	3.7	2.8	3.8
Heavy manufacturing	9.9	7.3	4.6	6.5	4.7	6.5
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	8.5	7.6	8.5	8.8	7.8	8.7
Base metals	10.1	7.0	1.3	5.5	1.7	5.6
Metal products	12.6	7.5	4.5	6.1	4.7	6.2
Electricity and gas	10.4	8.8	7.8	7.4	7.9	7.5
Total	8.1	7.0	4.1	5.6	4.4	5.7
Total excluding crude petroleum	7.0	5.5	4.2	5.7	4.4	5.7

Source: See table 8.

^a See footnote a to table 8

^b Within each group, only major components are separately identified.

27. In the developed market economies, by contrast, both mining and manufacturing production increased at a faster rate between 1960 and 1964 than in the preceding quinquennium. Heavy manufacturing industries, in particular, accelerated their tempo significantly. The expansion in the output of electricity and gas did slow down, but the extent of slackening was small. In the centrally planned economies, the data assembled in table 10 show that the annual rate of expansion in the output of all major industrial groups between 1960 and 1963 was smaller than in the second half of the nineteen-fifties. Nevertheless, the rates of expansion in this group of countries were generally larger than those recorded either in the developed or in the developing countries in the early part of the nineteen-sixties.

28. As a result of differing rates of growth in various industrial groups, the relative importance of mining in the industrial structure of the developing countries has continued to increase. Following the relatively rapid expansion in the output of crude petroleum, the share of mining in the total industrial output of these countries rose from 29.8 per cent in 1960 to 32.3 per cent in 1964, the corresponding figure for 1955 being 27.2 per cent. The significance of this shift appears strikingly when a comparison is made with the data for the developed market economies where the relative importance of mining has continued to diminish steadily (see table 11). Mining contributed no more than 6.2 per cent of total industrial output in this group of countries in 1964 as against 7 per cent in 1960 and 8 per cent in 1955.

Table 10. Annual rate of growth in industrial production in centrally planned economies^a by industrial groups, 1955-1960 and 1960-1963
(percentage)

Industrial group ^b	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1963
Food, beverages and tobacco	7.8	6.0
Textiles, clothing and leather products . . .	7.5	3.6
Coal, crude petroleum, chemicals and coal, petroleum and rubber products	9.1	8.7
Metal mining and base metals	9.1	8.3
Metal products	14.1	13.2
Electricity and gas	12.5	11.4
Total	10.6	9.3

Source: See table 8.

^a Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

^b Only major components are separately identified.

29. Although as a counterpart of the rise in the share of mining in total industrial output the share of manufacturing declined in the developing countries, it is significant that within the group of manufacturing industries the heavy manufacturing industries have gained in importance. It is common experience that in earlier stages of industrialization countries tend to expand the output of simpler types of industries, such as food processing, beer and aerated drinks, cigarettes and textiles. The expanding output of these industries helps to displace imports. At the same time these industries give rise to demand for a host of other industrial products, ranging from intermediate goods to machinery and equipment. As skills are accumulated and as additional resources become available, countries increasingly move towards the establishment of more complex types of industries. Such a pattern has already been evident in a

number of industrially more advanced developing countries.¹¹ Indeed, some indication of this pattern is also available even from the aggregative data shown in table 11. It is evident that in recent years such light manufacturing industrial groups as food, beverages and tobacco and textiles have tended to decline in relative importance, while chemicals, metals and metal products and other heavy manufacturing industries have tended to gain.

30. It must also be emphasized, however, that the output of heavy manufacturing industries in the developing countries is far from being akin to that of the economically advanced parts of the world. Not only do the heavy manufacturing industries predominate in the total industrial output of the developed market economies — they accounted for 57.6 per cent of the total in 1964 as against 55.8 per cent in 1960 — but these industries usually produce complex machinery and equipment. In the developing countries, the output of heavy manufacturing industries commonly consists of paper and cardboard, petroleum and coal products, cement, simpler varieties of chemicals, base metals and a few metal products, mainly household utensils and simple consumer appliances. Only in a very small number of industrially more advanced developing countries have industries producing steel, machine tools, machinery, locomotives, railway wagons and the like made a significant gain in recent years.

31. There are nevertheless indications that the developing countries are increasingly devoting greater attention to the output of more complex types of industrial

¹¹ The relationship between industrialization and economic development was discussed at some length in United Nations, *World Economic Survey, 1961* (Sales No.: 62.II.C.1), chapter 1.

Table 11. Distribution of industrial production by industrial groups, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a
(percentage)

Industrial group ^b	Developing market economies			Developed market economies		
	1955	1960	1964	1955	1960	1964
Mining	27.2	29.8	32.5	8.0	7.0	6.2
Crude petroleum	18.3	22.0	26.1	3.1	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	69.4	66.4	63.4	87.5	87.7	88.1
Light manufacturing	42.9	37.6	34.2	32.7	31.9	30.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	19.6	17.3	15.1	11.0	10.6	10.1
Textiles	9.5	7.9	7.1	4.7	4.4	4.1
Heavy manufacturing	26.5	28.8	29.2	54.8	55.8	57.6
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	9.4	9.7	9.9	8.3	9.8	11.0
Base metals	4.4	4.8	4.8	8.2	7.2	7.1
Metal products	8.0	9.9	10.1	31.6	32.1	32.7
Electricity and gas	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: See table 8.

^a Data refer to value added. For other details, see footnote a to table 8.

^b See footnote b to table 9.

Table 12. Share of developing countries in industrial production of all market economies by industrial groups, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a

(percentage)			
Industrial group	1955	1960	1964
Mining	20.0	27.4	32.9
Crude petroleum	30.5	41.8	49.7
Other	11.7	13.9	13.8
Manufacturing	5.5	6.3	6.3
Light manufacturing	8.8	9.4	9.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	11.6	12.5	12.3
Textiles	13.1	13.7	13.9
Heavy manufacturing	3.4	4.4	4.5
Chemicals, petroleum and coal products	7.7	8.0	7.7
Base metals	3.8	5.6	5.9
Metal products	1.8	2.6	2.8
Electricity and gas	5.3	6.0	6.3
Total	6.9	8.1	8.5
Total, excluding crude petroleum	5.9	6.6	6.6

Source: See table 8.

^a Data refer to value added. For other details, see footnote a to table 8.

goods. In a number of developing countries which have gone beyond the earlier stages of industrialization, the scope for reaping the benefits of import-substitution in the industries producing consumer goods has already become limited. And several other countries are nearing this stage of development. In many cases, thus, the establishment and expansion of capital goods industries have assumed considerable importance.¹² Even the countries at a less advanced stage of industrial development, are beginning, as their economic plans show, to appreciate the need for fostering not only light consumer goods industries but also essential producer goods industries, including those requiring complex skills.¹³

32. All in all, while the developing countries have made some progress towards industrialization in recent years, they still have a long distance to traverse before they are able to bridge a significant part of the gap that separates them from the developed countries. It is only in the sphere of mining that the developing countries figure as important suppliers of world output. In fact, as indicated in table 12, their share in the mining output of market economies has risen substantially in recent years. However, this increase has been brought about mainly by the expansion in the output of petroleum. Indeed, if petroleum is excluded, the share of the developing countries in the mining output of market economies amounted to only 13.8 per cent in 1964, which was fractionally smaller than in 1960. In manufacturing, in fact, the share of these countries equalled only 6.3 per cent in 1964, just about what it was at the beginning of the nineteen-sixties. Even in the output of such indus-

tries as textiles and food, beverages and tobacco, where the developing countries have made some headway, their share has not yet exceeded 14 per cent. In heavy manufacturing production, these countries contributed only 4.5 per cent of the output of the market economies.¹⁴

Chapter III

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND AID

A. Developments in international trade

33. One encouraging feature of the economic trends during the initial years of the nineteen-sixties has been the upturn in the export trade of the developing countries. Indeed, under the continued stimulus provided by the upsurge of economic activity in their trading partner countries, the export earnings of the developing countries have recorded uninterrupted increases in every year of the present decade. Between 1960 and 1964, the focal points of this report, the total value of exports of these countries increased from \$27.4 billion to \$34 billion, or at an annual rate of 5.6 per cent. This rate of expansion was almost twice as large as the corresponding rate in the second half of the nineteen-fifties (see table 13). Given the profound role played by export activity in shaping the course of production and incomes in the developing countries, the recent improvement in the rate of expansion of their exports must be considered gratifying. It has enlarged the capacity to import of these countries and eased to some extent the strain on their external accounts.

34. However, while the increase in the pace of expansion of export earnings of the developing countries has been a welcome development, its significance must be judged against the background of developments in world trade in general. It is true that, though the pace of exports of the developed market economies also accelerated during the period reviewed, the extent of acceleration was not as large as for the developing countries. It is also true that the expansion in the export trade of the centrally planned economies was not as vigorous as that experienced by this group in the nineteen-fifties. But despite these developments, the annual rate of increase in the exports of the developed market economies as well as of the centrally planned economies between 1960 and 1964 — amounting to 8.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively — was significantly greater than the 5.6 per cent annual increase recorded in the developing countries. Consequently, the rate of export expansion in the developing countries remained well below the average for the world as a whole, and the share of these countries in total world exports, which had already declined from 26 per cent in 1955 to 22 per cent in 1960, declined still further to 20 per cent in 1964. In contrast, the share of the developed market economies, already very large, rose further from 66 per cent in 1960 to 67 per cent in

¹² For a fuller treatment of the underlying argument, see *World Economic Survey, 1961*.

¹³ See *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part I, chap. 3.

¹⁴ Owing to lack of comparability, the centrally planned economies are not included in the data underlying the computations shown in table 12. But it is self-evident that were this group of countries included in the world totals, the share of the developing countries in the output of each industrial group would appear to be even smaller than that shown in the table.

Table 13. Expansion in value of exports by exporting country group, 1955-1964^a

Exporting country group	Value in billions of dollars			Annual rate of growth (percentage)		Percentage distribution		
	1955	1960	1964	1955 to 1960	1960 to 1964	1955	1960	1964
Developing market economies	23.7	27.4	34.0	2.9	5.6	26	22	20
Developed market economies	58.0	82.8	113.8	7.4	8.3	64	66	67
Centrally planned economies	9.6	15.6	20.8	10.1	7.5	11	12	12
World	91.3	125.7	168.6	6.6	7.6	100	100	100

Source: Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on data compiled by Statistical Office of the United Nations.

^a F.o.b. values. "Special category" exports of the United States are excluded. Components do not always add to totals because of rounding. Country coverage is as follows: *Developed market economies*; North America, western Europe, Australia, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa; *Centrally planned economies*; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, eastern Europe, Yugoslavia, mainland China, Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam; *Developing market economies*; rest of the world.

1964, and the share of the centrally planned economies remained virtually unchanged at 12 per cent.

35. The expansion in the value of exports is, of course, the combined result of changes in the quantum and the unit value of the traded items. As is evident from table 14, both in the developed and the developing market economies by far the most important role has been played by the expansion in quantum.¹⁵ In this respect, broadly speaking, the trends during the first few years of the nineteen-sixties in both groups of countries

were similar to those experienced in the second half of the nineteen-fifties. It must, however, also be emphasized that there was some improvement in the unit value of the goods exported by the developing countries in 1963 and 1964. Although the over-all average for 1964 was still somewhat lower than in 1960 — and significantly lower than in 1955 — the decline in the unit value of exports between 1960 and 1964 did not exert as great a negative influence as it did in the second half of the nineteen-fifties.¹⁶ In the developed market economies, on the other hand, there was a further significant increase in the unit value of exports.

¹⁵ Unfortunately, the quantum and unit value data for the centrally planned economies are not available; but in view of the fact that their trade is based on world market prices, it may be presumed that the trends in their value of exports have also been shaped mainly by the trends in export quantum.

¹⁶ With 1958 as 100, the index for the unit value of exports of the developing countries is as follows: 1955, 105; 1960, 98; 1961, 95; 1962, 93; 1963, 95; 1964, 97. See United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, April 1964.

Table 14. Annual rates of growth in value, quantum and unit value of exports and imports by trading country group, 1955-1964^a

Trading country group	(percentage)					
	1955-1960			1960-1964		
	Value	Quantum	Unit value	Value	Quantum	Unit value
Exports						
Developing market economies . .	2.9	4.4	-1.3	5.6	5.8	-0.2
Developed market economies . .	7.4	6.7	0.6	8.3	7.2	1.0
Centrally planned economies . .	10.1	...	...	7.5	...	...
World	6.6	...	...	7.6	...	...
Imports						
Developing market economies . .	4.3	4.1	0.2	3.3	3.3	—
Developed market economies . .	6.4	7.1	-0.6	8.8	8.5	0.3
Centrally planned economies . .	11.8	...	...	7.0 ^b	...	...
World	6.5	...	...	...	...	...

Source: See table 13.

^a Exports f.o.b.; imports c.i.f. For other details, see footnote a to table 13.

^b F.o.b.

36. The improvement in the export trade of the developing countries has no doubt been valuable in providing impetus to economic activity in these countries and in easing the strain on their external accounts. But there is no certainty that the improvement will be maintained. Indeed, the outlook for 1965 on this score is distinctly less promising. The export unit value of the developing countries reached its peak during the first half of 1964 — equivalent to the level of 1960 — and since then it has been sliding downwards. As discussed in greater detail in the *World Economic Survey, 1964*, Part II, there are also signs of slackening in import demand of the major trading customers of the developing countries. Thus, the rate of increase in the export earnings of these countries in 1965 may turn out to be significantly smaller than a year or two earlier.

37. Unlike the imports of the developed market economies for which the pattern has been largely akin to that of exports, the imports of the developing countries have followed a somewhat different course. Although as in the case of exports the expansion in the import payments of this group of countries between 1960 and 1964 resulted entirely from the expansion in quantum — the unit value of their imports in 1964 being about the same as in 1960 — the average annual increase in import payments at 3.3 per cent, unlike that in the case of exports, was significantly smaller than the corresponding rate between 1955 and 1960. Furthermore, between 1960 and 1964, the annual rate of increase in imports was only about three-fifths of that of exports. As a broad rule, faced with imbalance in their external accounts, many developing countries have had to maintain severe restrictions on imports. And it is this restraint which is reflected in the substantially smaller expansion in the imports of these countries than in their exports in recent years.¹⁷

38. In general, the pattern of exports and imports of individual developing regions has been broadly similar to that for the group as a whole (see table 15). It is pertinent to note, however, that the rate of increase in the value of exports of West Asia as well as of Africa between 1960 and 1964 was larger than the corresponding rate for total world exports. As for the value of

imports, only in Latin America was there an increase in the annual rate between 1960 and 1964, compared with the corresponding rate between 1955 and 1960, but the extent of the increase was small. One important contributory factor in enlarging the ability to import in Latin America was the 6 per cent improvement in the terms of trade between 1960 and 1964 which was in turn due exclusively to the rise in the region's unit value of exports. In other developing regions, in spite of some improvement in the past two years, the terms of trade index in 1964 was still below what it had been in 1960. In the Far East, especially, where the unit value of exports remained well below the 1960 level, the terms of trade in 1964 were as much as 8 per cent adverse in relation to 1960. For the developing countries as a whole, thus, the improvement in the terms of trade of Latin America between 1960 and 1964 was somewhat more than offset by the deterioration in the terms of trade of the other developing regions.¹⁸

39. Thanks to the substantial expansion in export earnings and the relatively restrained expansion in import expenditure, the trade balance of the developing countries has improved in recent years. In 1960, there was a deficit in their trade balance of 32.7 billion; the deficit was enlarged in 1961, but since then it has steadily diminished; in 1964, in fact, exports and imports for the group as a whole were approximately in balance. Among the regions, however, the deficit in the Far East in 1964 continued to be as large as in 1960 — that is, amounting to 28 per cent of the value of exports (see table 16). In Africa, the large deficit in 1960 gave way to a small surplus in 1964. In Latin America and West Asia, there was a substantial increase in the surplus.¹⁹ It needs to be reiterated, however, that the outlook for exports of the developing countries in 1965 is less promising; and if at the same time the import bill during this year turns out to be larger, the strains on their external balance may reappear.

The direction of trade

40. The part played by different external markets in shaping the recent trends in the export trade of the developing countries as well as of the other groups of countries is indicated by the data shown in table 17. The acceleration in the tempo of the export trade of the developing countries was contributed in part by their exports to the countries within their own group and partly by their exports to the developed market econo-

¹⁷ It is, of course, true that import payments tend to follow export earnings with a time lag. Indeed, as the following annual data indicate, the improvement in the export earnings of the developing countries in, for example, 1962, was reflected in the acceleration in their import expenditure during 1963; again, following the still greater improvement in export earnings in 1963, the import expenditure accelerated even further in 1964.

Annual rate of increase in value of exports and imports of developing countries
(percentage change over preceding year)

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964
Exports	1.1	4.5	9.0	7.9
Imports	3.0	0.6	3.9	5.6

Source: See table 13.

It should be noted, however, that in each of the three years between 1962 and 1964 the rate of increase in imports was substantially smaller than that in exports. During these years, generally, the developing countries continued to maintain restraints on imports, but these restraints were considerably relaxed as export earnings rose.

¹⁸ With 1958 as 100, the index of terms of trade of the developing countries as a group is as follows: 1955, 108; 1960, 99; 1961, 97; 1962, 95; 1963, 97; 1964, 98. See *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, op.cit.

¹⁹ The data on trade balances refer to merchandise trade only. They do not, therefore, provide a complete picture of the imbalance in the external accounts of the developing countries. These countries make substantial amounts of net payments as factor incomes and for other services, and the deficit on this account has been large in recent years. In many instances, the foreign loans incurred in the past have now reached their repayment phase. Altogether, the balances of payments of the developing countries have continued to be under pressure; consequently, as noted earlier, many of these countries have had to follow a severely restrictive import policy.

Table 15. Indicators of expansion in trade of developing market economies by regions, 1955-1964^a

Period and region	Annual rate of growth (percentage)						Terms of trade ^b
	Exports			Imports			
	Value	Quantum	Unit value	Value	Quantum	Unit value	
1955 to 1960							Index, 1960 (1955 = 100)
Latin America	1.6	4.7	-3.1	2.1	1.9	0.2	85
Africa	3.7	5.4	-1.7	4.0	4.3	-0.2	93
Far East	2.2	1.8	0.4	5.9	5.5	0.4	100
West Asia	6.9	7.6	-0.6	7.3	7.1	0.2	96
Developing market economies	2.9	4.4	-1.3	4.3	4.1	0.2	93
1960 to 1964							Index, 1964 (1960 = 100)
Latin America	4.9	3.4	1.5	2.8	2.7	—	106
Africa	7.9	7.9	—	2.3	1.3	1.0	96
Far East	3.3	5.6	-2.2	3.2	3.4	-0.2	92
West Asia	8.6	9.3	-0.6	6.0	5.8	0.2	97
Developing market economies	5.6	5.8	-0.2	3.3	3.3	—	99

Source: See table 13.

^a Exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f. For other details, see footnote a to table 13.^b Unit value of exports divided by unit value of imports.Table 16. Trade balance as percentage of exports of developing market economies by region, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a

Region	1955	1960	1964
Latin America	6	3	11
Africa	-21	-23	1
Far East	-7	-28	-28
West Asia	26	24	31
Developing market economies	-3	-10	—

Source: See table 13.

^a Exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f. No sign indicates surplus; minus sign indicates deficit.

mies. The rate of expansion in the exports of the developing countries to the centrally planned economies slowed down, though the annual rate despite this slackening remained substantially larger than the rate of expansion in the rest of the exports of this group. For the developed market economies, the increase in the tempo of exports stemmed entirely from their exports to the countries within their own group; the rate of increase in their exports to both the developing countries and the centrally planned economies slowed down during the initial years of the nineteen-sixties. For the centrally planned economies, their exports to the developing countries showed exceptional vigour; but under the combined influence of the slackening in their exports to the countries within their own group and to the developed market economies, the expansion in their total exports in the first few years in the nineteen-sixties proved to be slower than in the second half of the preceding decade.

41. By far the largest part of the exports of the developing countries is sold in the developed market

economies. Indeed, as is evident from table 18, the developed market economies have continued to absorb almost three-quarters of the total exports of the developing countries. Even though, as just noted, the expansion in the exports of the developing countries to the centrally planned economies slowed down, the rate of expansion was sufficiently high to increase the relative importance of the latter group as a source of export earnings for the developing parts of the world. Of course, the centrally planned economies have absorbed only a small part of the total exports of the developing countries — 6 per cent in 1964 as against 5 per cent in 1960 and 3 per cent in 1955 — but the important thing is that their share in the total has been growing. Unlike the developing countries, both the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies have continued to export far more to the countries within their own respective group than to the countries in the rest of the world. In the case of the developed market economies, this tendency has continued to be accentuated in recent years; 74 per cent of the exports of the developed market economies in 1964 went to the countries within their own group compared with 70 per cent in 1960. But in the case of the centrally planned economies there has been some lessening of this tendency in recent years; their intra-group exports declined from 72 per cent of the total exports in 1960 to 66 per cent in 1964. As a counterpart of these shifts, the relative share of the developing countries in the exports of the developed market economies has been shrinking but their share in the exports of the centrally planned economies has been rising.

42. The great importance of the intra-group trade for the developed market economies has, in the main, arisen

Table 17. Annual rate of growth in value of exports by origin and destination, 1955-1964^a
(percentage)

Exporting group and period	Importing group			World ^b
	Developing market economies	Developed market economies	Centrally planned economies	
Developed market economies				
1955 to 1960	0.9	2.9	16.1	2.9
1960 to 1964	3.7	5.7	10.3	5.6
Developed market economies				
1955 to 1960	5.7	7.7	14.7	7.4
1960 to 1964	3.8	9.7	11.1	8.3
Centrally planned economies				
1955 to 1960	14.9	9.6	9.9	10.1
1960 to 1964	20.4	7.8	5.3	7.5
World				
1955 to 1960	4.8	6.4	11.4	6.6
1960 to 1964	4.7	8.7	7.0	7.6

Source: See table 13.

^a See footnote a to table 13.

^b Including exports whose destination cannot be allocated.

Table 18. Percentage distribution of value of exports by destination, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a

Exporting group and period	Importing group			World ^b
	Developing market economies	Developed market economies	Centrally planned economies	
Developing market economies				
1955	24	72	3	100
1960	22	72	5	100
1964	20	72	6	100
Developed market economies				
1955	28	69	3	100
1960	26	70	4	100
1964	22	74	4	100
Centrally planned economies				
1955	7	19	72	100
1960	9	19	72	100
1964	13	19	66	100
World				
1955	25	65	10	100
1960	23	64	13	100
1964	20	67	12	100

Source: See table 13.

^a See footnote a to table 13.

^b Including exports whose destination cannot be allocated.

from the fact that these economies, given their advanced stage of industrialization, have increasingly traded in more complex and sophisticated varieties of goods. The skills and other technical requirements for the production

of such goods are available within their group on a scale that enables them to meet the bulk of one another's growing demand. In addition, the emergence of regional economic groupings among them has inevitably favoured

intra-group trade. A similar line of reasoning seems to apply to the importance of intra-group trade among the centrally planned economies. It is true that some members of this group are comparatively less industrialized, but in view of their close mutual links the element of preference for trade within the members of the group has usually been quite strong. By contrast, the developing countries have remained, as is brought out in the following section, exporters of primary commodities, and they have traditionally sold the bulk of these commodities in the markets of the developed countries.

43. Although all developing regions have depended heavily on the developed market economies as a source of foreign exchange earnings, the dependence has not been as great for the Far East as it has been for other regions (see table 19). For example, more than four-fifths of Africa's exports have continued to go to the developed market economies, but the corresponding proportion for the Far East has remained fairly steady at about three-fifths. Approximately, three-fourths of

the exports of Latin America and West Asia have gone to the developed market economies; in both regions, however, there has been a small decline in this proportion since 1960. The quantitative importance of exports to the developing countries as a group has been greater for the Far East than for other developing regions; but it is particularly striking that in the exports of all regions listed in table 19 the relative share of the developing countries has continued to diminish.²⁰ From the standpoint of policy, this suggests that the full potential of mutually beneficial intra-group trade still remains to be explored by the developing countries.

²⁰ As shown in table 17, the annual rate of expansion in the intra-group exports of the developing countries did accelerate from 0.9 per cent during 1955-1960 to 3.7 per cent during 1960-1964. But even after this acceleration, the rate was substantially smaller than the rate of expansion in the exports of the developing countries to the developed market economies and to the centrally planned economies. Consequently the relative share of the intra-group trade in the exports of the developing countries has continued to diminish.

Table 19. Percentage distribution of value of exports of developing regions by destination, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a

Exporting group and period	Importing group			World ^b
	Developing market economies	Developed market economies	Centrally planned economies	
Latin America				
1955	20	77	3	100
1960	18	78	4	100
1964	19	75	6	100
Africa				
1955	12	84	3	100
1960	12	80	8	100
1964	9	83	6	100
Far East				
1955	37	59	3	100
1960	34	58	6	100
1964	32	59	8	100
West Asia				
1955	25	71	1	100
1960	22	74	2	100
1964	21	72	3	100
Developing market economies				
1955	24	72	3	100
1960	22	72	5	100
1964	20	72	6	100

Source: See table 13.

^a See footnote a to table 13.

^b Including exports whose destination cannot be allocated.

44. It is not only for their foreign exchange earnings that the developing countries have remained heavily dependent on the developed market economies; their dependence on the latter group has remained equally great as a source of imports (see table 20). The reasons for this are again rooted in the structure of trade itself. Just as, given their lower stage of economic advancement,

primary commodities bulk large in the exports of the developing countries, so manufactured goods figure as the most prominent group in their imports²¹ and these countries have continued to obtain the bulk of these products of more advanced technology from their traditional

²¹ See below "The composition of trade".

trading partners, the developed market economies. On the other hand, both the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies, for the reasons already indicated, have continued to purchase by far the largest part of their imports from the countries within their own respective group. It is pertinent to note that the relative share of the developing countries in the im-

ports of the developed market economies has steadily contracted; the share declined from 29 per cent in 1955 to 24 per cent in 1960 and still further to 22 per cent in 1964. But the share of these countries in the imports of the centrally planned economies has made some gains; it amounted to 9 per cent in 1964 compared with 8 per cent in 1960 and 7 per cent in 1955.

Table 20. Percentage distribution of value of imports by origin, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a

Importing group and period	Exporting group			World
	Developing market economies	Developed market economies	Centrally planned economies	
Developing market economies				
1955	26	71	3	100
1960	21	74	5	100
1964	20	72	8	100
Developed market economies				
1955	29	68	3	100
1960	24	72	4	100
1964	22	75	4	100
Centrally planned economies				
1955	7	18	75	100
1960	8	21	71	100
1964	9	24	66	100
World				
1955	26	64	10	100
1960	22	66	12	100
1964	20	68	12	100

Source: See table 13.

^a F.o.b. Adapted from world exports matrix. For other details, see footnote a to table 13.

The composition of trade

45. Data on composition of trade based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for 1964 are not yet available. But some idea of the part played by the trade in different items in shaping the overall trends can be gleaned from the data assembled in table 21.²³ For the developing countries the spurt in trade in the initial years of the nineteen-sixties has been contributed by both their traditional exports, the primary commodities, and manufactured goods. In the face of food shortages in different parts of the world, the exports of foodstuffs from these countries expanded fairly rapidly between 1960 and 1963 — by over 5 per cent per annum as against 1 per cent per annum during 1955-1960. Likewise, exports of fuels, the traditionally buoyant item, accelerated substantially. But exports of agricultural raw materials and ores from the developing

countries remained quite stagnant. As a number of United Nations studies²⁴ have pointed out, the exports of such raw materials as natural fibres, rubber and leather have been hard hit by the growing use of synthetic substitutes; at the same time technological advances have continued to result in considerable economies of raw material use. The exports of base metals from the developing countries did increase moderately between 1960 and 1963, but the pace of expansion was slower than in the second half of the nineteen-fifties.²⁵

46. To an extent this pattern of expansion in individual groups of items has also been reflected in the export trade of the developed market economies. For example, to meet food shortages resulting from poor harvests in many countries, exports of foodstuffs from the developed market economies increased rapidly during the first few years of the nineteen-sixties; and so did the exports of petroleum, mainly refined, under the impetus of vigorously expanding world demand. As for exports of ores, the stagnation appears to have been a world-wide feature, in part because of the desire of the countries endowed

²³ It should be noted, however, that international trade was much more vigorous in 1964 than in 1963. The average rate of expansion between 1960 and 1963 does not, therefore, fully reflect the upward trend in trade discussed in the preceding sections. But the purpose here is to assess the relative movements in individual groups of items and the shifts in the structure of trade; and on this score the data shown in table 21, especially for the developing countries, yield useful conclusions.

²⁴ See, for example, *World Economic Survey, 1963*, part I, and *Commodity Survey* (various issues).

²⁵ For developments in 1964, see *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part II.

Table 21. Annual rate of growth in value of exports by type of merchandise, 1955-1964^a
(percentage)

Exporting group and period	Total	Primary commodities							Manu- factures
		Total	Food- stuffs	Raw materials				Base metals	
				Total	Agri- cultural materials	Ores	Fuels		
Developing market economies									
1955 to 1960	2.9	2.6	1.0	3.5	1.1	6.9	5.4	3	6
1960 to 1963	4.8	4.2	5.1	3.8	0.1	—0.3	7.6	2.7	10.5
1960 to 1964	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed market economies									
1955 to 1960	7.4	5.7	5.1	6.0	4.8	9.9	2.0	8.4	9.0
1960 to 1963	6.5	4.2	8.8	1.8	3.0	—4.1	7.2	—0.5	8.0
1960 to 1964	8.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Centrally planned economies									
1955 to 1960	10.1	7.7	9.6	6.9	4.4	3.1	8.1	11.6	13.4
1960 to 1963	7.7	4.7	4.1	4.9	2.2	—1.0	8.4	6.5	10.6
1960 to 1964	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
World									
1955 to 1960	6.6	4.7	3.9	5.2	3.3	7.9	4.7	8.0	9.4
1960 to 1963	6.3	4.3	7.0	2.9	1.9	—2.5	7.5	0.8	8.5
1960 to 1964	7.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on data from Statistical Office of the United Nations and from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Foreign Trade: Series C* (Paris).

^a Data for ores pertaining to 1963 are preliminary. Composition of trade is as follows: foodstuffs, SITC sections 0 and 1; agricultural raw materials, SITC

sections 2 and 4, excluding SITC division 28; ores, SITC division 28; fuels, SITC section 3; base metals, SITC divisions 67 and 68, excluding group 68; manufactures, SITC section 5-8, excluding divisions 67 and 68 but including group 681. Total trade includes SITC section 9, not shown separately in the table. "Special category" exports of the United States are excluded. For country coverage, see footnote a to table 13.

with ore resources to establish their own smelting or refining plants and export metals rather than ores. However, in the centrally planned economies, unlike the two groups of market economies, the rate of expansion in the exports of almost all categories was substantially lower in 1960-1963 than in 1955-1960.

47. As a group, exports of manufactured goods have undoubtedly been the most dynamic element in the exports of the developing countries in recent years. Manufactured exports from these countries increased during 1960-1963 even faster than those of fuels; indeed, the rate of increase was significantly greater than the corresponding rate for the developed market economies or for the world as a whole. While this is undoubtedly a gratifying development — indicating again that industrialization is beginning to take root in the developing countries — the fact must not be lost sight of that manufactured goods constitute only a small part of the total exports of these countries. It may be seen from table 22 that manufactured goods contributed only 10 per cent of the total exports of the developing countries. Furthermore, this proportion was only slightly higher than that in 1960. In marked contrast, manufactured goods contributed 59 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively, of the total exports of the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies in 1963, and in each case the proportion has been rising significantly. Although there has been a small shift recently, the developing countries have remained by and large exporters of primary commodities. There has been a

significant decline in the share of agricultural raw materials in total exports, but this has been virtually offset by the increase in the share of fuels. The relative share of all raw materials in the total exports of the developing countries in 1963 was, thus, about the same as in 1955 — that is, nearly three-fifths. In the developed market economies and the centrally planned economies, by contrast, the share of raw materials in total exports has continued to decline; in 1963, it amounted to only one-quarter and one-third of the total, respectively.

48. Such importance as the manufactured goods do enjoy among the exports of the developing countries is confined in the main to one region, the Far East. It is only in this region that 25 per cent of total export earnings in 1963 came from exports of manufactured goods as against 21 per cent in 1960 and 17 per cent in 1955. In other developing regions manufactured goods provided 7 per cent or less of total export earnings in 1963, and the increase recorded in this proportion in recent years has been distinctly smaller (see table 23). It follows as a corollary that the export structure of Latin America, Africa and West Asia has remained heavily dominated by primary commodities. In West Asia the predominance of primary commodities is due almost exclusively to fuel exports. The relative importance of exports of fuels has also been increasing dramatically in Africa, mainly as a result of discovery of petroleum deposits in Libya and the large expansion of production in Algeria.

Table 22. Percentage distribution of value of exports by type of merchandise, 1955, 1960 and 1965^a

Exporting group and period	Primary commodities							Manu- factures
	Total	Food- stuffs	Raw materials					
			Total	Agri- cultural materials	Ores	Fuels	Base metals	
Developing market economies								
1955	92	32	59	26	4	25	5	8
1960	91	30	61	23	4	28	5	9
1963	89	30	59	20	4	30	5	10
Developed market economies								
1955	45	16	30	12	2	5	10	53
1960	42	14	28	11	3	4	10	57
1963	39	15	24	10	2	4	9	59
Centrally planned economies								
1955	58	17	41	17	5	12	8	41
1960	52	16	36	13	3	11	9	47
1963	48	15	33	11	3	11	9	51
World								
1955	59	20	39	16	3	11	9	40
1960	54	18	36	14	3	10	9	45
1963	51	18	33	12	2	10	8	48

Source: See table 21 ^a See footnote a to table 21.Table 23. Percentage distribution of value of exports of developing regions by type of merchandise, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a

Exporting group and period	Primary commodities							Manu- factures
	Total	Food- stuffs	Raw materials					
			Total	Agri- cultural materials	Ores	Fuels	Base metals	
Latin America								
1955	97	47	49	15	4	24	6	3
1960	96	44	52	13	6	27	6	3
1963	96	43	53	15	5	27	6	4
Africa								
1955	94	39	55	36	5	1	13	6
1960	93	35	58	37	5	5	12	6
1963	93	32	61	31	4	17	10	7
Far East								
1955	82	25	57	44	3	8	2	17
1960	79	25	54	40	4	7	3	21
1963	74	28	46	31	4	7	3	25
West Asia								
1955	96	7	90	7	1	82	—	4
1960	95	5	90	4	1	85	—	5
1963	94	6	88	4	—	83	—	6
Developing market economies								
1955	92	32	59	26	4	25	5	8
1960	91	30	61	23	4	28	5	9
1963	89	30	59	20	4	30	5	10

Source: See table 21. ^a See footnote a to table 21.

Table 24. Country distribution of developing market economies according to value of manufactures supplied to developed market economies, 1962^a

Amount supplied (millions of US dollars)	Number of developing market economies	Group total (millions of US dollars)	Percentage distribution	
			Number of developing market economies	Group total
350 and more	2	774	2	47
100-350	2	203	2	12
50-100	2	114	2	7
25-50	4	132	3	8
5-25	29	330	25	20
Less than 5	79	91	67	6
Total	118	1,643	100	100

Source: *World Economic Survey*, 1963, part I, chap. 7.

^a Based on c.i.f. import values of developed market economies.

49. The degree of concentration in a few sources of manufactured goods among the developing countries is even greater than that reflected in the regional data. This point emerges much more sharply when data are examined on an individual country basis, as is done in table 24.²⁵ It is evident that in 1962 almost half of the total value of manufactured goods supplied from the developing countries to the developed market economies originated in two Asian members of the former group — namely, Hong Kong and India. Even though there is a huge difference in the economic size of these two developing economies, supplies of manufactures from the former were roughly equal to \$400 million and from the latter to \$370 million. The third and fourth largest suppliers, Israel and Mexico, each provided manufactured goods valued at about \$100 million. Two other Asian countries, Iran and the Philippines, together supplied about \$110 million. Next in importance were Pakistan, China (Taiwan), Argentina and Brazil — in that order — which supplied manufactured goods amounting in all to about \$130 million. Altogether, these ten countries accounted for three-fourths of the supplies of manufactured goods from the developing countries to the developed market economies. Even more telling is the fact that seventy-nine of the other developing countries together provided only 6 per cent of the supplies, the contribution in no single case equaling even \$5 million.²⁶

50. Indeed, it is not only that the bulk of manufactured goods exported by the developing countries originates in a small number of industrially more advanced among them; equally striking is the preponderance of a limited range of products in the export trade in manufac-

tures of the developing countries. It is readily evident from table 25 that two-fifths of manufactured goods imported by the developed market economies from the developing countries in 1962 consisted of only four items; three of these items were different types of textiles, and the fourth item comprised pearls and precious stones which could be only marginally characterized as industrial products. Floor coverings — mostly carpets — and tapestries were the fifth largest item, accounting for 6 per cent of exports. The ten largest items, whose individual values equalled or exceeded \$50 million, formed the content of nearly two-thirds of total exports. And if the list is enlarged to include items whose value amounted to \$20 million or more — altogether twenty-one items — nearly nine-tenths of the trade is accounted for. The dominance of various textile goods, wood products, leather and other equally traditional products is evident throughout this list. At the other end of the scale are as many as fifty-one items — or two-thirds of all the items covered — which contributed a mere one-tenth of total imports of manufactures of the developed market economies from the developing countries. Indeed, if the data on composition of manufactured exports were examined for the developing countries individually rather than as a group, the lack of diversification would appear even more forcefully. With the exception of Hong Kong and India, manufactured exports of the developing countries are confined to an extremely narrow range of products.²⁷

51. The minor role played by manufactured goods in the export trade of the developing countries is but a reflection of the fact that, by and large, the economies of these countries are still in a relatively unindustrialized stage. And it is this fact again which explains why the import trade of these countries has continued to be dominated by manufactured goods. As may be seen from table 26, manufactured goods constituted 58 per cent of total imports of the developing countries in 1963 compared with 57 per cent in 1960 and 55 per cent in 1955. The relative importance of manufactured goods in

²⁵ These data refer to manufactured goods exported by the developing countries to the developed market economies only; but since these exports constitute a very large proportion of the total amount of such exports, it may reasonably be assumed that the broad generalizations emerging from table 24 apply to the total export trade in manufactures of the developing countries. The data in this table refer to 1962, but the structure of exports of the developing countries has not changed sufficiently since then to invalidate the broad conclusions.

²⁶ See *World Economic Survey*, 1963, part I, pp. 178-179.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 180-182.

Table 25. Distribution of imports of manufactures into developed market economies from developing market economies, 1962^a

Value (millions of US dollars)	Number of items	Total value (millions of US dollars)	Percentage distribution	
			Number of items	Total value
100 or more	4	653	5	40
90-100	1	93	1	6
80-90	—	—	—	—
70-80	—	—	—	—
60-70	3	197	4	12
50-60	2	109	3	7
40-50	2	94	3	6
30-40	3	106	4	6
20-30	6	161	8	10
10-20	5	74	6	5
0-10	51	157	66	10
<i>Of which:</i>				
5-10	15	113	19	7
1-5	16	33	21	2
Less than 1	20	11	26	1
Total	77	1,643	100	100

Source: See table 24. ^a Data based on three-digit SITC code.

the imports of Latin America has been even greater. As a broad rule, under the impetus of development plans and programmes, the relative share of capital goods in imports has increased significantly in the developing countries. The increase in the share has been particularly rapid in the Far East.²⁸ At the same time, owing to

shortfalls in domestic food production, there has also been some increase in the relative share of foodstuffs in many developing countries.

52. It need hardly be stressed that there are intimate links between economic development and the structure

²⁸ On the average, the Far East region's imports of capital goods increased by 12.7 per cent per annum during 1960-1963 as against 10.8 per cent per annum during 1955-1960. These

rates were substantially greater than those recorded in other developing regions. As a result, the share of capital goods in the total imports of the Far East rose from 18 per cent in 1955 to 27 per cent in 1963.

Table 26. Percentage distribution of value of imports of developing regions by type of merchandise, 1955, 1960 and 1964^a

Importing group and period	Total	Foodstuffs	Raw materials	Manufactures		
				Total	Capital goods	Other
Latin America						
1955	100	13	26	60	32	28
1960	100	11	22	65	38	27
1963	100	13	21	64	37	27
Far East						
1955	100	18	29	51	18	32
1960	100	20	28	52	23	29
1963	100	20	24	55	27	28
Other developing regions						
1955	100	16	27	54	22	31
1960	100	17	24	56	26	31
1963	100	17	24	57	27	30
Developing market economies						
1955	100	16	27	55	24	31
1960	100	16	25	57	28	29
1963	100	17	23	58	30	28

Source: See table 13.

^a Calculations based upon f.o.b. values of world export matrix. For other details, see footnote a to table 21.

of trade. These links run in both directions. On the one hand, the process of development initiates changes in the structure of trade, both imports and exports; but on the other hand, some shifts in the structure of trade brought about through policy decisions play a determining role in shaping the path of development itself. Such changes in the structure of trade as have taken place in the developing countries in recent years are rudimentary; indeed, only in a small number of more advanced developing countries have they been of much significance.

B. International flow of long-term funds to developing countries

53. In addition to the improvement in the export earnings of the developing countries, the international flow of long-term funds has been an important element in enlarging the import capacity of these countries during recent years. In 1960-1963 the net flow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed market economies and multilateral agencies to developing countries amounted to \$6.8 billion annually, which represents an increase of around one-third over the annual average for the years 1956-1959. In 1960-1963 the net bilateral flow from developed market economies averaged \$6.3 billion per annum, while the net flow from multilateral agencies amounted to over \$500 million a year. The rise in the bilateral flow since the second half of the nineteen-fifties was accounted for almost entirely by the expansion of government loans and donations; the annual average net flow of private capital in 1960-1963 was about the same as in 1956-1959 (see table 27). According to estimates published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development,²⁰ aid disbursements by the centrally plan-

ned economies increased from under \$150 million a year in 1956-1959 to over \$320 million annually in 1960-1963. It thus appears that the developing countries received a net annual inflow of long-term funds of over \$7 billion during 1960-1963, or a sum equivalent to approximately 25 per cent of their average annual foreign exchange receipts from merchandise exports during that period.

54. While the annual flow in the first four years of the nineteen-sixties was substantially higher than the average for the late nineteen-fifties, the net bilateral flow from the developed market economies increased sharply up to 1961, but since then the expansion has been smaller. Although official contributions continued to rise in 1962 and 1963, the net flow of private capital declined in 1962, and in 1963 remained at about the same level as in the preceding year. However, loans and technical assistance grants by multilateral agencies to developing countries increased substantially after 1961 when several new institutions expanded their operations. Consequently, the total net flow from bilateral and multilateral sources increased in each of the years 1960 to 1963 (see table 27).

55. As shown in table 28, the total net flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries and multilateral agencies increased from the equivalent of 0.62 per cent of the combined gross domestic product of developed countries in 1956-1959 to 0.73 per cent in 1960-1963. But in fact the ratio attained a peak in 1961 and subsequently declined. However, the net bilateral flow of official loans and donations which is directly under the control of Governments in donor countries increased year by year relative to the gross domestic product but this advance was offset by a reduction in the ratio for private capital.

²⁰ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *The Flow of Financial Resources to Less-Developed Countries, 1956-1963* (Paris, 1964).

Table 27. Net flow^a of long-term capital and official donations from developed market economies and multilateral agencies to developing countries, annual averages 1956-1959 and 1960-1963, and annual totals 1960-1963^b

(billions of dollars)

Item	1956-1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960-1963
Total	-5.1	-5.9	-6.7	-7.1	-7.5	-6.8
Bilateral flow	-4.8	-5.5	-6.3	-6.5	-6.8	-6.3
Private capital	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-1.6	-1.6	-1.7
Official capital	-3.1	-3.8	-4.4	-4.9	-5.2	-4.6
Loans	-1.0	-1.5	-1.8	-2.1	-2.3	-1.9
Donations	-2.1	-2.3	-2.6	-2.8	-2.9	-2.7
Flow from multilateral agencies .	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5

Sources: Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on data from International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook* (Washington, D.C.); from the special questionnaire issued jointly by the United Nations Secretariat and the International Monetary Fund; and from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *op. cit.*

^a The net flow represents the algebraic sum of changes in assets and liabilities. The present definition of the term "net" differs from that adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in recommendation A.IV.2 according to which reverse flows of capital originating with residents of developing countries are not to be deducted from the net flow to developing countries of capital originating with residents of the developed countries. In 1963 identifiable reverse flow of such capital amounted to less than \$150 million.

^b Minus sign indicates net outflow of funds.

Table 28. Net flow^a of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries and multilateral agencies as percentage of gross domestic product of developed market economies, 1956-1959 and 1960-1963^b

Net flow	1956-1959	1960-1963	1963
Total	-0.62	-0.73	-0.72
To multilateral agencies	-0.05	-0.08	-0.07
To developing countries	-0.57	-0.65	-0.64
Official capital and donations	-0.38	-0.48	-0.50
Private capital	-0.19	-0.17	-0.15

Source: See table 27; and Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

^a See footnote a to table 27.

^b See footnote b to table 27.

56. Although the net annual flow of resources from the developed market economies in 1960-1963 was substantially higher than in 1956-1959, the increase was, in fact, relatively much smaller than the rise from the first to the second half of the nineteen-fifties (table 29). Moreover, only two of the four major developing regions benefited from the expansion in the nineteen-sixties. While the net flow to Africa increased by two-thirds from 1956-1959 to 1960-1963 and the net flow to the Far East by almost three-quarters, flows to Latin America and West Asia declined in absolute terms. Consequently, as table 30 shows, the combined share of the latter two regions in the total flow to developing countries fell from 45 per cent in 1956-1959 to 31 per cent in 1960-1963, while the share of Africa increased from 27 per cent in the earlier period to 31 per cent in 1960-1963 and that of the Far East from 28 to 38 per cent.

57. From 1956-1959 to 1960-1963 the composition of the flow to developing countries underwent a significant change. Private capital played a smaller part in the transfer of resources to developing countries in the nineteen-sixties than in the second half of the nineteen-fifties.

Table 29. Trends in the net inflow of long-term capital into developing countries, 1956-1959^a and 1960-1963

(annual average)

Region	1956-1959 (1951-1955=100)	1960-1963 (1956-1959=100)
Developing market economies	176	137
Latin America	208	88
Africa	127	166
Far East	241	172
West Asia	152	91

Source: See table 27.

^a Indices for 1956-1959 (1951-1955=100) are based on data for forty-three developing countries or country groups. Indices for 1960-1963 (1956-1959=100) are based on data for forty-eight countries or country groups. They cover all major developing countries in the four regions indicated above as well as former dependent territories of France and the United Kingdom in Africa.

The share of such capital in the total flow of long-term funds to all developing countries declined from 34 per cent in 1956-1959 to 19 per cent in 1960-1963 (see table 30). In Latin America, where private capital had accounted for 76 per cent of the total inflow in 1956-1959, its contribution fell to 51 per cent in 1960-1963, and in Africa the share of private capital declined from 19 per cent in the first period to 8 per cent in the second. In the Far East and West Asia, on the other hand, the relative importance of private capital increased to some extent.

58. Official loans became increasingly important in international capital flows to developing countries, their share in the total flow rising from 18 per cent in 1956-1959 to 37 per cent in 1960-1963; the increase in the share of official capital was most marked in the Far East.

59. The share of official donations in the total flow declined from 1956-1959 to 1960-1963 to some extent in Africa and West Asia and it fell very substantially in the Far East. In Latin America, on the other hand, the flow of official donations increased both in absolute

Table 30. Percentage distribution of net flow of long-term capital and official donations into developing countries,^a 1956-1959 and 1960-1963

Item and region	1956-1959				1960-1963			
	Total	Official donations	Official capital	Private capital	Total	Official donations	Official capital	Private capital
<i>Distribution by region</i>								
Latin America	34	10	20	77	23	11	17	61
Africa	27	33	38	14	31	40	30	12
Far East	28	45	24	4	38	40	48	18
West Asia	11	12	17	5	8	9	6	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Distribution by type</i>								
Latin America	100	13	11	76	100	21	28	51
Africa	100	61	19	19	100	58	35	8
Far East	100	74	21	4	100	45	46	9
West Asia	100	55	28	17	100	51	27	22
Total	100	47	18	34	100	44	37	19

Source: See table 27. ^a Referring to forty-eight developing countries and country groups.

amount and relative to the total flow of long-term funds.

60. The total net flow of long-term capital and official donations increased faster from 1956-1959 to 1960-1962 than gross domestic product of developing countries. For a representative sample of developing countries (see table 31) the ratio of the net inflow of long-term capital and official donations to the combined gross domestic product increased from 2.6 per cent in 1956-1959 to 2.9 per cent in 1960-1962. There was, of course, no increase in the ratio for Latin America and West Asia, where as noted earlier, the capital inflow had declined while the gross domestic product increased. But in Africa and the Far East the ratio increased in each case by almost 50 per cent, both regions becoming more dependent on external capital for the financing of

domestic capital formation. This was notably the case in Africa where external capital financed almost two-fifths of gross domestic capital formation in 1960-1962. In Africa and the Far East the net inflow of long-term capital and official donations also made a growing contribution to total foreign exchange receipts, as the ratio of capital inflows to exports in table 31 implies. In West Asia, on the other hand, exports increased at a relatively high rate while the net inflow of external capital declined from 1956-1959 to 1960-1962 and the relative importance of external capital as a source of foreign exchange was thus sharply reduced. By contrast, in Latin America exports increased quite slowly and hence in spite of a reduction in the net capital inflow the ratio of net inflow to export receipts declined only moderately.

Table 31. Net international flows of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries^a in relation to some domestic variables, annual averages, 1956-1959 and 1960-1962

(percentage)

Region	1956-1959			1960-1962		
	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic capital formation	Exports of goods and services	Gross domestic product	Gross domestic capital formation	Exports of goods and services
Developing market economies	2.6	15.4	15.6	2.9	17.4	17.8
Latin America	2.0	11.2	13.0	1.4	8.4	10.1
Africa	4.4	27.3	22.2	6.5	37.4	31.1
Far East	1.9	12.6	15.6	2.7	17.3	22.2
West Asia	4.6	28.6	12.8	3.5	19.9	8.7

Source: Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on data from United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics* and International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook* (Washington, D.C.).

^a See footnote a to table 30.

61. As a result of the rapid expansion of the inflow of capital, notably of loans and credits, the external indebtedness of developing countries increased sharply and the servicing of debt became increasingly burdensome during the nineteen-sixties. As table 32 shows, annual interest and amortization payments on the public and publicly guaranteed external debt of thirty-four major developing countries almost doubled from 1956-1959 to 1960-1963. For these countries total debt service payments were equivalent to 11.1 per cent of export receipts in 1960-1963 compared with 6.6 per cent in 1956-1959. The ratio in 1960-1963 varied as between regions, ranging from 5.5 per cent in Africa to 13.2 per cent in Latin America. But in each of the regions it was substantially higher in 1960-1963 than in 1956-1959.

62. The experience of the early nineteen-sixties has focused attention on the difficulties in the way of external financing of economic development in conditions of an unfavourable trend in export receipts. External funds have provided a valuable supplement to the foreign exchange earnings and to the domestic resources of the developing countries, but their servicing has more recently created fresh difficulties. Although aid-terms have been substantially eased in recent years, unless the flow of official funds continues to expand and its terms make full allowance for the long-term character of the development and export problems of developing countries, there

is a danger that economic progress in the coming years may be hampered by the need to divert resources into the servicing of external debt.

Chapter IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

63. Compared with the second half of the nineteen-fifties, the rate of economic growth in the developing countries slowed down during the earlier years of the nineteen-sixties. In the period between 1960 and 1963, the rate amounted to only 4 per cent per annum. More recently, however, there have been indications of a somewhat better economic performance in the developing countries. When the data for 1964 become available, they may show as much as a 5 per cent rate of growth during this year. But for the period 1960-1964 as a whole the annual rate has been distinctly smaller than 5 per cent, and the outlook for 1965 is for some deterioration in the economic situation.

64. Not only has the annual expansion in the gross domestic product of the developing countries been significantly smaller than the target rate of 5 per cent established by the General Assembly, but it has also fallen short of the corresponding expansion in the developed market economies. On a per capita basis,

Table 32. Amortization and interest payments on public and publicly-guaranteed external debt of thirty-four developing countries, 1956-1959 and 1960-1963

(annual average in millions of dollars)

Region and item	1956-1959	1960-1963
<i>Latin America (18 countries)^a</i>		
Interest	124	255
Amortization	540	938
Total debt service	664	1 193
As percentage of exports	7.9	13.2
<i>Asia (9 countries)^b</i>		
Interest	45	130
Amortization	150	310
Total debt service	195	440
As percentage of exports	5.0	9.4
<i>Africa (7 countries)^c</i>		
Interest	34	58
Amortization	13	39
Total debt service	47	97
As percentage of exports	3.2	5.5
<i>Total (34 developing countries)</i>		
Interest	202	443
Amortization	703	1,287
Total debt service	905	1,730
As percentage of exports	6.6	11.1

Source: *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. V, *Financing and Invisibles, Institutional Arrangements* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.15), "Economic Growth and External Debt" (Document submitted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)).

^a Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

^b Burma, Ceylon, India, Iran, Israel, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand.

^c East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika), Ethiopia, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Malawi, Southern Rhodesia, Zambia), Nigeria and Sudan.

indeed, given the more rapid increase in their population, the expansion in the gross domestic product of the developing countries has been much smaller than in the developed parts of the world. Consequently, the gap in the standards of living of the two groups of countries has actually become greater, both on an absolute and a relative basis.

65. The inadequate pace of expansion in the largest sector of the economy in the developing countries, agriculture, has been a major element in shaping economic trends in the first few years of the nineteen-sixties. Production of food in particular has tended to lag behind

the growth of population in several developing countries. There have been numerous instances of food shortages in recent years which in turn have sparked off inflationary price increases and also generated balance-of-payments pressures.

66. In the first few years of the nineteen-sixties, industrial output in the developing countries did increase at a substantially faster rate than agricultural production, but the pace of expansion was somewhat slower than in the second half of the nineteen-fifties. The share of the developing countries in the total industrial production of the world is still quite small; it amounted to no more than one-sixteenth of the total in 1963. Only in the world output of mining is the share of the developing countries of much significance. In manufacturing industries, their share has continued to be small.

67. The first few years of the nineteen-sixties brought an encouraging improvement in the external balance of the developing countries. The export earnings of these countries expanded much more rapidly than in the second half of the preceding decade, with improvement in both quantum and prices of exports contributing to the increase. However, the rate of expansion was significantly smaller than that in exports from the rest of the world, with the result that the share of the developing countries in world trade has continued to decline. Also, the export prices of these countries have once again been sliding downwards since about the middle of 1964, and their export prospects for 1965 are less promising. The export trade of the developing countries has continued to be dominated by primary commodities. Such shift as has taken place in favour of manufactured goods has been of much significance only in a small number of countries. Furthermore, the range of manufactured goods exported by the developing countries has remained quite narrow.

65. The inflow of foreign funds has made a notable contribution to the economic advance of the developing countries. These funds have provided a valuable supplement to the foreign exchange earnings of these countries and at the same time have enlarged the total resources available for development. The servicing of external debt has become increasingly burdensome, however, for the developing countries, thus indicating the need for greater provision of development finance on easier terms. Furthermore, the total flow of such funds is still distinctly short of the goal laid down by the United Nations — namely, that it should amount to one per cent of the national incomes of the economically-advanced countries.

DOCUMENT E/4114

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]

[30 July 1965]

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), considered at its 373rd meeting, held on 29 July 1965, item 3 of the Council's agenda (World economic trends) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1364th meeting, held on 30 June 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part I (E/4046 and Add.1-6) and part II (E/4047 and Add.1-3); Economic progress during initial years of United Nations Development Decade: major economic indicators for developing countries (E/4059); a summary of current economic developments (E/L.1076).

3. The Committee also received a draft resolution by Pakistan (E/L.1079 and Rev.1 and 2). However, this draft resolution was dealt with by the Committee under agenda item 8. Since no other proposals were received under this item, the Committee has no recommendation to make to the Council.

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

World Economic Trends

At its 1395th meeting held on 30 July 1965, the Council took note of the report of the Economic Committee concerning world economic trends (E/4114).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4020 and Add.1 and 2	Fourth report on progress in land reform	Replaced by E/4020/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.1.
E/4021 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	Replaced by E/4021/Rev.1 <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
E/4024	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-first session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 8
E/4026 and Corr.1	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 14 and Corr.
E/4038 and Corr.1 and Add.1	The promotion of the international flow of private capital: fifth report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8</i>
E/4046 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, Add.3 and Corr.1, and Add.4-6	<i>World Economic Survey, 1964</i> , part I - Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries	Replaced by E/4046/Rev.1 United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4047 and Add.1-3	<i>World Economic Survey, 1964, part II: recent trends in the world economy</i>	Replaced by E/4047/Rev. 1 ("Current economic developments") United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.2
E/4051	A preliminary note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7</i>
E/4061	Report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. -2</i>
E/4072	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its fourteenth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement 11A</i>
E/4073 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Research into environmental pollution and measures for its control: report submitted pursuant to Council resolution 910 (XXXIV)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Annexes, agenda item 12</i>
E/4079 and Corr.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964	Replaced by E/4079/Rev.1 (mimeographed)
E/4082	Preliminary statement by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/C.2/632	Free societies and economic growth: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	Ditto
E/C.2/633	<i>Statements and resolutions of the ICC, 1963-1965</i> : statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	ICC brochure 239
E/ECE/572	<i>Economic Survey of Europe in 1964</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.1
E/L.1076	A summary of current economic developments	Mimeographed
E/L.1079/Rev.1 and 2	Terms of lending to developing countries - Pakistan: revised draft resolution	Ditto. See E/4114, para. 3 E/4115 (paras. 4 and 5) and resolution 1088 A (XXXIX)



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 4: General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1373rd-1378th and 1396th meetings; see also the records of the 274th-282nd, 284th-287th and 289th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.274-282, 284-287, 289).

DOCUMENT E/3991

Thirtieth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

[Original text: English]
[7 October 1964]

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its thirty-eighth session, held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 September 1964, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, considered that it would be useful to bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at this time certain findings and recommendations, reached under its auspices among the agencies concerned, on community development and national development, on adult literacy and community development and on inter-agency co-operation on urgent economic and social development projects affecting refugees.

2. At the same session, consultations were held and work was initiated or advanced on a large number of other subjects, including international work on industrial development, the evaluation of programmes of the United Nations family, the application of science and

technology to development, studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the programme for universal literacy, and international assistance in cases of natural disaster.

3. Reports on the ACC's consideration of these and other subjects will be made to the Council's thirty-ninth session.

A. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

4. The ACC noted with satisfaction the report of the *ad hoc* Group of Experts on Community Development convened under Council resolution 830 F (XXXII) entitled *Community Development and National Development*¹ and it observed that the basic concept as stated

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.2.

in the working definition developed by the ACC and endorsed by the Council eight years ago² was considered basically sound. The expert group had further elaborated upon it to take into account the latest experience and needs of the countries in various parts of the world, particularly in: (a) relating community development to national planning and to such basic social reform measures as agrarian reform; (b) emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of community development and local government and the role of the central and regional government in providing the necessary technical, financial and other support to community development; and (c) highlighting the importance of incentives for increasing the economic and social impact of community development; and (d) drawing attention to the need for more applied research and improved training of community development workers and technicians to fully implement these objectives and policies.

5. The ACC stressed the necessity that community development programmes should, where possible, be of a comprehensive nature and be designed to make a real impact on national development, within the framework of national and local development plans. Any local pilot projects should be designed to demonstrate how government services and local people work together in community development to demonstrate how such a programme may be implemented over a wider area. It was recognized in this connexion that orientation of national officials to community development approach often takes time, so that persistence and patience is needed before a pilot effort can be broadened.

6. The ACC noted the emphasis given to problems involved in rapid urbanization. While agreeing that the basic concept and principles of community development were equally applicable to urban and rural areas, more experience and studies on any differences in approach and on any adaptations were needed.

7. The ACC noted that the report had received the endorsement of the Council which has drawn the attention of the member Governments to its analysis and recommendations. In order to further this effort the ACC recommended the regional and country level staff and technical assistance advisers of the United Nations agencies concerned should assist in interpreting the recommendations of the Report to individual Governments and to regional inter-governmental bodies and in the practical application of those recommendations at the national level.

8. The ACC also noted a suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of United Nations technical assistance activities in the field of rural community development³ that future assistance might concentrate on fewer projects with greater concerted efforts from several United Nations agencies. In line with this suggestion, the ACC decided to select in

the coming year one or two countries in each major developing region of the world, in addition to those in which concerted effort was already in effect, for joint planning and implementation among several agencies. Such a concerted approach would be directly in line with the "Project Planning" policy of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA). The selection of such projects need not be confined to the countries in which several agencies were already active, although the existence of a starting point would be a favourable factor. Account should be taken of the "climate" in the selected countries which can ensure a maximum impact on community development.

B. ADULT LITERACY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

9. The ACC took note of the new orientation of UNESCO's proposals for a World Literacy Programme. The original conception of a World Campaign for the Eradication of Mass Illiteracy within the Development Decade, which had been put forward in 1963 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),⁴ in direct response to resolution 1677 (XVI) of the General Assembly, was now being modified in favour of an experimental and selective approach. This approach would be selective in two senses:

- (a) it would envisage the selection of not more than eight countries which could serve as experimental areas;
- (b) within these countries pilot projects would be launched in organized sections of the economy, where motivation for literacy is likely to be highest and where literacy linked to technical and vocational training should have a more immediate effect on economic development.

10. Evaluation "built into" the projects would permit a careful appraisal of the cost of literacy and its contribution to social and economic development and would enable recommendations to be made at the end of a three-year experimental phase as to the viability of a world-wide campaign or other measures to eradicate mass illiteracy.

11. The ACC believed that this new orientation in the World Literacy Programme would bring adult literacy into closer relation with community development, of which it was recognized to be an important element.

12. It was suggested that among the criteria for the selection of pilot projects and countries might be included: the contribution envisaged from voluntary organizations and the prospects of popular participation, through volunteer workers and teachers, in organizing classes, providing premises and contributing to costs; and, specifically as regards the illiterate section of the population, in the form of regular and continuous attendance at classes.

13. It was understood that the Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America (CREFAL) and

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/2931, annex III.*

³ E/CN.5/373. This document was before the Social Commission at its fifteenth session, 24 April - 10 May 1963.

⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "World Campaign for Universal Literacy", transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3771).

the Arab States Fundamental Education Centre (ASFEC) would have an important part to play in a World Literacy Programme. The closer relationship between adult literacy programmes and community development in social and economic development should ensure that this would not detract from the accepted programme of education for community development. It was assumed that some 20 per cent of the activities of the two centres might be considered as at present contributing and likely to continue to contribute, to adult literacy. These activities include short courses, elements of the regular training course, preparation of educational materials, and elements of the research and publication programmes.

14. The UNESCO undertook to keep the participating organizations informed, and to consult them as appropriate through the Inter-Agency Committee or otherwise, on any proposed orientation of the activities of the two centres to meet the needs of a World Literacy Programme. In general, the ACC would welcome any strengthening of the work of the Centres for adult literacy, provided that this did not weaken their other services to community development programmes in the two regions.

C. INTER-AGENCY CO-OPERATION ON URGENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AFFECTING REFUGEES⁵

15. The ACC noted the decision of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, adopted at its meeting on 25 May 1964:

"It invited the High Commissioner to prepare, after consultation with appropriate specialized agencies, a paper for eventual consideration by the ACC containing proposals for procedures to be followed in future when governments request, at short notice, urgent action in the field of economic and social development affecting refugees which involves the technical, managerial and financial participation of the United Nations and its specialized agencies particular attention being paid to the principle that financial responsibility would wherever possible be assigned to the agency or agencies which have undertaken operational responsibilities in respect of all or a part of the projects concerned."⁶

16. It further noted, pursuant to this decision, the paper prepared by the High Commissioner containing proposals for procedures to be followed in future where economic and social development projects of the United Nations and specialized agencies can provide a solution to particular refugee problems.

17. The ACC is of the opinion that, as the economies of the developing countries are predominantly rural, the programmes of rural development in which the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO and the World Health

Organization (WHO) are collaborating are, in general, particularly relevant to the problems that these countries face in resettling refugees. The concept of rural development and the areas for which each of the participating organizations assumes primary responsibility are discussed in the twenty-eighth report of the ACC.⁷

18. In response to the request of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, the ACC believes that the following text might well serve as a basis for future action where the responsibilities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and those of the United Nations and specialized agencies coincide.

Guiding principles

19. (a) Refugees who arrive in large numbers in a developing country first require emergency aid — food, shelter, blankets, clothing and medical treatment — but as soon as possible after their arrival, assuming voluntary repatriation or resettlement in a third country does not offer a practicable and better solution, provision should be made for their employment, permanent settlement and integration. The conversion of refugee problems from emergency relief to settlement and integration requires careful planning to reduce the relief period to a minimum and to ensure that refugees will not be a lasting social burden but be given a chance to participate fully in the development of their countries of asylum. It is at this stage that the United Nations and the specialized agencies could be actively involved. In this connexion it is noted that the problem of refugees in developing countries is only one, and frequently a minor, aspect of an over-all economic and social development problem. Hence, any plan designed especially to assist refugees places them in a special position vis-à-vis the indigenous population. Accordingly, the ACC emphasized the necessity of planning development projects for the benefit of refugees as part of the larger programme of a given area or country.

(b) During the early stages of a new development project affecting refugees in which urgent action is required, the UNHCR at the present time appears to be the principal international agency upon which the project must depend for initial capital investment. Some of the agencies might be able to give emergency assistance on a temporary basis by diverting some of their regular staff or experts in the field but it is unlikely that they would be able to make capital available, in support of economic and social development projects affecting refugees. Certain types of assistance could be secured from EPTA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and possibly the Special Fund. Aside from these United Nations bodies, assistance may also be available from bilateral programmes and voluntary agencies.

(c) The principle that financial responsibility should be assigned to the agencies which undertake the opera-

⁵ See A/AC.96/259.

⁶ See A/AC.96/248, para. 93 (d).

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3765, part II.

tional responsibilities cannot be fully applied in the initial phases of development projects affecting refugees, since the financial resources for this purpose are lacking in the agencies. They may, however, be able to provide technical and managerial assistance within their field of competence or they may, given sufficient opportunity, place the problem before their respective governing bodies for consideration of possible further support. Consequently, a procedure which reflects the financial realities of the situation is the only one possible, it being understood that the Executive Committee of the UNHCR can only be expected to provide an initial modest contribution from its programme funds required to launch economic and social development projects which offer the hope of a permanent solution to refugee problems. In this connexion it is noted that in previous emergencies, as for example in the Congo (Leopoldville), the United Nations, which called upon the other agencies to participate, was responsible for ensuring the necessary financing of the project. The UNHCR, when it calls upon other agencies to assist in the solution of refugee problems, has a certain financial responsibility, the magnitude of which must be negotiated in each case, and which should correspond to the specific interest of refugees which is at stake in an economic and social development project.

(d) The resident representative should be utilized to the maximum extent at all stages of a development project affecting refugees and his advice should be sought on the ways in which a project affecting refugees may be related to more general economic and social development projects, the Government's participation therein and the possible contributions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

(e) Even when the UNHCR has recommended the integration of specialized projects for refugees into general economic and social development projects operated by other agencies it should retain a continuing interest in the development of these projects and the solution of the refugee problems forming a part thereof.

(f) The Governments of the countries of asylum should be regarded as the principal authorities responsible for all activities in favour of refugees and if they require assistance it should be given to them to help them discharge this responsibility by strengthening the official machinery for dealing with refugee and associated problems.

(g) The extent to which the United Nations and specialized agencies can assist in the solution of refugee problems will depend upon the available resources and the necessity for establishing priorities in particular countries, where the general needs of the local population are extremely pressing. At the same time, every effort should be made by the UNHCR through its operational partners to solve refugee situations as soon as possible, not only in the best interest of refugees them-

selves, but also in order to avoid unfortunate friction.

Procedure for co-ordination

20. (a) If the High Commissioner is requested by the Government of the country of asylum to help in a new refugee situation he will send his representative to the country to discuss the situation with the Government or Governments concerned, it being understood that the resident representative is kept informed.

(b) During the initial relief period the UNHCR, if requested by the Governments of Countries of asylum to help, will usually call upon an appropriate agency to act as operational partner.

(c) In order to keep the relief period as short as possible, it would be desirable that the Government, benefiting from available support, should endeavour to provide employment for refugees to earn their maintenance, by for example public works, land improvement and cultivation, with the object of settlement if it is decided to resettle rather than repatriate or settle in another country of asylum.

(d) The resident representative, in co-operation with the representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, should as soon as feasible be consulted on possible development plans which could help to consolidate refugee settlement; following a request from the Government for technical assistance, a further meeting of UNHCR, the United Nations, ILO and FAO will be held in Geneva.

(e) If they agree that the conditions exist for them to act jointly in carrying out such a project, they will name the co-ordinating agency. The latter agency will examine the problem with the other agencies concerned including UNESCO and WHO. It will organize any immediate action necessary, and in consultation with the Government, prepare a plan.

(f) The plan, defining the role of each agency concerned, will be submitted to the Government for approval after having had the endorsement of the agencies concerned. The plan will also specify the means whereby the project will be financed and the conditions under which it will be carried out — as a project of technical assistance, Special Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), one or more bilateral programmes, an action financed from emergency funds at the disposal of an agency, etc.

(g) Once the Government of the country of asylum and the agencies have agreed on the plan and their respective roles therein, responsibility for execution of the plan will be based upon the agreement between the agencies and the Government. (The transfer of equipment and other elements, previously provided by UNHCR, will then take place from UNHCR to the co-ordinating agency.)

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Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) held its thirty-ninth session at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Vienna, on 28 and 29 April 1965, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Present at these meetings were the executive heads of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), IAEA, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA)), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Inter-Governmental

Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and a representative of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

2. The Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) and other high officials of the United Nations and related organizations were also present.

3. As this session of the ACC is being held during International Co-operation Year, which marks the middle of the United Nations Development Decade, the members of the ACC deem it fit, on this occasion, to place particular emphasis on the steady progress achieved in the building of peace through co-operative action in the economic, social and cultural fields and to lay stress on the indisputable value of the results to which this international co-operation has already led.

4. They are unanimously convinced that such co-operation, which the agencies of the United Nations system are empowered and equipped to promote and to assist, the essentially technical character of which is a prerequisite for its success, must be further considerably strengthened and intensified, so as to respond more adequately to the increasing needs of the developing countries and to the promotion of peace and progress in the world as a whole.

5. The ACC paid tribute to the memory of the late Maurice Pate, Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from its establishment in 1947 until his death in January last, who contributed so much not only to the growth and achievements of UNICEF, but also to developing close co-operation between it and the other members of the United Nations system.

6. The sections which follow set out the comments of the ACC and the action it has taken on a considerable range of subjects, several of which were specifically referred to it by the Council. They do not deal with a number of matters recently under consideration which will be brought to the Council's attention in other documents or on which consultations and study have not been completed. These matters include the pilot evaluations of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations family which are being organized in certain countries, co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disasters, and the proposed World Campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, on all of which the Secretary-General will be reporting separately this summer under resolutions of the Council. They also include questions relating to population, education and training, and fellowships, as well as to programmes relating to Youth, which are assuming increasing importance in a number of organizations. While the present report contains few references to activities in the social field, the ACC's thirtieth report (E/3991) dealt with community development and national development, adult literacy and community development and urgent projects affecting refugees.

7. Since it was not possible to arrange for a meeting with the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee at its present session, as envisaged in Economic and Social Council resolution 1043 (XXXVII), the ACC hopes that such a meeting can be arranged during the early part of the Council's thirty-ninth session.

Chapter II

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

8. Special attention is called to the progress report on the Development Decade which is being submitted separately to the Council by the Secretary-General.⁸ This document has been prepared in response to Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) and 984 (XXXVI), calling for a "consolidated report, with special emphasis on those areas of activity which are of primary importance for the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the inter-relationships within these areas of the programmes and activities of the United Nations family of organizations and on their combined impact". A report of such scope, involving difficult problems of priority and balance, could only be drafted as a co-operative effort, at each stage of preparation, among the United Nations organizations. For the first time material relating to the activities of the different organizations has been arranged under the headings of the Functional Classification submitted to the Council last year by the ACC — an arrangement designed to show what types of work relating to the objectives of the Decade members of the United Nations family are undertaking in any given field.

Chapter III

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

9. Members of ACC have followed developments beginning with the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and leading to the creation of a permanent United Nations activity in this field. Many of the agencies represented have co-operated actively with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) both at a secretariat level and through participation in various UNCTAD meetings over the past twelve months. Note has been taken of the intention expressed in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) creating UNCTAD that relations between UNCTAD and the specialized agencies and IAEA should be in line with those set up in the relationship agreements between the United Nations and these agencies.

10. Therefore the ACC welcomed the assurances given by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD that the present wording of rule 77 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board will be interpreted so

⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4071.*

as to permit full co-operation and participation by the specialized agencies and IAEA in the work of the Board and its subsidiary bodies. In particular, the ACC welcomed the statement of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD that "the secretariat of UNCTAD will endeavour at all times to safeguard the rights of the representatives of the specialized agencies participating in UNCTAD meetings and will ensure that full advantage is taken in the deliberations of UNCTAD bodies of their experience in their respective fields. I have repeatedly given these assurances to the heads of specialized agencies and their representatives for I am convinced of the necessity of establishing the closest co-operation and co-ordination between UNCTAD and the specialized organizations".

11. The ACC also endorsed the suggestions made for discussions to take place at an early date between the executive heads of the various specialized agencies concerned and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD regarding the mutual working relationships which could exist in the field of trade and development in which so many of the organizations have responsibilities. It will revert to this subject at a later date.

Chapter IV

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND THE SPECIAL FUND

12. The Managing Director of the Special Fund said that the cost of the projects that had been approved by the Governing Council had now reached a total of over one billion U.S. dollars; he emphasized the fact that the major share (\$645 million) of this amount is being borne by recipient Governments. The remaining \$441 million is provided by Special Fund resources which are contributed by 112 countries.

13. The programme consists of 197 resource surveys and feasibility studies, 191 institutions for technical education and training and ninety-seven institutes for applied research.

14. The Managing Director also reported that almost one billion * dollars had been committed to finance development activities recommended as a result of some nineteen completed pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies. About U.S. \$300 million had been provided from national sources and \$700 million from external sources. Out of this \$700 million, it was estimated that \$300 million had been available prior to the starting of the feasibility studies and was being held pending the favourable conclusions.

15. Lastly, particular importance had been given to training. Over 55,000 people in the low-income countries had completed, or were receiving, advanced education and technical training in 124 Special Fund-assisted projects by 30 June 1964.

*The word "billion" in this document should be taken as meaning one thousand million.

16. The Executive Chairman reported that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) had reached new levels of performance — quantitatively and qualitatively — during the preceding biennium (1963-1964). The total expenditure on field programmes by the participating organizations was 91.3 million as compared with 75.9 million in 1961-1962. The programme, as implemented, provided 122 countries in 1963 with altogether 3,037 expert assignments and 2,545 fellowships, and 120 countries and territories in 1964 with 3,292 expert assignments and 4,938 fellowships.

17. The pledges for 1965 had reached approximately \$54 million owing to the fact that thirty-four countries had decided to increase their contributions. Their increased support would make it possible to implement 92 per cent of the 1965 programme, and there was every expectation that the 1966 programme would be fulfilled.

18. The field establishment of the TAB/Special Fund had been increased during the last biennium; ten new offices and sub-offices had been established, most of them in new African countries. The field establishment was now reaching a level which was close to the optimum, with seven regional offices, sixty country offices, nine sub-offices and correspondents and two liaison offices. Existing field offices had also been strengthened; and the additional cost of these developments had been financed largely by a subvention from the Special Fund (and more recently, from WFP). New understanding had also been reached concerning the relationships between TAB/Special Fund representatives and the field representatives of the agencies. It could now be said that, after fifteen years' development, the programme was in a position to undertake much heavier tasks.

19. The Executive Chairman referred to the 15-year anniversary review of EPTA which was being prepared for the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) with the assistance of the Participating Agencies. The first part reviewing the history of EPTA mainly from the point of view of co-ordination and administration, would be presented by him to TAC on his own responsibility together with an indication that it would be followed by a second part dealing with the work of the participating organizations to complete the over-all picture. It was hoped to prepare a 15-year Anniversary Book which would include the Executive Chairman's general report together with the reports of the Participating Organizations.

Chapter V

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

20. The ACC welcomes the recommendations of the Inter-governmental Committee of the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme for a continuation and expansion of the Programme, following the end of its current experimental phase on 31 December 1965. In this connexion, the ACC has noted with satisfaction the opinion of the Inter-governmental Committee that

"multilateral food aid should be recognized as a continuing and integral part of over-all aid activities under the United Nations system of organizations".⁹

21. The ACC has examined the ways in which its members could intensify their co-operation with WFP in the next phase of its existence, both at headquarters and in the field. The Programme already relies extensively on the technical knowledge of its two parent organizations, the United Nations and FAO, and of ILO, UNESCO and WHO. These organizations participate actively in all phases of the formulation, implementation and appraisal of WFP projects, including the technical scrutiny of project requests submitted to the Executive Director, and this co-operation will need to be further strengthened in the future. Work has already been started by these organizations on the identification of suitable projects for future WFP support. Detailed analyses have been made of Special Fund pre-investment projects being executed by the United Nations and FAO where WFP might help to follow through in the subsequent investment phase. Similar analyses are expected to be made by other agencies. Since the rate of completion of Special Fund projects is expected to rise very rapidly in the next few years, this could well lead to an important new form of co-operation between the WFP, the Special Fund and the executing agencies. Furthermore UNESCO, in co-operation with ILO, has undertaken a survey of boarding schools at the secondary level, and of vocational training centres with boarding facilities, that could profit from WFP aid. An examination is also being made of possible WFP participation in the World Literacy Programme. Attention is being given by FAO and WHO to programmes for vulnerable groups, and by WHO to other projects for promoting public health.

22. The establishment of WFP on a continuing basis and with larger resources will also lead to greater need and possibilities for co-operation with other aid-financing organizations, notably IBRD and the Special Fund, as also EPTA, UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). A start has already been made on joint participation in specific projects, and it is hoped that this form of co-operation can be substantially expanded. The ACC noted that if, as a result of subsequent decisions, the Programme is authorized to experiment with the provision of food aid in support of over-all national development plans (the "programme approach"), further possibilities of co-operation will arise, perhaps including the association of WFP with the aid consortia or other co-ordinating group established by IBRD in respect of several countries.

Chapter VI

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CERTAIN AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES

23. Progress is being made by WMO in the planning of the new world weather system to which the name

World Weather Watch has been given. The new world system will include the extensive use of meteorological satellites and high-speed electronic computers and will ensure that the benefits of these modern devices will be passed on to all countries of the world.

24. This will be done by means of a system of world and regional centres which will pass information to national centres according to the individual national requirements. Already Washington and Moscow have been designated as world centres; the developing countries should particularly benefit by the greatly improved meteorological services which would become available. It was noted also that when the plan had been approved, some such countries would no doubt, at that stage, need substantial technical assistance in playing their full role such as in the establishment of regional or national centres.

25. Tribute was paid to ITU on its 100th anniversary, the programme for which was outlined. The Secretary-General of ITU called attention to the significant new developments which were taking place in telecommunications, particularly in the field of space communications and in the extension of inter-continental direct telephone dialing, both of which would have an almost immediate impact on the public.

26. The Director-General of UPU outlined the major decisions taken by the fifteenth Congress of UPU in Vienna in 1965. The Executive Council had been enlarged. A training committee had been constituted on a regional basis to study the needs of developing countries in respect of the improvement of postal services. Although French continued to be the only working language of the International Bureau of UPU, documents would henceforth be published in any language requested, provided that the cost was borne by the countries making such requests.

27. The Secretary-General of IMCO drew attention to IMCO's recent efforts — supplementing its work on technical problems of shipping and navigation — to reduce drastically the amount of documentation required from ships in ports. An agreement had recently been reached at an international conference of seventy States convened by the organization to reduce from thirty to eight the number of such documents; that should help to reduce the turn-around of shipping, to the advantage of developing countries in particular. It was also noted that in recent months, IMCO had concluded arrangements with FAO for establishing common regulations to increase the stability of fishing boats, and with ILO for exchange of information on vocational training of officers and crew. Moreover, the Organization was co-operating with other agencies in dealing with the problem of sea water pollution.

28. The Acting Executive Director of UNICEF explained that the next meeting of the UNICEF Executive Board would consider the special needs of the pre-school child. One aspect of UNICEF's help for such young children was through the education and provision of special services for mothers.

⁹ See *ibid.*, agenda item 16, document E/4060, para. 2.

29. As the result of a round-table meeting held in 1964, two regional conferences were to be held in 1965 on the place of activities to assist children and young people in long-term development programmes in Asia and Latin America.

30. Of UNICEF's assistance, 50 per cent was devoted to projects in the field of health, rather more than 20 per cent in the field of nutrition. Nearly 20 per cent on education and a smaller share to social services and vocational training. All were carried out in co-operation with the technical agencies concerned.

31. The Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees stated that 1964 had been characterized by the increasing number and growing scope of new refugee problems demanding UNHCR intervention particularly in Africa, where 400,000 refugees had received or were still receiving assistance from this Office. In Europe, 8,500 refugees had been permanently settled. The UNHCR was also allocating funds for refugees in Asia and its programme for 1965 totalled U.S. \$3.2 million.

32. The Deputy High Commissioner stressed his appreciation for the co-operation of TAB, ILO and FAO together with which UNHCR was implementing refugee settlement projects and zonal development plans in Burundi and the Congo. He also thanked WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNWRA) and especially WFP which was supplying large quantities of food to refugees in Africa. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) had commended UNHCR's humanitarian and non-political approach and urged stronger support to its programme.

33. The value and importance of collaboration with other agencies was also stressed by UNRWA. With the help of WHO, the health services provided for the Palestine refugees are being further improved and extended to additional persons. UNESCO collaborated with UNRWA in the conduct of education and training. A major effort was now being made to improve the quality of education by intensive in-service training of teachers and by the introduction of improved teaching methods and materials. The rapid increase in the number of children in school had contributed to UNRWA's budgetary difficulties which might require some adjustment in the other relief services provided by UNRWA.

Chapter VII

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

34. At its thirty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the ACC decision contained in its twenty-ninth report¹⁰ to set up a committee of representatives of agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in developing a programme of studies in respect of the economic and social consequences

of disarmament. This Committee was duly consulted and has held two sessions.

35. The ACC had pointed out the importance of any studies being realistic in the sense of being based on facts, and suggested that the Council might wish to give further consideration to the hope expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 1931 (XVIII) that Member States significantly involved would "continue, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to the problems which it will entail for them, and to means of dealing with those problems".

36. Accordingly, after preliminary study of methods and the choice of subjects to be studied, the Committee devoted major attention to the basic data and information it would need. It quickly became apparent that if its work were to be fruitful, it was essential to have a great deal more information from Governments of Member States than was currently available. The Committee therefore drew up a questionnaire for the purpose of obtaining such basic data and information.

37. The ACC felt that this questionnaire, the text of which is reproduced in annex I to the present report, should be sent by the Secretary-General at the earliest opportunity to Governments of Member States.

Chapter VIII

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

38. As envisaged by the Council in its resolution 980 A (XXXVI), close working relations have developed between the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the ACC. The latter has assisted the Committee both collectively, through its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, and through contacts of various sorts between members of the Committee and the organizations concerned with specific aspects of science and technology.

39. At the third session of the Advisory Committee, the ACC presented a second communication to the Committee. The communication covered, *inter alia*, the points on which the Council requested information in operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 1047 (XXXVII). The views and report on action presented to the Advisory Committee are taken into account in its second report,¹¹ which will be before the Council. The organizations concerned took part in the discussions of the Advisory Committee at its third session, for which they had prepared a number of studies. They are also preparing special sections relating to their work in science and technology for inclusion in their annual reports to the Council.

40. Since the report of the Advisory Committee was not available to the ACC at its thirty-eighth session in

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3886, paras. 66-68.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026).

April 1965, arrangements were made for an expression of the collective views of the organizations concerned to be presented to the Council when it considers the Advisory Committee's report.

Chapter IX

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

41. The ACC noted that the study of the scope, structure and functions of a specialized agency for industrial development, including draft statutes and information on steps required to bring such an organization into operation, which the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1030 B (XXXVII) had requested the Secretary-General to prepare, had been submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations,¹² but had not yet been considered by it.

42. All members of the ACC continue to share the general desire for more effective action to promote industrial development, and those members of the ACC who have special responsibilities in this field have agreed to intensify their own contribution to such action. It was further recognized that a greater over-all effort was necessary, and that to that end, it was important to devise arrangements which could best promote the effectiveness of that effort. Whether a new specialized agency for industrial development is established, or reliance placed on the expansion of the existing facilities of the Centre for Industrial Development, which has been the subject of disagreement in the past, and continues to be under active consideration by Governments, it is clear that in either case effective results in the promotion of industrial development can only be secured if there is a wide consensus regarding the manner in which such results should be sought.

43. In the event of a new industrial development agency being created, it would seem essential that its important functions, while in the nature of the case in no way residual in character, should nevertheless supplement rather than duplicate the facilities at present available within the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA. This is the more important in that many of the measures necessary to promote industrial development are of a general nature and cannot be dissociated from general economic and social development, which calls for a many-pronged attack in a variety of fields. Even within the narrower confines of the promotion of industries, there is need for interlocking measures which can only proceed from mutually supporting action in respect of finance and investment, trade, planning, education and training, manpower, industrial relations and other fields, and such action cannot be divorced from the broader context from which it springs.

44. The ACC expressed the view that if a new agency was created, it would be desirable that its statutes should contain provisions to reflect the exigencies of this situation and to facilitate the co-operation of all

organizations concerned with a view to securing the maximum results in the promotion of industrial development in the most efficient manner.

45. If it were decided that, at this stage, it would be preferable to expand the activities of the existing Centre for Industrial Development by providing additional financial resources for its operation, that would afford the opportunity to develop a broad collective programme of industrial development, under the co-ordinating role of the Centre for Industrial Development, to which the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA would be glad, each within its own field, to make as effective a contribution as possible to the achievement of the central aims of this programme.

Chapter X

UNIVERSAL LITERACY

46. Recalling General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 under which the Secretary-General was invited, in collaboration with the Director-General of UNESCO, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of TAB and the President of IBRD, to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy, the ACC noted with great interest that the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session (October - November 1964) had decided (resolution 1271) "to initiate in 1966 a five-year experimental world literacy programme designed to pave the way for the eventual execution of a world campaign in this field".

47. Under this programme UNESCO is to collaborate with the other organizations concerned in making a selection of projects for the eradication of illiteracy in not more than eight countries, to be progressively developed as experimental projects, and to assist Member States, upon request, in drawing up national plans for the eradication of mass illiteracy and in preparing requests for assistance to such experimental projects for the consideration of UNESCO, the Special Fund, TAB, WFP, UNICEF and other appropriate organizations. In addition, a World Congress on the Eradication of Mass Illiteracy is to be convened in Teheran in September 1965. It has not yet been possible to present this programme to the General Assembly.

48. The ACC was gratified to note that, in co-operation with other agencies, in particular ILO, FAO, and WHO, UNESCO has already started work on a selective basis, in a limited number of countries and at their request. The agencies concerned declared their readiness to continue and strengthen their contribution towards the implementation of the programme.

49. Note was also taken of the report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its thirteenth session, according to which "the Special Fund could also consider supporting requests for pilot projects dealing with adult illiteracy, a related bottleneck in proper economic and social development, particularly when they are a part of a project with a broader objective".¹³

¹² A/5826.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11, para. 52.*

Chapter XI

ATOMIC ENERGY

(a) *Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy*

50. The Secretary-General has submitted to the General Assembly a full report on the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held in Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964.¹⁴

51. As far as co-ordination of activities was concerned, the Conference was organized by the United Nations, which entrusted responsibility for the scientific and technical aspects to IAEA. The specialized agencies were consulted on matters of interest to them. Throughout the preparatory period and during the Conference itself, close relations were maintained between the Secretariats of the United Nations and of the IAEA, and the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that the pattern of collaboration between organizations which emerged from the Conference provided an example which he would hope to see followed in different contexts on future occasions (see also para. 59 below, under "Co-operation in energy and power matters").

(b) *Co-operation in activities relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy*

52. The ACC again conducted its annual review of the activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, pursuant to Council resolution 799 B III (XXX). Last year the ACC reported on various practical steps which had been taken following the adoption by the Council of resolution 986 (XXXVI). This year it noted that there had been further progress.

53. The Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture began operations in IAEA's headquarters in Vienna on 1 October 1964 and is developing a joint atomic energy programme using the technical resources of both organizations.

54. The Directors-General of WHO and IAEA have continued their consultations in order to review and develop further the co-operative arrangements between the two organizations. The technical liaison officers who have been exchanged are helping to make sure that decisions taken are effectively implemented. Thus arrangements are being made to ensure closer collaboration in the preparation of scientific or technical manuals, in the organization of meetings, and in other activities in which both organizations have an interest.

55. The International Centre for Theoretical Physics established in Trieste by an agreement between the IAEA and the Government of Italy began operations in October 1964. The UNESCO is collaborating in this project by providing professors and fellowships and

financing part of the operating costs of the Advanced School of Physics which has been especially created for the training of fellows from developing countries.

56. The IAEA will be represented on the Co-ordination Council for the UNESCO International Hydrological Decade, the first meeting of which will be held in Paris in May 1965. This will ensure the co-ordination of projects of the Decade in which radioisotope techniques may be used.

57. The ILO, FAO, and IAEA are co-operating in the establishment of a joint technical advisory service to provide their respective Member States with information and advice on protection against ionizing radiation and the management of radioactive wastes.

58. The ACC has now conducted five annual multi-lateral reviews on the activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In view of the progress in achieving co-ordination, including the developments reported above, and the desirability of giving a fair period of trial to the arrangements made, the ACC would like to suggest to the Council that the next review of this type should be held in 1967. In the normal course of reporting to the Council in 1966 the ACC would naturally include any particular developments that might take place with regard to co-ordination of activities relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Co-operation in energy and power matters

59. The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (referred to in paras. 50 and 51 above), unlike those held in 1955 and 1958, focused attention mainly on the theme of nuclear power. Information was exchanged on experience in the construction and operation of power reactors and recent advances in nuclear power technology, together with forecasts of future developments. In particular, considerable attention was given to nuclear fuels and reactor materials, health and safety, waste disposal, and the economics of nuclear power. It was clear from the discussions that nuclear power as a major source of energy will become of increasing importance to the economic development of the world much earlier than had been foreseen.

60. In addition to co-operation in connexion with the Conference, the United Nations and IAEA have continued to collaborate on energy and power matters in general. The secondment of the IAEA staff member who has been working with the United Nations Resources and Transport Branch in New York was extended for a further period until August 1965. This arrangement has continued to be useful to both organizations.

61. In 1964 the Council was informed of the possible role of nuclear energy in desalinating water. The IAEA is holding a series of panel meetings to review technological developments, and is taking part in study groups convened by certain Governments to examine various aspects of projected nuclear desalting plants. The USSR and the United States concluded an agreement in November 1964 on co-operation in the field of desalination including the use of atomic energy. The

¹⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27 document A/5913.

agreement provides for IAEA to receive copies of reports, etc., exchanged between the parties to the agreement, and also for IAEA observers to attend certain symposia and scientific meetings held by them.

62. In the course of 1964 the United Nations¹⁵ and the IAEA¹⁶ issued reports on different aspects of water desalination.

Work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

63. The Committee held its fourteenth session in June-July 1964 in New York and adopted a report to the General Assembly¹⁷ which reviewed radioactive contamination of the environment by nuclear tests and radiation carcinogenesis in man. The report acknowledged the assistance received by the Committee from a number of agencies, particularly FAO, which had collected data on radioactive contamination of food, and WMO, which had organized a symposium on atmospheric movements of radioactive materials that was held during the thirteenth session of the Committee.

64. The papers presented at the symposium by WMO experts, and one by IAEA, are expected to be published early in 1965 as a WMO Technical Note.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

65. This Committee, established by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI), held its second session in New York from 2-13 November 1964 and its third session at UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 31 March to 9 April 1965. Certain questions relating to atomic energy are being considered by the Committee, as well as by the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, within the over-all study of the application of science and technology to development.

Technical work of interest to more than one organization

66. As before, ACC reviewed the co-operation achieved in certain specific programmes dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, namely: scientific meetings and training courses (already held or planned for 1965); research; developments in health and safety standards (see annex II, part II, below); and relevant publications issued in 1964 or in the course of preparation.

Chapter XII

PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

67. Consultations have been held and decisions taken on joint action to be undertaken by the United Nations

¹⁵ *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.5) (ST/ECA/82).

¹⁶ International Atomic Energy Agency, "Desalination of water, using conventional and nuclear energy" (IAEA Technical Reports, Series No. 24.).

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5814).*

and the interested agencies in response to the recommendations requiring inter-agency co-operation made by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixth session.¹⁸ The recommendations relate to the exchange and dissemination of information; the encouragement of international programmes including the possibility of establishing a navigational satellite system; education and training; and international sounding rocket launching facilities.

68. The ACC welcomes the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to issue a biennial review of the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space. The first issue of the review was published in 1964. The ACC trusts that in preparing material for the second edition of the review, to be published in 1966, consideration may be given to the importance of increasing the usefulness of the review to the ACC and other interested bodies. A concise, up-to-date survey of the interests and resources of the various agencies and organizations concerned with space matters could be of real value as a means both of encouraging needed action and of avoiding duplication.

69. The ACC noted the action being taken in response to the request of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, should consider what material exists or may be needed to ensure popular understanding of the purposes and potentialities of space activities. An inventory of space literature and other information material is being made, and a consolidated report on this subject, including suggestions regarding the provision of any new material considered necessary, is being prepared.

70. Note was taken of the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to set up a working group, composed of all members of the Committee, to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. The ACC considers it a matter of importance that the interested agencies should be associated in discussions regarding such a conference and in particular that they should be given an opportunity of making their views known in the working group of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

71. With regard to education and training in space and space-related subjects, the ACC took note of the current plans for the preparation of a report on this subject for submission to the Scientific Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its next session. The report is intended to provide the Sub-Committee with a complete picture of training opportunities, including those available through the training programmes of the specialized agencies.

72. The question of training is one of the most important facing the United Nations family in the space

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 10, document A/5785.

field and is of direct, practical concern to many countries, particularly in areas such as communications where space technology is already being applied on an increasing scale. What is envisaged by ACC is a relatively modest programme designed to support and, where appropriate, to supplement existing programmes. If resources permitted, funds might, for example, be provided to assist in the provision of fellowships, travel to seminars, the organization of training courses etc. It was noted that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had called for assistance to increase the value of the Thumba international equatorial sounding rocket launching facility (TERLS) in India, as a training centre. In this connexion it was noted that the establishment of meteorological sounding rocket programmes, which require only very simple launching facilities, could provide a good way for countries to enter the space field.

Chapter XIII

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

73. During the past two years, the ACC has been kept informed and consulted by the Secretary-General as the preparations for the establishment of a United Nations Institute for Training and Research have developed. It now welcomes the recent launching of the Institute. The Institute's Executive Director has consulted with the ACC regarding the Institute's initial programme, and these consultations, for the purpose of identifying priorities and ensuring maximum co-operation with all organs of the United Nations family including the existing international institutes, are to be continued on an individual basis in the course of the summer.

74. Two years ago, the ACC expressed the hope that "the arrangements proposed for the supervision and management of this Institute should provide for representation of agencies in respect of activities of interest to them".¹⁹ It was also felt that, in the case of agencies with a major continuing interest, such representation should, in the interest of the fullest co-ordination, be of a permanent character. The ACC noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had brought these views to the attention of the Institute's Board of Trustees at its first session in March 1965, and that the Board would consider the matter at its next session. The ACC agreed to keep this matter under review.

Chapter XIV

CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INSTITUTES CONCERNED WITH PLANNING AND RESEARCH

75. As requested in Council resolution 1036 (XXXVII), the ACC reviewed the question of co-ordination and co-operation between institutes concerned with planning and research. It noted with satis-

faction the establishment in recent years of the regional development institutes associated with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and of the international planning and research institutes sponsored by the United Nations and certain specialized agencies, in particular the International Institute of Labour Studies, the International Institute for Educational Planning, the Economic Development Institute of IBRD and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. The various institutes, each of which has functions different from those of the others, have endeavoured to so plan their work as to be complementary and mutually supporting. The international institutes specialize in broad fields such as education, labour, economic and social affairs. The regional institutes on the other hand, concentrate mainly (but not exclusively) on general economic and social planning and development within the regional framework.

76. The ACC has noted with satisfaction certain steps that have been taken to promote co-operation among the institutes. The movement of lecturers and of teaching materials from one institute to another, collaboration between institutes in organizing special courses, and consultations among staff members of different institutes on matters of common interest have all proved helpful in strengthening the institutes' effectiveness. The Secretary-General has consulted with other members of the ACC respecting this subject, with which he deals further in his report to the Council under resolution 1036 (XXXVII) (E/4035). The ACC looks forward to the extension of such working relationships among the institutes. Not less important, because the activities of the planning institutes reinforce those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of economic and social development and planning, is the development of closer co-operation between the institutes and members of the United Nations family. The type of co-operation that has developed over the years differs from region to region. The planning institutes have, in varying degrees, received assistance from the specialized agencies in the form of advice on the institutes' organization and curricula, experts to assist in teaching and other aspects of the work programme, and visiting lecturers. A new form of collaboration in the field of training has also developed between some institutes and specialized agencies. Specialized courses are arranged by the agencies in their field of competence for selected trainees of the institutes. This ensures a well-rounded training in the sectoral as well as over-all economic and social planning. Such collaboration will need to be strengthened and expanded in a spirit of reciprocal recognition of each other's contribution to the common cause.

77. On previous occasions²⁰ the ACC has referred not only to the importance of close working relationships among the institutes of the United Nations family,

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/3765, para. 135.*

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/3625, paras. 176-177; ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3765, para. 136; ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3886, paras. 164-165.*

but also to the desirability of standing institutional arrangements between regional planning institutes and substantially interested specialized agencies for regular consultation on the preparation and the implementation of the programmes of the institutes. In the case of the international institutes for labour studies, educational planning and social development, such institutional arrangements have been working well. In the case of the regional planning institutes, the provisions for regular consultation with specialized agencies, in particular through representation on the advisory boards, are neither uniform nor always brought fully into play. The ACC appreciates the high degree of co-operation which can be achieved through personal and informal consultations and through periodical meetings of directors of the various institutes. Nevertheless, it considers it would be both useful and important that the arrangement for regular consultation through representation of specialized agencies on Advisory Boards should be the general rule. It accordingly hopes that the governing bodies of the institutes concerned will take early steps to give effect to its earlier recommendations on this matter.

Chapter XV

MEETING WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

78. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) was invited to meet with the ACC during its thirty-ninth session for the purpose of exchanging views on current and future matters of interest to both Committees and with the hope of improving mutual understanding and co-operation. There was general appreciation at the meeting that the work of the ACABQ was closely connected with the programme aspects of the activities of the different organizations in the United Nations system.

79. Among specific questions on which exchange of views took place were reimbursement to agencies of overhead costs of EPTA and Special Fund projects, preparation and submission of agency budgets (Council resolution 1044 (XXXVII)) (see paras. 82-88 below) and inter-agency co-ordination in the use of computers.

80. On the first question, the members of the ACC representing executing agencies suggested that it would seem reasonable to apply the increased rate of reimbursement not only in respect of new Special Fund projects approved in and after June 1965 but also, subject to adjustment as appropriate, in respect of all operations to be carried out under projects already approved.

81. On the second point, the Chairman of the ACABQ agreed with the view that the preparation and presentation of agency budgets on a uniform basis to their respective legislative bodies was not practical.

Chapter XVI

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF AGENCY BUDGETS

82. The ACC considered, in accordance with a request contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1044 (XXXVII), to what extent the specialized agencies and IAEA could be requested to use a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of their respective budgets. It was understood that this request was not to be taken as applying to the budget of IMF or IBRD and its affiliated agencies.

83. The ACC had previously arranged for this question to be examined by financial and budget officers of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, who held two *ad hoc* meetings in Geneva in December 1964 and January 1965. As the resolution had requested ACC to consider the question in consultation with the ACABQ, arrangements were made for preliminary consultations to be undertaken between the financial and budget officers and the Chairman of the ACABQ. These consultations took place at the second of these meetings.

84. The ACC first considered the intent of the resolution, which it took to reflect a desire of the Economic and Social Council to be provided with information which would assist it in meeting its responsibilities as a co-ordinating body under Article 63 of the Charter of the United Nations. More specifically, it felt that the Council might wish to have information on the expenditures, by the various organizations, on programmes of activity which would help it:

(a) to see at a glance the purpose for which funds are spent by the organizations in fields of interest to the Council, and to follow the trends of this expenditure;

(b) to encourage, to the extent practicable, the development of activities in areas to which it attaches particular importance; and

(c) to draw attention to possible areas of duplication of activities. The ACC considered that to be of the greatest assistance to the Council, the information provided should cover the relevant activities of the United Nations as well as those of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

85. The ACC noted that the programmes and budgets of the organizations differed widely in presentation, since each had been developed to meet specific needs. Each had been designed to take into account the review processes and the particular requirements of the bodies to which it was submitted for approval, and these requirements differed from one organization to another. For this reason, it did not seem feasible to standardize the form in which the budgets were submitted for such approval, and the ACC would suggest that the organizations could best assist the Council by submitting information of interest to it in the form of an ACC document designed especially for this purpose. The form and content of the document could be reviewed from time to time as might be required with a view to meeting any change in the needs of the Council.

86. The ACC considers that, if this suggestion were accepted by the Council, the main component of the information to be submitted might perhaps best consist of a listing, in convenient form, of the activities of the various organizations in fields of interest to the Council, with an indication of the expenditures involved. In drawing up the list of headings to be used, account would be taken of existing classifications of activities. The listing would be accompanied by figures showing related expenditures which could not be readily identified with particular programmes. The totals of all expenditures would also be shown. In order to give the Council as complete a picture as possible, the information would cover expenditures both under regular budgets and under extra-budgetary programmes including EPTA and the Special Fund.

87. It is the opinion of the ACC that in submissions of this kind the organizations should aim at giving information which would cover a period of at least three years. The information would be based on expenditures incurred or budgets approved by the competent authorities. Accordingly, the latest year for which information would be provided would be the last year for which approval budgets for all the organizations were available, except that any organization which was in a position to do so might also include in its report approved figures going beyond that year. Once the procedure had been agreed upon, the Council could thus expect to receive in time for its summer session information covering in respect of all organizations the approved figures up to the end of the current year.

88. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the further work which will be required if the above proposals are acceptable to the Council, and which involves in particular the question of the headings under which the expenditures of the organizations might be grouped, including the headings to be used to cover their various programmes of activity.

Chapter XVII

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

89. The normal inter-organization consultations on administrative matters have continued. The principal items of note are:

Common grading standards

90. To speed up the work of preparation of common grading standards for posts in the professional category in all organizations in the United Nations common system, ACC has decided to borrow, on a shared cost basis, for a period of up to one year, one or two classification experts from national civil service commissions. The experts will review existing grading and grading standards in four fields of work which are relatively common to all organizations, and will make recommendations for common standards.

Compensation for service-incurred injuries, etc.

91. Further progress has been made in agreeing

common rules and practices on compensation for service-incurred illness, injury or death. Agreement has been reached on, *inter alia*, the scope of such rules and the criteria to be applied in dealing with certain difficult types of cases, such as nervous disorders or diseases endemic to particular areas.

Review of base salary scales for the professional and higher categories

92. A study has been completed within the ACC framework of the movement of salaries in a number of the larger national civil services since 1960, which was the last year taken into account when present United Nations salary scales were reviewed in 1961. The scope of this study was discussed in 1964 with the International Civil Service Advisory Board. The study will be transmitted to the Board at its thirteenth session in May 1965.

Conditions of service for field staff

93. A study has been made of conditions of service of experts employed in bilateral aid programmes. Its results will be utilized in further longer-term studies of such problems as assignment and related allowances and the provision of housing and related amenities for field staff — problems which continue to exercise ACC in view of difficulties in recruitment for field programmes.

Chapter XVIII

OTHER MATTERS

(a) *Public information*

94. The ACC has noted the plans of the United Nations and other members of the United Nations family to celebrate anniversaries in 1965 and each of the four following years. The celebrations should provide further opportunity for inter-agency co-operation in joint use of information facilities and in exchange of information material, as well as in planning of the anniversary programmes. Such co-operation has also been arranged for the purpose of widening public knowledge of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.

95. The ACC welcomes the calling of the fourth Editors' Round Table in Dakar, Senegal, at the end of April 1965, which is bringing together leaders of African information media, and trusts that this meeting will prove as useful as the previous meetings in Geneva, Bangkok and Mexico City.

(b) *Oceanography and pollution of sea water*

96. The ACC took note of the extended co-operation among agencies which has taken place in the field of oceanography. It further recognized the growing importance of the question of co-ordination in the field of sea water pollution. In this connexion it approved arrangements for the preparation and sending of a co-ordinated questionnaire to Governments of Member States as a first step to clarify various aspects of this question.

(c) *Young world mobilization appeal*

97. The ACC was informed of the measures FAO was taking to launch a young world mobilization appeal between October 1965 and March 1966 as a major contribution to the fight against hunger. A systematic attempt was necessary to enlist young people everywhere in active support of the fight against hunger and under-development. Stress was laid on education of the public and on action programmes particularly in the field of increasing agricultural production in developing countries. The assistance of Governments, of members of the United Nations system of organizations and the non-governmental organizations was being sought by FAO in compiling a first register of young world mobilization action projects.

98. The response so far had been encouraging and more than sixty countries had already shown interest. The appeal was being backed by over eighty national Freedom From Hunger Campaign Committees and representatives of non-governmental organizations covering the whole world. The FAO envisages the young

world mobilization appeal as a reinforcement to all the work of development being done by the United Nations family as a whole and would seek their close and energetic co-operation.

(d) *Telecommunication privileges of the specialized agencies*

99. The ACC reviewed difficulties arising in connexion with application of article IV, section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. The heads of such agencies are not included among the persons who, under the ITU Convention, are entitled to enjoy the benefit of the treatment provided for under that section. The ACC agreed (subject to the abstention of ITU) to request the forthcoming session of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to include the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA among the authorities entitled to originate government telegrams and telephone calls. For this purpose, the Secretary-General undertook to send to the ITU the communication set out in annex III below, which outlines the reasons for such a request.

ANNEX I

Draft questionnaire on the economic and social consequences of disarmament*A. Disarmament measures already implemented*

1. State briefly the nature of each disarmament measure.

2. Describe the nature and volume of resources released, indicating in each case their essential characteristics relevant to the economic and social problems of conversion and redeployment:

(a) *Manpower:* Distinguishing among the major categories of occupation and skill, indicate their suitability for and the nature of retraining and other measures of adaptation necessary for their civilian employment in sectors such as industry, energy, transport, agriculture, health education and research.

(b) *Plant and equipment:* Distinguishing among the various types of asset — nuclear, industrial residential, marine, research, medical and so on — indicate their suitability for, and the nature of the adaptation process involved in their conversion to, civilian use. Discuss any special problems which may have arisen because of location or specificity.

(c) *Supplies of consumer goods and raw materials:* Indicate the nature of the agricultural and mineral raw materials and consumer goods previously absorbed by the defence activity, differentiating as far as possible on the one hand between domestic and imported supplies, and on the other between liquidations of stocks and reductions in rates of current purchase.

(d) *Financial savings,* taking into account the cost of transitional measures to facilitate the process of conversion and adaptation.

3. Discuss the opportunities created by the release of these resources for meeting civilian needs, the problems encountered in utilizing the resources for such purposes, the measures adopted to take advantage of the opportunities and to resolve the problems encountered, and the degree of success achieved. Summarize the lessons taught by these experiences for administrative, technical, economic and social action necessary to deal with the consequences of disarmament.

B. Disarmament measures announced but not yet fully implemented

4. Comment in so far as possible under the same headings as in A above on the opportunities foreseen, the problems expected to be encountered and the programmes planned for dealing with the economic and social consequences of disarmament programmes already announced but not yet fully implemented.

C. Future (contingent) disarmament programmes

5. General: Describe any studies that may have been made or activities that may have been planned in relation to the following subjects:

(a) Provision for the longer-term uses of the released resources for accelerating the process of economic and social development, including:

(i) In the case of developed countries, studies relating to the use of released resources for external aid, bilateral or multilateral, and;

(ii) In the case of developing countries, studies relating to the possibilities of effectively utilizing the resources that may become available from domestic disarmament and increased external aid;

(b) Promotion of the economic and social readjustments necessary to facilitate the conversion, retraining and redeployment of resources released by disarmament.^a

(c) Psychological and cultural impact of disarmament.

6. Specific proposals:

(a) Discuss in appropriate detail the economic and social consequences of specific disarmament proposals that have been made by your Government and other Member Governments of the United Nations or its specialized agencies.

(b) Comment on the possible distribution of released resources between alternative peaceful uses.

(c) Describe the main problems, including possible changes in the volume and pattern of international trade and capital

^a In answering questions (a) and (b) make use as appropriate of the sub-headings mentioned in A.2 above.

movements that your country would face if the specific proposals referred to above were generally adopted and indicate the main measures that might be taken to meet them.

ANNEX II

Co-operation in activities relating to peaceful uses of atomic energy

1. RESEARCH

Part I: Projects being supported by the United Nations family

The different organizations concerned have awarded further contracts for research which is being undertaken by other organizations or institutes. The IAEA has also continued research at its laboratories at Seibersdorf (outside Vienna), and at headquarters, and in its laboratory of marine radioactivity in Monaco.

A summary of research activities supported by the United Nations family is given below, classified according to subject matter:

A. Health physics and radiation protection

The WHO and IAEA are continuing to provide support for the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements (ICRU) for studies in the development of basic standards and units for the measurement of ionizing radiation, and to the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) for the collection of fundamental data on the effects of radiation and for studies and recommendations on radiation protection and maximum permissible doses.

In addition, IAEA has awarded or renewed twenty research contracts on subjects coming under this heading.

B. Radioisotope applications in agriculture

The IAEA has awarded or renewed research contracts for forty-seven projects involving applications of radioisotopes in agriculture, which are being directed by the newly established Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture.

C. Radioisotope applications in medicine

IAEA has awarded or renewed twenty-four research contracts.

D. Radioisotope applications in hydrology

The WMO and IAEA have continued their joint world-wide survey of the concentration of hydrogen and oxygen isotopes in rainwater, which has provided useful data for studying the water balance in the atmosphere and in tracing the flow of groundwater.

The IAEA has awarded or renewed ten research contracts for the use of radioisotopes in hydrological projects.

E. Radiation biology

The WHO has awarded two research contracts for work on the effects of ionizing radiation at the cellular level, and IAEA has awarded or renewed twenty-three contracts for various radiobiological studies.

F. Radioactive waste management and environmental research

The WMO Panel of Experts on Atomic Energy, on which IAEA is represented, is keeping under review a preliminary investigation of the feasibility of measuring radon concentrations in the atmosphere which is being conducted under WMO auspices.

The IAEA has awarded or renewed eleven research contracts.

G. Studies involving the use of reactors

The IAEA continues to organize regional study group meet-

ings on the utilization of research reactors, and has awarded or renewed six research contracts on subjects coming under this heading.

H. Miscellaneous

The IAEA has awarded two further research contracts on safeguards methods and renewed another contract on ion exchange separation of uranium, thorium and lanthanides in non-aqueous and mixed media.

Part II: Results of earlier research which have been published during the year

IAEA — IAEA research contracts, fourth annual report

In addition some further sixty papers containing results of research carried out under contracts awarded by IAEA have been published in scientific journals.

2. HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

A summary is given below of developments in the work of United Nations organizations on the formulation of international codes and standards to cover persons in varying occupations against the possible hazards of exposure to ionizing radiation.

Basic Safety Standards

The IAEA Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection^a were reviewed by a panel of experts in November 1964 in the light of comments submitted by Member States and recent amendments to the Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiation Protection. Draft revised Standards are now being prepared which will be submitted to IAEA's Board of Governors during 1965.

Transport of radioactive materials

The revision of the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials^b was completed during the past year in collaboration with a number of international organizations concerned. The Revised Regulations, which will be published shortly, incorporate more data concerning the designing and testing of packages for radioactive materials.

In June 1964, the fifteenth Congress of UPU accepted recommendations for the international carriage of radioactive materials by post which had been prepared by UPU in collaboration with IAEA. These recommendations, which only apply to materials and articles specified in Part B of the revised IAEA Regulations, will come into effect on 1 January 1966.

In April 1964 a group of experts met at IAEA headquarters to discuss procedures for establishing a cost-free advisory service for Member States which would make safety assessments of irradiated fuel shipments. The group also made recommendations for a manual of guidance on the subject.

The IMCO is preparing a first draft of a section dealing with Class 7 — Radioactives, for inclusion in the proposed International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code. This section of the Code will be reviewed with the participation of IAEA during the ninth and tenth sessions of the IMCO Working Group on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Sea in May-June and December 1965.

Protection of workers against ionizing radiation

The ILO published two further parts of its *Manual of Industrial Radiation Protection* in 1964: part IV, a guide on radiation protection in industrial radiography and fluoroscopy; and part V, a guide on radiation protection in the use of luminous compounds.

A draft code of practice on radiological protection in mining and milling of radioactive ores was prepared which will be reviewed by a panel of experts to be convened jointly by ILO and IAEA in May 1965.

^a IAEA publications No. STI/PUB/26.

^b IAEA publications No. STI/PUB/40.

The Board of Governors of IAEA, in September 1964, approved a code of practice for personnel monitoring and a code of practice on the organization of radiological protection services as part of IAEA's Safety Standards. States members of IAEA have been recommended to take these codes into account in the formulation of national regulations or recommendations.

Management of radioactive wastes

In September 1964 the Board of Governors of IAEA approved a code of practice for the management of radioactive wastes produced by radioisotope users as a further part of IAEA's Safety Standards. This code has also been recommended to States members of IAEA for taking into account in the formulation of national regulations or recommendations.

Civil liability

In September 1964 the Board of Governors of IAEA adopted a resolution concerning the establishment of maximum limits for the exclusion of small quantities of nuclear material from the application of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.

The Standing Committee on the Brussels Convention of 25 May 1962 on Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships concluded its work on the three subjects referred to it.⁶ In accordance with its mandate the Committee prepared draft texts on an international judicial procedure and on the conditions to be fulfilled by intergovernmental organizations in order to act as licensing authorities under the Convention and become parties to it.

Emergency assistance

The Nordic Mutual Emergency Assistance Agreement in connexion with Radiation Accidents entered into force between Norway, Sweden and IAEA in June 1964, and in respect of Denmark on 17 August 1964.

The secretariat of IAEA has since prepared a set of draft articles on emergency assistance in the event of radiation accidents, on which comments from Member States have been invited.

ANNEX III

Proposed attachment to communication to be sent by the Chairman of the ACC to ITU concerning the telecommunication privileges of the specialized agencies

While article IV, section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, adopted by the General Assembly at its second session (1947) provides that such agencies shall enjoy the treatment accorded to Governments in respect of telecommunications, when the revised International Telecommunications Convention was adopted (Atlantic City, 1947) the heads of the specialized agencies were not included among the persons entitled to originate government telegrams and telephone calls. The resulting conflict between these two instruments, to which the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU addressed itself at its Buenos Aires session (1952), led that Conference at its Geneva session (1959) to express, in its resolution No. 31, the hope that the United Nations would agree to reconsider the problem and to make the necessary amendments to bring the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies into conformity with the provisions of the ITU Convention regarding government telegrams and telephone calls.

Having regard to the fact that the next session of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference is due to open in Montreux in September 1965, the ACC, which had kept this situation under review, felt it desirable to give further detailed consideration to the matter.

The General Assembly of the United Nations stressed the need for unification of privileges and immunities at its first session and, by resolution 22 D (I) of 13 February 1946, instructed the Secretary-General to open negotiations for that purpose. The standard clauses of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies gave form to the explicit intention, expressed in General Assembly resolution 179 (II) of 21 November 1947, of effecting the "unification as far as possible of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies" while providing in a single instrument, for those privileges and immunities which had been recognized as "essential for the effective exercise of [the] respective functions" of the specialized agencies. Between 1957 and 1965, a substantial number of States had accepted the obligations of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, including the obligations relating to telecommunications set forth in article IV, section 11. Similar obligations have been accepted by an even greater number of States in agreement with the Special Fund or the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, thereby progressively strengthening an essential element of the basic pattern of international organization laid down in 1946-1947. The few countries which have made reservations regarding article IV, section 11, did so only on the ground that it was not possible for any Government fully to comply with its requirements unless and until all other Governments collaborated in according this treatment. Such declarations, which constituted a statement of fact, have not been treated as reservations.

As regards the unification of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the ACC would draw attention to the fact that in a number of cases there exist differences in the treatment accorded to international institutions, either in regard to particular organizations or in regard to particular categories of communications. For instance, apart from the overriding priority properly accorded to its telegrams relating to the maintenance of peace and security, United Nations telegrams relating to ordinary business, such as is also transacted by the specialized agencies, enjoy government treatment not accorded to the latter. This distinction is particularly striking in respect of technical assistance operations, which are carried out by the specialized agencies as well as by the United Nations. For many agencies headquarters agreement, and agreements concerning the establishment of regional offices provide for government treatment for telecommunications, notably in the case of FAO and WHO, while such treatment is also accorded to the Bank and the Fund under their Articles of Agreement. It follows that, in a number of cases, specialized agencies already enjoy special facilities and that, apart from the desirability of a consistent approach and the avoidance of discrimination, a unified treatment for the telecommunications of the specialized agencies would have the advantage of simplifying the transmission of telegrams from specialized agencies which now fall in a wide variety of categories.

The ACC feels that government treatment for all specialized agency telegrams and telephone calls would, in the light of experience, be of considerable practical value as regard the effective exercise of their respective functions under special circumstances. Although priority of transmission or the possibility of using codes (provided for in article IV, section 12, of the Convention) cannot be left altogether out of account, government treatment involves practical advantages in respect of delivery and reply and, above all, ensures that the communications of specialized agencies shall not be hampered by general stoppage of all but government traffic, or by interruptions due, for instance, to local industrial disputes which might otherwise paralyse world-wide operations, sometimes of an urgent nature as in the case of natural disasters, epidemics, etc. Since the special circumstances, of an emergency nature, in which this treatment would become necessary, are often unfore-

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, Agenda item 6, document E/3886 and Add. I, annex III, appendix 7, para. 9.*

seeable, it would rarely be possible to follow the procedure envisaged in resolution No. 27 adopted by the 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference and confirmed by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference in resolution No. 33. Nor is it always practicable for the traffic of the specialized agencies to be carried, in cases of emergency, over the United Nations point-to-point network as envisaged in resolution No. 26 of 1952, confirmed by resolution No. 32 of 1959.

While the total amount of the traffic of the specialized agencies has progressively increased and is today very substantial, the great majority of cables are sent as LT cables, and the number of urgent telegrams has steadily remained insignificant. In these circumstances the extension to the heads of the specialized agencies of government telecommunication privileges would not unduly jeopardize the interest of telecommunication services of members of the ITU. Moreover, the executive heads of the specialized agencies fully appreciate the importance of

taking effective steps to ensure that any special facilities provided would be used only under proper control and in appropriate cases, and they would take the necessary action for this purpose.

The ACC has noted that under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the ITU, the United Nations may propose items for inclusion in the agenda of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

In the circumstance above outlined the ACC, subject to the abstention of the Secretary-General of ITU, has asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to request that the forthcoming ITU Plenipotentiary Conference give consideration (without prejudice to existing arrangements) to amending annex 3 of the ITU Convention by the insertion in the list of authorities specified therein, which are entitled to originate government telegrams and telephone calls, "the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of IAEA".

DOCUMENT E/4034

Question of a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance: note prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII)

[Original text: English]
[12 May 1965]

Introduction

1. It may be recalled that the Secretary-General submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session a report²¹ prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII), on the feasibility and the methods of stimulating a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. In this report a number of conditions were set forth which both the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) felt should be fulfilled before the Council took a positive decision on the launching of a campaign. During the discussion in the Council differing view-points were put forward on the subject and the Council finally adopted resolution 1038 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, paragraph 4 (b) which requested the Secretary-General "to pursue as a matter of urgency the consultations with Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations requested by General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) on the feasibility of, and possible plans for, organizing and executing a World Campaign".

2. This note is based on views expressed to date by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, including comments made during the debates on this subject at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and the thirty-seventh session of the Council. Its main lines have emerged during the consultations carried out on behalf of the Secretary-General under operative paragraph 4 (b) of Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII).

3. To facilitate reference, General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) is attached as annex I and Economic and Social Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII) as annex II.

Feasibility of a World Campaign

4. In its twenty-ninth report to the Economic and Social Council, the ACC drew attention to a number of conditions which it suggested would have to be fulfilled before any final decision was taken on launching the World Campaign:

"... If the campaign is to be launched, it must clearly have good prospects of success, and such prospects would not exist unless there were quite positive replies from many Governments and many important non-governmental organizations, and unless the Governments were willing to co-operate with the non-governmental organizations in organizing the national campaigns. There are two further conditions, the Committee noted, that would certainly have to be met. The first of these is adequate financial provision to enable the United Nations itself and the specialized agencies concerned to make their appropriate contribution; the second is the assurance of really close co-operative arrangements among the United Nations (including UNICEF) and the specialized agencies directly concerned, namely FAO, WHO, UNESCO and ILO".²²

5. In the course of his consultations with Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations the Secretary-General has attached weight

²¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/3911.

²² Ibid., agenda item 6, document E/3886, para 17.

to these conditions and has sought to ascertain how far they can be met in the present circumstances.

The response of Governments

6. The comments of governments on General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) were submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session.²³ On 4 September 1964 the Secretary-General sent a further note on the proposed World Campaign to Governments, attaching Economic and Social Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII) and requesting Governments to send any comments they might wish to make on the resolution to him by 30 October 1964, if possible. In response to this note the Secretary-General received substantive comments from thirteen Governments, the majority of them from developing countries, while a further five Governments replied that they had no particular comments to offer. In addition direct consultations were undertaken on behalf of the Secretary-General with the Governments of a number of developing and developed countries.

7. Most of the replies supported the objectives of the proposed World Campaign, namely, a worldwide effort of non-governmental organizations in co-operation with governments and the United Nations family of organizations to eradicate hunger, disease and ignorance. While the great majority of Governments stated their support in very general terms, some described the institutional machinery already available in their countries which might be used to support such a World Campaign. A number of Governments felt that the best way of promoting the objectives of the proposed Campaign would be to give added impetus to the already existing worldwide efforts to eradicate hunger, disease and ignorance. A number of governments drew attention to the work already being carried out by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and expressed the hope that any new initiative would in no way be to the detriment of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The response of non-governmental organizations

8. Further consultations, which have been undertaken on behalf of the Secretary-General with the non-governmental organizations, have underlined the original reactions of these organizations which were analysed in paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Secretary-General's report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. While all the non-governmental organizations, as in the case of Governments, warmly supported the underlying objectives of the proposed World Campaign to eradicate hunger, disease and ignorance, many of them, and notably some of the larger organizations, voiced strong reservations about various aspects of the proposal. As General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) appealed to all non-governmental organizations "to put their increased enthusiasm, energy and other resources into a world campaign in the basic human fields of food, health and education, including training", it may be useful to set out briefly the reservations expressed by non-governmental organizations.

9. A number were worried by the fact that resolution 1943 (XVIII) appeared to put the main burden of carrying out the World Campaign on the shoulders of non-governmental organizations. In a joint letter to the Secretary-General written on behalf of seventeen non-governmental organizations it was stated:

"We feel that any implication in the resolution that non-governmental organizations could undertake major responsibility for the World Campaign may lead to a serious misconception of the nature of the contribution which these organizations have to make. We believe that it is not the function of these organizations to assume sole responsibility for tasks which properly belong to Governments."

Some non-governmental organizations pointed out that they did not have any additional resources to contribute to a major new initiative, and that any action they might undertake under the auspices of the proposed World Campaign would probably have been undertaken in any event. As one of the organizations put it:

"Thus, you already have the strong support of the organization in the promotion of measures against hunger, disease and ignorance without the need to identify these efforts as part of a world campaign." Another non-governmental organization stated:

"It is furthermore our sincere feeling that a great number of non-governmental organizations are stretching their resources to the limit both as regards administration and manpower to meet commitments to already existing campaigns. We are in this regard especially referring to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, the UNESCO Illiteracy Campaign and International Co-operation Year."

10. A third organization stated: "The voluntary agencies in particular believe that they have already been meeting their responsibilities and cannot envisage what further action they can take other than to continue with their ongoing activities."

11. The dangers inherent in the growing proliferation of world campaigns, appeals, years and similar proposals were also underlined by a number of non-governmental organizations. For example, one non-governmental organization pointed out:

"There is already a campaign against hunger. There is also to be a campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance, a campaign against illiteracy, the events of International Co-operation Year, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and the continuation of the Decade of Development."

12. A number of non-governmental organizations expressed particular concern about the effects of the proposed World Campaign on the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and the need to avoid any unnecessary duplication of effort. They echoed the concern expressed by the Council in operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1038 (XXXVII) where it accepted "the view of the Secretary-General that the relationship of the proposed World Campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign required further clarification". One non-governmental organization informed the Secretary-

²³ E/3911/Add.1 and 2.

General that the unanimous opinion of its governing body was that the:

"initiation of a new campaign as suggested in the General Assembly resolution, would create confusion to the detriment of the clear-cut and easily understandable aim on which the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is focused — rid the world from hunger." Another non-governmental organization stated that it would profoundly regret if having a tripartite campaign, whatever its form or title, in any way diminished the impetus and impact of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

13. The fact that the proposed World Campaign would cover a number of spheres of activity appealed to some non-governmental organizations. Most however seemed inclined towards the opposite view. One non-governmental organization, for example, stated:

"Our experience shows that it is easier to promote public interest and enthusiasm in a campaign of limited duration than to maintain it over the long period of years required for a successful attack on hunger, disease and ignorance. The broad scope of the proposed campaign also reduces its appeal to the public which responds more readily to specific needs of identifiable groups of people than to requests to solve more abstract problems."

Co-ordination with specialized agencies, with special reference to the relationship between the proposed World Campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

14. Economic and Social Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII) requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to consult the specialized agencies on the feasibility of a World Campaign and specifically drew attention to the need for a clarification of the relationship between it and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Consultations were held with the specialized agencies at various stages in the preparation of the present report, with which they concur. It should be recalled that when the initiative was originally launched in the course of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, no final decision had been taken by the General Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the future of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Indeed, one representative said: "the view of my Government is that the World Campaign proposed in this resolution, which covers not only hunger but also disease and ignorance, should absorb the more restricted Freedom from Hunger Campaign." Such an approach was no longer tenable after the FAO Conference's decision on 5 December 1963 to prolong the Freedom from Hunger Campaign until 1970.

15. In paragraph 18 of his report to the Council at its thirty-seventh session, the Secretary-General expressed the view that it would be unthinkable at that stage to launch a World Campaign except in active association with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and under conditions ensuring that that Campaign would be a major element in any new world Campaign and play a major rôle in its organization. The Council will recall in this connexion the statement made by the Director-

General of FAO during the Council's debate on the subject in July 1964 (1327th meeting, paras. 7-12). The Secretary-General for his part finds it difficult to envisage how a world campaign such as that envisaged could avoid duplication with, and at least some prejudice to, the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

16. Similarly, if it were decided to launch a World Campaign the closest co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) would be essential. It may be recalled that all three organizations have close relations with non-governmental organizations particularly those interested in the specific fields covered by them. It should also be noted that a world literacy programme has been initiated.

Conclusions

17. In the light of the consultations which have been carried out pursuant to Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII) and which are described in the preceding paragraphs, the Secretary-General does not believe that the pre-conditions for the success of the proposed World Campaign against Hunger, Disease and Ignorance, which were set out in paragraph 17 of the twenty-ninth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, have yet been met. While there is universal support for the broad objectives underlying General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII), and while a number of governments and non-governmental organizations have indicated willingness to support the proposed World Campaign, the Secretary-General does not consider that this support is sufficiently widespread or specific to constitute an adequate assurance that a campaign along the lines originally envisaged would be successful. In particular he attaches considerable weight to the reservations which have been made by a number of governments and non-governmental organizations notably in respect of the dangers inherent in the proliferation of new world campaigns and also the difficulties of resolving satisfactorily the relationship between the proposed Campaign and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The dangers of launching a major new initiative without a reasonable assurance that it will be successful need no emphasis.

18. While the Secretary-General has not thought it appropriate in the circumstances to put forward "possible plans for organizing and executing a World Campaign" he would like to commend to the attention of the Council a proposal put forward at the 203rd meeting of the Council Committee on non-Governmental Organizations at the thirty-seventh session that the Council might "emphasize the value of the General Assembly resolution, in that it has once again drawn attention to hunger, disease and ignorance as the enemies of mankind, and urge the United Nations family, the non-governmental organizations and the general public to exert themselves still further". The Council may also wish to draw attention to the increasing contribution the non-governmental organizations are making (and will, it is hoped, continue to make) to the attainment of the objectives of the Development Decade, notably those towards which General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) was directed.

ANNEX I

General Assembly resolution 1943 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 on a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5515), p. 32.]

ANNEX II

Economic and Social Council resolution 1038 (XXXVII) on a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1, p. 26.]

DOCUMENT E/4035

Relationships among planning institutes: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[20 May 1965]

1. This report is submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1036 (XXXVII), in which the Secretary-General was requested to prepare "a paper containing a clear and concise description of the terms of reference and of the spheres of activities of the various institutes established or to be established in the near future by the United Nations or related agencies, including a commentary on those aspects of their respective work which, in his view, might lend themselves to concerted activity or give rise to special problems of co-ordination."

2. Planning institutes established under the aegis of the United Nations system can be conveniently classified into two main functional categories, namely, those primarily concerned with planning and programming as a global approach to development and those concerned with planning and programming in particular sectors of the economy. Since the planning of any economic or social sector is an integral part of over-all planning and cannot be undertaken in isolation from the other sectors, the activities of the two categories of institutes are inter-related. Elements of over-all planning are included in the training courses provided by the institutes that are concerned with planning and programming in particular sectors of the economy, while all regional planning institutes provide additional short-term training courses dealing with the planning of particular sectors. This report deals first with the terms of reference and the spheres of activity of the various planning institutions, and then proceeds to review the question of their interrelationships, including a commentary on those aspects of their work which might lend themselves to concerted activity.

Institutes concerned with planning as a global approach to development

3. This category comprises, in the first place, the three regional institutes which are, respectively, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The Economic Development Institute organized under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), though different in orientation, also comes under this category while the Economic Projections and

Programming Centres in the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters and in the regional commissions, although not "institutes", must be included if the discussion is to be meaningful. Finally, while considering planning as a global approach to development, mention must be made of the recently constituted United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), which is expected to have an important impact in this area because it aims at enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations, particularly with regard to activities aimed at promoting economic and social development.

4. The regional institutes have been established with Special Fund assistance under the aegis of the regional economic commissions. The Latin American Institute began functioning in 1962, while the African and Asian Institutes opened in 1964. The institutes have been designed to serve the special needs of their respective regions, each of which is significantly distinctive with respect to economic and social characteristics, principal languages and opportunities for international economic co-operation. Their terms of reference are essentially similar in that all regional institutes are designed to provide (a) training courses in development planning, (b) advisory services to Governments, and (c) research facilities. Although there is general agreement in the terms of reference of all three institutes on these objectives, there are considerable variations in the emphasis hitherto accorded to each objective. These variations largely reflect the age of the institutes and the resources at their disposal. In the case of the Asian and the African Institutes, training has accounted for most of the activity, but the Latin American Institute has been engaged in all three types of activity.

5. The Asian Institute has provided a ten-month regular course and two short-term courses, one in Indonesia and one in Malaysia. The regular course was divided into a general course of about six months' duration and an advanced one of about three months' duration. The six months' general course was subdivided into three parts, comprising:

- (i) a one-month reorientation or refresher course in basic economic concepts and analytical techniques;
- (ii) a course on planning for economic growth covering such topics as the process of growth, measurement of growth, human resources development, development

finance, international trade, agricultural development, industrial development, power and transport development and project appraisal and evaluation;

(iii) a course on social planning and economic development covering education, health, housing, social welfare, community development, etc.

The three-month advanced course covered such topics as mathematical models, econometric theory and economic projections, national planning techniques, sectoral and project planning, economic policy and human resources, and development planning. Plans for 1965 provide that the general-course trainees will, if selected, have an option of either joining the Institute's advanced course or of joining the agricultural planning course organized in Rome by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) referred to in paragraph 15 below. The research activities of the Institute were concentrated on the various training activities and were limited to the preparation of synopses and outlines for advance distribution to the trainees. No advisory services have so far been undertaken.

6. The African Institute was established as a Special Fund project in November 1964, but it was actually functioning on a provisional basis from October 1963. It provided a nine-month planning course at its headquarters in Dakar, one specialized two-month course in Cairo on manpower planning and an introductory course for planning personnel in Tunisia. A short-term course on industrial planning was also initiated early this year in Cairo in close co-operation with the Centre for Industrial Development and the Institute of National Planning in Cairo.

The nine-month regular course was subdivided into four parts, comprising:

(i) an introductory and basic course, including such topics as "Africa today", factors in economic and social development, statistical laboratory with mathematics for planners, national accounting and input-output tables;

(ii) sectoral subjects including the manpower aspects of planning and the agricultural and rural aspects of planning;

(iii) planning procedures, including the techniques of global planning and projections, study and evaluation of projects, scrutiny of one African plan, and regional and physical planning;

(iv) economic policies for development, including foreign trade problems in development planning, domestic financing of development, and policy instruments for the implementation of plans.

Plans for the future include (a) an education planning course in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Institute of Educational Planning, (b) sub-regional introductory courses in planning and a round table on the prerequisites for economic development and external aid, and (c) summer seminars for students of economics and seminars for university teachers in economics and representatives of economic institutes. The first two seminars are scheduled, respectively, for August and September, 1965. The research activities of the Institute are on a limited scale and are

closely linked to the teaching and training programmes. With regard to advisory services, a beginning was made early this year with two short-term missions, one to Sudan and one to Mali. Both missions were undertaken by members of the Institute's teaching staff and were concerned with advice on the work programme and functioning of the Institute of Public Administration in Khartoum and the elaboration of national income accounts for Mali.

7. The Latin American Institute is older than the other two and this fact, coupled with the pioneering work undertaken by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) as early as 1952, has enabled it to engage in all three types of activity, i.e. training, research and advisory services.

Training activities. The Institute's training activities comprise:

(a) A basic course in economic and social planning held at the Institute's headquarters and lasting ten months. This course is divided into two parts. The first part is designed to provide a sound technical background covering the most important concepts, methods and techniques of economic and social development programming, with a view to enabling the participants to improve the preparation and implementation of development plans, programmes, projects and policies. The second part is intended to provide specialization in one of the following fields: general programming, agricultural programming, budget programming, transport programming, industrial programming, public sector programming, and human resources programming, but not all of these are offered in any one year.

(b) Intensive training courses, lasting about four months, and given each year in different countries, at the request of the Governments. These are generally national courses, but they occasionally cover a particular region within a country, e.g., north-east Brazil, or several countries, e.g., course given to the five Central American countries.

(c) Special courses on health planning (held in co-operation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau) and education planning (held in co-operation with UNESCO).

Advisory Services. The Institute engages in full-scale operations in the provision of advisory services to Governments in the region. These are designed to assist the Governments in the formulation and implementation of adequate development plans, including the establishment and operation of appropriate planning machineries and procedures. Advisory services are provided in various ways, depending on the particular circumstances prevailing in each country, but the Institute has been using "advisory groups" as its main instrument for the provision of such services. These groups work jointly with the technicians of the countries to which they are assigned in integrated planning techniques. Their purpose is to cover all the basic aspects of the process of planning, including the preparation and orientation of basic data to the needs of planning, the institutionalization of certain planning procedures, the organization of central and sectoral planning organs, the preparation

and elaboration of methods for an appropriate diagnosis of the basic problems, the design of a long-term development strategy, the formulation of short-term plans for implementation and the creation and organization of the necessary machinery for execution and control. Currently, five such advisory groups in Uruguay, Peru, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic and the five Central American republics operate under a tripartite arrangement with ECLA, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS). There is also an advisory group in Bolivia, consisting entirely of United Nations experts, and similar advisory groups have operated in Colombia and Cuba in the past. The Institute provides continuous substantive support to these groups, including in many cases the temporary assignment of specialists from its staff to assist in the field. In addition to the advisory groups, the Institute provides advice to other Latin American countries on specific planning problems.

Research. Major research projects are in progress in both the economic and social sectors. The Institute's research programme in the economic sector includes the following three main projects:

(a) The relations between national planning and the process of multinational economic integration, including methodology for the co-ordination of national plans, estimates of import substitution and other possibilities on a region-wide basis.

(b) The relationship between short-term economic policies and medium and long-term plans, covering not only monetary, fiscal and other policies, but also the operational and administrative aspects of planning.

(c) A study, initiated in co-operation with Resources for the Future Inc., on the factors affecting the demand for investment funds in the creation of urban infrastructure within the context of national economic development policy. Other research on water resources and economic planning and on problems of definition of policy on research and investment in natural resources are also in progress. In addition to these projects, a programme was initiated in 1964 jointly with ECLA and IDB designed to study the different branches of industry which offer possibilities of regional integration.

The Institute's research programme in the social sector is focused on the interrelationship between social change and development. This is reflected in three basic research projects now in progress, concerning, respectively, an analysis of the role of the industrial entrepreneur in the economic development process, the incorporation of labour groups into the development process, and an analysis of political and administrative conditions for the economic development of Latin America. In addition, a research project has been developed jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on social problems of children and youth in Latin America.

The Economic Development Institute

8. The Economic Development Institute has been in operation under the auspices of IBRD since 1956. According to its terms of reference, "The Economic Development Institute is a centre for study and training

in economic development problems which has been organized by the International Bank with financial assistance from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. Its object is to meet the need of the less developed countries for a general improvement of economic management in government, by increasing the number of trained administrators skilled in dealing with problems of economic policy and with the planning and administration of development programmes". The Economic Development Institute provides courses designed to give the participants both a broad perspective of the process of development and an insight into their own particular problems. In 1965 the Institute is offering the following courses:

- (i) A six-month general development course in English;
- (ii) A three-month course in the evaluation of industrial-projects;
- (iii) A project evaluation course in Spanish;
- (iv) A four-month general development course in French;
- (v) A three-month course in agricultural development.

(i) The six-month general course (in English) deals comprehensively with the policies and problems of economic development and includes such topics as: the economics of development, statistics and measurement of growth, historical aspects of development, planning, programming and projections, fiscal policy and public finance, monetary policy, industry, economic overhead projects, international trade and finance, social factors in development, agricultural development and case studies.

(ii) The three-month course on the evaluation of industrial projects is offered for officials whose work is directly related to the formulation and evaluation of development projects. It covers the following subjects: general aspects of investment and enterprise, measurement of performance, financial policy, project preparation and appraisal, and case presentations.

(iii) The project evaluation course (in Spanish) is designed for officials from Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries whose work is directly related to the formulation and evaluation of development projects; it covers the following subjects: the process of economic growth, accounting and statistical records, financing of investment, techniques of project evaluation, and preparation and evaluation of investment projects.

(iv) The four-month general development course (in French) is offered for officials from French-speaking developing countries and covers, in shortened form, much of the material treated in the general development course with some additional emphasis on the evaluation of projects. The subjects covered by this course are: general aspects of economic development, investment in economic overhead, agricultural investment, industrial investment, development policies, monetary policy, planning, and human aspects of development.

(v) The agricultural development course will be offered for the first time in 1965 and it is intended to cover problems of investment and project appraisal in the agricultural sector.

The Economic Projections and Programming Centres

9. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) an Economic Projections and Programming Centre was established at Headquarters, and Regional Economic Projections and Programming Centres were established in the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). A regional centre for projections was also established in the secretariat of ECLA.

10. According to its terms of reference, the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters:

(a) Develops, in co-operation with the Secretariat units concerned, at Headquarters and in the regions, projections of world economic trends designed to facilitate the assessment of prospects, the determination of targets for various sectors of the world economy and the formulation of national economic plans;

(b) Initiates or undertakes studies of techniques of planning or programming under differing economic and social systems, and such investigations of related problems as may be helpful to national or regional institutions of economic development planning;

(c) Provides substantive support to technical assistance operations related to the problems and techniques of planning and programming, in co-operation with the Secretariat units concerned, at Headquarters and in the regions, including regional economic development institutes.

The Centre serves as the focal point in the United Nations Secretariat for co-operation with the regional planning institutes, with other units of the Secretariat, with the specialized agencies and with other governmental and non-governmental bodies concerned with planning and projections. A separate note on the activities of the United Nations in the field of planning and projections²⁴ is being submitted to the Council.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

11. This Institute, on which a separate report²⁵ is being submitted to the Council, was launched at the end of March 1965, when the first meeting of its Board of Trustees was held and its Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General. The Executive Director will be placing a draft programme and budget for the Institute before the Board at its second meeting in September. Meanwhile, the following extract from the Secretary-General's Note on the Institute, issued in February 1964,²⁶ may be useful as an indication of the purpose and general character of the Institute:

"In the broadest terms, the purpose of the Institute is to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in pursuing its two overriding objectives — the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of

economic and social development. It will provide facilities for certain types of training and study which are of high priority in advancing towards these objectives and cannot be carried out effectively by other institutions, national or international. As an instrument of the Organization, its research work will be undertaken primarily at the instance of the Secretary-General, in terms of his requirements for operations analysis, evaluation and planning, and drawing on the store of United Nations experience available. Its training will be aimed at building up the staff resources of the United Nations and — at the request of the governments concerned — those areas of national administration, especially in the newly independent countries, which are directly related to the work of the United Nations system

"The Institute will thus have a purpose and character, as well as an area of operation, distinct from those of other institutions for training and research, both those at a national and a regional level, and those which have been, or are being, established by the United Nations and certain specialized agencies to deal, at an international level, with particular aspects of economic and social policy and administration. There will be no duplication, and it will be the constant aim of the Institute to draw on the wealth of documentation available in other institutions. Furthermore, with a view to ensuring optimum results from available resources and complementary action, and to profiting from the experience already gained, arrangements will be made to ensure that the Institute's programme is planned and executed in closest consultation and co-operation with such institutions, particularly those of the United Nations family. The Institute will also seek to develop and maintain close relations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to which its facilities for research, study and consultation, as well as for training, will be available."

Institutes concerned with planning and programming in particular sectors of the economy

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

12. This international Institute began operations in 1964 in Geneva. The purpose of the Institute, according to its terms of reference, is to "conduct research . . . into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth".²⁷ It concentrates entirely on research and it is designed to carry out studies in the field of social policy, social development planning and balanced economic and social development. The first work programme of the Institute covers three main areas of research: (a) research into statistical and causal inter-relationships of the various economic and social sectors,

²⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/4051.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, agenda item 24, document E/4049.

²⁶ UNITAR/BT/2 (Mimeographed).

²⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/C.5/936, para. 4.*

(b) research into the techniques of social planning and particularly into the feasibility of developing quantitative methods for integrating planning in different economic and social fields and (c) study of the means to induce social and economic change primarily at the local level. In the course of its work the Institute will take special advantage of opportunities to adopt an inter-disciplinary approach. In relation to the United Nations and its affiliated organizations and institutions, the task of the Institute is mainly to carry out research of a fundamental or methodological nature which those organizations would not ordinarily be in a position to undertake and which may provide a basis for advancing studies, and for training and policy application within the United Nations family.

The International Institute for Educational Planning

13. This Institute began operations in Paris in 1963 under the auspices of UNESCO. Its function is to engage in advanced training and research activities in educational planning, designed mainly to assist in solving practical problems facing the developing countries. Its training activities are largely confined to advanced seminars for senior national and international officials and others having responsibilities concerning educational planning. In 1964, the Institute organized a number of seminars for special groups from the Latin American Institute and the New Delhi and Beirut Centres. Discussion groups were also organized by the Director and senior staff members of the Institute jointly with the Directors of the Educational Planning Courses at the Regional Planning Institutes. The Institute may also provide training for a limited number of junior professionals through an intensive internship programme. The research activities of the Institute include facilitating the flow of information concerning research results and the various needs for research, the preparation of training materials both for its own use and for the use of other organizations, as well as the preparation of a limited number of studies on problems of special urgency. Apart from the training provided by the International Institute for Educational Planning and by the relevant courses of the Regional Planning Institutes in Latin America and Africa, the Regional Centre in Beirut provides specialized training in educational planning as part of the advanced training of educational personnel in the Arab States, and the Regional Centre in New Delhi provides such training for educational planners, administrators, and supervisors in Asia.

International Institute for Labour Studies

14. This Institute, established in Geneva in 1960 by the ILO, engages in training and research activities designed to promote a better understanding of labour problems in all countries and of the methods for their solution. Some of these activities concern economic and social planning. The Institute holds international and regional study courses and research conferences and seminars. The international study courses, which last for about twelve weeks, deal with labour problems in economic development and cover such topics as trade

unions, labour management relations, manpower and employment and social security against the background of economic and social development. In addition to the international study courses, the Institute offers a number of regional study courses lasting for about six weeks and dealing with the same subjects within a specific regional context. The Institute also organizes study conferences designed to bring together experts working in particular areas to discuss such questions as employment problems in economic development, employment problems created by automation and advanced technology, industrial relations and economic development, and manpower planning. In undertaking research, the Institute lays special emphasis on problems of particular interest to persons concerned with manpower problems in developing countries. The current research programme of the Institute includes a study of collective bargaining in developing countries, studies relating to trade union structure and functions in developing countries, and a study of wage trends and economic development.

FAO plans for new agricultural development Institutes

15. Specialized training in agricultural planning is provided by the Regional Development Institutes with assistance from FAO in the form of advice on the organization and curricula of the Institutes, the provision of experts to serve as lecturers, and assistance in documentation. Plans for the current year include a new form of co-operation between the African and Asian Institutes and FAO consisting in the provision in Rome of a specialized course in agricultural planning to selected groups from these Institutes. It is also intended to make similar arrangements for 1967. Following the recommendation of the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for the Near East,²⁸ discussions are under way concerning the possible establishment of a Near East agricultural planning institute, which would collaborate with the Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning. A request to establish a similar institute for Africa was also formulated at the 1964 FAO African Regional Conference. The establishment, at some future date, of an international agricultural development and planning institute is also envisaged, such an institute to incorporate, among others, the present courses in agricultural development planning which have been arranged for 1965 and 1967 and are intended for selected groups from the African and Asian Regional Institutes for Development Planning.

Concerted activity and co-ordination

16. The Institutes established under the auspices of the regional commissions have been established to serve the needs of their respective regions. The Economic Development Institute established under the auspices of IBRD is designed to provide training in economic planning to senior officials from developing countries without any specific regional orientation. Since the topics covered in its training courses lie within the fields covered by the

²⁸ See *Report on the Seventh FAO Regional Conference for the Near East* (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 1964), recommendation 1/64.

regional institutes there is scope for mutual assistance between the regional institutes and the IBRD Institute. The same is true of the relationship between the regional institutes and those of the specialized agencies such as ILO, UNESCO and FAO concerned with training and research activities relating to a particular sector.

17. Co-operation in the field of training and research has thus been taking place not only between the regional institutes themselves but also between them and the IBRD Institute and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including institutes under the aegis of these specialized agencies. Co-operation between the regional institutes themselves has usually taken the form of visits of senior staff members to other institutes with a view to discussing questions of common interest and exchanging views on further co-ordination of their activities, though contacts of this kind have hitherto been on a limited scale. Another form of co-operation consists in the extension of limited assistance to other institutes, the general pattern being for older institutes to assist the newer ones. Such assistance was, for example, extended by the IBRD Institute and the Latin American Institute to the newer ones, i.e. the Asian and the African Institutes. The IBRD Institute, in addition to making available to the Asian Institute its experience in planning the first basic course, has also donated to it a set of the books comprising its basic library. The Latin American Institute, as the older of the regional institutes, made its experience available to the Asian Institute in its initial stages, and the latter in its turn provided assistance to the African Institute.

18. Co-operation between the Institutes and the specialized agencies has been very close in so far as the training courses in the planning of the various sectors is concerned. The Asian Institute, for example, has been receiving assistance from four United Nations specialized agencies: the ILO, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), UNESCO and the World Health Organization (WHO) have made senior lecturers available for assignment ranging from one month to two years, and other such assignments are in prospect. The agencies have also contributed substantially to the lecturers' programme under which addition to the agencies mentioned above, FAO and IBRD have provided assistance. The UNICEF has contributed teaching material. The rela-

tions between the Latin American Institute and the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations have been very close and fruitful. Mention has already been made of co-operative arrangements with UNESCO on educational planning, with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in health planning, and with IDB on regional and integration industries. In addition, support has been received from FAO in connexion with agricultural programming, and from the ILO on manpower planning. The African Institute has also benefited from the assistance of certain specialized agencies, such as UNESCO and FAO, which have provided lecturers for the training course in their specialized field.

19. The principal ways in which opportunities for collaboration among the institutes may be utilized are assistance in the organization of special courses, the exchange of lecturers and the co-ordination of programmes for short-term guest lecturers, the transfer of teaching materials, and consultation and exchange of views regarding problems of common interest. All these activities have been incorporated into the network of working relationships among the institutes — relationships which are closely analogous to the collaboration prevailing within the United Nations family in other fields. Illustrations of these activities have been cited in the preceding paragraphs, and further examples may be found in the annual reports of the various institutes. The Secretary-General looks forward to an extension of the working relationships among the institutes as their work programmes continue to develop. With respect to relations among the three regional planning institutes of the United Nations, for example, it is proposed that the Directors should meet annually or biennially together with the Director of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre to review their draft work programmes and to arrange for the maximum possible mutual support. Such proposals, and indeed the whole structure of co-ordination among planning and research institutes, may be affected by the arrangements made in connexion with UNITAR, whose Executive Director will be consulting the directors of the other institutes during the summer of 1965 on questions of organization and programme, and reporting on the matter to the Board of Trustees. The Council will no doubt wish to be kept informed of the arrangements that may be decided.

DOCUMENT E/4036*

Co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[12 May 1965]

1. This report has been prepared in response to operative paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1049 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, under which the Council "also requests the Secretary-General

to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for co-ordinating international assistance and to report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session".

2. By their very nature, disasters disrupt organization; both human and physical resources are under

* Incorporating document E/4036/Corr.1.

great stress. Some confusion is to be expected. While this is certainly a reason for ensuring co-ordination as far as is possible, it also explains why hopes placed in its efficacy should not be pitched too high. Furthermore, although disasters have common features and may be grouped under headings (floods, earthquakes and so on) that to some extent facilitate advance planning, each in practice presents a set of specific problems.

3. The donors of aid at the time of a disaster, while aware of the need to co-ordinate their efforts, are also conscious of the need for flexibility in operations. There are two main reasons for this. The first applies to the very early stages, when speed of response is of the utmost importance. It is held that any routine that might impede this should be avoided; some measure of duplication, or even of confusion, is regarded as a small price to pay for very prompt action to save life and suffering.

4. The second reason seems to be due to the desire of most donors to maintain the individual identity of their contribution. This is true of governments, of international and national non-governmental organizations, of inter-governmental organizations, and of private firms and individuals. However unfortunate this attitude may seem from the viewpoint of over-all co-ordination, it is deeply rooted and the motives behind it must be respected as in most cases such identification of individual effort serves as a powerful stimulus to action which is most essential in an emergency. It would be still more unfortunate if excessive emphasis on a joint and integrated approach should lead to any drying up of the sources of voluntary assistance.

5. Nevertheless, it remains true that at least some of the confusion, overlapping, delays, cases of donations unsuited to local conditions, familiar to anyone who has worked in disaster relief and reconstruction, could be avoided, or at least reduced, by co-ordination. It is this need that is implicitly stated in operative paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1049 (XXXVII), and which the present report is designed to meet.

6. Many, but not all, countries whose geographical position makes them vulnerable to natural disasters have set up national committees to lay down procedures, and to allot responsibilities in advance, and, at the time of calamity, to co-ordinate as far as possible both internal and external assistance in cases of natural disasters. Those with practical experience in relief and reconstruction work consulted by the Secretary-General agreed that such co-ordinating machinery is overwhelmingly the most important factor in the structure of co-ordination. It was for these reasons that the Secretary-General stated in his report on assistance in cases of natural disaster to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session that he shared "the hope that Governments, in consultation with the League of Red Cross Societies and other competent bodies, will draw up comprehensive disaster relief plans so as to ensure that in the event of a disaster the optimum use is made of available national and international assistance".²⁰

7. The Secretary-General feels that perhaps the greatest service the Council could render in this matter would be to urge countries that have not yet done so to create the planning and operating machinery most suited to their own conditions. The Council could also recommend that the United Nations Resident Representatives should be suitably associated with such work. In his report to the General Assembly the Secretary-General stressed that the United Nations and the League of Red Cross Societies could offer guidance on the most effective way in which those standing arrangements could be made. He said that the United Nations would make expert advice available to countries requesting assistance in formulating pre-disaster plans and would also be prepared to establish and keep up-to-date rosters of outside experts in relevant fields who could be approached immediately after a disaster had occurred. He also mentioned the possibility that the United Nations in collaboration with the League might prepare a manual on pre-disaster planning. In this connexion an earlier observation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), that there would seem to be a great advantage in establishing national Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies in countries where they did not exist, may be recalled.³⁰

8. As the Secretary-General pointed out in paragraph 15 of his report to the General Assembly, the problems confronting a country faced with a natural disaster fall into three interrelated but distinct aspects: (a) The immediate and urgent problem of rescue, of caring for the sick and wounded and of providing for the safety, welfare and health of survivors; (b) the provision of temporary shelter, relief and essential services for families rendered homeless until they can be rehabilitated in permanent locations; and (c) the problem of long-range planning and reconstruction of the devastated areas, the development of new areas when required and the resettlement of the homeless families in them. The national machinery mentioned in the previous paragraph will have an essential role in all three phases, though particularly in the first and second. While some specialized agencies have specific arrangements for providing aid in the first phase, the United Nations itself is more likely to be directly concerned in the second and third, and because of this the Resident Representative should be associated with the machinery throughout these phases. Even at the time of disaster, however (and indeed before it), it will be useful for the Resident Representative to keep in touch with the national committee (or other administrative machinery) so that he may provide information on such questions as the nature of the aid available within the United Nations family and the procedures for requesting it.

9. There is a great diversity of approach to this question in donor countries which, of course, are often also countries that have themselves suffered disaster. In some cases committees exist on which both government and private agencies are represented, and which

²⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 53, document A/5845, para. 20.

³⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886, para. 134.

endeavour to prevent overlapping and to promote joint action. In other cases, the government has so far left complete freedom of action to the organizations concerned. As these variations are a reflection of differing traditions and social structures the Secretary-General would not wish to recommend any single pattern. However, the Secretary-General believes that the institutional arrangements in some countries have been strikingly successful.³¹

10. As regards co-ordination within the United Nations family of organizations, the Council has already been informed, in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth reports of the ACC, of arrangements which are being developed through the ACC machinery.³² The specialized nature of the services offered by the different agencies means that there are few problems of duplication. There is regular exchange of information between Headquarters, and in the field a focal point is maintained by the Resident Representative.³³ Although with each disaster new experience is gained in the smooth operation of arrangements, there seems no need at present to revise the procedures themselves which are set out in the twenty-ninth report of ACC to the Council. Practice is improving and, indeed, few serious problems of co-ordination have recently arisen beyond those inherent in the disaster situation itself. Whenever appeals are made to the Secretary-General the representatives of the Agencies at United Nations Headquarters are immediately informed and called together as necessary, and similar consultations — on a very informal basis — are being envisaged in Geneva. There is also direct consultation between organizations giving aid to ensure speedy relief measures.

11. In addition to the creation of effective local co-ordinating machinery referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 above, the most effective way of ensuring co-ordination and avoiding duplication and waste is to see that comprehensive plans for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected region are drawn up as soon as possible after the disaster. The United Nations family can provide from the very earliest stages assistance in such fields as urban and regional planning, public health, agriculture, education, training, engineering and overall economic policy. This assistance should help governments to formulate comprehensive reconstruction programmes, as well as to execute projects under both bilateral and multilateral programmes.

12. Paragraph 137 of the twenty-ninth report of the ACC also mentions the "collection and collation of

information regarding the type of assistance and the conditions governing its provision". Preliminary work on such a brochure is well advanced, and distribution is envisaged when decisions have been taken on various matters, such as the future of the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Secretary-General's proposals on United Nations Assistance in cases of natural disaster, which are shortly to come before the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the legislative organs of certain of the specialized agencies.

13. Among the international non-governmental organizations active in disaster relief, informal consultation and exchange of information has been taking place on an increasing scale, in spite of the rather large numbers concerned. In addition it should be noted that the International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Geneva has a Committee on Emergencies and Relief which is currently studying, among other aspects of natural disasters, the question of co-ordination. This is an encouraging development. The larger international non-governmental organizations have themselves, moreover, been engaged for some time past in promoting better co-ordination of the work of the constituent bodies. Some of the most experienced of them emphasize how careful they have to be to respect the independence of their national societies, a consideration that militates against the rapid creation of any far-reaching co-ordination arrangements. The Secretary-General is of course at the disposal of the international non-governmental organizations to assist them in any way they may consider desirable in pursuing this goal.

14. There is a considerable danger of overlapping between the bilateral aid provided by different governments, which is often on a very generous scale. Governments, before deciding on the form and extent of aid, and in so far as it is possible to do so without sacrifice of urgency, may wish to consider making use of the existing co-ordination machinery, mentioned in paragraph 6 above, in the country affected by the disaster. This might represent an important contribution to the better co-ordination of aid. It is also suggested that governments which do not already do so might consider channelling some of their aid through the United Nations family.

15. The Secretary-General would like to draw the attention of the Council to three developments which may in due course help to stimulate co-ordination, and also increase the range over which it should be exercised. The first of these is the suggestion by the Council in its resolution 1049 (XXXVII) that the Secretary-General should have some very modest resources at his disposal to offer assistance in cases of natural disaster. This proposal is set out in paragraph 27 of the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session which suggests, *inter alia*, that the Secretary-General should draw up to a total of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster. In discussing the criteria and procedures for using such funds the Secretary-General underlined the importance he attaches to facilitating co-

³¹ It should be noted that some of the replies to the questionnaires on measures for restoring housing and construction facilities in disaster areas, circulated by the Secretary-General, contain information on present arrangements in several countries and will be discussed in the study being prepared by the Bureau of Social Affairs (see para. 11).

³² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3765, and *ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886 and Add. 1.

³³ In special cases, for instances, when the disaster calls for assistance primarily from one specialized agency, it may be found more appropriate to designate a representative of that agency to undertake that task.

ordination within the United Nations family and the League of Red Cross Societies. While the General Assembly has not yet had an opportunity to discuss the Secretary-General's proposals the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended that the General Assembly should approve them.³⁴

16. The second development is the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee of WFP that the Programme should be authorized to provide emergency aid on an increased scale if so required. Under this recommendation, an initial allocation at the current level of \$7 million would be made at the beginning of each year, but with the possibility if necessary of up to \$10 million being available during the year to the Director-General of FAO for emergency relief without further specific authorization from the Intergovernmental Committee.

17. Thirdly, attention is drawn to the study on measures for restoring housing and construction facilities in disaster areas which is being prepared at the request of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning of the Economic and Social Council.

Summary and conclusions

18. While disasters by their very nature lead to confusion and militate against effective co-ordination, a number of steps have recently been taken to improve the co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disasters and further steps in this direction might be considered:

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/5883.*

(a) The Council may wish to urge countries which have not yet done so to set up suitable planning and operating machinery and comprehensive disaster relief plans, and to recommend that United Nations Resident Representatives should be suitably associated with such work (see paras. 6 and 7).

(b) The Secretary-General, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, can offer guidance to countries in formulating such pre-disaster plans. The United Nations can also make technical assistance available to countries requesting assistance in this connexion (see para. 7).

(c) Countries, which have not already done so, might consider setting up national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies (para. 8).

(d) The arrangements for co-ordination within the United Nations family described in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth reports of the ACC are operating satisfactorily and are being developed (para. 10).

(e) The United Nations family is prepared to provide assistance to Governments immediately after a disaster in drawing up comprehensive plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction (para. 11).

(f) The Secretary-General is at the disposal of international non-governmental organizations concerned with emergency and relief to assist them in pursuing the question of co-ordination (para. 13).

(g) When responding to a disaster emergency, donor governments might consider using the existing co-ordination machinery set up in the stricken country or countries and channelling some of their aid through the United Nations family (para. 14).

DOCUMENT E/4068

Third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination

[Original text: French/English]
[8 June 1965]

1. At its thirty-eighth session the Economic and Social Council elected the following States to serve as members of the Special Committee on Co-ordination for the year 1965: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

2. The Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 7 June 1965 and held six meetings (E/AC.51/SR.12-17). Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria) and Mr. Hocine Djoudi (Algeria) were elected Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively. Representatives of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) participated in the work of the Committee. In response to an invitation of the Committee, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) made a statement at the 15th meeting of the Committee.

Availability of documents

3. The work of the Committee was seriously hampered by the fact that various documents, which were essential for its debates and would have required careful consideration, were either not available at all, not available in all working languages, or only available at a very late stage. The Committee wishes to draw the attention of the Council to this fact and to the underlying general problem of tardy distribution of documents, which has affected the work of the Council itself over the years. Restraint in requests for documents on the part of the Council and its subsidiary bodies might be helpful as a contribution to the solution of this problem. It was also felt that tardiness in the availability of documents was symptomatic of the difficulties the Council was encountering in attempting to carry its present extensive workload using methods of work decided upon some years ago. A reorganization of the Council's work

methods might, *inter alia*, help to ensure that documents were available in time. The Committee wants to add, however, that consideration should also be given to improvements which the Secretariat might bring about in conceiving and preparing documents for the Council and in general.

Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions

4. During a general exchange of views at the beginning of the Committee's work, the question of the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions was brought up. The Committee, having in mind, *inter alia*, the responsibilities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, suggests that the Council, when it considers this question, might keep in mind the following points:

(a) Some delegations thought it might be useful if the Council, in the consideration of this item, would make a distinction among the three broad areas of its main functions, under the authority of the General Assembly, i.e.: (i) as a governing body for economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations proper; (ii) as co-ordinator of the United Nations system in these fields; and (iii) as a forum for discussion and formulation of broad international economic and social policy.

(b) It was the view of some delegations that the appropriate technical bodies could be encouraged to give increased attention to co-ordination in their respective sectoral fields, to assist the Council in its over-all co-ordination responsibilities.

(c) A new effort could be made with a view to bringing about a concentration of means and resources on areas which are most essential for economic and social development.

Some delegations expressed the opinion that in this effort the following areas should receive particular attention: industrial development, liquidation of the economic and social consequences of colonialism, planning of the public sector, formation of national cadres, economic and social consequences of disarmament, democratic agrarian reform, the protection of national sovereignty over natural resources and human rights.

Other delegations expressed reservations as to the foregoing list of priorities.

(d) Greater attention could be given to the question of how far decisions of the Council are implemented.

(e) Some delegations considered that in the review and reappraisal of the role of the Council as co-ordinator of the United Nations system, particular attention might usefully be paid to the functioning of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and to the possibility of strengthening its secretariat.

Preparation and submission of agency budgets

5. The Committee noted with satisfaction the reply given by the ACC in its thirty-first report (E/4029, paras. 82-88) to the request made by the Council in resolution 1044 (XXXVII) to consider, in consultation

with the ACABQ, to what extent the specialized agencies and the IAEA could be requested to use a uniform lay-out for the preparation and presentation of their respective budgets. The Committee finds merit in the suggestion made by the ACC that it could assist the Council by submitting information on the expenditures of the various organizations, including the United Nations, on their programmes, in the form of an ACC document designed especially for that purpose. The Council might like to endorse the suggestion of the ACC in general and, at the same time, attempt to give an indication of its wishes concerning the breakdown under which the activities of the various organizations and the expenditures involved might be grouped.

6. The Chairman of the ACABQ pointed out to the Committee that the summary of his remarks at the recent ACC meeting in Vienna, as given in the thirty-first report of the ACC (*ibid.*, para. 81), did not entirely cover his thinking. He did indeed attach great importance to the suggested consolidated statement of expenditures in relation to the various programmes undertaken by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the IAEA. While that consolidated statement would be primarily a document to assist the Council in carrying out its responsibilities, he felt even so that it would be most useful to make the statement available also to the governing bodies of the various organizations concerned.

7. It was suggested in the Committee that the breakdown of expenditures might point out, as far as feasible, the overhead costs of projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and of the Special Fund to facilitate the determination of an adequate level of reimbursement to executing agencies. It was considered important that the consolidated statement should identify, on the one hand, statutory budget increases, and, on the other, increases entailing expansion of activities. Some delegations, in commenting on paragraph 82 of the thirty-first report of the ACC, expressed the view that the activities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its affiliated agencies should also be covered in the consolidated statement.

Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements

8. The Committee had before it a provisional draft of the Secretary-General's report (called for in resolution 1046 (XXXVII) of the Council)³⁵ which, however, did not include any indication of budgetary requirements. Among the general remarks made in the Committee on the subject were the following:

(a) When considering this report, the Council might, in addition to studying the presentation of the programme and the budgetary requirements, pay due attention to a third dimension, namely, the adequacy of

³⁵ For the final report, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35, document E/4070 and Add. 1.

Secretariat services and support, including its manpower and organization, required to implement the activities envisaged.

(b) The breakdown by organizational units might have certain disadvantages, *inter alia*, because such a breakdown would not sufficiently indicate the functional interrelationship of certain activities carried out by different units. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the breakdown by organizational units might be all that was possible for the present, since it corresponded to the methods currently used in the preparation of the budget estimates.

(c) At first sight, it appeared that the continuing activities and specific items for 1965-1966 in the preliminary draft report were not sufficiently defined to get an exact picture of the programme. In this connexion, reference was made with interest to the description of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and their budgetary implications, as given in the Commission's draft programme of work and priorities, 1965-1967,³⁶ which might serve as an example in this respect.

(d) It would be important for the Council to have the advice of the ACABQ on this subject, in accordance with resolution 1046 (XXXVII), when it is discussed at the thirty-ninth session. The Chairman of the ACABQ stated that if the final document was given to his Committee in time, completed by the necessary budgetary figures, that Committee would have certain observations to make to the Council.

(e) The Chairman of the ACABQ mentioned as a possibility the preparation of a consolidated programme and budget document for the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, a procedure followed by most of the specialized agencies.

(f) In view of the importance and complexity of the subject, consideration might be given to establishing, at the thirty-ninth session of the Council, a sessional *ad hoc* committee to deal with this item in depth.

(g) It was suggested that the Council should proceed to a detailed consideration of its programme of work in order to exclude from this programme secondary projects, which would make it possible to concentrate resources on the main fields of activity.

Co-operation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

9. In his statement to the Committee, the Chairman of the ACABQ declared that it was his firm conviction that, with the growing requirements for more work in all fields of development, it was now impossible to undertake programming without full regard to related co-ordination problems and financial implications. He noted that in recent years there had been a growing awareness of the need for a combined programme and budget approach. This awareness was not sufficient; it should be increasingly translated into action, and any effort to improve the situation should be undertaken. To serve this end, the various bodies concerned, for one

thing, should take better note of one another's work. The ACABQ, in discharging its responsibilities on administrative and budgetary co-ordination, had necessarily become more and more involved in the problems of programming and over-all co-ordination. He drew attention to the annual reports on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the IAEA, submitted by the Advisory Committee to the General Assembly and expressed the hope that appropriate use would also be made of these reports by bodies outside the General Assembly. He observed that his recent meeting with the ACC and his presence in the Special Committee provided useful opportunities for improving relations.

10. The Committee expressed agreement with the plea of the Chairman of the ACABQ for a combined programme and budget approach and for increased co-operation. The Committee also shared his view that, at the moment, there was no reason to formalize relations between the ACABQ and the Special Committee and that, if there were an occasion next year, an exchange of views, such as had taken place at the Committee's present session, might be repeated. The hope was expressed that the latest annual report of the ACABQ,³⁷ referred to by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, would be made available to the Council at its thirty-ninth session.

United Nations Development Decade

11. The Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs introduced the progress report on the United Nations Development Decade,³⁸ which only became available to the Committee after it had started its work. He pointed out that the report was a background document rather than a policy statement. It would be supplemented by various other documents, as described in the annotation to the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the Council.³⁹ The Deputy Under-Secretary drew particular attention to the special report, which the Secretary-General would submit on his own initiative. This latter report would try to assess, in a general way, the main achievements and the disappointments and appraise the problems deserving attention in the second half of the Development Decade.

12. In the Committee the opinion prevailed that the progress report, on the whole, was more a descriptive catalogue than a document giving the perspective, which perhaps might have been expected, showing the inter-relationship of programmes and their combined impact.

³⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, document A/5859, agenda item 82.

³⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, document E/4033.

³⁹ These documents included *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part I (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.II.C.1 (E/4046/Rev.1)), the report "Economic progress during initial years of the United Nations Development Decade: major economic indicators for developing countries" (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document E/4059) and the reports E/CN.5/388 and E/CN.5/394) prepared by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII).

³⁶ E/CN.12/706.

In this connexion, great importance was attached to the forthcoming special report by the Secretary-General, and the hope was expressed that the report would be distributed as soon as possible in order to enable the members of the Council to give it the fullest consideration as much in advance of the thirty-ninth session as possible. That document, as described by the Deputy Under-Secretary, was exactly the type of statement needed by the Council for carrying out its responsibilities. Thought should be given to making more documents of an analytic nature available to the Council in future.

13. Some delegations drew attention to the fact that the objectives of the Development Decade for the past five-year period had not been attained. The same delegations pointed in particular to the fact that the United Nations Secretariat, in their view, had so far done nothing in connexion with paragraph 2 (b) of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) concerning policies designed to ensure to the developing countries an equitable share of earnings from foreign capital invested in the extraction and marketing of their natural resources. The representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the sub-paragraph in question had been addressed to Member States.

Industrial development

14. The Committee noted the insufficiency of the total work programme currently undertaken in the field of industrial development and of the resources devoted to it and the necessity of intensifying efforts in this field. The Committee draws the Council's attention to the resolutions adopted by the Committee for Industrial Development at its fifth session.⁴⁰

15. Some members recalled, in particular, the resolution concerning the preparation of a single annual report summarizing the work of the United Nations system in this field and concerning the possibility of exploring opportunities for more projects undertaken jointly by the Centre for Industrial Development and other organizations of the United Nations and possibly for the establishment of joint staffs.

16. Other representatives referred to the resolutions concerning, in particular, the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development, the draft statute of which had already been submitted to the General Assembly, and concerning the consolidation of the working relationship between the Centre and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), particularly in connexion with problems concerning the establishment and development of export industries in developing countries.

Evaluation of programmes

17. The Committee received a preliminary draft of the terms of reference for the teams which would under-

take pilot evaluation projects first in Chile and Thailand and later in several other countries, among them Pakistan and Tunisia which had agreed to receive teams. Among the general remarks made by members of the Committee on the subject were the following:

(a) The teams should be critical and candid.

(b) Emphasis should be placed on ascertaining possible deficiencies in the work of the organizations of the United Nations system.

(c) While in the field, the teams would have a unique opportunity to examine the adequacy of co-ordination and co-operation among the organizations concerned at the country level.

(d) Some delegations thought that the teams should include a consideration of the relation between the bilateral programmes and the programmes of the United Nations system where that course of action was agreeable to both the recipient and donor Governments concerned. Other delegations, however, were of the opinion that the teams should not consider subjects concerned with co-ordination of United Nations technical assistance programmes and bilateral programmes, since such co-ordination, in their view, was the sovereign right of the beneficiary Government.

(e) It would be useful if the Council, at its thirty-ninth session, would receive information on which specialized agencies were represented in the countries being visited.

(f) The first teams should be asked, in the light of their experience, to make suggestions for improvements in the terms of reference and procedures for later teams. The Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs informed the Committee that the summary records of the meetings in which it discussed the evaluation of programmes would be brought to the attention of the teams.

Co-ordination and co-operation between institutes concerned with planning and research

18. In the debate on the Secretary-General's report concerning relationships among planning institutes (E/4035), it was pointed out that although there had been co-operation between the institutes concerned, there remained ample scope for improving mutual relationships and co-ordination among them. The hope was expressed that the work programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) would be drawn up in such a manner that duplication of effort in the fields of training and research would be avoided as far as feasible.

Co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster

19. General agreement was expressed with the conclusions in paragraph 18 of the report by the Secretary-General on co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster (E/4036). On the other hand, it was considered that it would be useful to have a more detailed description of the various measures, suggested in broad terms in the Secretary-General's report, indicat-

⁴⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4065)*.

ing more clearly how co-ordination was organized at present and would be developed in future.

Forthcoming meeting of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Sessional Co-ordination Committee with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

20. The Committee was informed that the next

informal meeting of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Sessional Co-ordination Committee with the ACC was scheduled to take place in Geneva on 7 July 1965. Pursuant to operative paragraph 3 (d) of Council resolution 1043 (XXXVII), the Committee suggests that the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee in this forthcoming meeting might devote some attention to the present report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination.

DOCUMENT E/4090

Report on the meeting of the Council's officers with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held on 7 July 1965: statement by the President at the 1376th meeting

[Original text: English]
[9 July 1965]

1. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1043 (XXXVII), a meeting between the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was originally scheduled to take place in Vienna at the end of April 1965 in connexion with the ACC's thirty-ninth session. However, as the Council was informed at its thirty-eight session, that meeting could not be held, and the meeting envisaged by the Council resolution was, in fact, held at the European Office of the United Nations on 7 July 1965. The Council was represented by the First Vice-President, Mr. Pachachi, and the Second Vice-President, Mr. Hajek, as well as the President of the Council.

2. The President of the Council recalled the results of the 1964 meeting.⁴¹

3. The Secretary-General, as Chairman of the ACC, made a statement emphasizing the importance attached by the members of the ACC to the Council's exercising constructively and effectively the central role which it had been given by the Charter in the economic and social fields. The members of the ACC would welcome and would be glad to support any steps taken to increase the importance of this role and to strengthen the Council's leadership. Over the years and under the broad guidance of the Council, a mechanism for international action of great potential scope and efficacy had been built up. That mechanism should be maintained and, where necessary, reinforced so that its full possibilities could be realized (for the text of the Secretary-General's statement, see the annex to this report).

4. At the beginning of the meeting, Mr. Wyndham White, Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), indicated his desire to contribute fully to the co-ordination of work in the field of trade and development. To that end he would be prepared to make an annual report to the Economic and

Social Council, similar to that submitted by the specialized agencies, on the activities of GATT. He would, furthermore, make every effort to promote constructive relationships between GATT and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Mr. Prebisch, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, declared his intention of promoting fruitful co-operation with GATT, adding that in that respect the attitudes adopted by Governments were of importance. The meeting took note of those statements with satisfaction.

5. In response to a request for views on the ways and means of improving the functioning of the Council and strengthening its leadership, and of enhancing the contribution the agencies could make to this end, the following points, among others, were raised:

(a) There was a lack of real debate in the Council, since the prevailing character of the debate did not lead to a confrontation of issues or clear-cut conclusions. Furthermore, there was a feeling that there was often insufficient follow-up action with regard to certain ideas presented during the general debate.

(b) In order to bring about the kind of debate required it might be useful to define well ahead of each session a limited number of broad issues which could form the subject of a consideration in depth.

(c) These issues should be thoroughly prepared with the participation of the various agencies of the United Nations system. In that connexion, the ACC might make a useful contribution.

(d) The more the agencies used the Council as a forum for the promotion of proposals and ideas to which they attached particular importance the more the Council's task of developing techniques for the formulation of broad policies would be facilitated.

(e) In the Council and other United Nations organs, agencies were often confronted without notice, with proposals regarding matters of concern to them. It would be very helpful if the views of the agencies concerned could be ascertained before such proposals were put forward.

(f) As recommended by the Special Committee on

⁴¹ For an account of this meeting, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session*, 1332nd meeting, paras. 18-25.

Co-ordination, it was hoped that restraint could be exercised by the Council and its subsidiary bodies in their requests for documentation. It might be time for the Council to consider, in consultation with the agencies, the form of reports required from them under existing resolutions.

6. Various points raised in the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination were also reviewed.

ANNEX

Statement by the Secretary-General at the meeting of the officers of the Economic and Social Council with the ACC on 7 July 1965

The meeting between the officers of the Council and members of the ACC held last July was — as the Council itself recognized in its resolution on this subject — a valuable first step in bringing about closer relationships between the two bodies. The report on that meeting made by the President, Sir Ronald Walker, contained many constructive ideas to which the ACC has been giving attention. One factor which would seem to give the present joint meeting particular significance is the fact that the Council is now considering its own role and functions.

The members of the ACC would like to emphasize the importance they attach to the Council exercising constructively and effectively the central role which it has been given by the Charter in the economic and social fields. This role has been variously described — as that simply of co-ordination, as that of policy co-ordination, as that of policy guidance. As the members of the ACC see it, the role of the Economic and Social Council is essentially one of providing broad leadership in the economic and social work being carried out by the United Nations itself, and by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Members of the ACC would welcome — and would be glad to support — any steps taken by the Council to increase the importance of this role and to strengthen its leadership.

By virtue of its functions, the Economic and Social Council is concerned with the broad strategy of economic and social development. The ACC provides a link between the Council and other related directing organs which have responsibilities for development. At this juncture, it seems particularly important that the potentialities of this relationship between the Council and ACC be fully understood and utilized. Over the years and under the broad guidance of the Council, a mechanism for international action of great potential scope and efficacy has been built up. One essential feature of this mechanism is the full participation of the specialized agencies and the IAEA in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. That mechanism must be maintained and, where necessary, reinforced so that its full possibilities can be realised. The ACC would be glad to know whether the officers of the Council feel that the ACC and the individual agencies could increase the scope and effectiveness of their part in this process.

It is in this spirit that the members of the ACC wish to offer the Council their full support and, in that connexion, to supply any background or other information that might be required. There are, of course, many points which might be discussed — some minor, some major. A few of them may be enumerated as examples:

It has been suggested by the Special Committee on Co-ordination that the Council and its subsidiary bodies, for their part, might exercise greater restraint in requests for docu-

7. The President and the Vice-Presidents of the Council considered that the meeting was useful, and that the points raised deserve careful consideration. They feel at the same time that the value of such meetings would be still greater if they could take place well in advance of the Council session, in order to allow time to prepare adequately for the Council's summer session and in particular to identify subjects to which special attention might be devoted in the general debate.

mentation. Are the procedures for consideration of reports best suited for the purposes to be achieved?

Turning to the question of participation by agency representatives in the various deliberations of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, one may ask whether this participation is being carried out in a manner most likely to be procedure of results. The ACC would like to underline the importance it attaches to full participation of the respective agencies at every stage of the discussions. Furthermore, it would be helpful if during the session, the senior officials of the different organizations could be informed, at an early stage, when initiatives affecting their organizations are contemplated. It might be possible, during the session of the Council, to arrange informal meetings between representatives on the Council interested in particular problems and officers of the organizations mainly concerned. Are there ways the ACC could help in ensuring that the decisions and recommendations of the Council are adequately known to, and followed up by, Government departments?

Such points as those mentioned can obviously not be exhaustively discussed today, but they can perhaps be touched upon in connexion with the discussion here of some of the main items on the Council's agenda. Among such items which both offer the opportunity for the Council to exercise its central role and are of major concern to a large number of agencies, one may mention first the United Nations Development Decade. The progress report on the Decade^a submitted to the Council not only contains a rather comprehensive picture of activities of the United Nations as a whole, organized under functional headings, but it represents in itself a major piece of concerted action through the ACC. The personal appraisal of the Secretary-General,^b which has also been submitted, throws out some ideas as to priorities and policies which the Council may wish to explore. Another important item is that on questions relating to science and technology and the action recommended by the Advisory Committee in this field. Another is that on industrialization. Last, but certainly not least in the minds of many of the members of the ACC, is the question of trade and development. The members of ACC would be glad to discuss aspects of these items or any others you may wish to raise.

As stated in their thirty-first report (E/4029), the members of the ACC wish at this time to lay particular emphasis on the steady progress achieved in the building of peace through co-operative action in the economic, social and cultural fields and on the value of the results to which this international co-operation has already led. They are convinced that such co-operation must be further considerably strengthened and intensified, so as to respond more adequately to the increasing needs of the developing countries and to the promotion of peace and progress in the world as a whole. The ACC hopes that the Council will feel able at this session to take up and support this plea.

^a Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4033.

^b Ibid, document E/4071.

DOCUMENT E/4119

Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[30 July 1965]

1. At its 274th-282nd, 284th-287th and 289th meetings held on 19-29 July 1965, the Co-ordination Committee, under the acting chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), considered item 4 of the Council agenda (General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068); the thirtieth and thirty-first reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (E/3991 and E/4029); annual reports of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) (E/4076), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (E/4039), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (E/4044 and Add.1-2), the World Health Organization (WHO) (E/4041 and Add.1), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (E/4062 and Corr.1 and Add.1), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) (E/4030), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (E/4037 and Add.1), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (E/4027), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) (E/4050) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (E/4022); a report by the President on the meeting of the Council's Officers with the ACC, held on 7 July 1965 (E/4090); a report by the Secretary-General on the question of a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance (E/4034); a report by the Secretary-General on relationships among planning institutes (E/4035); a report by the Secretary-General on co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster (E/4036).

Other reports before the Council at its thirty-ninth session were available as background documentation under this item.

3. At its 274th meeting, the Committee considered the question of a world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. At the suggestion of the United Kingdom representative, the Committee decided to recommend to the Council to dispose of this question by including in the Council's report to the General Assembly the statement that the Council has taken note of the Secretary-General's report and accepts the Secretary-General's conclusions.

4. At its 274th, 275th and 280th meetings, the Committee considered the subject of co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning,

training and research. The Committee recommends that the Council should take note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on relationships among institutes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and of chapter XIV of the thirty-first report of the ACC and suggests that this subject should be considered further by the ACC and by the Council at its forty-first session.

5. At the 278th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced a draft resolution on development and utilization of human resources (E/AC.24/L.255/Rev. 1), sponsored by the delegations of Chile, France, Gabon, India, Iran, Romania, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America, to which group the delegation of Algeria was later added as co-sponsor. The sponsors accepted various suggestions for changes and additions in the text of the draft resolution. The Committee, at its 281st meeting, approved the revised draft resolution unanimously (see draft resolution A below).

6. At the 278th meeting of the Committee, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced a draft resolution on co-ordination at the country level and the role of the resident representatives (E/AC.24/L.259), sponsored by the delegations of Canada, Japan, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. After the sponsors had accepted some suggestions for changes in the draft, the Committee, at its 281st meeting, approved the revised draft resolution unanimously (see draft resolution B below).

7. At its 279th meeting, the Committee considered the report on co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster. The Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies made a statement, which was later circulated as document E/AC.24/L.265. At the 281st meeting of the Committee, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution on the subject (E/AC.24/L.263), sponsored by the delegations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. A revised version of this draft (E/AC.24/L.263/Rev.1) was considered at the 282nd meeting. After the sponsors had accepted various amendments, the Committee approved the revised draft resolution, as amended, unanimously (see draft resolution C below).

8. At the 281st meeting of the Committee, the representative of France introduced a draft resolution on preparation and submission of agency budgets (E/AC.24/L.264), sponsored by the delegations of Argentina, France, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America. The representative of the Soviet Union submitted an amendment to the preamble

of the draft resolution, which amendment he later withdrew. After some minor changes were made in the draft, the Committee, in its 284th meeting, approved the draft resolution by 23 votes to none with two abstentions (see draft resolution D below).

9. At the 284th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution on documentation (E/AC.24/L.274) sponsored by the delegations of Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Denmark, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America. Various suggestions for changes in the text were made. The meeting was suspended in order to give interested delegations an opportunity to reach agreement. After a suspension of fifty minutes, the Canadian representative read out the agreed amendments. The Committee adopted the revised draft resolution unanimously (see draft resolution E below).

10. At the Committee's 282nd meeting, the representative of Iraq introduced a draft resolution on the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA (E/AC.24/L.268), sponsored by the delegations of Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic, to which group the delegation of India was later added as co-sponsor. At the 285th meeting, a revised version (E/AC.24/L.268/Rev.1) was introduced by the representative of Algeria. The Committee approved the revised draft resolution unanimously (see draft resolution F below).

11. At the 285th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Iraq introduced a draft resolution on the reports of the ACC and the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/AC.24/L.269), sponsored by the delegations of Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic. In the light of various comments and suggestions made in the course of the debate on this draft resolution, the sponsors revised the text. At the 287th meeting, the Committee approved the revised draft resolution unanimously after the Canadian representative had withdrawn an amendment, on the understanding that he would be in a position to table a draft resolution on the substance of his amendment, which concerned the secretariat arrangements for the ACC. (For text of the revised draft resolution, see draft resolution G below).

12. At the Committee's 289th meeting, the representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution on the secretariat arrangements for the ACC (E/AC.24/L.277), sponsored by his delegation. The Committee approved the draft resolution by 15 votes to 2 with 6 abstentions (see draft resolution H below).

13. The Committee recommends that the Council accept the recommendation of the ACC (E/4029, para. 58).

[See below "Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council"]

14. The Committee therefore further recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

A

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 A (XXXIX).]

B

CO-ORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL: THE ROLE OF RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 B (XXXIX).]

C

ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 C (XXXIX).]

D

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF AGENCY BUDGETS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 D (XXXIX).]

E

DOCUMENTATION

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 E (XXXIX).]

F

REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 F (XXXIX).]

G

REPORTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 G (XXXIX).]

H

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1090 H (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Questions relating to the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole

1090 (XXXIX). General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy as a whole

A

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that human resources are an essential factor in economic and social development, in particular in the developing countries,

Considering that the broadening of man's horizons and his access to the conquests of science, technology and culture are deeply-felt wants in the present-day world,

Convinced that in order to hasten economic and social progress in the developing countries urgent steps are necessary to develop human resources by training skilled national cadres,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1824 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and Council resolutions 906 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 and 1029 (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, which designate training as an important element in the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the education and training of national personnel should form an integral part of national economic and social development plans, and that in carrying out such plans due regard should be paid to the particular circumstances in each country and to present and long-term cadre requirements at all levels and in all sectors of activity,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, other specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency towards the development and utilization of human resources, and in particular the Recommendation concerning vocational training adopted in 1962 by the International Labour Conference and the Recommendation concerning technical education adopted in 1962 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Noting further, with satisfaction, the co-operation and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the study, identification and preparation for financing, of projects in certain fields of technical and vocational education,

Expressing the conviction that there is a growing need for the intensification and strengthening of such activities, which will call for ever closer co-operation between

the organizations concerned with a view to making possible attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Requests* the competent organs of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other agencies concerned to increase their activities connected with the development and utilization of human resources;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the competent organizations of the United Nations family will continue to take concerted steps to prepare programmes of action for promoting training and utilization of human resources in the developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the other specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and interested institutes, to submit to the Council, at its forty-third session, a report on measures calculated to intensify concerted action by the organizations of the United Nations family with regard to the training of national personnel for the economic and social development of the developing countries.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

B

CO-ORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL: THE ROLE OF RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 542 (XVIII) of 29 July 1954 regarding the preparation of programmes by recipient governments and the role of resident representatives,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its twenty-fifth report⁴² that the central role in developing closer co-operation among the various branches of the United Nations system in individual countries will have to be played by the resident representatives, and that they will need increasing support from the participating organizations to enable them to discharge the responsibilities of their office,

Bearing also in mind its resolution 856 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961 on co-ordination in the field,

Recalling the ten guiding principles on the role of resident representatives agreed by the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination participating in the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance

⁴² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/3495.*

and approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in its twenty-sixth report⁴³ and the twenty-eight report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination⁴⁴ which, *inter alia*, considered co-ordination in the field and the implementation of these ten guiding principles,

Recognizing the real progress made towards achieving the objectives set out above,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity that the resident representatives should exercise more effectively their central role in achieving co-ordination at the field level of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system; and to this end;

2. *Requests* the participating organizations to co-operate in the realization of these important aims;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with recipient governments as well as the executive heads of the participating organizations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and to report, with such proposals as may seem appropriate, to the forty-first session of the Council.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

C

ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1049 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on assistance in cases of natural disaster,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on Co-ordination of International Assistance in Cases of Natural Disaster (E/4036),

Recommends to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1049 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, requesting the Secretary-General to make a study of: the types of assistance the United Nations might appropriately provide; the order of magnitude of the resources the Secretary-General might require for the purpose; and the alternative methods of providing such resources, including the establishment of a United Nations fund for assistance in cases of natural disaster, financed through voluntary contributions; and to report to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly,

"Recalling that resolution 1049 (XXXVII) also requested the Secretary-General to consider possible

improvements in the arrangements for co-ordinating international assistance, and to report to the Council at its thirty-ninth session,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report to the nineteenth General Assembly,⁴⁵ the twenty-third report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,⁴⁶ the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-ninth session of the Council (E/4036),

"Noting the Secretary-General's readiness to be at the disposal of international non-governmental organizations concerned with emergency relief to assist them in pursuing the question of co-ordination,

"Further noting that, in co-operation with the League of Red Cross Societies, the United Nations can offer guidance and also technical assistance in formulating pre-disaster plans to countries requesting it and also assistance immediately after a disaster for drawing up comprehensive plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction,

"Welcoming the Secretary-General's statement that the co-ordinating procedures set out in the twenty-eighth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination⁴⁷ for the co-ordination of assistance from members of the United Nations family are working satisfactorily,

"1. Invites States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which have not already done so:

"(a) To consider the advisability of setting up appropriate national planning and operating machinery most suited to their own conditions, designed to determine the degree and character of the relief required and to give unified direction to relief operations; and that United Nations resident representatives be suitably associated with such work;

"(b) To consider setting up national Red Cross or Red Crescent societies;

"2. Requests Member States, when offering emergency assistance in cases of natural disaster, to inform and to make use of the appropriate standing machinery set up in the stricken countries and to inform the Secretary-General of the type of emergency assistance that they are in a position to offer;

"3. Notes with satisfaction the existing arrangements which the United Nations and the specialized agencies have for providing emergency assistance including their relationships with non-governmental organizations, particularly the League of Red Cross Societies;

"4. Invites the executive heads of the organizations and programmes within the United Nations system, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, to continue and intensify their efforts to ensure the full co-ordination of the assistance made available by and through those organizations and programmes to countries stricken by natural disasters;

⁴⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 53, document A/5845.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, agenda item 82, document A/5859.

⁴⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3765.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/3625.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/3765.*

"5. Approves the proposal of the Secretary-General that he be authorized to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster;

"6. Decides to review the experimental arrangements referred to in operative paragraph 5 above at its twenty-third session."

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

D

PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF AGENCY BUDGETS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1044 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 requesting the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to consider, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to what extent the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency could be requested to use a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of their respective budgets,

Recalling further its resolution 984 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 concerning the preparation of a framework of functional classifications for the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade,

Aware of its general responsibility under the United Nations Charter and under the authority of the General Assembly, to ensure international co-operation in the economic, social and human rights fields,

Noting the special role devolving upon it in the matter of co-ordination during the United Nations Development Decade with a view to contributing to the orientation of the specific activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency towards the best and most effective execution of the programmes intended to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Convinced of the need to concentrate on priority areas the action of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to attain the purposes of the United Nations Development Decade,

Noting the urgent need to provide the means of information required for a better knowledge of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole,

I

1. Notes the first conclusions of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the uniform presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (E/4029) and the comments contained in the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068);

2. Accepts, as a first measure, the principle that at

its forty-first session, a separate report will be submitted containing a list of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the fields of interest to the Council, with an indication of the expenditures involved under both the regular budgets and the extra-budgetary programmes of these organizations;

3. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination:

(a) To submit, at the Council's fortieth session, detailed proposals on the selection of items to be included in the new report referred to in paragraph 2;

(b) To continue, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the study of the possibility of utilizing a uniform lay-out for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency and to submit, at the forty-first session, a report specifying the practical solutions which might be contemplated and setting forth, if necessary, any arguments against the use of such a lay-out;

II

1. Recalls the importance of the use of functional classifications enabling the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade to be put into a proper perspective;

2. Invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, if they have not already done so, to use the framework of functional classifications endorsed in principle at the thirty-seventh session for the preparation and presentation of their reports on activities having as their purpose the aims of the United Nations Development Decade.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

E

DOCUMENTATION

The Economic and Social Council,

I

Noting the difficulties caused by delays in the production and distribution of documents,

Taking into consideration the comments and suggestions made on this question by the Special Committee on Co-ordination in its third report (*ibid.*, para. 3) as well as the statement made by the Secretary-General to the Council at its 1373rd plenary meeting, the report of the President of the Council on the meeting of the Council's officers with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4090) and the statement and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Council at the 1364th plenary meeting,⁴⁸

Believing that appropriate measures by all concerned are needed to remedy a situation which is impairing the effectiveness of the Council,

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, 1364th meeting, annex.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Council at its fortieth session, with a view to reducing the volume of documentation requiring the Council's consideration, bearing in mind the need to present essential documentation in a concise and assimilable manner;

2. *Decides* with a view to alleviating the situation with regard to documentation:

(a) To endeavour to organize its work in such a way as to bring about a better balance of agenda items between its two main sessions;

(b) To allow adequate time for the preparation of special reports in order to permit a more even distribution of the workload of the Secretariat throughout the year;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure that the information contained in documents presented to the Council will, when and where appropriate, be of a kind to be useful to Governments in determining the nature of the action which they may deem appropriate;

(b) To prepare for lengthy reports and detailed technical studies a summary and pertinent conclusions;

(c) To make every effort to ensure that documents presented to the Council are available to Member States in good time in the working languages of the Council, in accordance with the existing rules of procedure;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for approval at each session, beginning at the fortieth session, a short list of the main Secretariat reports which will come before the Council at the following session, indicating the dates on which the reports are scheduled to appear, as well as a list of those documents which cannot be made available in good time;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, if they do not already do so, to present, beginning with the forty-first session, in conjunction with their annual reports to the Council, a short analytical report on the major substantive and administrative developments and activities within their respective organizations during the period under review which are likely to be of particular interest to the Council, and to include in these reports, whenever deemed necessary, appropriate recommendations for action by the Council with a view to ensuring speedy attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and strengthening the activities of the United Nations family in the economic, social and human rights fields;

6. *Invites* Governments to make every effort to adhere to the deadlines set by the Council or by the Secretary-General for the submission of replies to questionnaires or other comments or observations;

7. *Expresses the hope* that the General Assembly will assist the Council in achieving the objectives of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to review, at its forty-first session, the measures taken to implement this resolution;

II

Believing that delays in the presentation of documents result in an inefficient use of resources affecting not only the United Nations but its individual Member States,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and with such external assistance as may seem appropriate, to make early provision for an examination of the problems of providing documentation for the Council's consideration, including, *inter alia*, an analysis of the existing mechanical and organizational arrangements,

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the results of the above-mentioned examination together with his own comments and recommendations, to the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to report to the Council at the earliest convenient date;

III

Convinced of the need to ensure that the reports and studies prepared by the Secretary-General in the economic and social fields, notably those of a specialist or technical nature, are readily available to those concerned with the planning and implementation of economic and social development in sectors covered by such reports;

Requests the Secretary-General to review present facilities for the publication and dissemination of those reports and studies and to make proposals, if appropriate, for improving such facilities with a view to making United Nations publications on economic and social problems more readily available to those concerned, including Governments, planning agencies and specialist bodies.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

F

REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the annual reports of the specialized agencies⁴⁹ and the International Atomic Energy Agency,⁵⁰

⁴⁹ International Labour Office, *Nineteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1965). "Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session" (Rome, 1965). "Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council" (E/4044). "Questions relating to Science and Technology" (E/4044/Add.1) and *Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1964* (1965). World Health Organization, *The Work of WHO, 1964: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations (Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 139)* (Geneva, 1965); and "Supplementary Report". International Civil Aviation Organization, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964* (Doc. 8475 A15-P/3, April 1965); *Some Trends in*

Bearing in mind the large volume of documentation submitted to the Council and its increasingly heavy programme of work,

Bearing in mind also the need to ensure that this documentation can be carefully studied with a view to identifying the problems raised and assessing the progress achieved,

Considering the need to strengthen the relations of the Council with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit, beginning with the forty-first session of the Council, in addition to their annual reports, an introductory report drawn up in an analytical and concise form, following the recommendation contained in operative paragraph 5 of part I of its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

G

REPORTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Articles 58, 63, 64 and 66 of the Charter,

Recalling further its resolutions 13 (III) of 21 September 1946, 920 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962, 992 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 and 1043 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964,

Having considered the thirtieth (E/3991) and thirty-first (E/4029) reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068),

Having considered also the statement of the President of the Council on the meeting between the officers of the Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4090),

Convinced that in order to enable the Council to discharge fully its responsibilities under the Charter, it is necessary to improve the existing co-ordination procedures,

Convinced further of the usefulness of the active participation by representatives of the Council in joint meetings with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, as has been demonstrated by the meetings

Civil Aviation in the Three Years 1962-1964: Supplement to the Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964 (Doc. 8497 A15-P/4). Universal Postal Union, "Report of the Work of the Union—1964" (Berne, 1965). International Telecommunication Union, *Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1964* (Geneva, 1965); *Fourth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1965). World Meteorological Organization, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization—1964* (WMO—No. 163, RP.60) (Geneva, 1965). "Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1965" (London).

⁵⁰ "Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1964-1965".

held between the officers of the Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination;

2. *Welcomes* the recent meetings of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the Special Committee on Co-ordination as a useful step towards improving understanding and co-operation between these Committees;

3. *Decides* that the Special Committee on Co-ordination, beginning with 1966, shall be composed of the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, and ten members of the Council elected annually by the Council on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

4. *Decides* that the reorganized Special Committee on Co-ordination shall participate in appropriate joint meetings with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in their joint meetings to:

(a) Examine the provisional agenda of the Council's sessions, and draw attention whenever necessary or desirable to the major questions that require the Council's urgent action;

(b) Keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, particularly in respect of the United Nations Development Decade;

(c) Submit conclusions and recommendations to the Council on those questions as well as on problems in the field of co-ordination which call for special attention by the Council.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

H

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 799 (XXX) of 3 August 1960, 843 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961 and 992 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963,

Noting that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination has been called upon to undertake an increasing number of tasks directly related to the work of the Council,

Requests the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, means of strengthening the secretariat arrangements related to the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to take appropriate action.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1396th meeting on 31 July 1965, the Council accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4029, para. 58) and decided that the multi-lateral review of the activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy should in future be conducted on a biennial basis, and that the next such review be made in 1967.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 4 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4020 and Add.1 and 2	Fourth report on progress in land reform	Replaced by E/4020/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.1
E/4021 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	Replaced by E/4021/Rev.1, <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
E/4021/Add.3	Addendum (statistical data relating to projects in operation in 1964 under EPTA)	Mimeographed
E/4022	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Ditto. For the report see "Annual Report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1964-1965"
E/4024	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-first session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8</i>
E/4026 and Corr.1	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 14 and Corr.
E/4027	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Meteorological Organization	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1964</i> , WMO - No. 163.RP.60
E/4030	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Universal Postal Union	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Universal Postal Union: Report on the Work of the Union, 1964</i> , Berne
E/4037	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Telecommunication Union	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1964</i> , Geneva, 1965
E/4037/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the <i>Fourth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space</i>	Mimeographed. See the brochure published under this title by ITU, Geneva, 1965
E/4038 and Corr.1 and Add.1	The promotion of the international flow of private capital: fifth report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 8
E/4039	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mimeographed. For the report, see "Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its Thirty-ninth session", (Rome, 1965)

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4041	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the World Health Organization</i> , No. 139
E/4041/Add.1	Supplementary report of the World Health Organization	Mimeographed
E/4044 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Ditto
E/4044/Add.2	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the activities of the organization in 1964	Ditto. For the report, see <i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1964</i> , UNESCO, 1965
E/4050	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Mimeographed. For the report, see "Annual Report of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1965" (London)
E/4051	A preliminary note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7</i>
E/4061	Report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12
E/4062 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Civil Aviation Organization	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964 and Some Trends in Civil Aviation in the Three Years, 1962-1964</i> (Docs. 8475 A15-P/3 and Corr. and 8497 A15-P/4 and Corr.); International Civil Aviation Organization
E/4072	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its fourteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11 A</i>
E/4073 and Add.1	Research into environmental pollution and measures for its control: report submitted pursuant to Council resolution 910 (XXXIV)	<i>Ibid.</i> , Annexes, agenda item 12
E/4076	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Labour Organisation	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Nineteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1965</i>
E/4079 and Corr.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964	Replaced by E/4079/Rev.1 (Mimeographed)
E/4079/Add.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964: a summary of developments	Replaced by E/4079/Rev.1/Add.1 (Mimeographed)
E/4082	Preliminary statement by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/AC.24/L.255	Romania: draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.24/L.255/Rev.1
E/AC.24/L.255/Rev.1	Chile, France, Gabon, India, Iran, Romania, United Arab Republic and United States of America: revised draft resolution	See E/4119, paras. 5 and 14
E/AC.24/L.259	Co-ordination at the country level: the role of resident representatives - Canada, Japan, Pakistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	See E/4119, paras. 6 and 14.
E/AC.24/L.263	Co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.24/L.263 Rev.1
E/AC.24/L.263/Rev.1	Co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disaster - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: revised draft resolution	See E/4119, paras. 7 and 14
E/AC.24/L.264	Preparation and submission of agency budgets - Argentina, France, United Arab Republic and United States of America: draft resolution	See E/4119, paras. 8 and 14

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.24/L.268	Reports of the specialised agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency – Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and United Arab Republic: draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.24/L.268/Rev.1
E/AC.24/L.268/Rev.1	Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency – Algeria, Argentina, Chile, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and United Arab Republic: revised draft resolution	Adopted by the Council without change. See resolution 1090 F (XXXIX)
E/AC.24/L.269	Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination – Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and United Arab Republic: draft resolution	See E/4119, paras. 11 and 14
E/AC.24/L.274	Documentation – Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Denmark, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Pakistan, United Arab Republic and United States of America: draft resolution	See E/4119, paras. 9 and 14
E/AC.24/L.275	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.274: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4122
E/C.2/632	Free societies and economic growth: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	Mimeographed
E/C.2/633	<i>Statements and resolutions of the ICC, 1963–1965</i> : statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	ICC brochure 239



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 5: Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1369th-1378th and 1396th meetings*; see also the records of the 283rd, 287th and 288th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.283,287 and 288).

DOCUMENT E/4040

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[10 June 1965]

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic and Social Council, at its thirty-eighth session (1357th and 1358th meetings), began the review and reappraisal of its role and functions which it had decided, at its thirty-seventh and resumed thirty-seventh sessions (1351st and 1354th meetings)¹ to undertake. After a preliminary exchange of views, the Council agreed to continue the discussion at the thirty-ninth session; and it requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at that time the views of States Members of the United Nations on the subject, together with such other documentation as would facilitate further discussion in the Council and in the General Assembly.

2. The present paper has been prepared by the Secretariat in response to the general consensus in the Council that it would be useful to have a factual document setting out the legislation governing the functions of the Council and the organizational framework within which it carries out its activities. Replies of Governments to the Council's request for their views will be issued in a separate paper.²

Chapter I

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS LAID DOWN IN THE CHARTER

3. The basic objectives of the United Nations in the economic and social field and the general institutional framework at the governmental level for the pursuit of those objectives, are laid down in the Charter.³

in the Preamble:

... to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom ...

... And for these ends ... to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people ...;

in Article 1:

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

in Article 7:

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations ... an Economic and Social Council ...

¹ Statements on the subject were made by the Secretary-General at the 1320th and 1326th meetings.

² The comments of Governments were circulated as document E/4052 and Add.1-6.

³ For an account of the practice followed by the United Nations in implementation of the provisions of the Charter, see *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, vol. III, *Articles 55-72 of the Charter* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.V.2 (Vol. III)), *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 1*, vol. II, *Articles 55-111 of the Charter* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1957.V.4 (Supp. 1) (Vol. II)) and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 2*, vol. III, *Articles 55-111 of the Charter* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1963.V.7).

and, in Chapter IX:

Article 55. With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56. All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57.

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58. The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59. The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60. Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.⁴

⁴ The following extract summarizes the procedural arrangements under which the General Assembly exercises its responsibility under Article 60 of the Charter:

"The General Assembly deals with economic, social, humanitarian and cultural questions through two of its Main Committees and at plenary meetings. It exercises its authority over the Economic and Social Council in a general way by means of a periodic examination of the reports of the Council on its work, and by means of requests and decisions, either arising from consideration of the reports of the Council or taken upon its own initiative. The Council also depends on the General Assembly for the funds required to carry out certain actions initiated by the Council or undertaken at the request of the General Assembly. Furthermore, the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council contain procedural arrangements which facilitate the exercise by the General Assembly of its authority. The General Assembly may, for example, request the Council to hold a special session. It may also propose items for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Council. In some cases, for the most part in connexion with financial questions, resolutions of the General Assembly have led the Council to suspend or amend its rules of procedure". (*Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, vol. III, *Articles 55-72 of the Charter*, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.V.2 (Vol. III), "Article 60", para. 5).

in Chapter X:

Article 61.

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Article 62.

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63.

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64.

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65. The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66.

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Article 67.

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 68. The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69. The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70. The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71. The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72.

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

4. Further, Article 91 of the Charter provides:

Article 91. The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

Chapter II

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

(a) *The Council*

5. Established in accordance with Article 7 of the Charter as a principal organ of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council at present consists, in accordance with Article 61, of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly in accordance with rules 146 and 147 of its rules of procedure for a term of office of three years, and eligible for immediate re-election.

6. By its resolution 1991 B (XVIII) of 17 December

1963, the General Assembly adopted an amendment to Article 61 of the Charter, increasing the membership of the Council from eighteen to twenty-seven, and submitted it for ratification by Member States. This amendment will enter into force when ratified, in accordance with Article 108, by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the Permanent Members of the Security Council,⁵ pending its entry into force, the Council has enlarged the membership of its sessional committees (see section (b), (i), below).

7. In accordance with rule 75 of its rules of procedure:

The Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Council to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Council considers is of particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by request of any member of the Council.

8. Under rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the Council reports annually to the Assembly and can propose items for inclusion in its provisional agenda; under rules 14 and 18, it can propose the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda of regular or special sessions respectively.

9. Pursuant to Articles 68 and 72 of the Charter, the Council has set up a number of organs of varying types, structure and functions to assist it in its work, including in particular:

- sessional committees;
- regional economic commissions;
- functional commissions and sub-commissions;
- standing committees;
- special and *ad hoc* committees and groups of experts.

10. In addition, pursuant to Article 57 of the Charter, the Council has entered into relationships with eleven specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); and, pursuant to Article 71, it has established consultative relations with numerous non-governmental organizations.

11. Some brief information regarding the subsidiary organs of the Council and bodies related to it, and regarding certain aspects of the programme of activities and methods of work of the Council is given in the fol-

⁵ As of 4 June 1965, the instrument of ratification of the amendment had been received from the following seventy-six Members of the United Nations, including two permanent members of the Security Council (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland): Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Lybia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

lowing pages. The historical development of the structure of the Council from its first session in 1946 until 1954 is, however, set out in detail in the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, vol. III, "Article 68". In Supplements I and II to the *Repertory*, this material is carried through 1959.

12. In 1949, the Council, by its resolution 295 B (XI), requested its President, "... to appoint an *ad hoc* committee of not more than eight members of the Council together with the President, ... to undertake, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, a comprehensive review of the organization and operation of the Council and its commissions ...". The report of this committee⁶ considered by the Council at its thirteenth session (in 1951), contained a number of recommendations for changes in the organization of the Council. The Council's decisions in regard to these recommendations were contained in its resolution 414 (XIII) of 18, 19 and 20 September 1951. The question of the organization and operation of the Council was again considered by the Council in 1954 when the Council adopted resolution 557 (XVIII) (see annex I below). There has been no comprehensive review of the structure of the Council since that time.

(b) *Subsidiary organs*

(i) *Sessional committees*

13. In accordance with rule 26 of its rules of procedure:

At each session, the Council may set up such committees as it deems necessary in addition to the committees specifically provided for in these rules, and refer to them any questions on the agenda for study and report. Such committees may be authorized to sit while the Council is not in session.

Each Committee shall elect its own officers, except where decided otherwise by the Council.

The provisions of rules 41 and 42 and 47 to 70 inclusive shall be applied in the proceedings of the committee and any subsidiary bodies set up by them.

14. From 1948 until 1963, the sessional committees established under this rule — the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee — were established as committees of the whole. On 13 December 1963, the Council, in response to General Assembly resolution 1992 (XVIII), adopted a resolution (999 (XXXVI)), in which, *inter alia*, it decided, as an interim measure and pending its own enlargement, to enlarge the sessional committees by nine seats whenever established; and to elect, for one year, nine States Members of the United Nations to serve on the three committees, accepting, for the purpose of the election, the geographical distribution indicated by the General Assembly in its resolution 1991 B (XVIII).⁷

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 30, document E/1955 and Add.1 and 2.

⁷ As stated in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, the nine additional members of the sessional committees "... took part in the work of the committees during the thirty-seventh session on the same basis as the other members of those committees. The representative of Mexico was elected Chairman of the Co-ordination Com-

(ii) *Regional economic commissions*

15. Four regional economic commissions have been established by the Council:

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE);
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE);
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA);
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

16. By its resolution 46 (I) of 11 December 1946, the General Assembly recommended, *inter alia*,

... that, in order to give effective aid to the countries devastated by war, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Europe, and an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

17. By its resolutions 36 (IV) and 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947, the Council established ECE and ECAFE, respectively, and laid down their terms of reference.

18. By its resolution 70 (V) of 11 August 1947, the Council established an *ad hoc* Committee to

... consider the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for Latin America within the framework of the United Nations. ...

19. After consideration of the report of the *ad hoc* Committee, the Council, by its resolution 106 (VI) of 25 February and 5 March 1948, established ECLA and laid down its terms of reference.

20. The initial terms of reference of ECE, ECAFE and ECLA each provided that:

Not later than 1951, the Council shall make a special review of the work of the Commission with a view to determining whether the Commission should be terminated or continued, and if continued what modification if any should be made in its terms of reference.

21. By its resolution 414 (XIII) of 18, 19 and 20 September 1951, the Council, after having considered the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions, set up under Council resolution 295 B (XI), decided to continue the three commissions and made certain amendments in their respective terms of reference. These amendments included, *inter alia*, in each case the inclusion of a new paragraph as follows:

The Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

At the opening of the Council's thirty-seventh session, the additional members were seated at the Council table and were invited by the President to participate fully in the debates of the Council, in addition to the proceedings of the committees. They accordingly took part freely in the discussions at plenary meetings of the Council, though they did not vote or sponsor proposals at those meetings. Where any one of them so desired, however, its support of a proposal was recorded in the text concerned or in the record of the plenary meeting". (*Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 5A*, para. 609).

At the resumed thirty-seventh session, the Council again elected nine States members to serve on the sessional committees for 1965.

22. By its resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957, the General Assembly recommended:

... that, for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa... the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa.

23. By its resolution 671 A and B (XXV) of 29 April 1958, the Council established ECA and laid down its terms of reference which include provision for special reviews of the work of the Commission, as in the case of the other regional commissions.

24. As laid down in their terms of reference (see annex III below), the basic functions of all the regional economic commissions are identical, in that their aim is to assist in raising the level of economic activity in their respective regions, and to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of the countries in each region both among themselves and with other countries of the world. By Council resolution 723 B II and C II (XXVIII) of 17 July 1959, the terms of reference of ECAFE and ECLA were amended to provide that, in carrying out their respective functions, the Commissions should "deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationships of the economic and social factors". The initial terms of reference of ECA contained similar provisions.

25. To achieve their underlying aim the commissions are to facilitate the taking of concerted, practical action by governments. The terms of reference also provide that in carrying out their tasks the commissions undertake investigations and studies of economic and technological problems, and the collection, analysis and dissemination of economic, technological and statistical information. The Commissions also render advisory services to the Governments in their respective regions. Provision is made for the participation, in a consultative capacity, in the work of each commission of Members of the United Nations that are not members of the commission concerned. There are also provisions for the participation of certain countries which are not members of the United Nations.

26. The Commissions are to ensure that their work is appropriately co-ordinated with that of other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, and they are called upon to make arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations.

27. As subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council, the commissions report to it annually on their activities. In their work, the commissions take into account the possible effect that regional measures might have on the world economy as a whole. They are empowered to make recommendations directly to member governments and to specialized agencies concerned. All recommendations are submitted to member governments whose compliance is voluntary, and no action can be taken in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country. The commissions act within the framework of the over-all policies

of the United Nations. They have been authorized by the Council to adopt their own rules of procedure.⁸

28. In rule 3 of the rules of procedure of the Trade and Development Board,⁹ the regional economic commissions are included among the authorities entitled to place items on the provisional agenda for regular sessions of the Board.

(iii) *Functional commissions and sub-commissions*

Functional Commissions:

29. The subsidiary organs of the Council at present include the following six functional commissions,¹⁰ all of which were established in 1946:

Statistical Commission;

Population Commission;

Social Commission;

Commission on Human Rights; Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

Commission on the Status of Women;

Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

30. The terms of reference of the functional commissions are given in annex IV below.

31. With the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission, which normally convene once every two years, the functional commissions normally meet annually.¹¹

32. With the exception of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, they are composed of representatives of States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the commissions, the Secretary-

General consults with the Governments so elected before the representatives are finally nominated by those Governments and confirmed by the Council (Economic and Social Council resolutions 2/12 and 3 (III)). The members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are elected from among the Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and the parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, "with due regard to the adequate representation of countries which are important producers of opium or coca leaves, of countries which are important in the field of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and of countries in which drug addiction or the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes an important problem" (Economic and Social Council resolution 845 II (XXXII), para. 2).

33. By Council resolution 845 (XXXII), the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Social Commission was increased from eighteen to twenty-one; that of the Population and Statistical Commissions from fifteen to eighteen and that of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs from fifteen to twenty-one. In the case of the commissions meeting annually, one-third of the members are elected each year for a term of three years; in the case of the commissions meeting biennially, the term of office is four years.

34. Rule 72 of the rules of procedure of the commissions¹² provides that:

The Commission may invite any Member of the United Nations which is not represented on the commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the commission considers is of particular concern to any such Member. The representative of any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by request of any member of the commission.

Sub-commissions:

35. Rule 66 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions provides:

The commission shall set up such sub-commissions as may be authorized by the Council. Unless otherwise determined by the Council, the commission shall define the functions and composition of each sub-commission.

36. At the present time, the subsidiary organs of the Council include only one sub-commission — the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which is a continuing subsidiary body of the Commission on Human Rights, reporting to the Commission.¹³ It is composed of fourteen persons

⁸ For the rules of procedure of the regional economic commissions, see: Economic Commission for Europe (E/ECE/395); Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/CN.11/539); Economic Commission for Latin America (E/CN.12/544); Economic Commission for Africa (E/CN.14/111).

⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.I.19 (TD/B/16/Rev.1).

¹⁰ The Economic Employment Commission (later called the Economic, Employment and Development Commission), which was established in 1946 by resolution 1/6 and given terms of reference by resolution 2/5, was discontinued by the Council at its thirteenth session (resolution 414 (XIII), para. 18) "its work being taken over by the Council, its committees, its regional commissions or *ad hoc* bodies as appropriate". Similarly, the Fiscal Commission, established in 1946 by resolution 2 (III) was discontinued in 1954 by Council resolution 557 C II (XVIII) (see annex I below). The Transport and Communications Commission, established by resolution 2/7, was discontinued in 1959 when the Council in resolution 724 (XXVIII) decided "as appropriate to transfer its residual activities to the Council and its regional economic commissions". The Commission on International Commodity Trade, established by Council resolution 512 A (XVII) of 30 April 1954 and given terms of reference by resolution 557 F (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, was discontinued by resolution 1050 (XXXVII) of 1 March 1965 in which the Council "agrees to transfer the functions of the Commission to the Committee on Commodities of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development".

¹¹ See Council resolutions 414 B I (XIII) and 830 I (XXXII), and the Council's decision of 15 August 1964 (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1*, p. 35).

¹² See *Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 53.I.22).

¹³ In the years prior to the 1951 review by the Council of its organization, six sub-commissions (one temporary) had been established. By resolution 295 (XI) of 12 and 16 August 1950, the sub-commissions of the Economic and Employment Commission — on Employment and Economic Stability and on Economic Development — were discontinued. After final sessions to be held in 1951, the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities were discontinued until 31 December 1954 by Council resolution 414 (XIII), and the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press was continued "in order to enable it, at a final session... to complete its work"; the final session was held in 1952.

selected by the Commission on Human Rights in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments of the countries of which the persons are nationals. Not more than one person is selected from any single country; and the members of the Sub-Commission do not represent States, but serve in their individual capacity.

37. For the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission, see annex IV below.

(iv) *Standing committees*

38. The existing standing committees of the Council are the following:

- Technical Assistance Committee;
- Committee for Industrial Development;
- Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;
- Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
- Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;
- Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.

39. The *Technical Assistance Committee* (TAC) was established in 1949 by Council resolution 222 (IX) as a standing committee of the whole. In 1957, by Council resolution 647 (XXIII), its membership was increased from eighteen to twenty-four, to include in addition to members of the Council, "... six members to be elected by the Council from among the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, having due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of contributing and recipient countries having an important interest in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance". In 1961, by Council resolution 863 (XXXII), the membership was increased to thirty, comprising the members of the Council and twelve additional members.¹⁴

40. The *Committee for Industrial Development* was established in 1960, by Council resolution 751 (XXIX) as a standing committee composed of all members of the Council "... together with an additional six members to be elected ... by the Council from amongst States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency with due consideration to the principle of geographical distribution and to the adequate representation of under-developed countries in view of the fact that their industrial development is the main objective of the

Committee". Its membership was increased to thirty by decision of the Council on 21 December 1960.

41. The *Committee on Housing, Building and Planning* was established in 1962 by Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) as a standing committee "... composed of eighteen States Members of the United Nations, elected by the Council on a basis of equitable geographical distribution and a balance between developing and industrialized countries, the representatives ... to be designated by the Governments of these States in agreement with the Secretary-General, with a view to achieving, as far as possible, a balanced coverage of required expertise in housing, building and urban development". Its membership was increased to twenty-one by decision of the Council on 19 December 1962. Resolution 903 (XXXIV) also called for a review after three years of the organizational arrangements provided by it.¹⁵

42. The *Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development* was established in 1963 by Council resolution 980 (XXXVI), "... consisting of fifteen members appointed by the Council, on the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with Governments, on the basis of their personal qualifications, knowledge or experience in this field, with due regard to equitable geographical representation. ...". Later in the year, its membership was increased to eighteen by Council resolution 997 (XXXVI).

43. The *Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*, established by Council resolution 288 (X), consists of seven members of the Council elected each year under rule 82 of the rules of procedure.

44. The *Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences* was established in 1947 by Council resolution 101 (V) as a "committee of five members, to be selected by the President of the Council", and its terms of reference were amended by Council resolution 174 (VII). Since 1961, however, the committee has been composed of four members.

45. The terms of reference of the standing committees are set forth in the resolutions of the Council establishing those Committees (see annex V below).

(v) *Special Committee on Co-ordination*

46. The *Special Committee on Co-ordination*, with particular emphasis on the United Nations Development Decade, was established in 1962 by Council resolution 920 (XXXIV) to consist of representatives of eleven States members of the Council or of the Technical Assistance Committee — to be elected annually on the basis of equitable geographical distribution — who should be conversant with the programmes and activities of the United Nations in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, and of the related agencies, as well as with the practices and procedures of co-ordination among these organizations.

By its resolution 557 C III (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, the Council decided not to re-establish the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling.

In respect of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the General Assembly, by its resolution 532 B (VI), invited the Economic and Social Council "to authorize the Sub-Commission ... to continue its work so that it may fulfil its mission, and especially to convene a session in 1952 ...". This the Council did, by its resolution 443 (XIV) of 26 June 1952.

¹⁴ The question of consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1020 (XXXVII), was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

¹⁵ The review was postponed until the summer session in 1966 by decision of the Council at its 1351st meeting on 15 August 1964.

47. For the terms of reference of the Committee see annex VI below.

48. The Committee normally meets once a year, shortly before the summer session of the Council, to which it reports.

(vi) *Ad hoc committees, groups of experts and rapporteurs*

49. The Council has, on a number of occasions, adopted resolutions setting up *ad hoc* committees or working groups of States, whether or not members of the Council, to study and make recommendations with regard to matters defined in their terms of reference. The only such Council body at present in existence is the *Ad hoc* Working Group on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation, which was established and given terms of reference by Council resolution 875 (XXXIII) and the Council's decision of 18 April 1962. The Working Group consists of twelve members.¹⁶

50. The Council is also assisted on occasion in its work by groups of experts or rapporteurs appointed in their individual capacity. It will for instance have before it at the thirty-ninth session the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, appointed by Council resolution 960 (XXXVI).

Chapter III

OTHER RELATED BODIES

(a) *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

51. Pursuant to Article 22 of the Charter, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1995 (XIX), established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly and stated, *inter alia*, that:

3. The principal functions of the Conference shall be:

(a) To promote international trade, especially with a view to accelerating economic development, particularly trade between countries at different stages of development, between developing countries and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization, taking into account the functions performed by existing international organizations;

(b) To formulate principles and policies on international trade and related problems of economic development;

(c) To make proposals for putting the said principles and policies into effect and to take such other steps within its competence as may be relevant to this end, having regard to differences in economic systems and stages of development;

(d) Generally, to review and facilitate the co-ordination of activities of other institutions within the United Nations system in the field of international trade and related problems of economic development, and in this regard to co-operate with the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council with

respect to the performance of their responsibilities for co-ordination under the Charter of the United Nations;

(e) To initiate action, where appropriate, in co-operation with the competent organs of the United Nations for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral legal instruments in the field of trade, with due regard to the adequacy of existing organs of negotiation and without duplication of their activities;

(f) To be available as a centre for harmonizing the trade and related development policies of Governments and regional economic groupings in pursuance of Article 1 of the Charter;

(g) To deal with any other matters within the scope of its competence.

52. In that resolution the Assembly further stated, *inter alia*:

4. A permanent organ of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board (hereinafter referred to as the Board), shall be established as part of the United Nations machinery in the economic field.

...

14. When the Conference is not in session, the Board shall carry out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference.

15. In particular, the Board shall keep under review and take appropriate action within its competence for the implementation of the recommendations, declarations, resolutions and other decisions of the Conference and to ensure the continuity of its work.

16. The Board may make or initiate studies and reports in the field of trade and related problems of development.

17. The Board may request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare such reports, studies or other documents as it may deem appropriate.

18. The Board shall, as required, make arrangements to obtain reports from and establish links with inter-governmental bodies whose activities are relevant to its functions. In order to avoid duplication it shall avail itself, whenever possible, of the relevant reports to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

19. The Board shall establish close and continuous links with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and it may establish such links with other relevant regional inter-governmental bodies.

20. In its relations with organs and agencies within the United Nations system, the Board shall act in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter, particularly those of co-ordination, and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned.

21. The Board shall serve as a preparatory committee for future sessions of the Conference. To that end, it shall initiate the preparation of documents, including a provisional agenda, for consideration by the Conference, as well as make recommendations as to the appropriate date and place for its convening.

22. The Board shall report to the Conference and it shall also report annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Council may transmit to the Assembly such comments on the reports as it may deem necessary.

23. The Board shall establish such subsidiary organs as may be necessary to the effective discharge of its functions. It shall establish, in particular, the following committees:

(a) A committee on commodities which, *inter alia*, will carry out the functions which are now performed by the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the

¹⁶ The question of a further meeting of the Working Group was postponed by the Council, at its 1358th meeting on 24 March 1965, until after the twentieth session of the General Assembly, and the report of the Working Group (E/3725) was brought to the attention of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva in 1964.

Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements. In this connexion, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee shall be maintained as an advisory body of the Board;

(b) A committee on manufactures;

(c) A committee on invisibles and financing related to trade. The Board shall give special consideration to the appropriate institutional means for dealing with problems of shipping, and shall take into account the recommendations contained in annexes A.IV.21 and A.IV.22 of the Final Act of the Conference.¹⁷

53. At its first session, the Trade and Development Board established the committees referred to in paragraph 23 of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) quoted above. In addition, it decided to establish a Committee on Shipping. The terms of reference of these bodies were drafted and adopted by the Board at its first session (see annex VII below).

(b) *Governing Council of the Special Fund*

54. The Governing Council of the Special Fund was established in 1958 by General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), to consist of representatives of eighteen States elected by the Economic and Social Council from among Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or IAEA. In 1963 the membership was increased to twenty-four by General Assembly resolution 1945 (XVIII). Resolution 1240 (XIII) provides that "there shall be equal representation on the Governing Council of economically more developed countries, on the one hand, having due regard to their contribution to the Special Fund, and of less developed countries, on the other hand, taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution among the latter members". The resolution further defines the Special Fund as "an organ of the United Nations administered under the authority of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly", and provides that "the Economic and Social Council shall be responsible for the formulation of the general rules and principles which will govern the administration and operations of the Fund on the basis of the annual reports to be submitted by the Governing Council; and the consideration of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and of the Special Fund in relation to each other. The Economic and Social Council shall transmit the report of the Governing Council, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly. The General Assembly will review the progress and operations of the Special Fund... and make any appropriate recommendations".¹⁸

(c) *Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund*

55. The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946 by General Assembly resolution 57 (I), in connexion with

the creation of the Fund itself, to consist of representatives of twenty-five Member States designated by the Assembly in the resolution, with the provision that the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, could designate other Governments as members of the Board. In 1950, by General Assembly resolution 417 (V), the Executive Board was reconstituted "to consist of the governments of the States represented on the Social Commission and the governments of eight other States, not necessarily members of the United Nations, to be designated by the Economic and Social Council... with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries". In 1956, by General Assembly resolution 1038 (XI), the Board was again reconstituted on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 610 B (XXI)) "to consist of thirty States, Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, to be designated by the Economic and Social Council...".

56. The Executive Board reports to the Economic and Social Council and carries out its duties "in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission...". Until 1953 the General Assembly made periodic reviews to determine the continuation of the Fund; by resolution 802 (VIII), the Fund was continued without time limit.

(d) *Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme*

57. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Statute of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (General Assembly resolutions 428 (V) and 727 (VIII)), the High Commissioner for Refugees reports annually to the General Assembly through the Council.

58. In resolution 672 (XXV) the Council, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1166 (XII), decided to establish an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Executive Committee consisted at the outset of twenty-four States elected by the Council; the membership was increased to twenty-five by the Council in resolution 682 (XXVI) and, on the recommendation of the Council (resolution 965 B (XXXVI)), to thirty by the General Assembly in its resolution 1958 (XVIII).

59. The terms of reference of the Executive Committee are set out in General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) and Council resolution 682 (XXVI), according to which the High Commissioner was also requested to attach to his annual report to the General Assembly the report or reports of the Executive Committee.

(e) *United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme*

60. The United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee on the World Food Programme was estab-

¹⁷ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11) p. 54.

¹⁸ See footnote 14.

lished, for the United Nations' part, by General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) having earlier that year taken the necessary action for the part of FAO. The Committee, established to provide guidance on policy, administration and operations of the World Food Programme (WFP), consisted initially of twenty members, ten elected by the FAO Council and ten, on 22 December 1961, by the Economic and Social Council. By its resolution 1914 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963, the General Assembly approved the enlargement of the Committee to twenty-four, and requested the Council to elect, for its part, two additional members. In accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 1714 (XVI), the General Assembly is expected to carry out a general review of the Programme at its twentieth session.

(f) *Permanent Central Opium Board
and Drug Supervisory Body*

61. Established under the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB) consists of eight members appointed in their individual capacity by the Council for a term of five years. The Drug Supervisory Body (DSB), set up by the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, is composed of four members, two of whom are appointed by the World Health Organization (WHO), one by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and one by the PCOB. Under the Single Convention of 1961, these two bodies will be replaced by an eleven-member International Narcotics Control Board which will enter upon its duties at a date still to be fixed by the Council. The Board's functions, which include administration of the system of narcotics estimates and statistical returns, are being carried out provisionally by the PCOB and DSB.

Chapter IV

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

62. The United Nations has concluded agreements with thirteen specialized agencies which have been brought into relationship with the Organization on the dates indicated below, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)	14 December 1946
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	14 December 1946
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	14 December 1946
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	13 May 1947
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	15 November 1947

A separate agreement was concluded with the IBRD covering relationships between the United Nations and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)	20 February 1957
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	15 November 1947
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1 July 1948
World Health Organization (WHO)*	10 July 1948
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	1 January 1949
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	20 December 1951
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)*	13 January 1959
International Development Association (IDA)	27 March 1961

* Negotiations for the creation of this agency were initiated by the Economic and Social Council under Article 59 of the Charter.

63. A summary of the various stages leading to the entry into force of these agreements and the role of the Council in each case, together with the full texts of the agreements defining the terms of relationship, are contained in document ST/SG/14 entitled "Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency", 1961.

64. An agreement covering the special relationship between the United Nations and IAEA came into force on 14 November 1957. The text of this agreement, as well as a summary of formal steps leading to its entry into force, can also be found in the document referred to in paragraph 63.

65. Chapter XV of the rules of procedure of the Council defines the scope of the agencies' participation in the work of the Council, which is summarized in the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* as follows:

Article 70 and the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies provide for the participation of the specialized agencies in the deliberations of the Council. Accordingly, in its rules of procedure, the Council has defined the scope of their participation. Under rule 78, the specialized agencies are entitled to be represented at the meetings of the Council and to submit proposals which may be put to the vote at the request of any member of the Council. Under rule 4, the specialized agencies may request the convening of a special session. Under rules 10 and 13 they may also request the inclusion of items and supplementary items in the provisional agenda of the regular sessions of the Council.

When a specialized agency proposes an item, the Secretary-General is required under rule 79 to carry out any necessary preliminary consultation with the agency before the item is included in the provisional agenda.

Further provisions regarding consultations between the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies in connexion with agenda items and proposals before the Council were added at the fourteenth session. Under rule 80, if a proposed item contains a proposal for new activities of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the agencies concerned, reports to the Council on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of their respective resources. In the course of a session, the Secretary-General must also consult representatives of specialized agencies regarding proposals which are of direct concern to one or more of

them, and the Council must satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place before deciding on the proposals. Finally, under rule 81, where items are included in the provisional agenda with a view to the adoption of an international convention, the Secretary-General must consult the specialized agencies on the aspects of the question which affect their activities, and bring their comments to the attention of the Council.¹⁹

66. The *Administrative Committee on Co-ordination* (ACC) was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 13 (III) of 21 September 1946 "for the purpose of taking all appropriate steps, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, to insure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the United Nations and the specialized agencies". It consists of the Secretary-General, who acts as Chairman, and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Meetings of the Committee are attended also as occasion requires by the Director-General of GATT as well as the executive heads of the special agencies and programmes of the United Nations itself, viz. the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Director of UNICEF, the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the Executive Director of WFP. The ACC endeavours to promote and maintain co-ordination of activities and policies within the United Nations system, with special emphasis on assistance to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in the discharge of their co-ordinating responsibilities under the Charter. Because of its composition, the Committee also serves as the centre for contacts and exchange of information among the United Nations family at the highest executive level.

67. Meetings of the Committee, which normally take place twice a year, are preceded by sessions of its Preparatory Committee of deputies; its work is also advanced by means of a number of consultative committees, sub-committees and *ad hoc* working groups dealing with problems in a limited area. Among these subsidiary organs may be mentioned the Consultative Committees on Administrative Questions and on Public Information, the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the Sub-Committee on Education and Training, the Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development Questions, the Inter-Agency Meeting on Industrial Development, and the Working Group on Rural and Community Development. The various subsidiary organs report to the ACC through its Preparatory Committee; the ACC in turn reports to the Economic and Social Council at least once a year.

68. The *Technical Assistance Board* (TAB) was established by ACC under Council resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949. It consists of the executive heads, or their representatives, of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies which participate in the

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), and acts as the planning and co-ordination body (at the secretariat level) for that Programme. The TAB reports through the ACC to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Council.

69. With a view to bringing about a closer relationship between the Council and the ACC, the Council, in its resolutions 992 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 and 1043 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, initiated periodic meetings between the ACC and the Officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee. The first such meeting was held during the thirty-seventh session; the second will take place during the thirty-ninth session.

Chapter V

CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

70. The arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations entered into by the Council pursuant to Article 71 of the Charter are governed by Council resolutions 288 B (X) and 454 (XIV) and rules 7, 10 (paragraph 2), 12, 13, 14 (paragraph 3), and 82-86 of the Council's rules of procedure and rules 6, 7, 37, 41, 74 and 75 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions. Generally similar rules have also been adopted by the regional economic commissions.²⁰

71. Three categories of consultative relationships have been established by the Council: (a) category A for organizations having a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council; (b) category B for organizations interested in some aspects of the work of the Council; (c) inclusion in the register of the Secretary-General for organizations which have a significant contribution to make to the work of the Council.

72. There are at present ten organizations in category A and 131 in category B. The Council, the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and IAEA have placed 216 organizations on the Register. A list of the organizations in consultative status and information regarding written statements received from and hearings granted to these organizations is included in the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly.

73. The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, set up by decision of the Council of 21 June 1946 to review applications for consultative status, was established as a standing committee of the Council by resolution 16 (III) of 28 September 1946. In accordance with resolution 288 B (X) of 27 February 1950 which sets forth its terms of reference, and with rule 82, it consists of seven members of the Council elected each year.

74. In 1963, the Committee undertook a review of the consultative activities of organizations granted consultative status prior to 1960, as a result of which the Council reclassified certain organizations (resolution 973 (XXXVI)).

¹⁹ *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, vol. III, Articles 55-72 of the Charter (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.V.2 (Vol. III)), "Article 72", paras. 144-146.

²⁰ For a more detailed account of the consultative arrangements made by the Council, see *ibid.*, "Article 71".

Chapter VI

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COUNCIL

(a) Council resolution 1046 (XXXVII) on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields

75. In its resolution 1046 (XXXVII) the Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-eighth session on the progress made towards the presentation at the thirty-ninth session of a work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields together with adequate information on its budgetary implications for 1966 in each major area of work.

76. The progress report²¹ was submitted by the Secretary-General at the thirty-eighth session and was considered at the 1356th meeting of the Council.

77. The Secretary-General's report²² will be before the Council at the thirty-ninth session.

(b) Sessions of the Council

78. Rules 1-8 of the Council's rules of procedure concern the question of sessions and provide, *inter alia*, that the Council should normally hold at least two sessions a year (rule 1) and that the second session should be resumed during or shortly after the regular session of the General Assembly for a brief series of meetings (rule 2). However, the Council at its thirty-seventh session decided to hold its first session in January or February each year and its second session in the end of June and as a general rule to discontinue the resumed session. A note by the Secretary-General²³ on consequential amendments to the rules of procedure was before the Council at its thirty-eighth session.

(c) Establishment of the agenda of the Council

79. Rules 9-17 of the Council's rules of procedure relate to the Council's agenda, and deal in particular with the preparation of a basic annual programme, the authorities which may propose items for the provisional agenda, and the adoption of the agenda and allocation of items. Prior to the adoption of its present procedure at the fourteenth session, the Council had established an Agenda Committee composed of the President and the two Vice-Presidents.²⁴

(d) Representation

80. According to rule 18 of the rules of procedure

"each member of the Council shall be represented by an accredited representative, who may be accompanied by such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required".

81. The Council has on a number of occasions considered means of facilitating the attendance of high level representatives and experts at its sessions. This pre-occupation was reflected in particular in its resolution 557 (XVIII).

82. In its resolution 745 (XXVIII), the Council approved the principle of a proposal by the Secretary-General that it should from time to time hold meetings at the ministerial level. A series of such meetings took place at the thirtieth session. At the thirty-third session, the Council requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of States members of the Council to the importance of the questions on the agenda of the thirty-fourth session and to convey the hope of the Council that member States would be represented at the session at a high level.

(e) Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Council

83. By resolution 412 B (XIII), the Council invited to its sessions as observers international regional organizations accorded similar privileges by the General Assembly.

(f) Control and limitation of documentation

84. The Council has, on a number of occasions, considered the question of the control and limitation of documentation and, in particular, means of ensuring the timely distribution of documents in the working languages.

85. In its resolution 802 (XXX) of 3 August 1960, for example, the Council:

1. *Emphasizes once again* the principle enunciated in Council resolution 742 II (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 to the effect that "a primary objective of control and limitation of documentation should be to ensure the distribution of documents in all the working languages of the Council within the six weeks' time-limit";

2. *Considers* that, when reports are requested from the Secretariat of the United Nations or secretariats of the related agencies, sufficient time should be allowed for their completion;

3. *Decides* that at future sessions of the Council serious consideration should be given to deferring agenda items for which the documents have not been received, as prescribed six weeks in advance.

Rule 14, paragraph 4 of the rules of procedure of the Council states:

4. The Council shall normally include in its agenda for the session only items for which adequate documentation has been circulated to members six weeks before the beginning of the session of the Council.

ANNEX I

Economic and Social Council resolution 557 (XVIII) relating to the organization and operation of the Council

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, p. 22.]

²¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/4011.

²² Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document E/4070 and Add.1.

²³ E/3997. For an account of the various proposals which have been considered by the Council regarding the number and nature of the sessions which it should hold, see *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*, vol. III, Articles 55-72 of the Charter (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1955.V.2 (Vol. III)), "Article 72", paras. 48-54.

²⁴ Ibid., paras. 81-85.

ANNEX II

Statements by the Secretary-General and the President of the Council at the thirty-seventh session

[For the text of the Secretary-General's statements, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, 1320th meeting, paras. 2-11 and 1326th meeting, paras. 1-12. For the text of the President's statement, see 1351st meeting, paras. 36-56.]

ANNEX III

Terms of reference of the regional economic commissions

[For the terms of reference of the regional economic commissions, see: Economic Commission for Europe: Economic and Social Council resolution 36 (IV), as amended by Economic and Social Council resolutions 232 (IX), 414 C.I and II (XIII), 517 (XVII) and 549 (XX). Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Economic and Social Council resolution 37 (IV), as amended by Economic and Social Council resolutions 69 (V), 144 (VII), 187 (VIII), 233 (IX), 419 (XIV), 517 (XVII), 679 (XXVI), 723 B II (XXVIII), 859 (XXXII) and 946 (XXXVI); Economic Commission for Latin America: Economic and Social Council resolution 106 (VI), as amended by Economic and Social Council resolutions 234 B (IX), 383 A (XII) and 723 C II (XXVIII); Economic Commission for Africa: Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV), as amended by Economic and Social Council resolution 947 D (XXXVI).]

ANNEX IV

Terms of reference of the functional commissions

[For the terms of reference of the functional commissions, see: Statistical Commission: Economic and Social Council resolution 1/8, as amended by Economic and Social Council resolution 2/8; Population Commission: Economic and Social Council resolution 150 (VII); Social Commission: Economic and Social Council resolution 2/10; Commission on Human Rights: Economic and Social Council resolution 1/5, as amended by Economic and Social Council resolution 2/9; Sub-

Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: Resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifth session; a Commission on the Status of Women: Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV); Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Economic and Social Council resolution 1/9.]

ANNEX V

Terms of reference of the standing committees

[For the terms of reference of the standing committees, see: Technical Assistance Committee: Economic and Social Council resolutions 222 (IX), 647 (XXIII) and 863 (XXXII); Committee for Industrial Development: Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX); Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV); Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: Economic and Social Council resolutions 980 (XXXVI) and 997 (XXXVI); Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations: Economic and Social Council resolution 288 (X); Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences: Economic and Social Council resolutions 101 (V) and 174 (VII).]

ANNEX VI

Terms of reference of the Special Committee on Co-ordination

[For the terms of reference of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, see Economic and Social Council resolution 920 (XXXIV).]

ANNEX VII

Terms of reference of the committees of the Trade and Development Board

[For the terms of reference of the Committees of the Trade and Development Board, as adopted by the Board at its first session, see Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, First Session, Supplement No. 1, resolutions 7 (I), 8 (I), 9 (I), 10 (I) and 12 (I).]

See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 10, para. 13.

DOCUMENT E/4120

Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[30 July 1965]

1. The Co-ordination Committee, under the acting chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), considered at its 283rd, 287th and 288th meetings, held on 27 and 29 July 1965, item 5 of the Council's agenda (Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents:

Note by the Secretary-General concerning the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4040);

Comments of governments on the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4052 and Add.1-6);

Third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068).

3. Under this item the Canadian delegation submitted a working paper on a possible revision of the calendar of meetings of the Economic and Social Council. (E/AC.24/L.267). In the course of the discussions it was suggested that in preparing reports on the subject, the Secretary-General should give attention to such matters as methods for improving the assistance the Council should render to the General Assembly through

the identification of problems and recommendations for action by the General Assembly, including the form of the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly; the organization of the Council and its methods of work; scheduling of meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies; and the co-ordinating role of the functional organizations within the United Nations system in their areas of competence in relation to the co-ordinating functions of the Council.

4. At the 287th meeting, the representative of Iraq introduced a draft resolution on the subject (E/AC.24/

L.272) sponsored by his delegation. After the representative of Iraq had accepted various additions to the text of the draft resolution suggested by a number of representatives, in addition to certain changes introduced by himself earlier, the Committee, at its 288th meeting, unanimously approved the draft resolution as revised.

5. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the Council the adoption of the following resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1091 (XXXIX). Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields is vested in the General Assembly and, under its authority, in the Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the great increase in the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields has necessitated a thorough review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions,

Welcoming the forthcoming enlargement of the Council as essential to its becoming representative of the total membership of the United Nations,

Having continued its consideration of item 5 on its agenda entitled "review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions",

1. Requests Governments of Member States of the United Nations, which have not yet done so, to inform

the Secretary-General of their views on this question for transmittal to the General Assembly, at its twentieth session, together with those already received (E/4052 and Add.1-6), and requests the Secretary-General to submit an analytical summary of those comments as well as of the views expressed during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, and not later than 15 November 1965 a report containing his views, conclusions and recommendations on this question;

3. Requests the General Assembly at its twentieth session to consider this question, taking into account the debates in the Council as well as the views of Governments and the reports of the Secretary-General on this subject;

4. Decides to resume consideration of this question at one of its forthcoming sessions in the light of the discussions and recommendations by the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 5 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4021 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	Replaced by E/4021/Rev.1 Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5
E/4021/Add.3	Addendum (Statistical data relating to projects in operation in 1964 under EPTA)	Mimeographed

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4024	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-first session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8</i>
E/4026 and Corr.1	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 14 and Corr.</i>
E/4052 and Add.1-6	Comments of Governments	Mimeographed
E/4061	Report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
E/4068	Third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
E/4072	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its fourteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11A</i>
E/4082	Preliminary statement by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4090	Report on the meeting of the Council's officers with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held on 7 July 1965: statement by the President at the 1376th meeting	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
E/AC.24/L.267	Possible revision of calendar of meetings: working paper submitted by the delegation of Canada	Mimeographed
E/AC.24/L.272	Iraq: draft resolution	Adopted. See E/4120, para. 4 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1091 (XXXIX)



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 6: Economic and social consequences of disarmament*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1367th, 1368th, 1393rd and 1395th meetings.

DOCUMENT E/4042

**Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament:
report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]
[12 May 1965]

PREFACE

Pursuant to resolution Economic and Social Council 1026 (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964, which called for the continuation, and acceleration as far as possible, of activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the Secretary-General again addressed to member Governments a *note verbale* on the subject, attaching to it a framework for reporting on relevant national and international studies and activities.¹

Work relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament has also been pursued by a number of agencies of the United Nations family. In April 1964, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) examined the action which its members should take in response to General Assembly and Council resolutions on economic and social consequences of disarmament — particularly General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and Council resolution 982 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963 — and to the relevant decisions of the governing bodies of the agencies, which constituted the legislative framework for the inter-agency

programme of activities in this field. The ACC members concerned agreed that:

(a) The Secretary-General of the United Nations would act as the central point of co-ordination in respect of all studies of the economic and social aspects of disarmament;

(b) All the organizations of the United Nations family proposing to undertake such studies would co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of concerted programmes of work within the general framework of which such studies might be undertaken; and

(c) The ACC would set up a committee of agency representatives to co-operate with the Secretary-General in developing such a programme.²

In accordance with these decisions an Inter-Agency Committee on the Conversion to Peaceful Needs of the Resources Released by Disarmament was set up. This new Committee has held two sessions, and has made arrangements for close co-operation among the agencies in respect of future activities.

² See Twenty-ninth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886, paras. 66-68.

¹ The *note verbale* and framework are reproduced in annex I to the present document.

The Inter-Agency Committee has also reached general agreement on two questions of substance, one concerning the hypotheses that might be adopted for purposes of future studies as to the nature and pace of disarmament and the other concerning the methodology to be used in future work.

With regard to appropriate hypotheses, the Committee discussed whether various assumptions concerning the nature and pace of disarmament — in addition to that of general, complete and rapid disarmament — could usefully be made as a basis for any future work in the field of economic and social consequences of disarmament to be undertaken by the various members of the United Nations system. It was noted in this connexion that the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the subject have not, so far, contained any explicit statement regarding the assumptions that might properly be made by Governments or by international bodies in making arrangements for and studies of the process of disarmament and its repercussions. The question was therefore examined against the background of the various agreements, decisions and proposals on collateral measures of disarmament that have been made in the past year or two.

Taking into account the nature and scope of the various studies being conducted or planned by member organizations and the limited possibilities of securing the necessary information and data, the Committee came to the conclusion that a pragmatic approach should be used. It might be more appropriate, at this stage, therefore, not to limit all studies to one single uniform assumption as to the nature and pace of disarmament but to adopt the most suitable hypothesis for each study. Such an approach would also provide the necessary flexibility in selecting topics which lend themselves to fruitful exploration.

After reviewing the various studies that might be undertaken by the agencies, the Committee examined the various methods which were at the disposal of the United Nations system for securing the necessary information and data. It was recognized that most of the studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament have necessarily to be based on information which is in the hands of Governments and is not readily available. This applies more particularly to material relating to the current and emerging situation. As long as some basic data and information are not available, the studies will inevitably tend to remain to a large extent of a theoretical or rather speculative character. In this context the Committee examined, against the experience acquired so far, the various channels which could be used for gathering the necessary material from Governments, namely:

- (a) from published information;
- (b) from direct questions;
- (c) through the intermediary of "consultants" or "experts".

The Committee was of the opinion that the international secretariats should continue to have recourse to the various sources of information already used. However, in view of the requests made by the General

Assembly and by the Economic and Social Council for further studies in the field and of the need to assemble the additional material indispensable for this purpose, the Committee felt it was appropriate to discuss the desirability of submitting a questionnaire on the subject to Governments of Member States.

A questionnaire for this purpose was drawn up by the Committee and submitted to the ACC. The Committee recommended that the introductory memorandum accompanying the questionnaire might include a suggestion that each Government consider the desirability of appointing an interdepartmental group which would be responsible for preparing the national reply. It also recommended that there should be appended to the covering memo a list of activities in the field of economic and social consequences of disarmament prepared by the various members of the United Nations system.

The ACC agreed with these recommendations and felt that the questionnaire,³ as approved, should be circulated to Governments as soon as possible (see E/4029, paras. 34-37).

The *note verbale* hitherto sent to Governments has sought information about studies and activities being conducted in connexion with the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament. As the replies from Governments again show, this type of inquiry has yielded a good deal of information about Governments' concern and intentions, but relatively little information about the underlying facts. A number of Governments have now set up regular machinery for studying disarmament problems — including the economic and social consequences — and it is clear that many studies are being and will be carried out at the national level.

Particularly noteworthy is the research at present being conducted by the major Powers concerned: both the United States and the Soviet Union are now engaged in detailed studies of conversion problems. The United States is examining the impact of cancellations and revisions of important defence contracts on factories and on regions, the difficulties and opportunities facing such industries as electronics and shipbuilding under conditions of reduced military demand and numerous other practical conversion problems. The Soviet Union has also launched factory-level studies of the process of switching from military to peaceful production and is investigating various possibilities of using military material and equipment for ordinary civilian purposes such as dam building and hail prevention.

CONCLUSIONS

The publication of national studies such as those referred to above will add considerably to the general knowledge of the problems of the conversion to peaceful uses at resources released by disarmament. The replies to the United Nations *note verbale* have served a more useful purpose in making generally known what studies are under way in various countries. However, it is less clear what can be achieved at the international level. If further United Nations work is to be fruitful or indeed

³ See annex II

feasible, the United Nations will need to have at its disposal a great deal more information from Governments concerning relevant matters of substance than is currently available. The function of the questionnaire is to obtain this information. The switch from the *note verbale* to the questionnaire means a switch from reporting about studies to reporting about facts.

The Secretary-General believes that the Council may wish to draw the particular attention of Governments to this questionnaire and to emphasize the need for an adequate response to it, if the United Nations and the agencies concerned are to be in a position to continue and develop meaningful work in this area.

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENTS

[These replies appear in the mimeographed version of the present document (E/4042 and Add.1).]

ANNEX I

Note Verbale and Framework for Reporting of the Secretary-General, dated 25 January 1965

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs... and has the honour to refer to resolution 1026 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council in which the Council deemed "it necessary that the activities within the framework of the United Nations, including those of the regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency... relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament as called for by resolutions of the General Assembly, the Council and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, be continued and accelerated as far as possible".

Among the activities envisaged in this resolution is a programme of national and international studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament designed to assist in bringing together relevant information and in evolving plans and policies for the effective conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament.

In the Secretary-General's report^a and the replies of Governments^b issued in July and August 1964, the Secretary-General reviewed the nature and scope of the studies being undertaken or contemplated both within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and in countries that had submitted information in response to a request sent out in March 1964.^c

The Secretary-General has the honour to renew his invitation to Governments to provide information relating to national activities designed to facilitate the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. The Secretary-General would welcome, in particular, (1) descriptions of studies already completed, currently under way, or under consideration for possible future implementation, together with summaries of the relevant information; and (2) information relating to the preparation, adoption and implementation of development plans and projects which form part of an economic programme for disarmament. Governments may wish to submit copies of pertinent studies and reports, legislation, administrative

instructions, and similar documents to complement their reply. An annex to this *note verbale* indicates in outline the framework within which the Secretary-General would seek to present his report. Governments which have responded to previous invitations to supply information may wish merely to supplement or bring up to date their earlier submissions, and to devote their replies mainly to topics not previously dealt with.^d

In addition to bringing into global focus national activities related to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the replies of Governments will provide useful guidelines for further international studies that might be undertaken in this field. The possible shape of such studies is to be examined shortly by an Inter-Agency Committee set up by the ACC. In line with Economic and Social Council resolution 1026 (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964, this Committee will seek to prepare "concerted programmes of work" to be carried out by the Agencies involved.

The first substantive meeting of this Inter-Agency Committee is to take place in the second half of March 1965. The Secretary-General would wish to pass on to the Committee the information provided by Governments in response to this *note verbale*. He has the honour to request, therefore, that replies be submitted to him (in triplicate) at United Nations Headquarters, New York, not later than the beginning of March 1965.

Framework for National and International Studies and Activities Regarding Economic and Social Aspects of Disarmament

- I. Studies and activities relating to over-all planning of conversion of military expenditures to peaceful uses:
 - (a) For facilitating the process of conversion so as to take advantage of opportunities to transfer resources to peaceful uses with minimum delay and minimum cost.
 - (b) For ensuring the optimum reallocation of resources so as to obtain the most favourable possible impacts on production, employment, and economic growth and development.
- II. Studies and activities relating to the promotion of necessary economic and social readjustments during the period of conversion, especially with respect to:
 - (a) Possible transfer to peaceful purposes of specialized military personnel and associated military facilities.
 - (b) Inter-industry and occupational mobility of production workers and scientific staff.
 - (c) Changes in the industry-by-industry pattern of industrial production and capacity.
 - (d) Economic problems affecting particular enterprises and localities.
 - (e) Problems that might arise in the field of international trade during the conversion period.
 - (f) Social problems arising during the conversion period.
- III. Studies and activities relating to the longer-term uses of liberated resources for accelerating economic and social development, including:
 - (a) National uses for:
 - (i) Advancement of scientific and technological research for peaceful purposes.
 - (ii) Development and improvement of education and training.
 - (iii) Improvement of the employment market organization to promote a more effective utilization and distribution of manpower supply and skills.
 - (iv) Increasing productivity in agriculture and forestry.
 - (v) Development of communications, transport, energy and natural resources.
 - (vi) Acceleration of growth of industry.

^a E/3898, replaced by E/3898/Rev.1. *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.*

^b E/3898/Add. 1-6.

^c See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document E/3898/Rev. 1, annex 1.*

^d The information already supplied by Governments is reproduced in United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.1; and E/3736/Add.1 and 2 and 4-8.

- (vii) Promotion of health and nutrition.
- (viii) Provision of adequate housing and intensification of rural and urban planning.
- (ix) Promotion of social welfare.
- (b) Uses in expanding the total flow and improving the effectiveness of financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries:
 - (i) At the country level.
 - (ii) At the regional level.
 - (iii) At the inter-regional level.

ANNEX II

Text of questionnaire on the economic and social consequences of disarmament

(Approved for circulation to Governments by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination)

[For the text of this questionnaire, see *Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination*, Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/4029, annex I.]

DOCUMENT E/L.1078

Pakistan: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[2 July 1965]

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on "Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament — Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament" (E/4042),

Recalling the declaration of the General Assembly at its seventeenth session that "it firmly believes in the triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world as would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race, which consumes enormous resources of funds, by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth" (General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII)),

Believing that general disarmament by the major world Powers should be forthcoming in the near future.

Noting the desirability of advance planning, both at the national and international levels, for securing the utilisation of the resources so released for improving the lot of mankind,

Further noting the desirability of using a substantial part of such resources for promoting economic and social development in the developing countries,

1. *Recommends* that Governments undertake national studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament on the lines indicated in the annex to this resolution, and to transmit them to the Secretary-General by 31 March 1966;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain similar studies from the regional economic commissions and from such specialized agencies, other international organizations, and non-governmental organizations as he deems appropriate;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to (a) circulate the studies received by him along with a synopsis thereof, and (b) offer such comments and recommendations as he may wish to make;

4. *Decides that* the Council will consider this item at its summer session in 1966.

ANNEX

Framework for national and international studies and activities regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament

[See E/4042, annex I]

DOCUMENT E/L.1078/REV.1

Pakistan: revised draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[28 July 1965]

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on "Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament — Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament" (E/4042),

Recalling the declaration of the General Assembly at its seventeenth session that "it firmly believes in the

triumph of the principles of reason and justice, in the establishment of such conditions in the world as would forever banish wars from the life of human society, and replace the arms race, which consumes enormous resources of funds, by broad and fruitful co-operation among nations in bettering life on earth" (General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII)),

Fully sharing the hope expressed by the General Assembly and by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that the Governments of all States will intensify their efforts to achieve an agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control in accordance with the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for disarmament negotiations, and to achieve agreement on measures which could serve to reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament,

Noting the desirability of advance planning, both at the national and international levels, for securing the utilization of the resources released by disarmament for improving the lot of mankind,

Further noting the desirability of using a substantial part of the net resources so released for promoting economic and social development in the developing countries,

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4042);

2. Recommends that Governments continue and intensify national studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament within the framework indicated in the annex to this resolution, and transmit them to the Secretary-General as early as feasible;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of the national studies he receives concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament, of the international studies carried out as part of a co-ordinated programme of the Inter-Agency Committee, and of such studies undertaken by non-governmental organizations as he deems appropriate;

4. Decides that the Council will consider this item at its summer session in 1966.

ANNEX

Framework for national and international studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament

[See E/4042, annex I]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1087 (XXXIX). Economic and social consequences of disarmament

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament—Conversion to Peaceful Needs of the Resources released by Disarmament" (E/4042).

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report,
2. Recommends that Governments of Member States, particularly of those countries significantly involved, continue and attempt to develop national studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament and transmit them to the Secretary-General as early as feasible;
3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of the national studies he receives concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament, of the international studies carried out as part of a co-ordinated programme of the Inter-Agency Committee, and of such studies undertaken by non-governmental organizations as he deems appropriate;
4. Decides that the Council will consider this item at its forty-first session.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 6 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4029	Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.
E/L.1078/Rev.2	Pakistan: revised draft resolution	For the text of this resolution, as amended orally by the Economic and Social Council at its 1395th meeting, see Economic and Social Council resolution 1087 (XXXIX).



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 7: Economic planning and projections*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1392nd meeting; see also the records of the 363rd, 365th-367th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.363 and 365-367).

DOCUMENT E/4051

A preliminary note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[29 June 1965]

1. In resolution 1035 (XXXVII) the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General "to consider in due course as the work of United Nations bodies on planning and projections progresses the possible usefulness of establishing a group of expert-specialists in planning theory and practice that would work as a consultative body on the problems of economic planning and projections within the United Nations". This preliminary note presents a brief review of the main activities at United Nations Headquarters and in the regional commission in the field of planning and projections, recently completed or currently under way. It should be read in conjunction with the report on the activities of the regional planning institutes¹ which is also before the present session of the Council.

2. In implementing General Assembly resolutions 1708 (XVI) and 1939 (XVIII) and Council resolution 979 (XXXVI), activities of the United Nations in the field of planning and projections have been expanded in recent years. A number of steps have been taken to strengthen the technical and administrative machinery in these fields. An Economic Projections and Programming Centre (EPPC) was established within the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies (BGERP) in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in 1962. This Centre is responsible for activities relating to

general economic planning and long-term economic projections. Work on planning and projections at the sector level is undertaken by various other units of the Secretariat at Headquarters. In the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) is engaged in activities in the field of industrial planning and programming, the Bureau of Social Affairs (BSA) undertakes work on the social aspects of planning, and the Division of Public Administration (DPA) deals with the administrative aspect of planning. In the newly-established secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), it is intended to initiate work on some aspects of economic projections, particularly concerning the trade needs of the developing countries.

3. In the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), regional economic projections and programming centres have also been established, and in the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), a regional centre for projections has been set up. Regular conferences and meetings have played an important role in the activities of the regional commissions in the field of planning and projections. Conferences of planners have dealt with policy issues and meetings of experts have been devoted to technical matters. The first conference of African planners was convened by ECA in November 1964. Conferences of Asian economic planners

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/4035.*

were convened by ECAFE during the period 1961 to 1964; the first session was held in September 1961 and the second in October 1964. ECAFE has also convened regular meetings of experts on techniques of programming economic development and on general development problems. The Group of Experts on Programming Techniques had its first meeting in 1959 and the fourth meeting was held in 1964. The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning has met regularly since 1955 and the ninth session is scheduled to take place in 1965. In ECE, the Conference of Government Senior Economic Advisers, which had its first session in 1961 when it discussed problems and policies relating to economic growth, has in subsequent sessions devoted increasing attention to problems relating to planning and projections. Moreover, regional economic development institutes have been organized to provide training, research and advisory services to governments on matters relating to economic development and planning. The activities of such institutes are described in some detail in the report on the activities of the regional planning institutes.

4. The activities in the field of planning and projections undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters and in the regional commission may conveniently be reviewed under five headings. These are: (a) preparation of studies on development planning, (b) projections of world and regional economic and social trends, (c) organization of seminars on economic planning and on long-term economic projections, (d) dissemination of information on substantive aspects of economic planning and projections, and (e) substantive support of technical assistance operations in economic planning. A work programme listing the individual projects under these headings to be carried out during the next several years² was submitted to, and approved by, the Council at its thirty-sixth session. In addition, accounts of projects undertaken annually by regional commissions are contained in their annual reports to the Council.

Studies on development planning

5. In the field of development planning, a number of studies dealing with technical and empirical issues have been completed by BGERP in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. A report entitled *Planning for Economic Development*³ was prepared in 1963 with the assistance of a group of experts, and was submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session. This report dealt in general terms with problems of planning economic development in economies at different stages of development and with different economic systems. It presented a broad survey of the methods and techniques adopted by various countries for formulating plans and policies for development and for ensuring their effective implementation. The study aimed at providing those engaged in the task of economic planning with an analytic exposition of the most relevant aspects of the experience gained in this field in a number of countries at different stages of development and with different economic systems. Furthermore, in

preparing the general report, the group of experts drew upon studies of national planning experience undertaken by individual members of the group, as well as on those submitted on request by a few governments. These studies of national planning experience have been issued in two parts as addenda to the general report⁴ and are being submitted to the present session of the Council.

6. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) and Council resolution 979 (XXXVI) in which the Secretary-General was requested to examine the question of development planning in one of the issues of the *World Economic Survey*, Part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1964* has been devoted to a study entitled *Development Plans: Appraisal of Targets and Progress in Developing Countries*.⁵ This study begins with an analysis of the major problems and policies which have a bearing on economic progress of the developing countries during the Development Decade. In this connexion, special attention is devoted to identifying the key scarcities which have hampered economic development in the developing countries and to national and international measures which have been adopted to overcome them. This is followed by an over-all review of the main characteristics of the current plans of more than thirty developing countries; by tracing the interrelationships between the targets established in these plans, it brings out a number of important differences as well as certain similarities in the strategies proposed by various countries. Attempts have also been made to analyse at some length the targets and the policies to be pursued in the following sectors of the economy: production, manpower, foreign trade, investment and saving. This study concludes with a brief appraisal of progress in the implementation of the plans of some individual countries. It is planned that studies reviewing and appraising development plans and their implementation will be continued and that the results will be published periodically as one of the regular features of a *Bulletin on Development Planning*.

7. In addition to studies on over-all economic planning, studies on planning and programming in specific sectors of the economy have also been prepared and published by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. Research on industrial planning and programming has been undertaken by CID in line with the general objectives laid down by the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session.⁶ The work includes: (a) development and evaluation of industrial programming and planning techniques; (b) collection and analysis of basic programming data comprising technoeconomic relations of practical interest in various phases of industrial planning and programming; and (c) examination of the institutional framework of industrial development planning and implementation. In 1963 a report entitled *A Study of Industrial Growth* was published.⁷ During the past year various articles were published or

² *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, document E/3764.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.3.

⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.3 and 65.II.B.4.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.

⁶ For detailed description of the work programme, see "Review of the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development and considerations relating to its future programme of work", (E/C.5/73).

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.B.2.

completed, including an analysis of "Plant Size and Economies of Scale", "Evaluation of Projects in Centrally Planned Economies", "The Dual Nature of Industrial Development of Japan",⁸ "A Study on the Economic Integration and Industrial Specialization among the Member Countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance" and "A Study on Industrial Planning in USSR".⁹

8. Furthermore, one of the major research projects in which CID is currently engaged is a study of the parameter patterns for industrial programming. This involves an extensive collection of the actual performance records of individual establishments within selected countries covering a number of important fields of manufacturing that are of particular interest to developing countries. A pilot study of Yugoslav experience has been initiated and will be undertaken by a Yugoslav team in consultation with and financed by the Centre. In addition, action has been taken to commission industrial development surveys of individual countries by experts selected from outside the United Nations.

9. In the field of balanced social and economic development a programme of case studies is being carried out by BSA. A report entitled *Planning for Balanced Social and Economic Development: Six Country Studies*¹⁰ has been published. It surveys the experience in balanced social and economic planning in India, the Netherlands, Poland, Puerto Rico, Senegal and Yugoslavia. Work is also in progress on the study of the relationship of community development to national development plans in selected countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In addition, at the second session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, a programme of work for physical planning of housing requirements has been proposed.

10. Studies on planning with emphasis on the experience of countries in their respective regions have been undertaken by the regional commissions. In the secretariat of ECA a document entitled "Outlines and selected indicators of African development plans"¹¹ was issued. This study contains a synoptic review of African development plans; it presents the salient quantitative indicators and provides an inventory of the policy objectives which have been explicitly stated in these plans. It is intended that this study will offer a broad framework for assessing the needs of these countries. The secretariat of ECA is also undertaking a continuing series of studies intended to analyse and appraise the development plans and performance of individual African countries. These studies will emphasize such factors as the balance among the various economic sectors within development plans, integration of private and public sector planning, and research into social development objectives and policies required for accelerated economic transition in Africa.

11. In the secretariat of ECAFE, a report under the title "Development Planning in the ECAFE Countries in

the Recent Past — Achievements, Problems and Policy Issues"¹² was issued for the second session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners convened in October 1964. This report discussed the general problem of economic development and planning in the context of growth and structural changes in member countries of ECAFE, appraised the actual results in relation to planned targets, and made policy recommendations, particularly those designed to re-vitalize the lagging agricultural sector in member countries and to co-ordinate efforts in planning at the regional level.

12. In the secretariat of ECE, a study entitled *Economic Planning in Europe* was published as part II of *Economic Survey of Europe, 1962*.¹³ This study contains a review of planning objectives and of methods of plan construction and plan implementation in European countries during the post-war period. The description of the general characteristics of planning in Europe is followed by brief case studies of the planning experience of some western European countries and by discussion of recent methodological innovations in the fields of foreign trade efficiency criteria and investment programming in eastern Europe. A separate review of planning in Yugoslavia is also included in this study. Moreover, in the report summarizing the proceedings of the Third Meeting of Senior Economic Advisers held in November 1964,¹⁴ the problems of regional planning within countries and of policy instruments and institutional arrangements required for fostering regional development have been discussed.

13. In the secretariat of ECLA, a study entitled *Economic Policy and Planning in Latin America* was issued as part III of the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1964*.¹⁵ It represents the first instalment of a series of studies which are being undertaken on the economic planning and policies of the region. The studies are designed to relate economic policies pursued by the governments to the goals and objectives of development plans, and will also review efforts made to extend planning techniques and systems in Latin America. In the study mentioned above, an account is given of existing planning agencies in the countries of the region, and the development plans already formulated are discussed together with some aspects of their execution.

Long-term economic projections

14. In the field of economic projections, research work has been organized around three broad aspects: (a) elaboration of techniques for long-term projections, (b) actual projections of major economic variables, and (c) appraisal of basic requirements for achieving target growth rates in the developing countries during the Development Decade. This work is designed to assist individual countries, particularly developing countries, in their planning work by assessing trends in the external environment, by bringing into focus elements of complementarity of national plans and the possibility of promoting regional co-operation, and by providing relevant assessment of the

⁸ See *Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin*, No. 8 (United Nations publication: Sales No. 64.II.B.6).

⁹ See *Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin*, No. 9 (United Nations Publication: Sales No.: 65.II.B.6).

¹⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.8.

¹¹ E/CN.14/336.

¹² E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.3.

¹³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.4.

¹⁴ E/ECE/561.

¹⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.G.1.

trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth against which appropriate international measures for improving their external environment could be considered.

15. The first report prepared by BGERP of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs entitled *Studies in Long-term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Aggregative Models* was published in 1964.¹⁶ It consists in the main of the revised version of the papers prepared in connexion with the meeting of a group of nine experts in 1962. Its purpose is to develop a framework for projections of world production and world trade to serve, *inter alia*, as a basis for estimating the external environment within which the developing countries may plan their programmes of economic development. The world economy is divided into three broad categories of country — namely the developed market economies, the centrally planned economies and the developing market economies — and an econometric model showing the principal economic interrelationships among them is constructed and discussed. As a first approximation, it is assumed that the rates of growth in the developed market economies are determined essentially on the basis of internal considerations relating to manpower and capital formation. These considerations are also relevant in the centrally planned economies, although they are discussed in the context of plan targets. The rates of growth of the developing market economies are treated as a function not only of such internal variables but also of external variables relating to their foreign trade and the inflow of official donations and long-term capital. With these assumptions, equations relating production, consumption, investment, saving and foreign trade to their respective determinants are formulated for each of the three groups of countries and by using data for the nineteen-fifties, actual values are assigned to the parameters. The aggregative model thus derived is used to illustrate the policy implication of alternative rates of growth of the world economy projected for 1970 and 1975.

16. Furthermore, in response to a request from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, projections were made within BGERP of world trends in gross domestic product during the Development Decade and of the trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth during this period. These projections employ the basic aggregative model described in the preceding paragraph. A preliminary version of this paper which was submitted to the Preparatory Committee of the Conference is contained in *World Economic Survey, 1962. I. The Developing Countries in World Trade*.¹⁷ The revised version submitted to the Conference is contained in *World Economic Survey, 1963. I. Trade and Development: Trends, Needs and Policies*.¹⁸

17. The projections work in which BGERP is currently engaged consists of the following projects. First, work has begun on constructing a multisectoral projections model for the developing market economies on a regional level. This takes the aggregative model for developing market

economies as mentioned in paragraph 15, as a point of departure. The purpose of such a sectoral model is to evaluate, given the present and projected economic characteristics of the developing countries, sectoral requirements in quantitative terms. This model could then be used for assessing the effects of alternative policy measures, both national and international, upon the projections relating to the various internal and external sectors.

18. Secondly, work has been initiated on a programme to improve and elaborate upon the results of projections relating to world trends in gross domestic product and to the trade needs of the developing countries for their accelerated economic growth during the Development Decade made for the use of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The main directions of this work are: (1) to update and revise the basic statistical data used in the previous calculations; (2) to ascertain the extent of aggregation bias in the projections by applying the model to regional and country data; (3) to elaborate the model by introducing different and more complex functional relationships among the basic variables; and (4) to examine the possible influences of various policy measures.

19. Thirdly, a special study of the trends in import demand of the developed market economies for twenty-four major primary commodities in world trade is under preparation. Its purpose is to make projections of such demand in 1970. This work is a continuation of the work done previously by BGERP in connexion with the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT). In 1962, a preliminary study entitled "Prospective Demand for Non-agricultural Commodities (Problems of Definition and Projection Methodology)"¹⁹ was submitted to the joint session of the Committee on Commodity Problems and the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fourth session. In 1963 a progress report on the subject of the "Prospective supply of non-agricultural commodities"²⁰ was submitted to the eleventh session of CICT.

20. Work on projections and related fields has also been undertaken by various other units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in their own specialized areas. The (CID) has recently completed a study relating to methods of analysis and projections of demand for industrial goods.²¹ Projections work in the population field has been undertaken by BSA for some time. As a result of this work, a report entitled *General Principles for National Programmes of Population Projections as Aids to Development Planning*²² has been published, and a manual on methods of projecting school-age population and school enrolments has been completed in co-operation with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and is to be published in 1965. Work is also in progress on the preparation of a manual on methods of projecting urban and rural population. Further-

¹⁹ E/3629-E/CN.13/49.

²⁰ E/CN.13/L.74.

²¹ See *Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin*, No. 9 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.6).

²² United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XIII.2.

¹⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.2.

¹⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.C.1.

¹⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.C.1.

more, at the thirteenth session of the Population Commission arrangements were worked out for the preparation of population projections by sex, age and urban and rural residence for countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. These projections, it was noted, are to be prepared by the appropriate regional economic commissions and demographic centres, in collaboration with the staff at Headquarters. To facilitate the work on planning and projections the Statistical Office has recently intensified its activities. Efforts have been made to bring about a more rapid evolution of the national statistics required in planning economic and social development and in national projections and to promote international standardization of major statistical series necessary for long-term projections at the regional and world level.²³

21. In the newly-established secretariat of UNCTAD, it is intended to take a stage further the trade projections mentioned in paragraph 16 above, taking into account the comments made by delegations to the first session of the Conference regarding both methods and content thus far employed. The objective will be to make available to UNCTAD members a broad picture of the trade needs of developing countries that could provide a frame of reference for future trade and aid policies.

22. Projections work along broadly similar lines but with emphasis on individual regions is also being carried out in the regional centres. In the secretariat of ECA, a paper on projections of fertilizer consumption has been prepared for submission to the inter-ministerial meeting on economic co-operation in East Africa to be held in September 1965. For West Africa, projections relating to 1975 have been made for all major sectors. Projections have also been made for *per capita* imports for 1970 and 1975 for nearly eighty items in about thirty countries of Africa. In addition, projections relating to 1975 have been made for foreign aid, population and national income for the region as a whole.

23. In the secretariat of ECAFE, a methodological study entitled *Problems of Long-term Economic Projections*²⁴ was published in 1963. This report was prepared by the Third Group of Experts on Programming Techniques appointed by the Commission. The report indicates the need, in setting up an aggregative framework for long-term projections, to distinguish between policy targets, constraints given by policy considerations or structural relationships, and instruments. It also presents a simple model to demonstrate the importance of consistent relationships between the basic magnitudes. Furthermore, the report examines a number of strategic components of economic growth, such as human resources, expenditure and output patterns, investment requirements and the foreign balance. Also a report "Projections of Foreign Trade of the ECAFE Region up to 1980,"²⁵ was submitted to the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at its eighth session in September

1963. An attempt is made in this report to project exports and imports of the ECAFE region and to study the various means for meeting the gap in the balance of payments. The Fourth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques reviewed the long-term economic projections available for the ECAFE region. Their report entitled "Review of Long-term Economic Projections for selected countries in the ECAFE Region"²⁶ was submitted to the Second Conference of Asian Economic Planners held in October 1964. The work currently in progress includes (a) energy projections to be submitted to the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at its ninth session, and (b) projections by sectors and by commodities, both national and regional, to be presented to the Fifth Group of Experts on Programming Techniques.

24. In the secretariat of ECE, projections of the import and export requirements of the developing countries for 1980 were contained in a chapter entitled "Europe and the Trade Needs of the Less Developed Countries" in *Economic Survey of Europe in 1960*.²⁷ Such projections were compared with the projected demand for imports of the developed countries in western Europe in 1980 on the one hand and with the contribution that the centrally planned economies of eastern Europe could make to meeting the trade needs of the developing countries on the other. This comparison was followed by discussion of a number of concrete suggestions by which the developed countries of western Europe could, and should, lay the foundations in the next few years for an enlightened solution of the problem in the long run.

25. In the secretariat of ECLA, work has proceeded on technical and practical studies relating to economic projections for Latin America. Long-term economic projection techniques applicable to conditions in Latin America have been studied and a critical review has been made of the methods used or advanced by other national and international agencies and, in particular, of the model proposed by the ECAFE experts. A systematic compilation of national accounts data for the past ten years has been started, in order to provide the basis for specific projections. A technical study on the preparation of optimum sectoral and over-all programmes has also been made, and work is now in progress on projecting import requirements and on constructing a general model for long-term projections. Over the past several years the secretariat of ECLA has also carried out a series of country studies in co-operation with the national governments under the general title *Analyses and Projections of Economic Development* in which detailed projections were made of the sectoral and other implications of economic growth in these countries.

Seminars, meetings of experts, and conferences

26. As a complement to the research programme described above, inter-regional seminars on general economic planning and long-term economic projections will be convened periodically under the auspices of BGERP in

²³ For a detailed description of various projects in these fields, see the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirteenth session (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/4045)*).

²⁴ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.F.6.

²⁵ E/CN.11/DPWP.8/L.4.

²⁶ E/CN.11/CAEP.2/L.4 and Add.1.

²⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.E.1.

co-operation with the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO). The participants in these seminars will be senior officials of developing countries, who are involved in the day-to-day work of planning or projections in their own governments. The purpose of these seminars is to make available to the developing countries the knowledge and experience accumulated in these fields. Furthermore, the proceedings of the seminars will be analysed and synthesized and will then be published in an appropriate form for wider use.

27. The focus of the series of seminars on development planning to be held in the next few years will be on a systematic review of problems faced by planners of the developing countries and on means to their solution. The first of these seminars will take place in Ankara, Turkey, in September 1965, and will be devoted to the topic "Planning the external sector: techniques, problems and policies". The subjects to be discussed are as follows:

- (a) The significance of the foreign trade sector and the strategy of foreign trade planning;
- (b) Methods of estimating foreign exchange receipts and requirements in the formulation of a medium-term plan;
- (c) The problems of making the best selection of export-promoting and import-substituting projects;
- (d) Translation of medium-term plans into operational annual plans;
- (e) Problems in the integration of foreign aid with national plans;
- (f) National policies to economize on foreign exchange expenditure and to increase foreign exchange earnings; and
- (g) Policies of regional co-operation.

Preparations have begun on the second seminar on development planning scheduled for the late summer of 1966. The topic will be "Planning of financial resources for investment".

28. The purpose of the series of seminars on long-term economic projections is: (1) to encourage further investigations into the methodology of long-term projections, both aggregative and sectoral; (2) to take stock of the progress of work in this field undertaken by international organizations as well as private institutions and to assess the lines along which future progress could most profitably be sought; and (3) to discuss the applicability of particular methods and projections of world economic trends to the national projections work of the developing countries. The first of these seminars will take place in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August 1966. The topic is "Long-term economic projections for the world economy: sectoral aspects", and the discussions will be concentrated on the following aspects:

- (a) The role of projections in planning and techniques of projections;
- (b) Projections for the agricultural sector;
- (c) Projections for the mining sector;
- (d) Projections for the manufacturing sector;
- (e) Projections of infrastructure, requirements and services;

- (f) Projections of investment requirements;
- (g) Projections of labour force requirements and labour supply; and
- (h) Projections of economic growth for different types of economies: multisectoral models.

29. Seminars and meetings of experts dealing with various other aspects of economic and social planning have been convened by units in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs during the recent years. An Inter-regional Workshop on Problems of Budget Classification and Management in Developing Countries was held in August-September 1964 in Copenhagen, Denmark. This was the ninth in a series of workshops organized by the Department of Economic Affairs at Headquarters and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, but the first to be held on an inter-regional basis. The focus of the Workshop was the techniques of government budgeting in the framework of planning in developing countries. The Workshop reviewed the recent improvement in budgetary techniques for making the budget more responsive to the needs for development planning and, in particular, the progress made in classifying governmental transactions according to their economic character and function and in the application of techniques of programme and performance analysis to the budgetary process.²⁸ In the field of administrative aspects of planning, a meeting of experts was held in Paris in June 1964. A report of this meeting will be issued soon.

30. In the field of industrial planning and programming, a Seminar on Industrial Development in Latin America was convened in Brazil in March 1963 under the joint auspices of CID and ECLA, in co-operation with BTAO. The purpose of the Seminar was to stimulate an exchange of views on experiences in industrial programming among a group of specialists involved in the various aspects of the programming process.²⁹ Closely related to the work on industrial programming was the Inter-regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Complexes in Economic Development held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in September 1964. The Seminar examined the problems connected with the establishment of industry clusters in the light of the Uzbek and Soviet experience.³⁰

31. In extension of its research work on industrial project formulation and evaluation, CID will convene an Inter-regional Symposium on Industrial Project Evaluation in Czechoslovakia in October 1965. This Symposium will focus its discussion on a series of studies of all phases of industrial project evaluation as carried out in market economies and centrally planned economies as well as on a number of case studies reflecting the experience of developing countries. It is planned that the results of the Symposium will be used as a basis for holding regional workshops on industrial project formulation and evaluation in Africa and Asia during 1966. These are to be held in co-operation with the regional commissions. The purpose of these

²⁸ A report (ST/TAO/SER.C/70) was issued, summarizing the result of the Seminar.

²⁹ See report of the Seminar (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.8).

³⁰ See report of the Seminar (E/C.5/67).

workshops is to stimulate interest among these countries in the adoption of systematic procedures, criteria and methodology in industrial project evaluation. In addition, in the field of parameter patterns for industrial programming, it is intended that a meeting of experts will be convened by CID in late 1965 to examine the question of data requirements for the practical application of inter-industry techniques in industrial projections and planning.

32. Under the auspices of BSA, the Inter-regional Seminar on the Social Aspects of Industrialization was held in USSR in August 1964. A series of seminars on housing surveys and programmes with particular reference to problems in the developing countries have been held since 1962. In the field of community development, a Seminar on the role of community development in the acceleration of economic and social development was held in Chile in June 1964 in co-operation with ECLA. An inter-regional seminar on development policies and planning in relation to urbanization is planned for 1966.

33. The regional economic commissions also sponsor periodic meetings of planning officials and experts. These meetings bring together experts from national planning agencies and provide an opportunity for discussion of common problems at the regional level. The first Conference of African Planners was held at Dakar in November 1964. The Conference addressed itself to the problems faced by African planners and adopted a programme of work for future sessions. This Conference was preceded by meetings of two groups of experts in 1962 and 1963. The first group was convened in 1962 to study comprehensive economic planning in Africa; and the second group in 1963 dealt with the problems of integrating social development plans with over-all development planning.

34. The first and second sessions of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, which took place in 1961 and 1964, reviewed planning techniques and made a series of policy recommendations to accelerate development. These recommendations included various aspects of methodology, administration, and regional co-operation. In particular, the first Conference recommended the establishment of the Asian Institute of Economic Development and Planning³¹ and the second Conference recommended the convening of working groups of experts on harmonization of development for regional co-operation.³² In the years between these two Conferences the seventh³³ and eighth sessions³⁴ of Working Party on Economic Development and Planning were held. These meetings, as with the earlier ones in this series, dealt with problems of sectoral growth and made policy recommendations in the context of over-all planning. In addition, there have been regular meetings of groups of experts on development programming techniques; the subjects of the more recent meetings and their publications have been indicated in paragraph 23 above.

35. The secretariat of ECE sponsors periodic meetings of Senior Economic Advisers of ECE member States. The

third meeting which was held in Geneva in November 1964, was devoted to the topic of regional planning; the fourth meeting, to be held in June 1966, will deal with the problems of construction and practical application of macro-economic models for purposes of economic planning (programming) and policy-making. Under its sponsorship, the United Nations Seminar on Planning Techniques for Participants from Asia, Africa and Latin America was held in Moscow in July 1964.

36. The Latin American Planning Seminar was held in Chile in February 1962 under the joint auspices of the secretariat of ECLA, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The purpose of the Seminar was to study and discuss the experience acquired by the Latin American countries in the field of economic and social planning. The Seminar devoted special attention to the analysis of the most urgent task involved in the formulation, preparation and implementation of short-term plans.

Dissemination of information

37. As a part of its general activities, it is intended that within the limits of its resources, BGERP should act as an international clearing house in the collection and dissemination of information about research and practical work in planning and projections. Initial steps have been taken for establishing contacts with national planning agencies. An exchange of information has also been initiated with private institutions engaged in research in these fields. The Bureau has sent to these bodies reports and studies recently published by it in the fields of planning and projections and has received from them similar information about the results of their research work. It is hoped that the information obtained from these sources may be made available, in some suitable form, for public use in the near future.

Technical assistance support activities

38. Parallel with these programmes, BGERP, in co-operation with the regional commissions, has also intensified its advisory activities relating to economic planning and projections. These activities are in response to the increasing demand from individual countries or groups of countries. There is considerable diversity in the range and nature of the advisory services provided. In the great majority of cases, advisory services have been provided in the form of high level economic advisers who assist governments in formulating development plans and advise on policies for plan implementation. In certain other cases, assistance has been provided in the form of survey missions. These survey missions have usually been organized in co-operation with the regional commissions and the specialized agencies. Their purpose is to assess the resources of the country and to make suitable recommendations for formulating a development strategy. The implementation of the recommendations of such survey missions has usually necessitated the provision of additional advisory services.

39. In 1964, a reconnaissance mission, composed entirely of staff members of the Secretariat, was undertaken in the Middle East covering six countries not mem-

³¹ E/CN.11/511.

³² E/CN.11/673.

³³ See E/CN.11/L.110.

³⁴ See E/CN.11/L.125.

bers of any regional commission. The mission studied the status of development planning in these countries and examined the operation of United Nations technical assistance already provided in that field. The mission identified certain problems that prevented the governments of these countries from making full and effective use of such assistance, and made recommendations for further United Nations technical assistance to help in their solution. Some of the recommendations of the mission are currently being implemented.

40. The CID has also provided substantive support for field operations under the technical assistance and Special Fund programmes. Its activities in the general area of industrial programming and policies have included general advisory services, industrial survey teams, and advice on planning and programming of industrial development, such as project evaluation, industrial economics and marketing, and trade promotion.

41. The activities relating to the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) which is being implemented by Division of Public Administration have been expanded. OPEX personnel have been appointed in the field of public administration *per se*, in other fields falling within the competence of the United Nations, and in fields within the competence of some of the specialized agencies.

42. The operational activities of the United Nations in the social field have been carried out by BSA. During recent years technical assistance support activities relating to social development, physical planning and community development have been accelerated.

43. While the various units in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs give technical assistance support to projects at the country and at the interregional level, regional projects are dealt with by regional commissions. The latter have also intensified the provision of advisory services; regional advisers have been appointed at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA for this purpose. The regional commissions are thus participating in the provision of substantive support to projects at the country level on an increased scale. There are no regional advisers at ECE, but the Commission is acting on behalf of Headquarters in the provision of substantive support to technical assistance projects in the field of tourism.

44. The Economic Commission for Latin America, in co-operation with United Nations programme of technical assistance, has participated in a tripartite arrangement with OAS and IDB in the organization of advisory

groups which are designed to assist the governments of that area in the formulation and implementation of development plans. These groups work jointly with the technical personnel of the countries to which they are assigned. The purpose of such groups is to cover all the basic aspects of the process of planning, including the preparation and orientation of basic data to the needs of planning, the institutionalization of certain procedures of planning, the organization of central and sectoral planning organs, the preparation and elaboration of methods for an appropriate diagnosis of the basic problems, the design of a long-run development strategy, the formulation of short-run plans for implementation, and the creation and organization of the necessary executing machinery for execution and control. Currently, there are advisory groups in ten of the Latin American countries. Furthermore, the commission, through the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, provides continuous substantive support to technical assistance operations.

45. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has enlarged its activities in the field of planning and projections during recent years. The activities at Headquarters have been reinforced by those undertaken in the regional economic commissions and regional planning institutes. Through these activities, a body of highly useful experience has been accumulated that should be of great help in future work. It is evident, however, that a further enlargement of the scale of these research and operational activities is necessary in order to strengthen the assistance that the international community can provide to developing countries in the planning of their development. These enlarged activities should clearly be designed to meet the requirements of developing countries as fully as resources allow. To ensure that they respond to requirements, and in the spirit of Council resolution 1035 (XXXVII), the Secretary-General proposes to convene a small, consultative group of high-level experts who would bring to bear on the work of the Organization their experience in development planning. It is envisaged that this small, consultative group would consist of specialists in the field of development planning at the policy making-level whose official positions would not prevent them from serving the United Nations in a personal capacity. The purpose of the group would be to advise on the ways in which the United Nations through the policies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and through the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation could better meet the needs of governments in development planning.

DOCUMENT E/4103

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[22 July 1965]

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, M. Adnan M.

Pachachi (Iraq), considered at its 363rd, 365th, (at which Mr. Ramaholimihaso took the chair), 366th, and 367th,

meetings on 12, 16, 19 and 21 July 1965, item 7 of the Council agenda (Economic planning and projections) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1364th meeting on 30 June 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: *World Economic Survey*, 1964, part I — *Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries* (E/4046 and Add.1 to 6); preliminary note by the Secretary-General (E/4051). The Committee could also refer to the report of the Secretary-General: *Planning for Economic Development*,³⁵ Vol. II. — *Studies of National Planning Experience*, Part I, *Private Enterprise and Mixed Economies*,³⁶ Part II, *Centrally Planned Economies*.³⁷

3. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.6/L.318/Rev.1). A statement regarding the financial implications of this draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.320) was submitted by the Secretary-General.

4. At the 367th meeting the sponsors of the draft reso-

³⁵ United Nations publication.: Sales No.: 64.II.B.3.

³⁶ United Nations publication.: Sales No.: 65.II.B.3.

³⁷ United Nations publication.: Sales No.: 65.II.B.4.

lution informed the Committee that they had made the following changes in their text:

(i) the sixth preambular paragraph had been changed to read as follows:

“*Having regard to the contribution made in this field on the one hand by the planning institutes established under the auspices of the regional economic commissions and on the other hand by the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly by the Planning and Projections Centres at Headquarters and in the regions,*”

(ii) the following new paragraph was inserted after the seventh preambular paragraph:

“*Bearing in mind the establishment of the United Nations Training and Research Institute,*”

(iii) the words “little-developed regions” in operative paragraph 3 (c) were replaced by the words “less-developed regions”.

5. The Committee then unanimously approved the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.318/Rev.1) as modified by the sponsors, and therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[*Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council”.]*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1079 (XXXIX). Economic planning and projections

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on planning for economic development, and Council resolution 979 (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 on economic planning and projections,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1939 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 on planning for economic development, which recommends that the exchange of experience in economic planning and projections should be intensified between countries already widely experienced in these matters and developing countries,

Recognizing that, in the general debate on the United Nations Development Decade, stress was laid on the role and importance of planning and projections in the economic and social development of developing countries,

Bearing in mind that the implementation of plans must be regarded as an integral part of planning activities,

Recognizing the urgent need for developing countries to obtain information on the methods and techniques of economic planning and projections,

Having regard to the contribution made in this field on the one hand by the planning institutes established under the auspices of the regional economic commissions and on the other hand by the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly by the Planning and Projections Centres at Headquarters and in the regions,

Bearing in mind the interest aroused by the seminars, conferences and meetings of experts which have been held on this subject under United Nations auspices,

Bearing in mind also the establishment of the United Nations Training and Research Institute,

Recalling Council resolution 1035 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on economic planning and projections,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of Part I of the *World Economic Survey*, 1964, (E/4046/Rev.1) which is devoted to economic planning and projections;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies to continue and intensify their activities with respect to economic planning and projections and to the transfer of knowledge on those subjects, with the co-operation of the Governments concerned;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Secretary-General's intention to set up, in consultation with interested Governments, a group of highly qualified experts representing different planning systems who would make their experience in development planning available to the United Nations for use in the formulation and execution of development plans;

The functions of this group should be, *inter alia*:

(a) To consider and evaluate, the programmes and activities of the organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies relating to economic planning and projections and to propose measures for their improvement for consideration by the Council;

(b) To consider and evaluate *inter alia*, the progress made, within the framework of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in the transfer of knowledge to developing countries and in the training of personnel of those countries in economic planning and projection;

(c) To analyse, with the help of the organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, the major trends of planning and programming in the world, the principal problems and the solutions they are receiving, and in particular the progress made in that connexion relevant to the development of the less-developed regions;

(d) To study individual questions in the field of economic planning and programming referred to it by the

Council, by the Secretary-General or by the executive heads of the specialized agencies;

(e) To make any suggestions it may consider useful concerning the scope of its terms of reference;

(f) To make a provisional report to the forty-first session of the Council;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to present their views and suggestions to this group of experts, thereby helping it in the performance of its task;

5. *Decides* to provide for the appointment of the members of the group of experts at its fortieth session.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 7 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4046 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, Add.3 and Corr.1, Add.4-6	<i>World Economic Survey</i> , 1964, part I—Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries	Replaced by E/4046/Rev.1 United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1
E/AC.6/L.318/Rev.1	Algeria, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Romania and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	See E/4103, paras. 4 and 5
E/AC.6/L.320	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.318/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 37, document E/4122



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 8: Financing of economic development *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1395th meeting*; see also the records of the 371st to 373rd meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.371-373).

DOCUMENT E/4038* AND ADD.1**

The promotion of the international flow of private capital: fifth report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[15 June 1965]

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Foreword

The present report is the fifth in the series of studies on economic, legal and administrative means for promoting the flow of private capital to developing countries, which was begun in 1958 in response to General Assembly resolution 1318(XIII) and is being carried forward under Economic and Social Council resolution 922(XXXIV) on this subject. The report is submitted to the Council also in pursuance of its resolution 1013(XXXVII) and of Recommendation A.IV.26¹ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, both of which deal with the transfer of technological "know-how" to developing countries.

The fourth report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital², submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the Council, provided detailed information on sources of financing economic development and specifically on the nature and operation of national, regional and international financial institutions involved in the channeling of foreign private capital to, and the financing of private enterprises in, developing countries. Special emphasis was placed in that report on development banks and other specialized financial institutions, both in capital-supplying and developing countries, which are designed to serve as more effective instruments for mobilizing domestic and foreign private capital for investment in industrial and other development projects. In a special chapter,³ the report examined specifically existing and proposed measures for the promotion of foreign private investments, chiefly in the fields of taxation and of protection against non-business risks.

The present report is designed to highlight one of the most important concomitants of foreign investment, namely the transfer of technological and managerial "know-how", the appropriate association of capital and technological "know-how" in this context, and the interrelationship between the need of developing countries for foreign technology and their wish to develop their financial and technological autonomy.

The Secretariat has had occasion to refer to these problems in earlier reports on the promotion of the international flow of private capital, especially in the chapter on "Contractual devices for the channelling of technical and managerial 'know-how' from enterprises in industrial-

ized countries to enterprises in under-developed countries" contained in the 1961 report.⁴ The Economic Commission for Europe has been concerned with the related problem of developing model contracts for the sale of machinery and implementing "know-how".⁵

The Secretary-General's report on *The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries*,⁶ prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 1713 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, dealt extensively with the problems of the enterprise-to-enterprise transfer of patented technology. The report concluded, however, that patents covered only a part of the available and needed technology and that, therefore, any further consideration of the problems affecting the transfer of technology should extend to the entire field of — patented and unpatented — technology and "know-how". The question of patents in the final analysis could best be examined in the broader context of facilitating the transfer of technology in general to the developing countries and enhancing the ability of the latter to adapt and use such foreign technology in the implementation of their development programmes. On that basis, the Secretary-General recommended that the conclusions of the report be placed before the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development for further enquiry, a suggestion which was echoed by a number of delegations during the discussions of the report at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council.

The Conference recommended (Recommendation A.IV.26) *inter alia* that developed countries encourage the holders of patented and non-patented technology to facilitate its transfer to developing countries on favourable terms.

Further work in this field has also been endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1013 (XXXVII) which confirmed the above-mentioned recommendation of the Trade Conference and transmitted the Secretary-General's study on *The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries* to the General Assembly for appropriate action in the light of that recommendation.

The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, in its second report to the Economic and Social Council (E/4026), proposed, in

¹ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 57.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 10, document E/3905 and Add.1.

³ *Ibid.*, chap. VII.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 2 and 5, document E/3492.

⁵ E/ECE/TRADE/89 and E/ECE/TRADE/100. See discussion of these model contracts in Peter Benjamin, "The ECE general conditions of sale and standard forms of contract", in *The Journal of Business Law* (London, Stevens & Sons Limited, 1961) p. 113.

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.1.

the next phase of its work, to direct its main attention, through working groups, to certain subject areas; one of these, the transfer of scientific and technical information, the Committee described as a "vitally important subject which is of great interest and concerns both developed and developing countries." In this area, the Committee expects to devote particular attention *inter alia* to "arrangements between enterprises (public and private) for the transfer of patented and unpatented technology" (*Ibid.*, paras. 192 and 194).

The present report is devoted primarily to a first examination of this problem.

Summary and Conclusions

From the analysis presented in the report it will be noted that enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements such as those described provide a highly flexible method for meeting the rapidly growing needs of enterprises in developing countries for the broad range of managerial and technological "know-how" that can be effectively supplied only by more advanced enterprises operating in the same field.

Yet it is also apparent that the conventional types of arrangements which continue in general use, often do not constitute an appropriate scheme for reconciling the divergent legitimate interests of the enterprise in need of foreign technology, its government, and the "know-how" supplying enterprise. Issues of foreign ownership and control, of appropriate compensation, of the development of local research capabilities, among others, are often resolved on a basis which combines unimaginative adoption of traditional forms and relationships with an unrealistic evaluation of the relative bargaining power of the parties involved.

Even where the technology-seeking country and its enterprises are at the very beginning of industrial development, there should be no need for a wholly one-sided transfer arrangement, since the simple technology most often required at that stage is on offer from many "know-how" sources, while public bilateral and multilateral technical assistance services are available to provide guidance in their selection and use. As the "know-how"

requirements increase in complexity and the ranks of possible suppliers narrow, it may be assumed that the technology-seeking enterprise will gain correspondingly in sophistication.

Above all, there is a growing trend among advanced companies interested in operations in developing countries to recognize the significance in negotiations not only of the economic strength of the local enterprise but also of the policy objectives of the local government. This is not to say that governments find it easy to secure compliance with their objectives in this field, and there may well be legitimate grounds for a foreign company's resistance. But, it is a fact that there is an increasing awareness among all parties involved that — at least long-range — associations in industrial development are likely to be more fruitful for all, if all find the arrangement governing the association in accord with at least their fundamental needs and objectives.

It is on this basis that there appears to be wide scope for pursuing the preliminary study here presented by systematic efforts to analyse empirically the operation and effectiveness of actual arrangements in this field — presumably through country or sectoral studies — and to devise principles and criteria for new and flexible forms and institutions that will permit a more satisfactory adjustment of interests and assure more effective means for the implementation of foreign technology and the development of local research capabilities.

At the same time, it would be desirable to analyse the practical and economic effects of the legal and administrative measures affecting the scope and pattern of the transfer of technology, and the effect of other "investment climate" aspects on this transfer. Special attention should be devoted in this connexion to the problems of the technological relations between more advanced countries of different size and resources which are bound to have a widening impact also on the access of less-developed countries to industrial technology.

These studies may be undertaken within the overall programme of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development as well as within the framework of the periodic reports on the promotion of the international flow of private capital.

THE ROLE OF ENTERPRISE-TO-ENTERPRISE ARRANGEMENTS IN SUPPLYING FINANCIAL, MANAGERIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL NEEDS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES⁷

Chapter I

Outline of the problem

A. THE DIFFERENT CHANNELS FOR THE TRANSFER OF "KNOW-HOW"

1. The transfer of technology in its broadest sense involves not only the introduction of foreign technological "know-how", but also the continuing flow of advanced new technology and the stimulation of indigenous techno-

logical innovation. In order to gain a realistic understanding of the total foreign contribution to a country's technology, it is necessary to analyse the nature and interaction of the various methods and techniques by which foreign technology and "know-how" have been introduced, adapted and incorporated in the process of domestic technological development. Many of these techniques have long been the subject of study and technical assistance on the part of the United Nations family of agencies; among these are, especially, training and teaching programmes, technological institutes, the use of technical experts and the dissemination of technological data and documentation. Considerably less attention has been paid so far to the major role played by the transfer of technology from enterprises in

⁷ Professor Richard C. Pugh, of Columbia University, acted as Consultant to the Fiscal and Financial Branch in the preparation of this report.

the industrialized countries to industrial undertakings in developing countries.

2. Enterprise-to-enterprise "know-how" transfers may involve public, private or mixed enterprises on the supplying and the receiving side. Much of their importance derives from the fact that operating industrial enterprises, whether privately or publicly owned, are often the only practical source of existing and continuing managerial and technical "know-how" needed by enterprises in developing countries especially when complex industrial operations are involved.

3. The present report represents an initial attempt to outline the institutional, legal and financial relationships through which managerial and technical "know-how" is in practice transferred from those enterprises in the industrialized countries that have evolved it to the undertakings in the developing countries which are to adopt and use it.

4. Historically, most technology was brought to the developing countries primarily as an incident of private foreign investments by advanced enterprises. In such cases, its utilization was essentially intra-enterprise; no real "transfer" from the foreign parent company to its usually wholly-owned local subsidiary was involved. More recently, there has been a growing tendency for the needs of developing countries for industrial management and technology to be supplied through enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements involving receiving enterprises that enjoy a measure of autonomy *vis-à-vis* the supplier. The degree of autonomy may range from that of a receiving enterprise in which the supplier owns a controlling (though not a 100 per cent) equity participation to that of a receiving enterprise in which the supplier owns no equity and with which he is connected solely by contractual ties.

5. The desire of developing countries to maximize the development of local technical and entrepreneurial skills and capacity for innovation, and to minimize dependence upon foreign "know-how", together with the growing antagonism to foreign control of local industry, has added new dimensions to the problems of "know-how" transfers. The compelling need for increasing the flow of technological and managerial "know-how" to developing countries under conditions of less than total control by the foreign technology supplier lends urgency to the need for imaginative efforts to develop new types of arrangements through which this "know-how" can be channelled from privately or publicly owned enterprises in industrialized countries into privately or publicly owned industrial enterprises in developing countries either in conjunction with, or independently of, equity or debt financing.

6. The purpose of this study is to examine the broad range of relationships and arrangements, including the transfer of technology through subsidiaries, joint ventures, consortia, licence agreements, management contracts, engineering construction agreements, etc., through which "know-how" can be transferred from an enterprise abroad to an enterprise in a developing country. It is hoped that this study could subsequently be extended so as to provide a systematic analysis of the varying contexts in which advanced technology is actually transferred through the enterprise-to-enterprise route, and to identify the factors that are likely to favour or hinder the prompt and effective

transfer and utilization of foreign "know-how", as well as the promotion of indigenous technological capacity, within an institutional framework that will satisfy the policy objectives of the host government as well as the business needs and requirements of both the supplying and the receiving enterprises.

B. NATURE AND SCOPE OF REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN "KNOW-HOW"

7. Managerial and technical "know-how" is here used as a shorthand phrase to denote the broad range of organizational, entrepreneurial and administrative "know-how" and of technology and technical skills and information that are required to plan, organize, implement and manage an industrial enterprise. Such "know-how" constitutes, along with capital, the main bottleneck in the requirements for industrial development of developing countries. Supplying the needs of a new enterprise for management and technology, moreover, may be a more complex problem than supplying its needs for capital. While it is true that some of the technology needed by the developing countries can be secured "on the open market" (e.g. by contracting for it from firms specializing in supplying services or machinery, such as management and engineering consulting firms and manufacturers of machinery or by hiring foreign specialists), it is not clear that this is always as effective as actually involving a foreign enterprise in the venture. Acquiring technology on the open market presupposes that the recipients of the technology are skilled not only in knowing what to acquire, but above all how to apply it. The fact that foreign technology often requires considerable individual adaptation to make it fully effective in the climate, the institutional framework and the particular stage of development of the recipient country, introduces considerable problems of selection and decision which many entrepreneurs in developing countries are not equipped to handle.⁸ Especially in more complex and advanced industrial operations, moreover, a continuing flow of new technology produced by the extensive research and development facilities of the foreign company may be essential to the continued growth of the local enterprise. Furthermore, advanced foreign enterprises are likely to introduce into ventures in developing countries with which they are actively associated more progressive management principles, especially as regards reinvestment for expansion, profit margins and wage levels.⁹

8. Therefore, the primary source of managerial and technical "know-how" for a new industrial enterprise will often be an arrangement with an industrial enterprise engaged in a similar line of activity in a developed country. Such an arrangement would establish the needed long-range relationship with the proposed venture in the developing country, which would provide not only technical and managerial support and training, but also the continu-

⁸ See Victor L. Urquidí, "Some Implications of Foreign Investment for Latin America", paper presented at the Seminar on Obstacles to Change in Latin America, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London, February 15-21, 1965, p. 15.

⁹ For a fuller discussion of this issue, see *The promotion of the international flow of private capital: third report by the Secretary-General*, chap. II. (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3665/Rev.1).

ing technological advances developed by the supplying enterprise. This may be necessary to preserve the economic viability of the recipient enterprise and to insure its continuous development.

9. The transfer of such "know-how" will in some cases be the principal contribution to be secured from the foreign enterprise. This does not imply that efforts to increase private capital investments should be depreciated, but rather that greater emphasis than heretofore should be placed on the other functions fulfilled by private foreign enterprises. This transfer of technology will not achieve its economic purpose unless the technology is fully integrated in the economic and social environment of the recipient country, and stimulates in it the growth of native inventiveness and skills on which the future development of an autonomous technological capability must be predicated. Thus, the effectiveness of arrangements for the transfer of technology in bridging the gap between the managerial and technological capacity of the industrial countries, on the one hand, and that of most of the developing countries, on the other, depends to a great extent on their careful adaptation to the level of technology involved and to the stage of economic development of the recipient enterprise and country. Thus in technologically dynamic industries, in such fields as petroleum and chemical, electrical equipment and communications, machinery, motor vehicles and other transportation equipment, — where continuing heavy research investments are needed — the problem will be one of securing continuous access to technological advances (including patents) and assistance in their transplantation. In other industries, where technology is relatively stable and simple (here textiles, wood products and furniture are obvious examples) the need will be chiefly for management "know-how", while technological assistance will be required only by enterprises at a rather low level of sophistication. The consequences of these distinctions are, of course, fundamental in connexion with selecting the type of arrangement needed e.g., in considering the feasibility of resorting to *ad hoc* "open market" services rather than to permanent or at least long-range association with "know-how" supplying enterprises.

10. Clearly the problems discussed so far are not limited to countries in the early stages of industrial development. Arrangements for the transfer of technology to the developing countries should also be viewed and evaluated in the light of the growing technological gap between industrialized countries of different size and resources. The more advanced among the developing countries, like the smaller industrialized countries, are confronted with the necessity of competing with the vast research programmes and facilities available to enterprises in countries with the large economic base justifying the ever-mounting expenditure required. Regional integration may greatly improve the position of these countries.¹⁰ New policies and forms of international co-ordination and co-operation must be developed to avoid the dangers involved in further

widening the scientific and technological gap between countries of different size and resources. An important role in this connexion will be played by the rapidly expanding contractual arrangements and organizational relationships by which undertakings in different countries supply to each other, exchange or pool, financial, technological and managerial resources required for the establishment and expansion of large-scale scientific and technological research and training facilities which are essential for the effective operation of major industrial complexes. One solution may lie in the further development of genuine international corporations whose ownership, and income sources are in fact distributed among many participating countries and enterprises on the basis of international specialization.¹¹

C. TRANSFER OF "KNOW-HOW" AT SUCCESSIVE STAGES OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE ENTERPRISE

11. The development of an enterprise from gestation to full operations represents a continuum that must be kept in mind in working out arrangements which will insure that the technological and management needs of the enterprise will be effectively met. One aspect of this continuum is that the implementation of all subsequent stages of a project may be vitally affected by the interests and objectives of those involved in the original identification and initial planning of the enterprise. Frequently, it will be necessary for the new enterprise to look abroad for management and technology from the inception of the project throughout a substantial portion, and possibly all, of the life of the enterprise. More specifically such needs are likely to become manifest in each of the following stages:

- (a) Identification of project and location.
- (b) Study of commercial and technical feasibility.
- (c) Project preparation
 - (1) Design of plant
 - (2) Selection of machinery
 - (3) Product planning
 - (4) Financial planning — sources, amount and composition of capital
 - (5) Planning of organization and management.
- (d) Establishment of plant
 - (1) Construction of facilities
 - (2) Installation of equipment
 - (3) Hiring and training of personnel
 - (4) Planning and supervision of start-up operations.
- (e) Operations
 - (1) Supervision of production
 - (2) Marketing arrangements, domestic and foreign
 - (3) Continued training of local technical and managerial personnel
 - (4) Access to results of continued technological progress
 - (i) Access to new products
 - (ii) Access to research and development abroad
 - (iii) Facilitation of internal innovation and technological development.

¹⁰ See "Proposals for the Creation of the Latin-American Common Market", submitted to the Government of Latin America by Messrs. Felipe Herrera, Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, José Antonio Mayobre and Raúl Prebisch (see *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, First Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/11).

¹¹ See in this connexion the statement of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs to the Economic Commission for Europe at its twentieth session, E/ECE/597, pp. 5-13.

12. The nature and scope of the managerial and technical "know-how" required at these stages differ markedly, as may the alternative sources for "know-how" and the alternative arrangements under which it can be secured. A single foreign enterprise engaged in appropriate manufacturing operations may be able to supply the management and technology needed in all phases of the planning and implementation of a new enterprise. This is the typical situation where the new enterprise is a subsidiary of the foreign "know-how" supplier. Such a supplier will normally be the only practicable source of technology relating to actual manufacturing operations or of continuing advanced technology relating to new processes and products and of managerial "know-how" relating to such matters as policy formulation, budgeting, controls and development of marketing programmes. This follows from the fact that "know-how" in these categories is uniquely an asset of a going industrial concern. It cannot readily be supplied by consultants or technicians acting independently of such a concern.

13. With respect to certain phases of the genesis and development of the enterprise, however, a broader range of alternative "know-how" sources may be available. Thus, "know-how" relating to conducting commercial and technical feasibility studies and selecting effective organizational and financial arrangements can often be secured from independent management, financial and engineering consultants or under the auspices of the United Nations Special Fund or other multilateral or bilateral technical assistance programmes. "Know-how" required to design and build the plant can be secured from engineering concerns.

14. The alternative sources and arrangements for "know-how" will also be importantly influenced by the identity, interests and objectives of the parties involved and the relationship of the interested parties to each other and to the project. Thus, where the new enterprise must be wholly-owned by nationals of the developing country, the feasible arrangements available for insuring continued access to technology are necessarily limited to alternatives not involving equity participation by the supplying enterprise. The alternatives will similarly be limited if the new enterprise must be wholly-owned by the local government or its instrumentality.

15. The identity and role of the prospective supplier of "know-how" or capital may in turn restrict the recipient's freedom of choice as to technical personnel, equipment, etc. When the idea for the project originates with a potential supplier of "know-how" or equipment, as a practical matter, the possibility of considering competing "know-how" suppliers or alternative sources of equipment may be very much reduced; if the potential supplier has also conducted a feasibility study, that possibility may well be foreclosed. If the project is to be financed by foreign aid funds, acquisition of technology, including plant design, construction, selection of machinery and related "know-how" may be limited by tied-funds restrictions.

16. Thus, a key problem for the receiving enterprise is the selection of a foreign supplier or suppliers of managerial and technical "know-how" needed at various points in

its development. As a practical matter, the choice in many cases will not be made on a basis of competitive bidding by a number of firms able to supply the "know-how" needed. A firm may be selected because it happened to take the initiative in suggesting the venture, because it had engaged in similar ventures, because its products were introduced on the local market, or because of any number of factors other than its capacity to supply the needed "know-how" most effectively at a competitive price.

17. Chapters II and III review the existing types of arrangements and their applicability to the criteria and situations noted above, while Section IV constitutes an attempt to outline possible approaches for new institutional and contractual arrangements which may be suitable for the changing needs and objectives of developing countries and their enterprises.

Chapter II

Principal types of contractual arrangements

18. The bulk of the management and technology that has flowed into the developing countries have been and continues to be supplied by enterprises engaged in similar lines of operations abroad that are controlling equity participants in the receiving enterprise. In such cases the "know-how" is provided primarily through the transmittal of industrial processes (both patented and unpatented), the supply of machinery and the services of technical and managerial personnel. In other words the supplying firm directly operates the receiving enterprise by including it in the total production team organisation which operates the parent company. The basic consideration received by the supplier is permanent control and a permanent participation in profit in accordance with its equity participation. Additional consideration might include fees or royalties under licensing, managerial and other contractual arrangements that may accompany the equity participation.

19. In recent years, however, there has been a significant increase in the number of joint ventures in which the "know-how" supplying enterprise has agreed to accept a non-controlling equity participation (i.e., 50 per cent or less). In these cases, the basic consideration for the "know-how" supplied remains the participation in profit and management represented by the voting equity received by the supplier but the supplier is more likely to seek to buttress its equity position by one or more contractual arrangements that will increase its current return (often regardless of the profitability of the enterprise) and its effective influence over management of the receiving enterprise.

20. There are a broad variety of purely contractual arrangements under which "know-how" has been traditionally supplied either independently of or in conjunction with equity investment. These arrangements¹² include among their most common forms:

(a) Feasibility studies, under which commercial and

¹² The structure of these arrangements was analysed in *The promotion of the international flow of private capital* (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 2 and 5, document E/3492), chap. I.

technological aspects of the proposed enterprise are analysed and the feasibility of the project assessed;

(b) Licence agreements under which, typically, the licensor grants to the licensee certain rights to make use of patents, trade-marks, unpatented inventions processes, and techniques including secret "know-how" in connexion with the manufacture and sale of products by the licensee in specified areas;

(c) Technical services agreements under which technical information and services of technical personnel are made available by an enterprise or a consulting firm in a developed country to an affiliated or independent enterprise in a less-developed country;

(d) Engineering and construction agreements under which technical and managerial "know-how" relating to the design and construction of facilities required by an enterprise in a developing country is made available to it by a foreign supplier or consulting engineering and construction firms;

(e) Management contracts under which operational control of an enterprise (or of one phase of an enterprise) that would otherwise be exercised directly by its board of directors or managers is vested in an independent or affiliated foreign enterprise;

(f) Contracts for the exploitation of mineral resources between foreign enterprises and the governments of developing countries or their instrumentalities under which the foreign enterprise makes available the "know-how" (and often the capital as well) required to carry out all or certain aspects of a programme for the exploration, development and exploitation (including international marketing) of local mineral resources.

21. Although in business practice these have traditionally been treated as distinct arrangements, there are no hard-and-fast lines between these categories. Their common link is their function of providing access to services of skilled personnel, to so-called industrial property elements such as patents, trade marks, industrial designs, etc., and other information, and to intangible corporate entrepreneurial and organizational assets representing the distillate of accumulated and continuing experience, experimentation and research.

22. Often a single agreement or series of agreements will encompass a blend of these contractual arrangements. Thus, it is common to find elements of the different types of arrangements for the supply of "know-how" combined in a single comprehensive agreement calling for the delivery of an integrated and functioning enterprise. This "package plant" or "turnkey" concept is particularly attractive in cases in which local venture capital is available but there is insufficient trained technical and entrepreneurial personnel to handle the complex business, financial and technical problems involved in the planning, construction and organization of an industrial operation. The typical "turnkey" arrangement therefore involves the supplier in carrying out himself the full range of technical and managerial operations needed to establish the enterprise and plant, train the local staff and turn over management of the enterprise in full operating condition to the local owners, as soon as the latter are prepared to assume it.

23. Although in most cases contractual devices under which managerial and technical "know-how" is transferred accompany and play a significant role in facilitating, an investment of equity capital by the supplying enterprise in the receiving enterprise, they have often a special utility and importance because they make it possible to achieve a flow of "know-how" to developing areas in cases in which the "know-how" receiving enterprise may be unwilling or unable to accept foreign ownership or in which the "know-how" supplying enterprise may be unwilling or unable to make a major investment of equity capital.

24. Moreover, contracts for the supply of "know-how" may be used in conjunction with loans from the "know-how" supplying enterprise or other foreign sources with the result that "know-how" and capital are obtained from — possibly separate — foreign sources, but ownership is retained in local public or private hands.

25. Contractual arrangements may be particularly useful in enabling the receiving enterprise to draw on the "know-how" (as well as capital) resources of a number of suppliers simultaneously. This may be advantageous not only because it facilitates access to diverse "know-how" on the best economic terms but also because dispersing such control as must be surrendered under arrangements for the supply of "know-how" may buttress the independence of the local enterprise. In a number of major development projects, essential "know-how" and some capital have been supplied by consortia of enterprises in industrialized countries and major capital contributions have been secured from public international or national financing institutions, whose participation also serves to reduce the apprehensions of the private investor as regards both the business and the non-business risks involved.¹³

Chapter III

Economic Implications of "Know-how" Arrangements

A. THE FINANCIAL COST FOR THE RECIPIENT¹⁴

26. The financial cost of enterprise-to-enterprise "know-how" arrangements to the receiving enterprise varies considerably. If management and technology are supplied purely in exchange for and in connexion with an equity investment, there is no "cost" to the recipient beyond the supplier's profit participation — which may, of course constitute a heavier drain, in the long run, than a fixed fee or sales percentage. If the management or technology is supplied under a contractual arrangement, the extent of the economic burden on the recipient will depend upon the manner in which the consideration is expressed. An important difference in burden exists between a fee that is expressed as a percentage of net profit, as is common under management contracts, and a payment expressed as a percentage of gross income, as is common under licence agree-

¹³ See *The promotion of the international flow of private capital: third report of the Secretary-General, (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3665/Rev.1), chap. I.*

¹⁴ For a comprehensive examination of this problem see *The role of patents in the transfer of technology to developing countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.1), Part Two.

ments. Frequently, where the arrangement covers several "know-how" elements (e.g. patents plus secret "know-how" plus technical assistance services), the payment terms provided in the contract may cover all these elements without allocating specific portions to each.

27. Contractual arrangements offer virtually unlimited flexibility in tailoring payment terms to meet the particular needs of the participants. Indeed, through such arrangements, a supplier of "know-how" could secure, through the terms of the agreement, substantially the rights of an equity owner to participate in enterprise earnings.

28. Collateral aspects of the "know-how" arrangement may also involve important economic burdens to the recipient. For example, any tie-in or other provision that restricts the freedom of the recipient to secure additional "know-how", machinery, components or raw materials from the most advantageous source, rather than only from the principal supplier, constitute an important additional cost of acquiring needed "know-how".

B. THE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROL UNDER "KNOW-HOW" ARRANGEMENTS

29. The distribution of control over the technology-receiving enterprise is largely a function of the distribution of equity ownership. The control that normally flows from share ownership can, however, be altered in important respects by contract. Thus, a shareholder may sharply curtail his voting freedom by entering into a shareholder's agreement or voting trust. Also the extent to which even a controlling shareholder's vote can be translated into effective management can be altered by contractual arrangements, such as a management contract, entered into by the enterprise itself.

30. On the other hand, even in the absence of equity participation, there may still be control implications, when "know-how" is supplied under purely contractual arrangements, especially when these arrangements are viewed as alternatives to the control that is concomitant with equity. Under whatever contractual arrangement may be selected, the supplier will normally seek to protect, and maximize the return on, its "know-how", by providing formal arrangements that will given him some degree of influence or control over the managerial policies of the receiving enterprise (See para. 7 above). This, however, will merely serve to supplement the control a supplier of "know-how" essential to the recipient enterprise exercises by the very fact of his technological ascendancy, and by his resulting involvement in the management of the recipient enterprise.

31. In each particular case, the control arrangements negotiated will reflect the objectives and the relative bargaining positions of the parties. There are, however, some definite patterns of control arrangements that are commonly encountered in the usual forms of "know-how" contracts.

32. Of the purely contractual arrangements listed above (para. 20), the feasibility study normally involves no control by the supplier over the receiving enterprise except to the extent that the latter's range of possibilities may be effectively narrowed by the contents of the study. Typically

the technical services agreement also makes no provision for formal control by the supplier over the managerial policies of the recipient.

33. The licence agreement usually occupies a middle ground in that the licensor enjoys only limited, if any, positive control, as a formal matter, over the licensee's managerial policies, but enjoys substantial negative control, primarily in the form of various rights he retains in the event that the licensee fails to utilize the licensed rights effectively or fails to fulfil the obligations set out in the licence agreement.

34. Typically, the broadest measure of control over management of the receiving enterprise is vested in the supplier under engineering and construction contracts, management contracts and certain mineral exploitation agreements. This extensive transfer of management control reflects the inability of the receiving enterprise to meet, from its own or other domestic sources, its requirements for organizational and technological skills — and often, for the necessary investment capital accompanying it. For this reason, provision is made whenever possible, for termination or reduction of this control at as early a date as possible. In many engineering and construction contracts, the supplier of "know-how" is granted broad control and final decisional authority with respect to the design, construction and equipping of the facility. This control may be limited to the period of actual construction but more commonly it will also extend at least to a start-up period during which local personnel can be trained. Under the management contract, broad managerial control over all or certain phases of operations is often vested in the "know-how"-supplying enterprise on a relatively long-term basis. The degree of control varies from contract to contract, but there is generally some sharing of managerial control between the "know-how"-supplying firm, which is the manager, and the directors or other representatives of the receiving enterprise. The mineral exploitation agreement may involve a grant to the "know-how"-supplying enterprise of broad managerial control over exploration and development operations on a relatively long-term basis — especially where the enterprise also provides the bulk of the capital — subject to the detailed framework of rights and duties usually prescribed in the governing agreement.

35. The formal terms of a particular contractual arrangement frequently do not begin to reflect the degree to which, as a practical matter, the supplier is in a position to influence or control the management of the receiving enterprise. This practical control stems, in large part, from the dependence of the recipient on the information and assistance that only the supplier can provide. For example, even under a licence agreement, a licensor may be able to exercise a significant measure of control if a continuing flow of technology with respect to improvements or new developments is essential to the licensee's operations. Under a management contract, although the "know-how" supplier's role is subject to review by the board of directors elected by the local equity owners or is described as "advisory", the realities are likely to result in the supplier's enjoying the widest control over day-to-day management and over basic managerial and technical policy questions as well.

36. Since the foreign enterprise may, through one or more of these arrangements, exercise a substantial measure of control over the operations of the local enterprise, whatever objections of a political or economic order may be felt to exist to foreign control over domestic enterprises are not wholly eliminated by securing a domestic majority in the equity capital of the enterprise, where foreign technical or managerial "know-how" is acquired under a contractual arrangement. Often, however, the desire of the parties or the requirements of local law or policy that a venture be identified as a "local enterprise", will not in fact be pursued beyond the fact (or appearance) of local ownership of a controlling equity participation, notwithstanding the need to tap foreign "know-how" resources under a contractual arrangement, implying broad control in the supplier

37. The controls over the management of the receiving enterprise that are vested in the supplying enterprise under even the most far-reaching of these agreements, however, are distinguishable from the controls associated with a majority equity participation in a number of important respects. Thus, while the controls acquired by a supplying enterprise as a result of a controlling equity participation are a permanent feature of that participation, the controls provided solely through "know-how" agreements can be, and nearly always are, set up to have a limited duration, e.g. to coincide with the period of time required to train local personnel to assume the technical and managerial responsibilities concerned. Another important difference is that under these contractual arrangements for the supply of "know-how", controls exercised by the supplying enterprise over managerial policies of the recipient are limited in scope and thus fall short of the virtually complete managerial control vested in the owners of the enterprise equity. Even under management contracts, construction and engineering contracts and mineral exploitation agreements, in which broad managerial powers may be ceded by the receiving to the supplying enterprise, residual and ultimate powers of control rest with the local enterprise which may in fact choose to terminate the contractual arrangement, subject to possible liability for payment of damages to the supplying enterprise.

38. A third difference is the high degree of flexibility afforded by the latter. The control mechanisms related to equity ownership, which are normally spelled out and regulated in detail by the applicable commercial law, are commonly quite inflexible and often innovation is discouraged by the applicable legal and administrative framework. Contractual arrangements for the supply of "know-how" are in principle not so restricted and can therefore be individually fashioned to provide an allocation of managerial responsibility, in scope and duration, that will best suit the needs of the participants in the particular enterprise.

39. In many countries the contract provisions granting a measure of control to the foreign enterprise are, along with other contractual terms such as those related to payment terms, subject to review and approval by the local government which may be able to exert considerable influence on the parties to adopt such arrangements as will be compatible with the national interests and policies of the

developing country. This supervisory role of the local government will, however, in fact be limited to the extent — and it is often considerable — that the supplier's controls flow — as indicated — not from the provisions in the arrangement but rather from the fact of its monopoly position as a supplier of "know-how" essential to the receiving enterprise.

Chapter IV

Development of new enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements to meet technological needs of developing countries

A. LIMITATIONS OF TRADITIONAL TYPES OF ARRANGEMENTS

40. The equity and contractual arrangements under which "know-how" has traditionally been supplied to enterprises in developing countries have perhaps adequately served the needs of the international community in the past. It is clear, however, that a vastly expanded flow of management and technology from the industrialized to the developing countries is needed in order to achieve in the latter an accelerated rate of industrial development. It is also clear that the traditional arrangements for the supply of "know-how" are not always well-suited to reconciling the disparate interests of "know-how"-supplying enterprises, the interests of local investors and the policy objectives of the governments in the developing countries.

41. Inadequacies in the more limited traditional arrangements, such as the licence agreement and technical services agreement, employed independently of equity participation, often stem from the fact that they presuppose the existence of a going concern in the receiving country, where these often do not exist; or from the fact that they do not provide access to continuing technological advances subsequently developed by the supplier, on terms acceptable to both supplier and recipient.

42. With respect to more comprehensive traditional arrangements for supplying the organizational, entrepreneurial and technological skills needed to create and maintain a going enterprise, such as a controlling equity participation or a long-term management contract, the deficiencies are likely to flow from a demand by the supplier to control, and to participate in the profits of, the recipient on a permanent or long-term basis and an unwillingness on the part of the recipient or the host government to accept such a loss of control and such continuing outflow of dividends. The challenge is to develop adaptations of enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements and totally new forms of arrangements that will cure the inadequacies that may be felt to accompany traditional arrangements in these cases.

B. NEW DIRECTIONS

43. A useful starting point in exploring such possible new directions is the fact that in many cases, the needs for management, and especially technology, of new enterprises engaged in operations of substantial complexity in developing countries can be supplied effectively only by privately or publicly owned enterprises engaged in similar operations in industrialized countries. True, specialized "know-

how" in certain areas can often be effectively supplied by managers and technicians trained in local enterprises or technological institutes, management or engineering consulting firms or by technicians supplied by national or international development financing institutions or under technical assistance programmes. But certain managerial and organizational assistance, entrepreneurial skills, and much existing technology and a continuing flow of new technology can be supplied only by enterprises constantly devoting substantial capital and human resources to developing new managerial and marketing techniques and new technology in the area concerned. Managerial, entrepreneurial and technical "know-how" of this kind is peculiarly an "enterprise" asset, and the enterprise is therefore the unique source of supply. Furthermore, the persons engaged in a modern enterprise as a rule form part of a team within which each has only a partial knowledge of the complete process. Transfer of knowledge has, therefore, to an increasing extent become a team operation.¹⁵

44. Enterprises requiring industrial "know-how" of these dimensions from abroad have traditionally surrendered to the supplier a controlling equity participation. The bulk of foreign industrial technology has thus been transferred to developing countries through controlled subsidiaries of enterprises in the developed countries. The main advantage in this process is that the full technical, administrative and financial resources of the parent enterprise are put to work in assisting the financial and technological development of the controlled subsidiary. However, the clear result is that technology is transferred at the price of domination by foreign enterprise of the financial and business management of the local undertaking and an inadequate incentive in the controlling foreign firm to develop indigenous technological capacity — indeed the danger, that such capacity, where it has already emerged, may be frustrated in its efforts to keep up with the superior foreign technical teams.

45. Yet the primary objectives of the supplying enterprise in seeking a controlling equity position are to participate on a long-term basis in the profit generated by local operations and to exercise sufficient control to insure that local operations will be conducted as efficiently as possible. In many cases, it may be feasible to meet these objectives by alternative arrangements which are compatible with the interests of the local enterprise and the local government.

1. *Arrangements for reducing or eliminating foreign equity control or participation*

46. One possibility is to permit the supplying enterprise to own a majority of the voting equity at the outset with an option in local shareholders or a local financing institution to buy out at some future time some or all of the supplier's interest at a price that will reflect the continuing value of the supplier's contribution. If continued equity participation by the supplier is felt necessary to insure effective continuing transfer of "enterprise" managerial and tech-

nological resources, the option could apply to only enough shares to bring the supplier's interest below 50 per cent. If locally-owned shares are dispersed, the supplier may, of course, retain effective control with far less than 50 per cent of the equity. Effective control in the supplier based on a minority interest may, however, be more palatable to the receiving enterprise than absolute control since in the event of major difficulties the local shareholders could join together and terminate the control by the supplier.

2. *Possibilities of new contractual arrangements*

47. When the possibility of equity ownership is excluded altogether, for example, where the receiving enterprise is publicly owned, the supplier of needed foreign technology may be attracted by a contractual arrangement, under which economic advantages and managerial functions substantially equivalent to those provided by a major equity participation, are granted for a substantial period. Indeed, if this is the only way open for gaining access to the local market, a contractual arrangement may become quite attractive to the supplier. There is evidence of growing recognition by some major industrial enterprises of the potential long-term advantages of such arrangements, especially when entry is sought into economic spheres in developing countries in which local enterprises must be owned by local, private or public interests.

48. The capacity of enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements (independently of equity control) to meet effectively the "know-how" needs of developing countries has been most clearly demonstrated in cases in which the receiving enterprise needs to draw on foreign managerial and technological resources for a relatively limited period only. Licence or technical assistance agreements and management contracts are particularly appropriate for such cases. A turnkey contract, especially, permits the recipient to draw on the whole range of managerial, entrepreneurial and technological resources of the supplying enterprise yet ends when the recipient enterprise becomes a going concern.

49. Less clearly demonstrated thus far is the capacity of contractual arrangements for supplying the needs of the receiving enterprise for a continuing flow of managerial and technical "know-how" over a relatively long or unlimited period. As enterprises in developing countries become more complex, their dependence on continued access to research and development and other "know-how" resources available only from large foreign industrial units is likely to grow. The alternatives facing enterprise in this position are difficult, indeed. To keep pace with the large foreign enterprises through local research and development would at the very least be uneconomical, if not in fact impossible. If an attempt is made to cut the local enterprise off from advanced foreign management and technology by protectionist devices, the long-term cost in terms of local price levels and inability to meet international competition may be prohibitive. As indicated above (para. 10) this is a situation which enterprises in developing countries share with those in most of the small and medium-sized developed countries.

50. The traditional method for channelling foreign

¹⁵ Ingvar Svennilson, "The International Transfer of Knowledge" (Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial Lecture), in *The Quest for Peace*, Editors, Andrew Cordier and Wilder Foote (New York, Columbia University Press, 1965), p. 273.

technology to a local enterprise on a continuing basis has been to give the supplying enterprise permanent control if not actual ownership in it. Under such a set-up the foreign enterprise will normally, in the interest of maximizing its long-term return, make available to the local enterprise whatever results of its research and development have utility in the local economy. Much or all of this "know-how" may flow to the receiving enterprise without additional payment or royalty, fee or equity by the latter, although in a joint venture context, it is more common for some provision to be made for payment of additional consideration or for sharing of research and development expense.

51. Where such a relationship is not acceptable, there is a real question, under what circumstances and on what terms a "know-how" supplier having only a minority, or no equity participation at all, will be willing to permit an enterprise in a developing country to draw on its continuing research and development. One basic problem stems from the difficulty of defining limits on the receiving enterprise's right to secure the benefit of technological advances developed by the supplier, assuming the former's rights in this respect are not to be unlimited. Another arises from the impossibility of fixing a present value on future developments that may be of widely varying utility and worth. The fixing of consideration in the form of royalties geared to sales of future products, or even in the form of additional equity, is no more than a partial solution.

52. Yet, a number of mutually acceptable arrangements could be built around a contractual core that would provide for the supplying of managerial and technical "know-how" needed to plan, organize, build, equip and launch the enterprise and to continue its development. This contract (which would, at the least, combine features of the traditional management contract, technical services agreement and license agreement) could give the supplier a contractual — rather than an ownership — participation in net profit (possibly on top of a minimum fixed return). If a financial commitment by the supplier were felt by the receiving enterprise to be a desirable means of giving the supplier a "stake" in the enterprise beyond its profit participation, the supplier could provide debt financing. The terms of this debt capital could be tailored so as to reduce it to equity capital in the sense of subordinating it to other creditors and providing for payment of principal and interest only out of earnings. In the interest of both parties the contract could vest broad managerial functions in the supplier for the duration of the agreement which would presumably be at least ten or fifteen years.

53. Upon termination, the receiving enterprise would have the option of negotiating a renewal, if the need for a continuing flow of selected managerial or technical "know-how" remained. If not, termination would presumably be subject to payment of a prescribed termination indemnity to the supplier which would represent a percentage of the enterprise's then "going-concern value" and would reflect the continuing value of the supplier's prior contribution. This indemnity might be expressed in terms of a stated percentage of the net profits for the following five years or so. In many cases, especially when technically

complex products are involved, the receiving enterprise will probably elect to continue the arrangement (or a variation) in order to retain access to the continuing technology. Thus the supplier's best protection against termination is likely to be its continuing technological lead and value to the local enterprise.

3. *Special purpose arrangements*

54. Special contractual arrangements might also contribute to the solving of more specific problems presented by the technological gap between industrialized and developing countries. One strongly felt need in the latter is the building of a base for the creation of local research and development capabilities. While balanced judgment is needed to determine the areas where, and the extent to which, development of local technology will in the long run be economic and efficient, some measure of development of local research facilities and skills is unquestionably essential to economic development.

55. Contractual arrangements could be devised (quite possibly as part of a broader arrangement such as that just described) under which a research facility would be established to carry out projects that would complement research being done by the supplier elsewhere, concentrate on adaptation of processes or products to local economic, social and climatic conditions or develop special products for the market of the country concerned and of other similarly situated countries. Research facilities established in a developing country with technical support of a large foreign enterprise and possibly with financial support or tax relief and other support from the local government would appear to have the potential of making an effective contribution to solving the technical problems of adapting advanced technology to local conditions and fostering local research and innovation.

56. Receiving the benefits of such research might amply compensate the foreign supplier for making technology it continues to develop abroad available to the local enterprise. If not, appropriate adjustments in sharing the cost burden of overall research or provision for payment of appropriate fees or royalties could be made.

57. A survey of new possibilities in enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements for supplying "know-how" should not omit reference to the need for the adoption of procedural and institutional arrangements that will maximize the new enterprise's freedom of choice in selecting sources of "know-how". Some of the practical factors that may tend to limit the freedom of choice, and the consequent cost to the receiving enterprise, have been noted (see paras. 7-9 above). The most basic need is for the development of improved procedures for collection and dissemination of information as to the identity of potential suppliers, the nature of the "know-how" available and possibly the terms on which it may be made available. This is precisely what Economic and Social Council resolution 1013(XXXVII) and Recommendation A.IV.26 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which were referred to in the foreword to this report, have requested the Secretary-General to provide, in co-operation with the appropriate international organizations.

Appendix A

TEXT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION
1013(XXXVII)

[For the text of the resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1.]

ANNEX I

Selected list of laws and other official texts concerning foreign private investments in developing countries^a*Afghanistan*

Law of 13 May 1959 for the encouragement of investment of private capital in Afghanistan.

Algeria

Law No. 63-277 of 26 July 1963 establishing a foreign investment code (*Journal officiel de la République Algérienne*, No. 53, 2 August 1963, p. 774).

Argentina

Legislative Decree No. 14630/44 of 5 June 1944 on development and defence of national industry (*Boletín Oficial*, 10 June 1944).
Law No. 14222 of 26 August 1953 on the entry of foreign capital for investment in industry and mining (*Boletín Oficial*, 28 August 1953).

Decree No. 19111 of 14 October 1953 regulating the application of Law No. 14222. Resolution No. 1018/59, Ministry of Finance, on deductions provided in the general income tax (Arts. 82 to 84 T.O. 1956).

Law No. 14789 of 10 June 1959 increasing income tax deductions for reinvestment.

Law No. 14780 of 4 December 1958 on the regulations for the investment of foreign capital (*Boletín Oficial*, 30 December 1958).

Law No. 14781 of 9 December 1958 on industrial development. Decree No. 1421 of 12 February 1959 on regulations concerning domestic production of tractors.

Decree No. 3693 of 25 March 1959 on regulations concerning domestic production of motor-cars.

Decree No. 5038/61 of 22 June 1961 granting tax exemptions to new steel production plants. (*Boletín Oficial*, of 22 June 1961).

Decree No. 5039/61 of 22 June 1961 granting tax exemptions to new petro-chemical plants (*Boletín Oficial*, of 28 June 1961).

Decree No. 6130/61 of 21 July 1961 granting tax exemptions to new industrial installations in Patagonia (*Boletín Oficial*, 12 August 1961).

Decree No. 5339 of 1 July 1963 on industrial equipment.

Decree No. 3113 of 30 April 1964 on promotion of industry.

Executive Order No. 637 of 17 January 1955 on the status of investment made prior to 26 August 1953.

Decree No. 25113 of 24 December 1953 on patent rights, etc.

Petroleum Law No. 14773 of 10 November 1958.

Decree No. 744/63 of November 1963 annulling oil production contracts.

Bolivia

Law of 17 October 1945 on the regime of foreign investment

^a This list contains the information available to the Secretariat at the present time. It is based on the list contained in "The promotion of the international flow of private capital" fourth report of the Secretary-General (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 10, document E/3905 and Add. 1) which has been revised and expanded.

Appendix B

TEXT OF RECOMMENDATION A.IV.26 OF THE UNITED
NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[For the text of the Recommendation, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report (*United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11*), p. 57.]

amended on 19 August 1954 by *Decreto Supremo* No. 3812 and on 15 December 1956 by *Decreto Supremo* No. 4538.

Law of 16 December 1960, investment law, and instructions for investors thereunder.

Petroleum Code of 26 October 1955.

Regulations to the Petroleum Code, *Decreto Supremo* No. 4298 of 24 January 1956.

Instruction No. 231 of 24 October 1962 of the Department of Currency and Credit.

Brazil

Law No. 1807 of 7 January 1953, on exchange control.

Law No. 1942 of 12 August 1953 authorizing the Executive to grant concessions for the establishment of cement factories in the country.

Law No. 4131 of 3 September 1962 relating to foreign capital and remittance of funds abroad (*Diário Oficial*, September 1962, p. 10073).

Law No. 2132 of 11 December 1953 granting tax exemptions for aluminium companies.

Instruction No. 113 of the exchange authorities, dated 15 January 1955, relating to imports of capital goods financed by foreign capital.

Law No. 2993 of 6 December 1956 granting tax benefits to automobile companies.

Decree No. 42820 of 16 December 1957 containing regulations under the laws on exchange operations (*Diário Oficial*, 16 December 1957).

Mining Code, Legislative decree No. 1985 of 27 January 1940, as amended up to 1946.

Petroleum Law No. 2004 of October 1953.

Law No. 2597 of 12 September 1955 relating to ownership of natural resources.

Decree of June 1962 on protection of foreign investment, in public utilities.

Law No. 4131 of 3 September 1962 on Transfers of Profits abroad (*Diário Oficial*, 28 September 1962).

Department of Currency and Credit, Law of 29 August 1964 amending Law No. 4131. Instruction (SUMOC) of 12 August 1954 regarding procedure for presenting new foreign investment projects.

British Honduras

The Development Incentives Ordinance of 29 July 1960.

Brunei

The Mining Enactment of 1920, as amended.

Oil Mining Enactment, 1955 (*Government Gazette*, 31 December 1955).

Burma

Transfer of Immovable Property (Restriction) Act of 1947.

Income Tax (Second Amendment) Act of 1954.

Investment policy statement of 8 June 1955 (*Burma Weekly Bulletin*, 23 June 1955).

Investment Act (No. 41) of 1959.

The Investment Rules, 1960.

Burma (continued)

The Industries Nationalization Law (No. 33) of 19 October 1963.
 The Burma Oilfields Manual, 1938 (corrected to 1 July 1946).
 Metalliferous Mines Manual (corrected to 1 May 1941).
 Mineral Concession Directions, 1947.
 Union Mineral Resources (Grants of Rights of Exploitation) Enabling Act, 1949.
 Mineral Resources Development Corporation Act, 1952.
 Mineral Concessions Rules (Notification of the Ministry of Finance of 18 November 1957).

Burundi

Law of 6 August 1963 establishing an investment code.

Cambodia

Law No. 220-NS of 13 September 1957 establishing rules regarding foreign capital invested in Cambodia before 31 May 1956.
 Law No. 221-NS of 13 September 1957 establishing rules regarding foreign capital invested in Cambodia after 31 May 1956.

Cameroon

Law No. 60-64 of 27 June 1960 establishing an investment code.

Central African Republic

Law No. 62-355 of 19 February 1963, establishing an investment code (*Journal Officiel de la République centrafricaine*, 1 March 1963, p. 209).

Ceylon

Government policy in respect of private foreign investment in Ceylon, Government Publications Bureau, Colombo, July 1955.
 Income Tax (Amendment) Act No. 3 of 1956. Section 7 of the Income Tax Act, as amended, and Section 9 and others.
 Press Communiqué No. 41/58 of 21 May 1958 on Government policy towards foreign private investment in Ceylon, Appendices I and II setting out tax concessions as incentives to development.

Chad

Decree No. 156/PR, of 26 August 1963 establishing an investment code.

Chile

Legislative Decree No. 11,151 on the promotion of industry of 5 February 1953.
 Legislative Decree No. 375 of 27 July 1953 authorizing the industry department of the Ministry of Economics and Commerce to approve the establishment of new industries subject to the conditions specified therein (*Diario Oficial*, 4 August 1953).
 Legislative Decree No. 439 of 4 February 1954 on exemptions for the entry and investment of foreign capital to increase immigration of agricultural settlers (*Diario Oficial*, 4 February 1954).
 Decree No. 194 of 20 February 1954 of the Ministry of Economics and Commerce regulating the formation, enlarging and changing the location of industries.
 Law No. 12861 (*Diario Oficial*, 7 February 1958) and Decree No. 10815 (*Diario Oficial*, 17 September 1958) on the encouragement of export industries.
 Legislative Decree No. 258 of 30 March 1960 establishing rules relating to the investment of foreign capital in Chile (*Diario Oficial*, 4 April 1960).
 Decree No. 1272 of 1961 on export and import commerce and foreign exchange.
 Mining Code, Legislative Decree No. 488 of 24 August 1932.
 Decree No. 1080 of 24 June 1936 relating to coal deposits.
 Law No. 11,828 of 3 May 1955 on Mining (*Diario Oficial*, 5 May 1955).

China

Law for encouragement of investment, promulgated on 10 September 1960.
 Law on investment by foreign nationals, promulgated on 14 July 1954, as amended on 14 December 1959.
 Statute on investment by overseas Chinese, promulgated on 19 November 1955, as amended on 26 March 1960.
 Regulations governing deferment under bond of payment of import duty and tax on equipment and machineries imported by productive enterprises, promulgated on 4 August 1960.
 Regulations governing rebate of taxes and duties on export products, promulgated on 27 July 1955. Revised on 26 December 1958 and the revision promulgated on 3 September 1959.
 Mining Law of 26 May 1950 as amended up to 30 July 1959.
 Regulations governing exploration, development and production of petroleum, promulgated in November 1954.

Colombia

Law No. 8 of 18 July on the status of foreign capital (*Diario Oficial*, 5 August 1952) as amended by Law No. 107 of 1957 (*Diario Oficial*, 16 July 1957).
 Income Tax Law: Law No. 81 of 22 December 1960, Articles 112, 114 and 120.
 Law No. 1 of 16 January 1959 on foreign exchange and foreign trade system, amended by art. 11 of Law No. 130 of December 1959.
 Law No. 83 of 19 December 1962 on foreign exchange.
 Decree No. 65 of 12 March 1953 on power companies.
 Petroleum Code, Decree No. 1056 of 20 April 1953.

Congo (Brazzaville)

Law No. 39-61 of 20 June 1961 establishing an investment code.
 Law No. 52-61 of 30 December 1961 establishing a national investment fund.

Costa Rica

Decree No. 2 of 4 September 1930 introducing unit tax on the export of bananas and abolishing all other taxes.
 Law of 1951 on international payments amended on 4 October 1956.
 Law No. 2426 of 3 September 1959 on industrial protection and promotion (*La Gaceta*, 9 September 1959).
 Regulation under the Law No. 2426 dated 3 September 1959.
 Regulation under art. 9 of Law No. 2426 of 18 May 1960.
 Law on combustible minerals of 9 May 1938.
 Law No. 797 of 17 August 1946 extending mining concessions in favour of *La Compañía Minas de Abangares, Sociedad Anónima* (*Diario Oficial*, 14 September 1946).

Cyprus

Cement Industry (Encouragement and Control) Law No. 25 of 1952.

Dahomey

Law No. 61-53 of 31 December 1961 establishing an investment code (*Journal officiel de la République du Dahomey*, 15 January 1962, p. 175).

Dominican Republic

Law No. 2236 of 11 January 1950 on industrial and agricultural concessions (*Gaceta Oficial*, 11 January 1950) as supplemented by Law No. 2643 of 28 December 1950 (*Gaceta Oficial*, 28 December 1950).
 Law No. 4550 of 23 September 1956 on mining.
 Law No. 5660 of 26 October 1961 granting exemptions from taxes and duties to foreign investment under certain conditions.
 Law No. 4 of 8 October 1964 on the protection and encouragement of industry.

Ecuador

Law No. 47 of 8 August 1962 on encouragement of industry (*Registro Oficial*, 9 August 1962).
Decree No. 25 of 23 May 1963 and Decree No. 348 of 28 August 1963, amending Law No. 47 of 1962.
Petroleum Law of 6 August 1937.

El Salvador

Law No. 64 of 18 June 1961 on industrial promotion (*Diario Oficial*, 20 June 1961).
Decree No. 188 of 4 July 1949 on the promotion of the cement industry (*Diario Oficial* No. 147, 5 July 1949) as amended by Decree No. 727 of 8 August 1950 (*Diario Oficial*, No. 170, 8 August 1950).
Decree No. 1039 of 19 May 1953 on the promotion of the hotel industry (*Diario Oficial*, No. 96, vol. 159, 29 May 1953) as amended by Decree No. 1828 of 11 May 1955 (*Diario Oficial*, No. 91, vol. 167, 18 May 1955).
Decree No. 146 on the control of international transfers of 30 May 1961 and regulations thereto (Decrees Nos. 147 and 598).
Mining Code and Complementary Law on Mining, August 1957.

Ethiopia

Statement on policy for the encouragement of foreign capital investment in Ethiopia, issued by the Minister of Finance in February 1950.
Agricultural and Industrial Proclamation No. 145 of 1954, which provides tax exemption for the import of agricultural and industrial machinery and equipment.
Government Proclamation of 30 November 1954, effective February 1955, exempting from import duties all agricultural and industrial machines and parts therefor.
Decree No. 51, of 16 September 1963 for the encouragement of capital investment in Ethiopia (*Negarit Gazeta*, No. 1, of 16 September 1963).

Fiji

Fiji Income Tax Ordinance of 1 July 1920 amended up to ordinance of 1955: sections 11–15 (*Laws of Fiji*, vol. 111, Ordinance).
Mining Ordinance of 29 October 1937, and Amendment Ordinances No. 4 of 1957 and No. 29 of 1960.
Ordinance No. 3 of 13 May 1957 to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, dealing with gold and silver mining companies only.
Law No. 28 of 1958, the Hotels Aid Ordinance and Amendment Ordinance No. 28 of 1960.

Gabon

Law No. 55–61 of 4 December 1961 establishing an investment code.

Gambia

Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, third schedule (Pioneer Companies Relief).

Ghana (formerly Gold Coast)

Act No. 172 of 19 April 1963 (The Capital Investments Act).
Pioneer Industries and Companies Act of 1959.
Pioneer Industries and Companies (Amendment) Act of 1961.
Pioneer Industries and Companies (Amendment) Act of 1962 (No. 98).
The Local Industries (Customs Duties Relief) Act of 1959.
Income Tax Act as amended by Pioneer Companies Relief Act No. 18 of 1952, repealed by Pioneer Industries and Companies Act of 1959.
Mineral Oil Taxation Ordinance 1956 (Supplement to the *Gold Coast Gazette* dated 17 March 1956).
Income Tax Amendment Act, 1958 (Supplement to *Ghana Gazette* No. 84 of 1958).
Pioneer Industries and Companies Act of December 1958.
Local Industries (Customs Duties Relief) Act 1958.

Greece

Investment Law No. 4171/1961.
Legislative Decree No. 2687 of 31 October 1953 on Investment and Protection of Foreign Capital in Greece (*Official Gazette* No. 317 of 10 November 1953).
Petroleum Law No. 3948 of 1959.

Guatemala

Legislative Decree No. 1317 of 22 September 1959 on industrial promotion (*El Guatemalteco*, 23 October 1959).
Regulation under Legislative Decree No. 1317 of 18 February 1960 (*El Guatemalteco*, 18 February 1960).
Decree No. 345 of 7 July 1955, Petroleum Code.

Guinea

Law No. 50 AN/62 of 5 April 1962 instituting an investment code (*Journal officiel de la République de Guinée*, No. 6 of 7 April 1962).

Haiti

Law of 3 October 1949 on encouragement of the establishment of wholly new industries (*Moniteur*, 24 October 1949).
Law of 19 September 1952 relating to the percentage of Haitian nationals to be employed in foreign enterprises.
Law of 8 August 1955 protecting national industry and agriculture (*Moniteur*, 25 August 1955).
Law of 16 June 1960 on the protection of national industry (*Moniteur*, 9 September 1960).
Law of 16 August 1960 for the encouragement of creation of new industrial and agricultural enterprises (*Moniteur*, 9 September 1960).
Decree of 13 March 1963 modifying the Law of 16 August 1960.
Decree of 13 March 1963 exempting from customs duties raw materials imported by small producers.
Decree of 15 February 1964 defining the role of the private sector in the framework of the development plan.

Honduras

Decree No. 57 of 30 April 1958. Law for the promotion of industry (*La Gaceta*, 22 May 1958).
Regulation, under Decree No. 57, Decision No. 1325 of 25 November 1958 (*La Gaceta*, 23, 25, 26 and 27 May 1959).
Decree No. 171 of 16 October 1957, Petroleum Law (*La Gaceta*, 11 January 1958).

India

Industries Development and Regulation Act No. 65 of 1951.
Industrial Policy Resolution of 30 April 1956 (*Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* of May 1956).
Section 15 C of the Income Tax Act of 1922, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts (Tax relief for new enterprises).
Mineral Concession Rules of 1960.
Mines and Mineral (Regulation and Development) Act No. 67 of 1957.
Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959.

Indonesia

Act No. 78 of 27 October 1958 concerning foreign capital investment (*Government Gazette* No. 138 of 1958).
Law No. 15 of 1960 providing for the establishment of a Foreign Capital Investments Council.
Statement issued on 3 August 1962 by the President of Indonesia formulating the policy of production-sharing in Indonesia's relations with foreign investors.

Iran

Law of 29 November 1955 concerning the encouragement and protection of foreign capital investments in Iran.
Mining Law of 18 May 1957.
Petroleum Law of 31 July 1957.

Iraq

Law No. 72 of 1955 for the encouragement of industrial undertakings (*Official Gazette*, No. 3636, 9 June 1955) amended by Law No. 51 of 18 June 1956 and by Law No. 18 of 1957 amending Law No. 72 of 1955.

Ireland

Industrial Development (Encouragement of External Investment) Act of 1958.

Finance Act 1956, Sections 23-26 and 28; Finance Act 1957, Section 17 (initial allowances for new plant and machinery).

Finance Act 1936, Section 5; Finance Act 1949, Sections 3 and 32 (5); Finance Act 1956, Section 24; Finance Act 1957, Section 2 (depreciation and obsolescence allowances in respect of plant and machinery).

Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1956, Sections 16-19 (industrial building allowance).

Undeveloped Areas Acts, 1952 and 1957.

Industrial Development (Encouragement of External Investment) Act 1958.

Industrial Grants Act 1959.

Finance Act 1960 (relief on tax from profits on new exports).

Minerals Development Act 1940 (minerals other than oil and natural gas).

Minerals Development Act 1960 (minerals other than oil and natural gas).

The Petroleum and Other Minerals Development Act 1960.

The Finance Act 1946 (tax allowances for capital expenditure in mining).

The Finance (Profits of Certain Mines) Temporary Relief from Taxation) Act 1956 as amended by Section 77 of the Finance Act, 1959 (relief from income and corporations tax of profits arising from the operations of new mining enterprises).

The Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1956 (relief from income and corporation profits tax for coal mines; increased depreciation allowances for equipment in a mine, quarry or smelter).

Israel

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, No. 5719 of 1959, amended by Law of 27 March 1961.

Income Tax (Depreciation) Regulations of 1941.

Petroleum Law No. 5712 of 1952 as amended by the Law of 17 January 1957.

Income Tax (Deduction from Income of Holders of Petroleum Interests) Regulations 5716 of 1956.

Ivory Coast

Law No. 59-134 of 3 September 1959 determining rules regarding private investment in the Republic (*Journal officiel de la République de Côte d'Ivoire*, 10 September 1959).

Decree No. 60-09 of 6 January 1960 establishing regulations under Law No. 59-134 (*Journal officiel de la République de Côte d'Ivoire*, 10 January 1960).

Decrees Nos. 20, 21 and 22 of 14 January 1960 establishing the conditions for application of Law No. 59-134 of 3 September 1959. (*Journal officiel de la République de Côte d'Ivoire*, 30 January 1960, p. 150).

Jamaica

Hotels Aid Law 1944, as amended by Law No. 51 of 11 December 1953, Law No. 67 of 16 November 1954, Law No. 58 of 22 December 1955, Law No. 63 of 13 December 1956 and Law No. 19 of 12 March 1958.

Law No. 52 of 30 December 1947, the Textile Industry (Encouragement) Law, as amended by Law No. 50 of 9 December 1955.

Law No. 29 of 15 November 1948, the Cement Industry (Encouragement and Control) Law.

Law No. 4 of 17 February 1949, the Buttons (Manufacture Encouragement) Law.

Law No. 13 of 21 February 1949, the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law, as amended by Law No. 46 of 1954, Law No. 42 of 1960 and Law No. 11 of 1960.

Law No. 12 of 12 June 1950, the Bauxite and Alumina Industries (Encouragement) Law.

Law No. 50 of 8 November 1954, the Exchange Control Law.

Income Tax Law of 1954 as amended by Law No. 7 of 1956, Law No. 29 of 1957, Law No. 42 of 1958 and Law No. 41 of 1959.

Law No. 36 of 3 August 1956, the International Business Companies (Exemption from Income Tax) Law.

Law No. 45 of 16 August 1956, the Industrial Incentive Law.

Law No. 49 of 13 October 1956, the Export Industry Encouragement Law, as amended by Law No. 13 of 25 February 1960.

National Incentives (Factory Construction) Law 1961.

Jordan

Law No. 27 of 21 April 1955 on the encouragement and guidance of industry (*Official Gazette*, No. 1225, 1 May 1955).

Law No. 28 of 21 April 1955 on the encouragement of foreign capital investment (*Official Gazette*, No. 1225, 1 May 1955).

Mining Law of 1926 (*Official Gazette*, No. 134, 15 August 1926).

Kenya

The Kenya (Constitution) (Amendment No. 2) Order in Council, 1960.

Korea (Republic of)

Foreign Investment Encouragement Law No. 532 of 1960, promulgated on 1 January 1960 - amended on 7 August 1961 (Law No. 678).

Laos

Communication of the Direction des finances extérieures on provisional measures relative to foreign investments, September 1956.

Lebanon

Law of 5 February 1954, exempting new corporations from income tax; prolonged by Decree No. 8 of 13 June 1959.

Decree No. 113/LR of 9 August 1933 and Decree No. 113/LR of 23 June 1936 regulating oil exploration and exploitation.

Liberia

Law of Mines of 1956, Title 24 Liberian Code of Laws (Section 165).

Libya

Law No. 51 of 23 September 1956 on the development of national industries.

Customs Law of 1 January 1957.

Executive Regulations of 7 April 1957 under Law No. 51 of 1956 on the development of national industries.

Law of 30 January 1958 on the investment of foreign capital (*Official Gazette* of 26 April 1958).

Petroleum Law No. 25 of 1955.

Royal Decree of 21 May 1955 amending the Petroleum Law of 1955.

Royal Decree of 21 May 1955 forming the Petroleum Commission. Law No. 61-027 of 9 October 1961 establishing an investment code.

Madagascar

Ordinance No. 60123 establishing a fiscal régime of long duration. (*Journal officiel de la République malgache*, 12 October 1960, p. 2063).

Malaysia

- Revised Statute for investment by foreign nationals, promulgated 14 July 1954 as amended 14 December 1959.
- Interim statement of Industrial Development Policy No. 30 of 1957.
- Statement on the setting up of the Tariff Advisory Committee, July 1958.
- Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance No. 31 of 28 August 1958.
- Customs (Dumping and Subsidies) Ordinance No. 16 of 1959.
- Schedule of Pioneer Industries and Products dated 11 February 1960.
- Mining Enactment and Rules No. 19 of 1928, as amended up to 19 February 1953.

Mali

- Law No. 62-5/AN-RM of 15 January 1962 establishing a statute for enterprises operating under agreements.

Malta

- Aids to Industries Emergency Ordinance, No. XXI of 14 April 1959.

Mauritania

- Law No. 61-122 of 26 June 1961 determining the régime of private investments (*Journal officiel de la République islamique de Mauritanie*, 18 August 1961, p. 309).
- Law No. 59-060 of 10 July 1959 instituting a long-term tax régime applicable to companies having concessions relating to deposits of iron ore in Mauritania (*Journal officiel de la République islamique de Mauritanie*, 19 August 1959, p. 193).
- Law No. 59-061 of 10 July 1959, application of the régime to Miferma (*Ibid.*, p. 195).
- Law No. 61-106 of 29 May 1961 establishing a long-term tax régime relating to the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbides (*Journal officiel de la République islamique de Mauritanie*, 13 June 1961, p. 235).

Mauritius

- Law No. 84 of 1950. The Income Tax Ordinance, and Amendment Ordinances No. 11 and No. 57 of 1956.

Mexico

- Law of 31 December 1954 for the promotion of new and necessary industries (*Diario Oficial*, 4 January 1955) and regulations thereunder of 30 November 1955 (*Diario Oficial*, 2 December 1955).
- Mining Law of 1930 (*Diario Oficial*, 7 August 1930).
- Decree of 30 August 1962 regarding the extension of mining régimes to additional mineral substances (*Diario Oficial*, 31 August 1962).
- Expropriation Law of 23 November 1936.
- Decree of Expropriation of Certain Oil Companies of 18 March 1938.
- New regulations (under art. 27 of the Constitution) relating to petroleum (*Diario Oficial*, 30 December 1941).
- Petroleum Tax Law of February 1948.
- Amendments to Petroleum Law (*Diario Oficial*, 31 December 1955).
- Law of 31 December 1955 on Taxes and Promotion of Mining in Mexico, (*Diario Oficial*, 31 December 1955).

Morocco

- Investment Code (Dahir No. 1-60-383) of 31 December 1960 (*Bulletin officiel* No. 2520, 2 February 1961).
- Order of the Vice-President of the Council, Minister of National Economics and Agriculture of 13 September 1958 fixing the composition and rules of procedure of the Investment Commission (*Bulletin officiel*, No. 2395, 19 September 1958).

- Order of the Vice-President of the Council, Minister of National Economics and Agriculture, of 13 September 1958 defining the industrial sectors that may benefit from the provisions of the above Law of 13 September 1958 (Dahir No. 1-58-263).
- Notice of the Moroccan Exchange Office on the Control of Foreign Investment of 23 June 1961.
- Petroleum Code (Dahir No. 1-58-227) of 21 July 1958, as amended.

Nepal

- Act of May 1963 to provide additional facilities to industrial enterprises.

Nicaragua

- Law of 26 February 1955 on foreign capital investments (*La Gaceta*, 10 March 1955), amended by Decree No. 466 of 10 October 1959 (*La Gaceta*, 5 November 1959).
- Legislative Decree No. 317 of 12 March 1958 on the promotion and encouragement of industrial development (*La Gaceta*, 24 April 1958).
- Decree No. 494 of 30 March 1960 relating to taxation of industry (*La Gaceta*, 7 April 1961).

Niger

- Law No. 61-21 of 12 July 1961 establishing an investment code of Niger (*Journal officiel du Niger*, 31 August 1961, p. 64), modified by Law No. 63-6 of 1 February 1963.
- Law No. 61-8 of 29 May 1961 relating to the prospecting, exploration and exploitation of mineral substances (*Journal officiel du Niger*, 15 July 1961, p. 32).
- Law No. 61-4, relating to the exploration, exploitation and transport of hydrocarbides and the fiscal régime applicable thereto (*Journal officiel du Niger*, 26 June 1961, p. 13).
- Law No. 61-49 of 22 December 1961 creating a fund for agricultural investments.

Nigeria

- Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1952 (No. 10 of 1 April 1952), repealed by Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Ordinance of 1958.
- Statement by the Federal and Regional Governments, "Opportunities for Overseas Investment in the Federation of Nigeria" (July 1958, reprinted in *Economic Survey of Nigeria 1959*, published by the National Economic Council, Lagos, 1959, pp. 119-121).
- Industrial Development (Import Duties Relief) Ordinance, 1957.
- Industrial Development (Income Tax Relief) Ordinance No. 8 of 1958.
- Drawback (Customs) Regulations, 1959.
- Petroleum (Profits Tax) Ordinance, 1959.

Pakistan

- Industrial Policy Statement of 20 February 1959.
- The Companies Act, 1913 (Section 277).
- The Capital Issue (continuance of control) Act, 1947.
- The Income Tax Act, 1922, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts, Section 15B (tax relief for new enterprises), suspended as of 31 March 1958.
- Income Tax Amendment Act of 1959, Section 15BB, amended by 1961 Finance Ordinance.
- Development of Industries Act, 1949.
- The Income Tax Act, 1922, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts, Section 10 (8) and Second Schedule (taxation of petroleum profits).
- Regulations of Mines and Oil Fields and Mineral Development (Federal Control) Act of 1948.
- Petroleum (Production) Rules of 1949.
- Mining Concession Rules of 1958.

Panama

- Legislative Decree No. 12 of 10 May 1950 on measures relating to investment for exploitation of natural resources, etc. (*Gaceta*

Panama (continued)

- Oficial*, 24 May 1950).
 Legislative Decree No. 22 of 28 September 1950 for the encouragement of the development of natural resources and the establishment of public utilities (*Gaceta Oficial*, 9 October 1950).
 Law No. 25 of 7 February 1957 for the encouragement of production (*Gaceta Oficial*, 8 February 1957).

Paraguay

- Legislative Decree No. 30 of 31 March 1952 establishing rules for the development of new industries (*Gaceta Oficial*, 31 March 1952), approved by Law No. 202 of 7 September 1953.
 Legislative Decree No. 38 of 31 March 1954 for the stimulation of production of coffee (tax concessions, etc.) (*Gaceta Oficial*, 31 March 1954).
 Law No. 246 of 25 February 1955 establishing a system for the incorporation of foreign capital (*Gaceta Oficial*, 25 February 1955), and Resolution No. 482 of 23 August 1960.
 Petroleum Law No. 1755 of 8 June 1940.

Peru

- Law No. 12378 of 6 July 1955 establishing rules regarding the operations of the electric power industry in the country (*El Peruano, Diario Oficial*, No. 4304, 14 July 1955).
 Law No. 12663 of 26 October 1956 on textile industry incentives (*Boletín*).
 Law No. 13270 of 30 November 1959 on industrial promotion. *Decreto Supremo* No. 4 of 26 April 1960 promulgating regulations pertaining to Law No. 13270 (*El Peruano, Diario Oficial*, 29 April 1960).
 Legislative Decree No. 14,230 of 2 November 1962 for the promotion and protection of iron and steel industries.
 Mining Code, Legislative Decree No. 11357 of 12 May 1950 as modified.
 Petroleum Law No. 11780 of 12 March 1952 (*El Peruano*, 14 March 1952).
 Petroleum Regulations of 16 June 1952.
 Law No. 12376 of 8 July 1955 establishing conditions for granting concessions in the zone of the Oriente.

Philippines

- Basic Industrial Law: Republic Act No. 3127 of 27 June 1961.
 Republic Act No. 35 of 30 September 1946 authorizing exemption of new and necessary industries from the payment of internal revenue taxes, as amended by Republic Act No. 901 of June 1953 (*Official Gazette*, vol. 49, No. 7) and Department of Finance Order No. 185 of October 1953, further amended by Republic Act No. 2351 of 20 June 1961.
 Coal Lands Act No. 2719 of 14 May 1917, amended by Republic Act No. 240 of 18 June 1952.
 Mining Act No. 137 of 7 November 1936 (as amended).
 Petroleum Act of 1949 (Republic Act No. 387).

Puerto Rico

- Industrial Incentive Act of 1954 (Act No. 105) as amended, 28 June 1956, and 12 June 1961.

Saudi Arabia

- Foreign Investment Code, Royal Decree No. 35 of 25 February 1964.

Senegal

- Law No. 61-33 of 22 March 1962 instituting an investment code. (*Journal officiel de la République du Sénégal*, No. 3520, 31 March 1962, p. 587).

Somalia

- Foreign Investment Law No. 10 of 13 February 1960 (*Official Bulletin* of 19 February 1960).

Spain

- Legislative Decree 16/1959 of 27 July 1959 on foreign capital invested in Spanish enterprises (*Boletín Oficial*, 28 July 1959).
 Decree of 30 September 1959 implementing decree-law on investment of foreign capital in Spanish enterprises.
 Decree of 24 December 1959, complementary to the Legislative Decree on the investment of foreign capital in Spanish enterprises.
 Order of 24 December 1959 on acquisition of Spanish securities by foreigners.
 Order of 10 February 1960 relating to special registration by foreigners of securities and shares in industries.
 Order of 12 March 1960 extending the time for declaration by foreigners of shares and securities in Spanish enterprises established in art. 2 of the Order of 10 February 1960.

Sudan

- Act No. 8 of 1956 on concessions for approved enterprises (Legislative Supplement to *Sudan Government Gazette* No. 892 of 15 March 1956).

Surinam

- The Investment Ordinance adopted by the Surinam Legislative Council on 3 February 1960.

Syria

- Legislative decree No. 47 of 7 August 1952 regulating Syrian industry.
 Legislative decree No. 103 of 27 September 1952 on the encouragement of industry.
 Mining Law, Decree No. 151 of 2 March 1952.
 Mining Law No. 7 of 21 December 1953.

Tanganyika^b

- Act No. 40 of 20 September 1963 for the protection of certain approved foreign investments.

Thailand

- Exchange Control Act of 1942.
 Industrial Promotion Act of 10 February 1962 supplanting the Promotion of Industrial Investment Act of 17 October 1960.
 Ministerial Regulation No. 1, B.E. 2503 (1960), issued in accordance with the provisions of the Promotion of Industrial Investment Act B.E. 2503 (1960).
 Communiqué of the Bank of Thailand dated 17 July B.E. 2502 (1959) concerning facilities for investors in Thailand.
 Notice of the competent offices of the Exchange Control No. 2/2503.
 Exchange Control Act B.E. 2485 (1942) and Ministerial Regulations No. 13 B.E. 2497 (1954) issued thereunder.
 Communiqué of the Bank of Thailand dated 4 October 1960 (B.E. 2503) concerning relaxation of exchange control.
 Mining Law of 1918 (B.E. 2461), as amended 1950.

Togo

- Law No. 57-36 of 11 September 1957 on the fiscal régime of the contractual enterprises (*Journal officiel du Togo*, 11 September 1957, p. 3).
 Law No. 60-32 of 2 November 1960 completing the list of materials and supplies annexed to Law No. 57-36 of 11 September 1957 (*Journal officiel du Togo*, 16 November 1960, p. 769).

Trinidad and Tobago

- "Regulations and Policy concerning Investment of Foreign Capital in Trinidad."
 Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance of 16 March 1950, and Amending Ordinances No. 16 and No. 32 of 1956.
 Income Tax (in Aid of Industry) Ordinance, Ch. 33, No. 2, and Amending Ordinance No. 48 of 1955.

^b Now part of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Trinidad and Tobago (continued)

Hotels Development Act of 1963.
Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance No. 30 of 1954 relating to investment in hotel construction and equipment.
Cement Industry (Development) Ordinance, 1 December 1951.
Oil Mining Regulations of 1939 and 1945.

Tunisia

Decree of 4 June 1957 on the Guarantee Fund for the repatriation of capital and profits derived from foreign investments (*Journal officiel*, 4 June 1957).
Laws for the Encouragement of Investments: 19 September 1946, 18 September 1947, 30 March 1953, 27 June 1954 (Certificate of Establishment); 17 December 1942, 1 October 1945 (Certificate of Agreement); 1 January 1948, 22 March 1956, 30 March 1957 (Guarantees of equipment loans), 29 December 1955 (special tax reliefs) and 10 February 1958.
Basic decree of 13 December 1948 on petroleum exploration and exploitation in Tunisia: amended by decree of 1 January 1953, further modified by Law No. 58-36 of 15 March 1958 (*Journal officiel tunisien*, 21 March 1948, and *Journal officiel de la République Tunisienne* No. 22 of 18 March 1958).

Turkey

Law No. 6224 of 18 January 1954 on the encouragement of foreign investment (*Official Gazette* No. 8615 of 23 January 1954).
Law No. 6791 of 9 July 1956 on expropriation or confiscation guarantees.
Ordinance No. 53 of 6 September 1956 enumerating activities forbidden to foreign nationals, enterprises and institutions.
Law No. 6309 of 3 March 1954 on mining (*Official Gazette* No. 8655, 11 March 1954).
Law No. 6326 of 7 March 1954 on petroleum (*Official Gazette* No. 8658, 16 March 1954), as amended by Law No. 6558 of 13 May 1955 (*Official Gazette* No. 9011, 21 May 1955) and by Law No. 6987 enacted on 29 May 1957 (*Official Gazette* No. 9626, of 6 June 1957).
Regulations for Administration of the Petroleum Law of 7 March 1954 approved by Decree No. 4-5633 of 28 July 1955.

United Arab Republic

Law No. 169 of 1952 regarding the exemption of foreign aviation companies from some taxes, as amended by Law No. 588 of 1953.
Law No. 156 of 1 April 1953 on the investment of foreign capital in economic development projects, amended by Law No. 475 of 2 September 1954.
Law No. 430 of 3 September 1953 establishing tax exemptions for the strengthening and development of the national economy (*Journal officiel* No. 712, 3 September 1953).
Ministerial decree No. 6 of 25 January 1954 concerning the execution of Law No. 430 of 3 September 1954.
Law No. 20 of 13 January 1957, as amended by Law No. 138 of 29 June 1957 relating to the appointment of a representative to the boards of companies of national interest.
Law No. 66 of 19 February 1953 on Mines and Quarries, as amended by Law No. 86 of 14 March 1956, and Law No. 98 of 3 May 1959.
Decree No. 69 of 28 February 1959 concerning the application of Law No. 86 of 14 March 1956.

Upper Volta

Law No. 25-61 AN of 5 July 1961 creating a fund to aid new industries (*Journal officiel de la Haute-Volta*, 15 July 1961, p. 657).
Law No. 14/62/AN of 22 June 1962 establishing a stabilized preferential tax treatment applicable to approved enterprises.

Uruguay

Law No. 10079 of November 1941 on new industries.

Law No. 13,032 of 7 December 1961 – article 25 on Tax Exemptions.
Law of 9 July 1964 on Benefits to Industries Producing for Export.

Venezuela

Resolution No. 95 of 6 June 1939 relating to import duties on equipment and raw materials.
Decree No. 173 of 21 April 1958 simplifying the procedure contained in Decree No. 315 of 24 September 1951 granting of total or partial exemptions for materials imported for use in industries (*Gaceta Oficial*, 22 April 1958).
Decree No. 255 of 18 March 1960 concerning exemptions from tariffs of machinery, equipment and raw materials imported for use in industry or agriculture (*Gaceta Oficial*, 8 April 1960).
Mining Law of 29 December 1944, as amended.
Law on Hydrocarbons of 1955 (*Gaceta Oficial*, 13 October 1955).
Decree No. 646 of 13 February 1961 relating to small and medium scale industry.
Decree No. 698 of 20 February 1962 concerning a register of industrial projects.
Decree No. 1159 of 19 February 1964 on the exchange régime.
Resolution No. 296 of 7 February 1961 of the Ministry of Development regarding insurance of tax exempt goods imported pursuant to the Decree No. 255 of 18 March 1960.
Resolution No. 331 of 9 February 1961 of the Ministry of Development regarding the transport of tax exempt goods imported pursuant to the Decree No. 255 of 18 March 1960.

Viet-Nam (Republic of)

Legislative Decree No. 2-63 of 14 February 1963, regulating investments (*Journal officiel de la République du Viet-Nam*, 23 February 1963).
Presidential declaration of 5 March 1957 on the policy of investment in Viet-Nam.
Circular on the application of the Presidential declaration of 5 March 1957 relative to new investments.
Decree No. 478-KT of 16 November 1957 creating an Industrial Development Centre.

Multilateral conventions for the unification of tax incentive laws

Central American Convention on Tax Incentives for Industrial Development signed on 31 July 1962 by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (not yet in force).
Convention on the treatment of investments in the Equatorial Union, signed on 12 November 1960 by Chad, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon (not yet in force).

ANNEX II

*List of agreements providing for the promotion and protection of private foreign investments in developing countries*1. *Germany (Federal Republic of)*

Agreement of friendship and commerce with:
Dominican Republic: 23 December 1957
Agreements for the promotion and mutual protection of capital investments:

Agreements in force:

Pakistan: 25 November 1959
Malaysia: 22 December 1960
Greece: 27 March 1961
Togo: 16 May 1961
Thailand: 13 December 1961
Guinea: 19 April 1962
Cameroon: 29 June 1962
Madagascar: 21 September 1962
India: 15 October 1964

Agreements not yet in force:

Ceylon	Morocco
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Niger
Chile	Philippines
Ethiopia	Senegal
Iran	Sudan
Kenya	Tunisia
Korea (Republic of)	Turkey
Liberia	United Republic of Tanzania

Ivory Coast: 26 June 1962
 Senegal: 16 August 1962
 Congo (Brazzaville): 18 October 1962
 Cameroon: 28 January 1963
 Liberia: 23 July 1963
 Rwanda: 15 October 1963
 Togo: 17 January 1964
 Madagascar: 17 March 1964
 Algeria: under negotiation
 Congo (Democratic Republic of): under negotiation

2. Japan

Agreements of friendship and commerce with:

India: 4 February 1958
 Cuba: 22 April 1960
 Malaysia: 10 May 1960
 Philippines (not yet in force): 9 December 1960
 Pakistan: 18 December 1960
 Peru: 15 May 1961
 Indonesia: 1 July 1961
 El Salvador (not yet in force): 19 July 1963

3. Netherlands

Agreement for the promotion and protection of capital investments with:

Tunisia: 23 May 1963

4. Switzerland

Agreements concerning trade, protection of investments and technical co-operation with:

Tunisia: 2 December 1961
 Niger: 28 March 1962
 Guinea: 26 April 1962

5. United Kingdom

Agreements of friendship and commerce with:

Iran (not yet in force): 11 March 1959
 Cameroon: 29 July 1963

6. United States

(a) Agreements of friendship and commerce with:

Honduras: 7 December 1927
 Liberia: 8 August 1938
 Thailand: 13 November 1937
 China: 4 November 1946
 Israel: 23 August 1951
 Ethiopia: 7 September 1951
 Iran: 15 August 1955
 Nicaragua: 21 January 1956
 Korea (Republic of): 28 November 1956
 Muscat and Oman: 20 December 1958
 Pakistan: 12 November 1959
 Viet-Nam (Republic of): 3 April 1961

(b) Agreements under which United States investment guaranties are available:

<i>Convertibility</i>	<i>Expropriation</i>	<i>War, revolution and insurrection</i>	<i>Extended risk</i>
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan ^{a b}	—
Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil ^b	Brazil ^b	Brazil ^b	Brazil ^b
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic
Chile	Chile	Chile	Chile
China	China	China	China
Colombia	Colombia	Colombia	Colombia
Congo	Congo	Congo	Congo
(Brazzaville)	(Brazzaville)	(Brazzaville)	(Brazzaville)
Congo	Congo	Congo	Congo
(Dem. Rep. of)	(Dem. Rep. of)	(Dem. Rep. of)	(Dem. Rep. of)
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	—	—
Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus
Dahomey	Dahomey	Dahomey	Dahomey
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Ecuador	Ecuador	Ecuador
El Salvador	El Salvador	—	—
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	—	—
Gabon	Gabon	Gabon	Gabon
Ghana	Ghana	—	—
Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece
Guatemala	Guatemala	—	—
Guinea	Guinea	Guinea	Guinea
Haiti	Haiti	—	—
Honduras	Honduras	—	—
India	India	—	—
Iran	Iran	—	—

<i>Convertibility</i>	<i>Expropriation</i>	<i>War, revolution and insurrection</i>	<i>Extended risk</i>
Israel	Israel	Israel	Israel
Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast	Ivory Coast
Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica
Jordan	Jordan	Jordan	Jordan
Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya
Korea (Rep. of)	Korea (Rep. of)	Korea (Rep. of)	Korea (Rep. of)
Laos	Laos	Laos	Laos
Liberia	Liberia	Liberia	Liberia
Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar	Madagascar
Malaysia	Malaysia	—	—
Mali	Mali	Mali	Mali
Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritania
Morocco	Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Nepal	Nepal	Nepal	Nepal
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua ^b	—
Niger	Niger	Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigeria	—	—
Pakistan	Pakistan	—	—
Panama	Panama	Panama ^b	—
Paraguay	Paraguay	—	—
Peru	Peru	—	—
Philippines	Philippines	—	—
Portugal	Portugal	—	—
Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Somalia	Somalia	Somalia	Somalia
Spain	Spain	—	—
Sudan	Sudan	Sudan	Sudan
Thailand	Thailand	Thailand ^a	—
Togo	Togo	Togo	Togo
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania
UAR (Egypt)	UAR (Egypt)	UAR (Egypt)	UAR (Egypt)
Uruguay ^a	Uruguay ^a	—	—
Viet-Nam (Rep. of)	Viet-Nam (Rep. of)	Viet-Nam (Rep. of)	Viet-Nam (Rep. of)
Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela
Yugoslavia ^c	Yugoslavia ^c	—	—

Although the Mutual Security Act of 1959 excluded economically developed countries for purposes of the Investment Guaranty Programme, guaranties are available for the underdeveloped overseas dependencies of the following countries:

<i>Convertibility</i>	<i>Expropriation</i>	<i>War, revolution and insurrection</i>	<i>Extended risk</i>
Denmark	Denmark	—	—
France	France	—	—
Netherlands	Netherlands	—	—
Norway	Norway	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	—

^aAlthough applications will be accepted, guaranties cannot be processed until agreement is ratified by country's legislative body and in force.

^bIncludes only Guaranties against loss due to war.

^cRestricted availability.

ANNEX III

General Agreements for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income covering developed countries and territories

I. COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
(See table on p. 22)

II. OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

(i) Income tax agreements concluded between the United Kingdom and:

Aden Colony	Grenada
Antigua	Guernsey
Barbados	Isle of Man
Basutoland Protectorate	Jersey
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Mauritius
British Guiana	Montserrat
British Honduras	St. Christopher and Nevis
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	St. Lucia
Brunei	St. Vincent
Dominica	Seychelles
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Southern Rhodesia
Fiji	Swaziland
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	Virgin Islands (British)

(ii) Income tax agreements concluded by Southern Rhodesia, with:

Kenya	Uganda
South Africa	Zanzibar *
Tanganyika *	

(iii) Income tax agreement concluded between Jersey and Guernsey.

(iv) Income tax agreement concluded between Mauritius and Seychelles.

(v) Agreement relating to taxes on income from movable capital concluded by France with French Oceania and Comoro Islands.

(vi) Income tax agreement between South Africa and South West Africa.

(vii) Income tax agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom of 16 April 1945 extended to:

Aden Colony	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla
Antigua	
Barbados	St. Lucia
British Honduras	St. Vincent
Dominica	Seychelles
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Southern Rhodesia
Grenada	Virgin Islands
Montserrat	

(viii) Income tax agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom of 5 June 1946 extended to:

Aden Colony	Mauritius
Antigua	Montserrat
Barbados	St. Christopher and Nevis
British Guiana	St. Lucia
British Honduras	St. Vincent
Dominica	Seychelles
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Southern Rhodesia
Fiji	Virgin Islands
Grenada	

(ix) Income tax agreement between South Africa and the United Kingdom of 14 September 1946 extended to Grenada, Mauritius, Seychelles and the income tax agreement of 28 May 1962 to South West Africa.

* Now part of the United Republic of Tanzania.

(x) Income tax agreement between New Zealand and Kingdom of 27 May 1947 extended to:

Aden Colony	Montserrat
Antigua	St. Christopher and Nevis
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	St. Vincent
Grenada	Seychelles
Mauritius	Virgin Islands

(xi) Income tax agreement between the Netherlands and United Kingdom of 15 October 1948 extended to the Netherlands Antilles and to Southern Rhodesia.

(xii) Income tax agreement between Sweden and United Kingdom of 30 March 1949 extended to:

Aden Colony	Mauritius
Antigua	Montserrat
Barbados	St. Christopher and Nevis
British Honduras	St. Lucia
British Solomon Islands	St. Vincent
Dominica	Seychelles
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Southern Rhodesia
Fiji	Virgin Islands

Gilbert and Ellice Islands and income tax agreement between Sweden and the United Kingdom of 28 July 1960 extended to Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

(xiii) Income tax agreement between Denmark and United Kingdom of 27 March 1950 extended to:

Aden Colony	Mauritius
Antigua	Montserrat
Barbados	St. Christopher and Nevis
British Honduras	St. Lucia
British Solomon Islands	St. Vincent
Dominica	Seychelles
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Southern Rhodesia
Fiji	Virgin Islands
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Faroe Islands

(xiv) Income tax agreement between France and United Kingdom of 14 December 1950 extended to Southern Rhodesia.

(xv) Income tax agreement between Norway and United Kingdom of 2 May 1951 extended to:

Aden Colony	Grenada
Antigua	Mauritius
Barbados	Montserrat
British Honduras	St. Christopher and Nevis
British Solomon Islands	St. Lucia
Dominica	St. Vincent
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Seychelles
Fiji	Southern Rhodesia
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Virgin Islands

(xvi) Income tax agreement between Switzerland and United Kingdom of 30 September 1954 extended to:

Aden	Montserrat
Antigua	St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla
Barbados	St. Vincent
British Honduras	St. Lucia
Dominica	Seychelles
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Southern Rhodesia
Fiji	Virgin Islands
Grenada	

(xvii) Income tax agreement between South Africa and United Kingdom of 18 June 1959 concerning Basutoland Protectorate and Swaziland.

(xviii) Income tax agreement between the Netherlands and United States of 29 April 1948 extended to the Netherlands.

(xix) Income tax agreement between Denmark and United Kingdom of 20 February 1957 extended to the Netherlands.

(xx) Income tax agreement between Denmark and United Kingdom of 14 January 1957 extended to the Faroe Islands.

ANNEX III

	nd the United	d Nevis	nds and the e Netherlands	d the United	nd Nevis	a	ited Kingdom ate and Swazi-	nd the United	nd Nevis	isia	nd the United ern Rhodesia, nd the United	nd Nevis	sia	and the United	Anguilla	sia	Africa and the land, Bechuana-	erlands and the erlands Antilles, and the Nether- lands Antilles, d Switzerland of
Congo (Brazzaville)																		
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)																		
Cyprus																		
Dahomey																		
Gabon																		
Gambia ^e																		
Ghana																		
Guinea																		
Honduras																		
India																		
Israel																		
Ivory Coast																		
Jamaica																		
Kenya																		
Lebanon																		
Madagascar																		
Malawi																		
Malaysia																		
Mali																		
Malta																		
Mauritania																		
Morocco																		
Niger																		
Nigeria																		
Pakistan																		
Philippines																		
Rwanda																		
Senegal																		
Sierra Leone																		
Tanganyika ^d																		
Thailand																		
Trinidad and Tobago																		
Tunisia																		
Uganda																		
United Arab Republic																		
Upper Volta																		
Zambia																		
Zanzibar ^d																		

E = Agreements in effect.

S = Agreements signed but not yet in effect.

^a This Agreement was jointly concluded by the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.^b Agreement relating to taxes on income from movable capital only.^c This Agreement was jointly concluded between Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger and Upper Volta; and relates to taxes on income from movable capital only.^d Now part of the United Republic of Tanzania.^e Approved for membership by the Security Council.

DOCUMENT E/4115

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[30 July 1965]

1. At its 371st, 372nd and 373rd meetings on 27, 28 and 29 July 1965 the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), considered item 8 of the Council's agenda (Financing of economic development) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: the promotion of the international flow of private capital: fifth report of the Secretary-General (E/4038 and Add.1); international flow of long-term capital and private donations, 1961-1964, (E/4079 and Corr. 1) and a summary of developments (E/4079/Add.1). The Committee also had available to it "Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries — Measurement of the flow of long-term capital and official donations: concepts and methodology; report of the Secretary-General".¹⁶

3. The Committee also had before it under this item three draft resolutions as follows:

- (i) Draft resolution by Pakistan (E/L.1079 and Rev. 1 and 2);
- (ii) Draft resolution by the United Kingdom (E/AC.6/L.325); and
- (iii) Draft resolution by the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.6/L.326).

4. As regards the draft resolution by Pakistan, the sponsor agreed to accept the following amendments to his revised text (E/L.1079/Rev.2):

- (i) Insertion of a new preambular paragraph inserted after the second preambular paragraph as follows:

"Recalling also recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which recommends that "each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply . . . financial resources to the developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching as nearly as possible to 1 per cent of its national income, having regard, however, to the special position of certain countries which are net importers of capital,";

- (ii) Replacement in the fifth (now sixth) preambular paragraph of the words "repayment of interest and principal"

pal" by the words "payment of interest and repayment of principal".

5. The Committee then approved the Pakistan draft resolution by 23 votes to none with 2 abstentions (See paragraph 9, below, draft resolution I).

6. The Committee approved the United Kingdom draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.325) without change by 21 votes to none with 2 abstentions (See paragraph 9 below, draft resolution II).

7. The United Republic of Tanzania agreed to withdraw its draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.326), which it had submitted, on the understanding that the Committee would include in its report a recommendation to the Council incorporating the proposal contained in the operative paragraph of that draft resolution.

8. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council that it request the Secretary-General when preparing the survey on development financing and future reports on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, to take into account the following questions:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council".]

9. The Committee also recommends to the Council that it adopt the following draft resolutions:

I

TERMS OF LENDING TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1088 A (XXXIX).]

II

FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1088 B (XXXIX).]

¹⁶ A/5732.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1088 (XXXIX). Financing of economic development

A

TERMS OF LENDING TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the documents submitted for consideration of the Council on World Economic Trends¹⁷ and the United Nations Development Decade¹⁸ and the statement of the Secretary-General on these items at the 1369th meeting of the Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 emphasized the need for increasing the transfer of resources to developing countries by expressing the hope that the flow of international assistance and capital should be increased substantially so that it might reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national income of the economically advanced countries,

Recalling also recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁹ which recommends that "each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply . . . financial resources to the developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching as nearly as possible to 1 per cent of its national income, having regard, however, to the special position of certain countries which are net importers of capital",

Noting with satisfaction that the annual flow of international assistance and capital to developing countries was substantially larger in the early years of the United Nations Development Decade than in the second half of the previous decade,

Noting that more recently the net flow from developed to developing countries has virtually ceased to increase, and given the substantial growth in the national income of developed countries, progress towards the 1 per cent goal for resources transfer to developing countries has halted,

Further noting that payment of interest and repayment principal on account of international debts incurred by developing countries is seriously diminishing the net inflow of new resources from the developed countries into the developing countries,

Recognizing that payment of interest and repayment of principal on international loans incurred for development is adding to the payment difficulties of some developing countries and seriously affecting their capacity to promote economic and social advancement to the desired level,

Further recognizing that as the total indebtedness of the developing countries increases, liberal terms of lending become more necessary,

While welcoming the steps which have already been taken by certain countries to ease the terms of lending,

Recommends that the Governments of developed Member States give early and sympathetic consideration to making their terms of lending substantially more favourable to the developing countries by such methods as extending the period of repayment, reducing interest rates and providing a period of grace both as to interest and repayment of principal.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned that at the mid-point of the United Nations Development Decade the rate of international flow of long-term capital and aid continues to fall short of the target of 1 per cent of the national income of the developed countries set out in General Assembly resolution 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development¹⁹ and that the servicing of external debt constitutes an increasing burden on the resources of the developing countries.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 which requested the Secretary-General to review the conceptual and methodological problems in measurement of capital flows and aid and to submit proposals for making the presentation of the relevant data as meaningful and comprehensive as possible,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's reports on the International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations 1961-1964 (E/4079/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) on the measurement of the flow of long-term capital and official donations: concepts and methodology²⁰ and on the promotion of the international flow of private capital (E/4038 and Add.1);

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to appeal to Member States as appropriate to provide more detailed data such as will make possible a more informative and comprehensive account of the flow of long-term capital and official donations;

3. *Concurs with* the Secretary-General's decision to convene a group of experts to give further consideration to the problem of concepts and methodology in the measurement of flows of capital and aid to developing countries and to submit proposals for improving the presentation of the data in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

¹⁷ *World Economic Survey, 1964*, part I — Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.II.C.1) and *ibid.*, part II: Current economic developments (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.II.C.2.)

¹⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, documents E/4033 and E/4071.

¹⁹ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.II.B.11), p. 43.

²⁰ A/5732.

4. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the Secretary-General's intention to devote Part I of the World Economic Survey 1965 to a comprehensive review of development financing and hopes that the Survey will examine the quantitative, qualitative and institutional aspects of the financing of development, including the respective

contributions of domestic and external resources to the attainment of the objective of the United Nations Development Decade.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1395th meeting held on 30 July 1965, the Council requested the Secretary-General when preparing the survey on development financing and future reports on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, to take into account the following questions:

(i) The means for increasing capital inflow into the less developed countries through multilateral channels;

(ii) The methods for maintaining a high level of capital inflow to the less developed countries;

(iii) The means for removing the conditions which now impede capital flow to the less developed countries, particularly those aspects relating to capital availability, debt servicing, credit terms, capital expatriation and local costs.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda items which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4026 and Corr.1	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: second report	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 and Corr.</i>
E/4079 and Corr.1	International flow of long-term Capital and official donations, 1961-1964	Replaced by E/4079/Rev.1
E/4079 and Corr.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964	Mimeographed
E/4079/Add.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964: a summary of developments	Replaced by E/4079/Rev.1/Add.1
E/4079/Rev.1/Add.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964: summary of recent changes	Mimeographed
E/4114	Report of the Economic Committee	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3</i>
E/AC.6/L.325	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See E/4115, paras. 6 and 9
E/AC.6/L.326	Flow of capital to the less developed countries—United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4115, paras. 7 and 8
E/L.1079	Terms of lending to developing countries—Pakistan: draft resolution	Replaced by E/L.1079/Rev.1
E/L.1079/Rev.1	Terms of lending to developing countries—Pakistan: revised draft resolution	Replaced by E/L.1079/Rev.2
E/L.1079/Rev.2	Terms of lending to developing countries—Pakistan: revised draft resolution	See E/4115, paras. 4, 5 and 9; see also E/4114, para. 3



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 9: inflation and economic development*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1392nd meeting; see also the record of the 367th meeting of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.367).

DOCUMENT E/4104

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[26 July 1965]

1. At its 367th meeting on 21 July 1965, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), considered item 9 of the Council's agenda (inflation and economic development) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4053 and Add.1 and 2).

3. The representative of the United Kingdom, supported by the representatives of Argentina, Canada and the United States of America, suggested that the item should

be postponed in view of the fact that the questionnaire on inflation and economic development had only recently been received by governments and that the Secretariat had not had time to analyse those replies that it had received (which were available only in the original language). The Committee decided to recommend to the Council that this item should be postponed until the fortieth session of the Council.

[See below, "Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council".]

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Inflation and economic development

At its 1392nd meeting on 28 July 1965, the Council decided to postpone item 9 of its agenda, "Inflation and economic development", until its fortieth session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 9 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4053 and Add.1 and 2	Progress report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 11: Report of the Committee for Industrial Development*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1386th-1388th and 1394th meetings; see also the records of the 368th-371st meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.368-371).

DOCUMENT E/4106

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[28 July 1965]

1. At its 368th to 371st meetings, on 22, 23, 26 and 27 July 1965, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), considered item 11 of the Council's agenda (Report of the Committee for Industrial Development), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the report of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/4065).

3. In addition to draft resolutions I-VI contained in chapter VII of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development, the Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, Romania and the United Arab Republic entitled "The World Symposium and regional symposia for industrial development" (E/AC.6/L.323). It also received a passage proposed for inclusion in the Council's report by the United Kingdom delegation (E/AC.6/L.321), a revised text of which (E/AC.6/L.321/Rev.1), was submitted subsequently.

4. The Committee voted as follows on the draft resolutions submitted to it by the Committee for Industrial Development:

Draft resolution I

Draft resolution I was approved by 20 votes to none, with one abstention.

Draft resolution II

Draft resolution II was approved unanimously.

Draft resolution III

Draft resolution III was approved unanimously.

Draft resolution IV

Draft resolution IV was approved unanimously.

Draft resolution V

Draft resolution V was approved unanimously.

Draft resolution VI

Draft resolution VI was approved by 16 votes to 8.

5. The sponsors of the five-power draft resolution accepted the following changes:

(i) that the word "international" replace the words "world symposium" in the title and second preambular paragraph;

(ii) that operative paragraphs 2 (a) and 2 (b) be re-drafted as follows:

"(a) the relevant debates and suggestions made at the thirty-ninth session of the Council;

"(b) the need for economic diversification through industrialization in the less developed countries, and the importance of problems relating to planning, training and utilization of human resources and to the application of science and technology to promote the industrialization of the developing countries."

6. The Committee then unanimously approved the draft resolution in its revised form (see para. 8, draft resolution VII below).

7. It was decided to make certain additional changes to the text of the revised passage (E/AC.6/L.321/Rev.1) proposed by the United Kingdom for inclusion in the

Committee's report. The Committee then, by 24 votes to none with 2 abstentions, decided to recommend that the Council should include the following passage in its report:

"Most delegations noted with interest the suggestion made by the United Kingdom that an additional source of financing on a voluntary basis should be established within the over-all framework of the proposed United Nations Development Programme, under special arrangements to be worked out between the management of the United Nations Technical Co-operation programmes and the Commissioner for Industrial Development, to assist in financing operational activities in the industrial field.

"They considered that it might be useful if the Secretary-General, in the light of the discussions and of Council resolution 1081 F (XXXIX), were to make a brief progress report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session on the organizational arrangements which he envisages as 'endowing the Centre for Industrial Development with the necessary operational flexibility and autonomy consistent with the nature and requirements of a broadly based programme of action to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries', at the same time giving consideration to the question of providing additional financing on a voluntary basis and the way in which it might be utilised within the framework of the United Nations Development Programme."

8. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions.

I

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO ITS PROGRAMME OF WORK

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1081 A (XXXIX).]

II

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1081 B (XXXIX).]

III

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1081 C (XXXIX).]

IV

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1081 D (XXXIX).]

V

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1081 E (XXXIX).]

VI

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1081 F (XXXIX).]

VII

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1081 G (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1081 (XXXIX). Report of the Committee for Industrial Development

A

ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO ITS PROGRAMME OF WORK

*The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling its resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960,*

and General Assembly resolution 1525 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the objectives stated in the United Nations Charter concerning the employment of international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement,

Also bearing in mind General Principle Ten enunciated in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and recommendation A.IV.10

of the Conference,¹ and in particular paragraph 1 which recommends that economic integration should be promoted among developing countries,

Considering the important efforts being made by the developing countries in certain areas to co-ordinate and integrate their economies,

1. *Declares* that it is necessary to pay particular attention, in those areas interested in regional integration, to the following aspects:

(a) Promotion of integrated and co-ordinated industrial development on the sub-regional and regional levels;

(b) Study and promotion of the complementarity of sub-regional and regional industries;

(c) Increase of technical assistance to Governments and enterprises for regional and sub-regional industrial integration and complementarity;

2. *Requests* that, in the rendering of technical assistance in the industrial field, the United Nations agencies should be guided by the decisions and recommendations of United Nations economic bodies on industrial development and that adequate co-ordination should be sought with the other United Nations agencies and international economic and financial assistance organs that act in the areas in question.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII), dated 11 December 1963, Council resolution 1030 C (XXXVII), dated 13 August 1964, and resolution 1 (IV) of the Committee for Industrial Development,² on the holding of international and regional symposia on industrial development,

Noting that the replies of Governments³ to consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) and the resolutions on the subject adopted by the regional economic commissions reveal general support in favour of holding an international symposium on industrial development preceded by meetings in the several developing regions,

Considering that the schedule of an international symposium on industrial development should take into account that the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is to be held in 1966,

1. *Welcomes* the decisions taken by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to hold a regional conference on industrial development in December 1965,⁴

¹ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, Vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6* (E/3869), para. 118.

³ *Ibid.*, *Annexes*, agenda item 11, documents E/3921 and E/3921/Add.1.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/4005), paras. 394-398.

by the Economic Commission for Africa to hold a regional symposium on industrial development in Africa in January 1966,⁵ and by the Economic Commission for Latin America to hold a regional symposium on industrial development in Latin America in February 1966,⁶ as well as the resolution of the Economic Commission for Europe requesting its Executive Secretary and the subsidiary bodies of the Commission to assist in the preparation of the regional and international symposia.⁷

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the close co-operation between the Centre for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions in the preparations for the regional and international symposia;

3. *Reaffirms* its invitation to Governments of Member States of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the preparatory work for the symposia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the preparations required for holding the regional symposia as scheduled above and to take all necessary steps, including the preparation of appropriate studies, to ensure the holding of an international symposium on industrial development in developing countries early in 1967;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the forty-first session of the Council through the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session on the results of the regional symposia and on the preparatory work for the international symposium and to submit for the approval of the Committee the proposed agenda and organization of the latter.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

C

RELATIONS WITH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the Final Act and Report of the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development⁸ as they relate to industrial development,

Considering the vital importance of those recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which recognize in particular the urgent need for accelerating the industrial development of developing countries through the promotion and diversification of their exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures, and the establishment and development in the developing countries of industries with export potential,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, to accord priority, in carrying out the work programme for the Centre for Industrial Develop-

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 10* (E/4004), part III, resolution 144 (VII).

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 4* (E/4082/Res. 1) part III, resolution 250 (XI).

⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3* (E/4031) part III, resolution 9 (XX).

⁸ See footnote 1.

ment, to the activities provided for in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relating to industrial development, and in particular to implement, as rapidly as possible, the recommendation A.III.3 of the Conference, concerning the establishment and development of industries with an export potential in developing countries within the framework of their over-all development programmes;⁹

2. *Invites the attention* of Governments of developing countries to the importance of adopting measures and effective programmes for the promotion, establishment, and development of export-oriented industries in line with the recommendations of the Conference;

3. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to consolidate the working relationship between the Centre for Industrial Development and the secretariat of the Conference in the consideration of problems related to industrial development, and the establishment and development of export industries in developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the fortieth session of the Council a report on the work of the Centre for Industrial Development pursuant to the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Conference relating to industrial development.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

D

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling paragraph 1 (i) of its resolution 1030 A (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, which requests the Centre for Industrial Development to follow closely the activities in the industrial field of the various organizations of the United Nations family, undertake joint projects and make arrangements for adequate reporting to the Committee for Industrial Development, and to the Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction the fact that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system have reaffirmed their desire to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving this co-ordination and arranging for such reporting,

Expressing its appreciation for the reports submitted by the organizations of the United Nations system on their activities in the field of industrial development,

1. *Reaffirms* that one of the principal functions of the Centre for Industrial Development is to act as the focal point for co-ordination of the work of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development;

2. *Expresses the conviction* that the role of the Centre in carrying out such co-ordination activities would be greatly facilitated by the availability, in addition for the time being to the reports now prepared by the various

organizations of the United Nations, of a single analytical annual report summarizing the work in this field of the United Nations including the regional economic commissions and the work of the other agencies of the United Nations system;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with other agencies of the United Nations system with the objective of developing a framework for such a co-ordinated report, which would provide information with regard to the various types of work in the field of industrial development such as training, industrial development institutes, regional and subregional activities and pilot projects, together with related organizational arrangements;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session of the Council through the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session, a progress report on the development of this framework, including a preliminary sample of the consolidated report;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to undertake further consultation with specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other agencies of the United Nations system with a view to increasing the number of projects undertaken jointly by the Centre and by other organizations of the United Nations system and to exploring opportunities for establishment of joint staffs for selected activities responsible both to him and to the executive head of the appropriate agency.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

E

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, as well as Council resolution 1030 A (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, and reaffirming paragraph 1 of that resolution,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre for Industrial Development in initiating the dynamic programme outlined in that resolution of the Council,

Taking note that the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board have recently expressed their interest in increasing the volume of resources devoted to assistance to manufacturing industry,

1. *Recognizes* the need for adequate resources to permit the Centre to implement the dynamic programme outlined in Council resolution 1030 A (XXXVII);

2. *Supports* substantial expansion of the resources of the Centre as an essential prerequisite for achieving the objectives set forth in that resolution;

3. *Draws the attention* of States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to the interest expressed by the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board in receiving requests for well-conceived

⁹ See footnote 1.

projects directly related to manufacturing industry, for example, as far as the Special Fund projects are concerned, to assist in constructing industrial pilot plants, in establishing industrial estates, in organizing industrial development advisory centres and in carrying out industrial feasibility studies and surveys;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General and the regional economic commissions to take all appropriate steps to assist developing countries in preparing sound projects related to manufacturing industry;

5. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to strengthen relationships between the Centre for Industrial Development and officials concerned with industrialization in developing countries by posting experts from the Centre for Industrial Development to the Offices of resident representatives for appropriate periods of time;

6. *Expresses the hope* that the Secretary-General will further use the resources of the Centre with flexibility by making available to the regional economic commissions, as necessary, specialists in various branches of industry from the staff of the Centre;

7. *Considers* that a substantially increased percentage of technical assistance funds from the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should be devoted to projects related to the manufacturing industry, and expresses the view that an appropriate share of the resources of the Expanded Programme over the period 1967-1968 would be an approximate doubling of the amount provided for this purpose in the approved programme for this biennium;

8. *Expresses the hope* that the Governing Council of the Special Fund will take steps to provide a substantial increase in:

(a) The funds made available for preparatory assistance for Special Fund projects in order that, *inter alia*, adequate funds can be made available to assist countries in the development of Special Fund projects directly related to manufacturing industry;

(b) The number of the projects which would lead directly to industrial production, including in particular the establishment of pilot and demonstration plants.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

F

UNITED NATIONS MACHINERY IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, and Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964 which declares that there is an urgent need to establish a specialized agency for industrial development,

Bearing in mind the recommendation A.III.1¹⁰ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

that a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations system should be promptly established,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report prepared by the Secretary-General on the scope, structure and functions of a specialized agency for industrial development¹¹ which has been submitted to the General Assembly in response to Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII);

2. *Reaffirms* the need for urgent action towards the establishment at the earliest date possible of a specialized agency for industrial development in line with the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Trade and Development,¹² and the terms of Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII),

3. *Requests* the General Assembly to consider this matter at its twentieth session with a view to an early decision on the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development within the framework of the United Nations system, capable of assisting effectively the developing countries in the promotion and acceleration of their industrial development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pending the establishment of a specialized agency for industrial development:

(a) To provide a substantial increase in the budget of the Centre for Industrial Development with a view to carrying out its existing and expanding functions, particularly those listed in recommendation A.III.1 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(b) To make suitable organizational arrangements with a view to endowing the Centre for Industrial Development with the necessary operational flexibility and autonomy consistent with the nature and requirements of a broadly based programme of action to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

G

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the efforts which all countries and particularly the developing countries are making to continue and accelerate the process of economic development and industrialization,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, Council resolutions 1030 C (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964 and 1081 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on the organization of an international symposium preceded by regional symposia on industrial development,

Recognizing that the general debate on the United Nations Development Decade which took place at the twenty-ninth session of the Council stressed the role and importance of industrialization for accelerating the eco-

¹⁰ See footnote 1.

¹¹ A/5826.

¹² See footnote 1.

conomic and social development of the developing countries,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the Committee for Industrial Development and the steps taken within the framework of the Centre for Industrial Development to intensify activities in the field of industrialization;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take into account, particularly in preparing and organizing the international symposium and the regional symposia on industrial development:

(a) The relevant debates and the suggestions made at the thirty-ninth session of the Council;

(b) The need for economic diversification through industrialization in the less developed countries, and the importance of problems relating to planning, training and utilization of human resources and to the application of science and technology to promote the industrialization of the developing countries.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 11 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4029	Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
E/4065	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fifth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6</i>
E/4070 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General on work programme and budgetary resources	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Thirty-ninth Session, agenda item 35</i>
E/AC.6/L.321 and Rev.1	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: proposed passage for inclusion in the report of the Council	See E/4106, para. 7
E/AC.6/L.323	International and regional symposia on industrial development—Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, Romania, and United Arab Republic: draft Resolution	See E/4106, paras. 5, 6 and 8



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 12: Questions relating to science and technology*

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DOCUMENT E/4067

Conservation and amelioration of natural environments: report submitted in the name of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization, pursuant to Council resolution 910 (XXXIV), paragraph 6

[Original text: English]
[7 June 1965]

Abbreviations

ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBP	International Biological Programme
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ILO	International Labour Office
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Introduction

The present report was prepared by UNESCO in consultation with FAO upon the request made by the Economic and Social Council in operative paragraph 6 of Council resolution 910 (XXXIV), which reads as follows:

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in co-operation with the organizations concerned and not later than at the fortieth session, a study on the measures proposed for the implementation of the Survey's recommendation concerning the conservation and amelioration of natural environments and on national and international research into pollution of every kind and measures for its control."¹

It is submitted by UNESCO, in the name of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as agreed at the forty-ninth session of the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

The main purpose of the present report is to draw the attention of the States members of the organizations in the United Nations system to the problem of conservation of nature and natural resources, to show its importance and urgency, to report on action already undertaken to solve the problem, to define the guide-lines for combined

¹ A special report on research into environmental pollution and measures for its control (E/4073 and Add.1) has been prepared by the WHO, with the co-operation of the United Nations, including ECE, FAO, the ILO, WMO, IAEA and IMCO.

action in future by all concerned and to prepare the necessary practical measures. The report was reviewed by representatives of the WHO, FAO and IAEA at the second informal inter-agency meeting on resolution 910 (XXXIV) in April 1965.

In the present report the problem of pollution of natural environment, dealt with in the WHO report, is not included though it is obvious that the conservation and amelioration of natural environments cannot be considered without due attention to measures against this pollution.

Nature and scope of the problem

1. The conservation of natural resources is no longer at a stage where it can be considered in the narrow context of protection of certain habitats or certain plant or animal species in danger of disappearance. It is certainly still of major importance to preserve irreplaceable scientific material as well as the cultural and social heritage of the living world for the future, and the creation of a network of national parks in each country where representative samples of the world flora and fauna can be maintained with minimum disturbance is more than ever one of the major tasks confronting conservation services throughout the world. But as it was pointed out by Professor Pierre Auger in his survey *Current Trends in Scientific Research*² prepared in connexion with General Assembly resolution 1260 (XIII), the necessary outcome of accurate knowledge of the different environments forming the earth must be followed by preserving these environments in the best possible conditions, either by ensuring their prudent and rational use, or by repairing the damage they have already suffered, or by improving them so as to bring them closer to an optimum which can be determined by scientific means. The necessity of intensive use of environments by industry and agriculture for the benefit of modern society may seriously threaten the potential development of human life on the earth's surface if it is undertaken without due attention to all possible consequences. Fundamental decisions on the best use of these environments should therefore be considered and adopted, and then be carried into effect.

2. The problem of conservation of natural resources should cover the whole spectrum of natural resources including air, water, soil, renewable organic resources (flora and fauna) as well as mineral resources, etc. This report intends to deal in the first instance with natural environment, namely the part of the whole problem of conservation concerning wild life resources, flora and fauna as well as measures for improvement of the present situation. Nevertheless, the general recommendations for administrative measures, i.e., establishment of national conservation boards, are relevant to the whole problem of conservation of natural resources.

3. Awareness of the problems of conservation of natural resources and the international character of the problems has developed gradually over a long period and tended to reflect itself in the first instance in the particular field of protection of nature.

4. Thus the first International Conference on the Protection of Natural Landscapes, the meeting of a Consultative Commission on the International Protection of Nature (Bern, 1913), the First International Congress on the Protection of Flora, Fauna and Natural Sites and Monuments (Paris, 1923), the meeting in London in 1933, which led to the signature of the Convention Relative to the Preservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State in Africa, and the meeting in Washington in 1940, which led to the signature of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, may be considered collectively as among the early contributions. The creation in Fontainebleau, in 1948, under the auspices of UNESCO, of a body with an international vocation in this field — the International Union for the Protection of Nature which in 1956, as a clearer understanding of the problems emerged, extended its scope to become the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) — established once and for all the world-wide character of the aims and purposes of conservation of natural resources.

5. Sound economic development, especially in developing countries, can only be achieved if the situation regarding renewable natural resources, including wild flora and fauna is taken fully into account. Unless this is done many such resources may, quite unnecessarily, be lost for ever, whereas with the exercise of due care and attention not only their protection and conservation, but their increased productivity and optimum utilisation, can often be secured. Measures to conserve renewable natural resources, i.e. fauna and flora, and soils and waters which constitute their fundamental basis, should therefore always be considered simultaneously and kept strictly in step with other measures more usually considered by governments in the context of economic development, including those involved in the process of industrialisation and urbanisation.

6. It is for these reasons that from the very beginning of its existence, UNESCO has given attention in its programme to conservation, restoration and enrichment of natural resources in its member States and that during the last few years increasing emphasis has tended to be placed on the desirability of each Government establishing at a high level and on an inter-disciplinary basis adequate control and planning of its over-all land-use policy.

7. The main lines of UNESCO's programme in the field of conservation of nature and natural resources were further defined and formalised in resolution 12 C/2213, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twelfth session, resolution 13 C/2271 adopted at the thirteenth session, urges all member States, and in particular the developing countries to pay due attention to the conservation, restoration and enrichment of their natural resources, flora and fauna, by:

(1) Preserving, restoring, enriching and making rational use of their natural resources, and increasing their productivity;

(2) Assisting the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and international organisations with similar aims;

² E/3362/Rev.1, published by the United Nations, New York and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, 1961.

(3) Observing existing international conventions and treaties on the preservation of the world's flora and fauna;

(4) Facilitating the exchange of information and of scientists and specialists in this field;

(5) Introducing effective domestic legislation directed at eliminating the wasteful exploitation of the soil, rivers, flora and fauna, while taking appropriate steps to prevent the pollution of natural resources and to protect landscapes and also devising and implementing a suitable educational programme at all levels;

(6) Organising national campaigns through educational institutions, the press, the radio, television and all possible media of dissemination in order to secure the co-operation of the population in the achievement of these aims;

(7) Associating all interested ministerial departments in this effort to protect the flora and fauna.

8. It should be noted that the guide-lines provided in the seven sub-paragraphs of this resolution relate to action at two distinct levels. Whereas the first, fourth, fifth and sixth deal with the role of all natural resources (by which, as the context makes clear, is meant renewable resources, the living world) in economic and social development, and with methods of ensuring that this role is fulfilled, the remaining sections refer to the more specialised aspects of conserving flora and fauna, particularly the fauna and flora of the natural environment of what have been conveniently termed "wildlife resources".

A work-plan for action on wildlife resources

9. Since these are the particular field of interest of the IUCN, the latter was requested by the Director General of UNESCO to prepare a work-plan for implementation of resolution 12 C/2.213 for the guidance and assistance of member States. The plan, which has been prepared and sent to member States accordingly on 18 January 1965, is subject to the qualification that, for the reasons indicated, the approach and emphasis is in the direction of conservation of flora and fauna, or wildlife resources, as a particular essential, but by no means sole constituent of natural environments. Nevertheless, since the principles attached to this particular aspect of conservation are to some degree relevant and applicable to the whole field of amelioration of natural environments, this work plan can be reviewed in some detail.

10. The basic action required to make UNESCO resolution 12 C/2213 effective is classified under three headings: First, the natural resources to be conserved, restored and enriched must be properly identified and evaluated. Second, the necessary administrative measures must be taken to ensure that these resources are safeguarded and that their productivity, whether for the purposes of human consumption, human recreation or human science and study, is placed firmly on a basis of "sustained yield". Third, these conservation measures must be given adequate status and stability by well-co-ordinated legislation.

11. These three basic approaches to the implementation of the resolution are to be regarded as complementary to one another and susceptible of simultaneous attention by Governments. In most parts of the world some progress

has in fact already been made in each of them, but it still tends to lack the sense of purpose and direction which the resolution sought to establish.

(a) INVENTORY OF NATURAL RESOURCES WITH A VIEW TO CONSERVATION

12. The absence of a comprehensive inventory and classification of natural resources under modern conditions of demographic pressure and developmental technology immediately creates a risk that natural assets of great scientific interest and economic advantage may be permanently lost through what may be little more than accident or oversight — neglect, perhaps, of quite feasible opportunities for preserving samples of the habitats on which they depend. For example, the unique and scientifically important Lemurid fauna of Madagascar is well known to be seriously threatened by the disappearance of the last remnants of particular types of vegetation, themselves of unique interest, but it is still not too late to take action to protect these remnants, without any adverse effects on agricultural development, and possibly with positive economic advantage from tourism. The latter consideration — economic advantage — certainly applies to other examples which can be quoted — the rapid diminution of "wetlands" in temperate Europe, being one to which much attention has recently been directed, since draining operations have too often been conducted without proper assessment of economic, let alone biological, consequences.

13. The importance to be attached to comprehensive inventory and classification of biotopes was recently underlined by the First General Meeting, held at UNESCO headquarters on 23-26 July 1964, of the International Biological Programme (IBP) sponsored by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). The Sectional Committee on Conservation of IBP aims at establishing the necessary scientific basis for a comprehensive world programme of reservation and safeguarding of areas of biological or physiographical importance to future scientists.

14. Unless the occurrence and ecology of these areas is accurately assessed, it is not only their scientific study which will be jeopardized but also their utilisation (arising from and dependent upon that study) whether as "gene pools" for plant and animal breeding or for food and clothing, or for recreational enjoyment, education and culture, or as any other direct or indirect contribution to the economy.

15. The Governments which supported resolutions 12 C/2213 and 13 C/2271 were invited to take all necessary steps to ensure that the inventory of their natural resources is complete. Co-operation with IUCN and IBP can be specifically suggested as one method of co-ordinating this work on an international basis.

(b) CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

16. Most countries of the world may be said to have accepted the principle and necessity of establishing National Parks, Nature Reserves and other categories of reservation and control, for the purpose of conserving

fauna and flora. Many have made considerable progress in doing so. Indeed progress has been so rapid as to render already out of date the authoritative world list of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves prepared by IUCN and published by the Economic and Social Council in 1962.

17. Many areas set aside, under governmental control or sponsorship, for the conservation of flora and fauna still fall short of the minimum acceptable standards or criteria applicable to National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, under the strict technical definition now widely accepted.³ Thus they do not and cannot, as at present constituted, fulfil the basic purpose for which it must be assumed they were created.

18. Similarly, many other areas such as forest and catchment reserves, protected lakes, ponds, reservoirs, swamp or other wetland, wildfowl refuges, and small local nature reserves fall short of the requisite standards. Although in most cases neither intended nor suited to have national park status, they are nevertheless fully capable of making a valuable contribution to conservation by safeguarding particular species of fauna and flora, or for educational purposes. But unless they are given the fullest governmental support and unless constant attention is paid to educating the public to appreciate their value, they are unlikely to be effective or lasting.

19. Moreover, existing knowledge of the distribution of natural resources, fauna and flora, already makes it clear that in most countries of the world numerous gaps still remain to be filled before the reservation of biotopes can be considered anything like adequate to meet scientific needs and the many other conservation purposes.

20. It was recommended that all governments should take an early opportunity of reviewing not only their national parks and equivalent reserves but the whole supporting system of reserved or controlled areas, which contributes to conservation of flora and fauna. This review should be directed not only towards the legislative measures necessary to bring such areas up to the requisite standard or to confer permanence and stability, but also towards establishing such additional reservations as may be needed to safeguard biotopes hitherto overlooked.

³ In this connexion it is appropriate to recall that for "National Parks" the qualifications laid down as requisite for adequate conservation are:

(a) Absolute legal protection, i.e., complete control of human occupation, agriculture and pastoral activities, lumbering, hunting, fishing, mining and dam-building;

(b) Adequate size to maintain viable populations of flora and fauna, which with rare exceptions would never be less than 500 hectares in country with a human population density of over 50 per km², or 2,000 ha. in country with a lower density of population;

(c) Effective management and staffing, the accepted criteria for which are:

(i) at least one person working full time on the management and supervision of every 10,000 hectares of reserve in country of low population density and a minimum of U.S. \$50 spent annually on the management and supervision of every 1,000 hectares;

(ii) in country of high population density (50 per km² and over), at least one person working full time on the management and supervision of every 4,000 hectares, and a minimum of U.S. \$100 spent annually on the management and supervision of every 500 hectares.

21. Another aspect of control and management of natural resources which is particularly pertinent to wild-life resources, fauna and flora, is the regulation of international traffic in such species, especially those already rare or likely to become so because of excessive exploitation. Conservation by the system of national parks and reserves can still too easily be nullified if traffic in species for which protection is thus afforded is not regulated on at least a regional and preferably a global basis. For example, even if reserves are very efficiently guarded (and in many instances the terrain or situation may make this difficult or impracticable without unlimited resources), smuggling or enticement of species out of reserves may continue (since the financial temptation is great), if there is no subsequent control of export or import. Or again conservation may be jeopardized by uncontrolled importations which make it more difficult to identify animals which have in fact been illegally captured or killed locally.

22. Although adverse effects on flora are not unknown in this connexion (denudation of localities in Europe by removal of rare plants, often in an unskilled and useless attempt to transplant them, being a case in point), the main problem concerns the trade in animals. This is usually related to the demand of zoos and menageries, of the "pet" trade and aviculturists, of medical research (affecting especially many species of primates) and of those promoting the sale of animal products such as skins, furs, oil and ivory, and the sale of horses. The proper conservation objective in all these cases must be to place exploitation on a "sustained yield" basis. The fact that the trade must otherwise ultimately be self-destructive offers little hope of the recovery of the species concerned, since as they become rarer, their value rises and exploitation becomes intensified until stocks are reduced to the point of no return. Meanwhile, what has been and should continue to be an economic asset is lost in the process.

23. It is for these reasons that one of the major recommendations of a symposium jointly sponsored by zoos and conservationists, and supported by UNESCO in June 1964, was "effective governmental control of the importation and transit of rare animals". "An essential part of such control should be to set up in each country an expert committee to advise governments as to the species to which this control should be applied (Report on zoos and conservation symposium, IUCN, 1964). Legislation to effect such control is of course particularly necessary in highly industrialized countries which are the main "consumers" of wild animals and their products.

(c) STATUTORY AND LEGISLATIVE IMPLICATIONS

24. The status and stability of conservation measures and, in particular, of a pattern of adequate reservation and controlled areas demands legislative backing. Moreover, since the effectiveness of conservation legislation depends not only on public support and understanding, but also on having a sound scientific and inter-disciplinary basis, it requires the supervision of an expert organ of government with appropriate statutory responsibilities and powers.

25. At the UNESCO Conference on the organization of research and training in Africa, in relation to the study, conservation and utilization of natural resources (Lagos, Nigeria, 28 July - 6 August 1964), the case was presented for establishing national conservation boards as "the only practical method of achieving the necessary integration between the different ministerial departments and the specialized departments concerned with natural resources". Although this recommendation was made with reference to tropical Africa, it is believed that it merits consideration in a wider context since duplication and even anarchy can result "if each department or government concerned in some way or other with natural resources" (e.g., agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, hydrology and soil, science, education, research, tourism and health) "continues to deal independently and from its own particular viewpoint with the utilization and conservation of those resources".

26. A national conservation board requires a statutory basis, for it is essential that it should be virtually autonomous and associated with government at the highest possible level. Indeed its executive committee may well comprise the Ministers responsible for the major fields of national planning, such as the national economy, agriculture and education. Served by specialist committees for such subjects as soil science, water resources, plant, animal and human ecology, the executive committee would formulate and recommend the national conservation policy (in its proper sense of a policy for the maintenance, management and utilization of natural resources) and the practical measures to give effect to it.

27. Such practical measures involve both research and operational programmes, and two important points need to be noted. First, it has often been found necessary and desirable that responsibility for research should be vested in one or more national research councils or comparable organizations. In the case of natural resources, however, research and development are and should be inseparable from conservation. While, therefore, there is room for some latitude with regard to the precise relationship — ranging from integration or identity to separate but equal status — between the governmental organizations responsible for conservation and for research, it is always essential that the closest possible liaison should be maintained.

28. Secondly, the operational programme for which a national conservation board is responsible must cover not only the training of the technical staff of the government services concerned, but also adequate provision for mass education since, without popular support and understanding, the long-term viability of conservation measures must always be suspect.

29. Precedents for legislation required to establish a national conservation board, council or even department, are available in both highly developed and less developed countries. The same applies to the legislation required to back the concrete measures, such as the creation of reserves, control of harvesting or hunting on a sustained yield basis, management of tourist facilities and so forth, which a national conservation board could be expected

to advocate for the conservation of natural resources, fauna and flora.

30. Legal systems and possibilities of enforcement differ so widely that it would be unrealistic to suppose that for some time to come such legislation can be placed on a completely uniform footing throughout the world. But there is good reason for believing that a series of studies on a regional basis would point to worthwhile provisions applied in certain countries that could readily be adopted by others with similar problems and ecological characteristics, or to deficiencies which can and should be remedied. Above all the principles on which the more effective conservation legislation is found to be based could be identified in such a way as to command general acceptance and application. Consideration should be given by appropriate groups of governments, associated perhaps through existing joint development of a major watershed or natural ecosystem (the basins of the Mekong, Amazon, or Nile suggest themselves as examples) to sponsoring the specialized study of existing conservation legislation with a view to over-all planning and co-ordination in the particular area concerned.

Towards a rational approach to land use

31. As already indicated, the work plan which has been summarized above follows the UNESCO resolution in its emphasis on practical measures for the conservation of flora and fauna (inventory, protection of particular biotopes by the establishment of parks and reserves, and the legislative backing to make such measures effective), but it also stresses the importance of dealing with wildlife resources as an integral part of the renewable natural resources and suggests that the best way of ensuring that the utilization of all resources is placed on a rational basis is to vest the responsibility in an inter-disciplinary national authority. Only in this way can the evils of unbalanced development, such as arise from lack of attention to biological consequences or ecological considerations, be avoided.

32. This suggestion leaves unresolved the major issue of how such an authority, in its task of establishing a national land-use policy, is to set about the problems of management and of evaluating and comparing particular resources which are involved in such a policy. It has been rightly pointed out, for example, that the conservation or wise use of a resource itself is the result of simple biological productivity (which can be facilitated and increased but not essentially altered in character), or is the result of an artificial and wholesale transformation of the environment, which occurs for example where an area is opened up for agriculture by irrigation and indeed applies to most agricultural development under modern technological conditions. In the first case, the problems to be solved largely pertain to management, and the task of a national authority will be to decide what form of management — always firmly based on the principle of sustained yield — will give the best return in the national interest in a particular area: a natural forest, for example, with its botanical and zoological by-products and amenity values, or plantations of exotics. In the second case, much wider issues are involved, since a complete attention

of the environment can have such far-reaching social and economic consequences that the most detailed research into the profit and loss factors of such an enterprise will be required if balanced development is to be maintained. The FAO is directly concerned with these difficult problems of land-use development and has acquired considerable experience in their management under varying situations. Let it be simply stressed here that it is essential in dealing with this problem to pay due attention to the problem of possible pollution of natural environments. It was rightly pointed out in the report "Environmental pollution: status, research, and control" that "Increasing pollution of man's environment is associated with changes in technology and social organization occurring all over the world".

33. The fact that the proper balancing of the development effort still raises acute controversy in even the most "advanced" industrialized societies is, however, a clear indication of how far from solution are the immense problems involved. It can only be suggested that the establishment of conservation authorities at a sufficiently high level of government, and representing not merely a selection of, but all, the interests concerned with natural resources, could well be the first step towards a solution, and that to find a solution is one of the principal tasks of humanity in the closing decades of the twentieth century. The international organizations concerned will have a most important role to play in encouraging and facilitating this approach in all countries in a balanced way, since natural resources are seldom confined by national boundaries and interaction between areas where they are maintained and areas where they are allowed to be dissipated is bound in the long run to be unfavourable.

34. At the same time it seems that a number of ac-

tivities should be developed in the programmes of these international organizations. As far as UNESCO is concerned, besides giving its fullest support to the work plan mentioned above for wildlife resources, it could develop training of appropriate personnel for a broad approach to conservation in developing countries. Special difficulties exist in most of these countries owing to the particular climatic and ecological conditions, and to the fact that the impact of modern methods of agriculture is not yet fully known. There is therefore a need for training ecologists who could advise on the implications of development plans from the conservation point of view. There is a need for further educating public opinion and appropriate administrators of the implications of unsound conservation policies, and for developing a conservation approach at the school level. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization could increase its action in this respect in co-operation with IUCN.

35. The definition of sound techniques and policies for soil and water conservation, ensuring permanency of natural resources yield in agriculture and forestry requires a continuous effort of research and experimentation where in particular FAO, WHO and UNESCO could maintain a fruitful co-operation. The socio-economic implications of such techniques and policies deserve particular emphasis.

36. Finally, it seems that the resources of extra-budgetary programmes, such as the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, could be used more extensively either for conservation projects *stricto sensu* or in introducing a conservation component and an ecological approach in broader development projects.

DOCUMENT E/4073* and Add.1**

Research into environmental pollution and measures for its control: report submitted pursuant to Council resolution 910 (XXXIV)

[Original text: English]
[10 June 1965]

PREFACE

After considering the survey entitled *Current Trends in Scientific Research*,⁴ the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 910 (XXXIV) operative paragraph 6 of which "requests the Secretary-General to submit, in co-operation with the organizations concerned and not later than at the fortieth session, a study on the measures proposed for the implementation of the survey's recommendation concerning . . . national and international research into pollution of every kind and measures for its control". Extracts from the survey are given in annex I below.

This report has been prepared, in agreement with the Secretary General, by the World Health Organization (WHO) jointly with the United Nations, including its Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the International Labour Office (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

* Incorporating document E/4073/Corr.1.

** Document E/4073/Add.1, dated 25 June 1965, containing a list of 120 publications dealing with atmospheric pollution and related matters, appears as annex III to the present document.

⁴ See footnote 2.

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I. Introduction

1. Increasing pollution of man's environment is associated with changes in technology and social organization occurring all over the world. Wastes resulting from the manufacture and use of new products produce new pollutants of the land, waters and of the atmosphere. The extraction of coal and other minerals may cause destruction of adjacent or overlying land resources, and soil erosion may result in pollution by silt. The increased consumption of coal and petroleum enlarge established pollution problems while new technical developments such as the use of nuclear energy may produce new pollutants.

2. Both man and his governments may adopt a passive attitude toward these problems and seek solutions only when problems become acute or clearly recognizable as a threat to health. Many of the easier solutions to these urgent problems and the apparently attractive ones may,

however, merely convert one type of pollution to another; for example, pollution of the workplace may become pollution of the community's atmosphere, pollution of surface waters or of the land may become that of groundwaters or the ocean.

3. In contrast to these passive attitudes more rational ones, based on research and current knowledge, can prevent or control pollution at its source. This requires an understanding of the phenomena of generation and distribution of pollutants and of their natural degradation in air, water, and soil, so that the self-purifying capacity of these media can be used for disposal of man-made wastes without producing deterioration in the quality of the environment.

4. In this conservationist approach the fundamental processes are the acquisition of knowledge concerning pollutants, their detection, their distribution, their effects, their reactions, and their ultimate fate; the next step

consists of establishing governmental policies and public attitudes which apply this knowledge and also seek to increase it.

5. The fund of available knowledge is shared among all member States; many bodies of air and water are also shared among several member States. The needed additional scientists, technicians, equipment and legislation must be provided by the several member States for both national and international programmes. International agencies and the mechanisms for their co-operation with one another and with other organizations appear to be adequate for the co-ordination of the needed effort.

6. The United Nations and related agencies, as well as regional intergovernmental agencies, will assist in marshalling the resources needed for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution. The inter-governmental agencies have the additional opportunity to encourage the prompt and economical application of new and existing knowledge of environmental pollutants, their effects and control, so that the effects can be minimized.

II. Conclusions

A. DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

7. For the purposes of this report it is agreed that the environment is polluted when it is altered in composition or condition, directly or indirectly, as a result of the activities of man, so that it becomes less suitable for any or all of the functions and purposes for which it would be suitable in its natural state.

8. It follows that not all pollution at all times and in all places can be prevented. Under these circumstances it is important that governments have a guide as to the urgency with which programmes for pollution prevention and control are needed. Scientifically valid statements as to the several possible effects of specific pollutants at levels estimated in a standard fashion, can provide a reliable guide for such decisions. Such statements are the goal of international programmes seeking the adoption of criteria, guides or standards, for evaluation of air and water pollution hazards.

9. As experience in dealing with hazards of pollution accumulates, it is becoming clear that many problems involve pollution of air and water, or water and land, in an interdependent way. There are thus likely to be interactions among the several types of environmental pollution, and it is further likely that research programmes concerned with one type of pollution will have implications for other types as well.

B. STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

10. Notwithstanding exemplary and successful efforts to control some types of environmental pollution in some areas, the amount, type, complexity and extent of pollution of air, water and land has been increasing in association with expanding technology, urbanization and industrialization throughout the world. In order to prevent deterioration of the quality of man's environment, member States will have to devote increasing attention and human and technical resources to the prevention of environmental pollution.

C. RESEARCH ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

11. A general goal of research on environmental pollution is the prediction of polluting effects resulting from programmes of economic development and resource utilization, so that reasonable steps may be taken to maintain the quality of the environment. Such predictions require more extensive knowledge of the self-purifying capacity of bodies of air and water and of the soil. Member States must expect to support such research as is needed.

D. CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

12. Control of environmental pollution depends on an adequate fund of knowledge and on adequately supported agencies with jurisdiction broad enough to cover the appropriate river basin or air shed. In order to develop preventive programmes, knowledge is needed of the quality requirements for air, water and soil at their point of use as well as scientifically valid guides and standards for specific pollutants and their effects. The capacity of the environment to attenuate or disperse pollutants must also be known if the programmes are to be rationally developed. The effectiveness of such plans depends ultimately on legal authority to prevent and control the emission of pollutants and on constructive support by the community.

E. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

13. There are good working relationships and communications among the several inter-governmental agencies and these extend to regional organizations, professional societies, national research agencies, and universities. A number of international agreements have been reached which control certain types of pollution, such as oil pollution of the sea or radioactive pollution of the atmosphere. Acceptance of such agreements by additional member States should provide additional control of environmental pollution.

F. POLLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

14. Since the processes of economic development are so closely linked with the generation of environmental pollution, often of types not previously observed in the area where the development is occurring, and since such problems can to some extent be predicted and/or prevented, there is good reason to evaluate the pollution potential of proposed projects in United Nations development programmes.

III. Nature and scope of the problem

15. In this paper we shall attempt to separate the types of pollution (atmospheric, fresh water, marine, land, etc.) although to some extent such a separation is artificial, as the examples quoted will show.

A. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

16. Atmospheric pollution derives from many essential activities, including space heating, the generation of electrical energy and the waste disposal. In addition, specific industrial installations are likely to be associated with specific community pollutants as well as pollution within the factories themselves, the nature of which will

vary from place to place and time to time. New developments, such as industrial complexes, and new residential communities, provide an added dimension to the problem of community air pollution. Often associated with these problems are the parallel problems of water and soil pollution.

17. Increasing demands for energy have led to a rapid increase in the consumption of fuel for power generation. Associated with this has been the aggravation of pollution from sulphur oxides, often occurring together with soot and smoke. Efficient combustion practices are capable of substantially reducing smoke and soot but not oxides of sulphur.

18. In areas which have a high concentration of automobiles, air pollution problems resulting from motor vehicle emissions, including those of diesel vehicles, have assumed prominence and require particular attention.

19. Research on the impact on human well-being of community air pollution is receiving increasing attention from WHO because of specific questions such as the long-term effects of pollution and because of the great significance of such findings to control and preventive policies.

20. In addition to effects of acute increases in air pollution on human health, and the possible relationship of air pollution to chronic diseases, polluted air may produce extensive destruction of vegetation. Fluoride pollution of grasslands can produce crippling of cattle which graze on these pastures, and pollution may produce widespread and persistent sensory irritation and interference with visibility. Effects on vegetation and visibility should provide a basis for control and prevention, since unfavourable effects on human function and disease processes, even when present may be difficult to demonstrate.

21. The interaction of meteorology and pollution poses a particularly important problem in agriculture; WHO is presently studying problems of plant injury and reduction of yield by non-radioactive air pollution. Exploration of the upper atmosphere and of outer space is beginning to produce pollution of these environments, the scope and implications of which are not yet well defined.

B. WATER POLLUTION

1. Fresh water

22. A considerable amount of water pollution derives from certain essential activities of man. Thus, sewage disposal, industrial development, mine drainage, the use of chemicals (including pesticides and herbicides), and the conveyance of oil by pipelines may all contribute to the ever-increasing amounts of pollutants which are discharged or find their way into rivers and other water courses. A simple classification or grouping of pollutants follows:

(i) Pollution by pathogenic organisms — bacteria, viruses and other organisms which can cause disease;

(ii) Pollution by decomposable organic matter, the characteristic of which is that it takes up oxygen from water, killing fish, produces offensive smells and gives rise to general unsightliness; such pollution, if not excessive,

is largely destroyed in due course and the river becomes wholesome again;

(iii) Pollution by inorganic salts, the characteristic of which is that they cannot be removed by any simple conventional treatment process; they make the water quite unsuitable for drinking, for irrigation and for many industries;

(iv) Pollution by plant nutrients — potash, phosphates, nitrates, etc. — which are also largely inorganic salts but which have the added property of increasing the growth of aquatic weeds, promoting algal "blooms" and producing organic matter;

(v) Pollution by oily materials, which may be inimical to fish life, cause unsightliness, screen the river surface from the air, thus reducing reoxygenation, may accumulate in troublesome quantities in suitable circumstances, and may have a high oxygen demand;

(vi) Miscellaneous pollutants such as silt, radioactive waste and neat pollution;

(vii) Pollution by specific toxic agents, ranging from metal salts to complex synthetic chemicals.

23. While the story of the almost complete eradication of the classical waterborne diseases from many of the developed countries is well known, it should not be overlooked that in other parts of the world these diseases are still endemic. Cholera, typhoid fever, and dysentery are associated with polluted water in which the causative organisms are transported and survive until they infect the human host. Mortality rates for these diseases in different countries vary between virtually nil and 50 per 100,000, reflecting largely the adequacy of pollution control in sources of drinking water.

24. Singly, or in combination, pollutants may make water unpleasant to drink, unsuitable for industrial use without treatment, unsuitable for the recharge of aquifers, or for irrigation of crops. They may cause the destruction of fish by toxins or through oxygen depletion. They may so degrade the stream habitat that suitable aquatic flora and fauna cannot be maintained; or they may cause overgrowths of phytoplankton and rooted aquatic plants. Some pollutants affect wildlife and livestock. They interfere with navigation. They decrease aesthetic and recreational values.

25. All of these effects, well known in the developed countries, are now appearing in the developing countries, often as serious complications of development programmes. In areas newly irrigated, and when other conditions are favourable, the spread of the snails which carry the parasite causing bilharziasis in man and liver-fluke in livestock have exemplified the new problems which may be introduced with technical development. (Bilharziasis, a chronic bladder and kidney condition, represents a major public health problem in many countries. Liver-fluke is responsible for enormous economic losses, mainly in cattle and sheep.) Water polluted by organic matter may give rise to increase in breeding of the mosquito *Culex pipiens fatigans*, the major urban vector of filariasis (a chronic disease which can produce swelling of the lower extremities). This has become a major problem to urban areas in developing countries of South-East Asia, the Western Pacific and Latin America.

26. Various types of pollutants are cleared from surface and ground waters at different rates and for many pollutants and water bodies there is insufficient information about these phenomena. In the case of radioactive pollutants their rates of movement relative to that of the ground water are dependant on the ionic species and the sorbtive affinities between the radiocontaminants and the minerals present in the soil. The rate of such clearance and mechanisms may vary from one soil or water course to another.

27. Water pollution sometimes develops through the inadequacy of established water supply networks to meet the demand, especially in areas of rapid development. There are increasing demands for water supplies, especially in areas undergoing rapid technical development. Many areas have had to reduce the time or space for storage or natural cleansing in waste waters when such waters are urgently needed for drinking purposes and other domestic uses. The curtailment of opportunities for natural purification processes has brought into sharp focus the problem of viruses and their transmission by water supplies with particular reference to hepatitis. The natural cleansing of waters by reservoir storage is important for the removal of virus pollutants, in particular, those of poliomyelitis and hepatitis. But in some areas where the demand for water has expanded to exceed the design capacity of the system the supply may be maintained only by reducing the storage time necessary for self-cleansing.

28. The dilemma of today is that the volume and variety of waste is increasing, the available water for its disposal has become scarcer, and the demand for water of quality for beneficial uses is increasing.

2. Marine pollution

29. The discharge of large amounts of sewage in estuaries and coastal water interferes with health and shell-fish production. There is a need for better definition of health hazards to bathers which may exist in countries where intestinal diseases are still endemic and large numbers of people use coastal waters for recreational purposes. A review of available knowledge in this respect, with suggestions for research, is currently being prepared by WHO.

30. Where radioactive effluents are discharged from coastal outfalls, experience indicates that the dispersion of pollutants will be localized, but that the chain by which contaminants may return to man will depend on his local habits and the environmental off-shore characteristics. Relatively little is known of the fate of packaged wastes discharged at depth in the ocean.

31. The coasts and coastal waters of many countries, especially those close to the international shipping lanes, are seriously affected by oil pollution. The results include great damage to coasts and beaches; consequent hindrance to recreation and interference with the tourist industry; the death and destruction of birds and other wild life, and adverse effects on fish and the organisms on which they feed.

32. This type of pollution is caused by persistent oils, that is to say, crude oil, fuel oil, heavy diesel oil and

lubricating oil. These oils may be discharged by oil tankers and oil-burning ships, or as a result of accidents. They remain on the surface of the sea for very long periods and may be carried considerable distances by surface drifts due to wind and currents, sometimes building up into deposits on the seashore.

33. With respect to industrial wastes, there has been increasing control of their disposal into fresh waters. Unfortunately, this move — excellent in itself — has contributed to a trend towards uncontrolled dumping of such wastes in the high seas, often as close to the point of origin as existing legislation permits. With this in mind, the Sub-Committee on Oceanography of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) at its fifth session (Rome, March, 1965) recommended that the several United Nations agencies should obtain more information from governments concerning the types, sources and effects of marine pollution, and the trends in these, and also the views of governments on steps that might be taken internationally with respect to the investigation, monitoring, prevention and control of marine pollution.

C. PROBLEMS INVOLVING BOTH AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

34. One major trend of concern with environmental pollution is the combined exposure to both air and water pollutants, such as lead and pesticides, for instance, known to have particularly important effects on human populations. Particular attention is also being given to physical pollutants such as radioisotopes and heat.

35. Prevention of long-term effects of pollution depends on the application of knowledge of pollution sources and on the potential for dispersal of pollutants emitted into air or water. Analyses of micro-meteorological and hydrological data will provide decisions needed in choosing sites for urban and industrial development which will minimize air and water pollution problems.

36. Following the development of nuclear technology, the dispersal of gaseous radioactive effluents has been examined carefully, and substantial experience has been obtained concerning the effects of meteorological and topographical variables on the dispersal of pollutants.

D. LAND POLLUTION

37. An increasing volume of solid waste material is being generated, especially in urban areas; while much of it can be incinerated, this practice may contribute to atmospheric pollution. Burial of waste by sanitary land fill is also used, but as the waste decomposes the products of decomposition may find their way into surface or ground waters. These processes may be difficult to predict and nearly impossible to control. Composting of such waste appears to be a promising control method, but there are a number of problems requiring further study, for example the sorting and handling of bulk materials economically, and the biodegradability of new synthetic materials.

38. Mining of coal and minerals and smelting of metals may produce soil pollution, due to the great mass of slag or waste commonly dumped on the surface. Such practices

may lead to leaching of toxic or harmful substances to surface or groundwaters. Open or strip mining may appear economically attractive, but often results in the loss of usable topsoil and its associated flora and fauna. An air pollution problem may be created in the strip mining of coal, which may permit combustion of coal seams, or from the smouldering of coal mine tailings. In some mining areas, acid or highly mineralized mine drainage creates a water pollution problem as well.

39. Another complex problem is that due to the build-up of inorganic salts in soils or ground water in association with irrigation. Such problems require extensive drainage systems and augmented irrigation if the soil fertility is to be maintained. It should be obvious that the use of chemical fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals, may also be a source of pollution.

40. Microbiological pollution of soil by excreta has been, and in many areas still is, a mechanism of transmission of hookworm, and other infectious or parasitic diseases.

E. REASONS FOR LACK OF ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE

41. It is recognized that long-term effects on health and environment are somewhat difficult to assess. The scarcity of pertinent data may be partly due to these inherent difficulties which, it is hoped, will be overcome in the course of time.

42. A different matter are the tangible economic losses, which obviously should be well known if compensation claims were regularly made and settled in accordance with the actual damage. Since this has only been done in a few instances, it is felt that more adequate economic analysis of pollution problems could be constructive in development of rational control programmes.

43. The losses suffered by identifiable individuals as a result of pollution from identifiable sources may be small as compared with the total long-term damage suffered by the community as a whole. Nevertheless these tangible losses deserve special attention because they may serve as indicators and because they may provide a realistic basis for action (deterrent effect of compensation payment, incentives offered perhaps in the framework of compulsory liability insurance, economic planning of control measures in the light of immediate economic effect, basis for international agreements).

44. The reasons which lead to the lack of knowledge should be thoroughly investigated, therefore, on the national and international level. This may include the study of the significance of private arrangements (e.g., industries acquiring fishing rights in order to prevent compensation claims), the study of court practice in the various countries and their effect (e.g., interpretation of certain basic notions), an evaluation of the effects of national legislation and international agreements, and other related subjects.

45. Appropriate recommendations should result. These may include the advice to make certain types of damage notifiable.

F. REASONS FOR LACK OF APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE

46. A few of the reasons are suggested:

(a) Lack of adequate system for transmitting to the public information concerning pollution hazards and their prevention.

(b) Lack of specific items of information, i.e., methods of preventing spread of virus diseases by polluted waters, methods of economically preventing emission of sulphur oxides from combustion of fossil fuels.

(c) Lack of schemes for joint consideration of economic and public health criteria, for example, lack of accurate studies of the alteration in business and local government revenue which could result either from adequate controls or re-location of particular industries whose pollutants are a public health problem.

(d) Inadequate numbers of trained personnel, which can lead to administrative decisions discouraging corrective technical or legal measures.

(e) Inadequate funds available for effective pollution control.

IV. Measures for the prevention and control of environmental pollution

47. A great deal is known about control methods for many environmental pollutants. The main barriers to the more widespread application of these methods, as indicated above, are ignorance, or administrative gaps. Some existing methods are thought to be too costly, but often the evidence for such an attitude is wholly inadequate.

48. Encouragement of the use of uniform methods of measurement involves research in instrumentation, setting up reference centres for comparison of methods, and organization of scientific meetings of biologists, chemists, physicists, meteorologists, medical officers and sanitary engineers to discuss the applicability of these methods. Measurements are used for several purposes: first, to evaluate the sources which contribute to pollution; secondly, to evaluate the effectiveness of the control measures taken and to determine trends in pollution where control measures have not yet been taken; thirdly, the measurements serve as a basis for predicting and preventing hazards to human health and well-being.

49. Effective water pollution control depends on the following factors:

(a) Application of up-to-date techniques in the purification of domestic and trade waste waters, as well as in the treatment of polluted surface and ground waters for various uses; recording apparatus and other similar automatic equipment for constant control of effluent outfalls and river water quality can improve effectiveness of controls.

(b) Conservation of the self-purification capacity of rivers can be achieved through appropriate investigations and the application of the results to administrative practices; establishment of sewage load plans for rivers (including maximum permissible limits) based on the quantity of degradable and non-degradable wastes that can be assimilated by the river without impairing its self-purification capacity.

(c) Sufficient financial means must be provided for the installation of necessary technical equipment. Together with the question of finance (taxes, grants, subsidies), studies are necessary on the economics of pollution and the relative cost of alternative solutions for combating and preventing pollution.

(d) Existence of adequate legislation is essential in dealing with administrative and enforcement provisions, for example, development of river basin authorities with adequate jurisdiction over quantity and quality of water supply as well as control of pollution.

50. Forecasts of meteorological conditions conducive to acute increases in pollutant concentrations are being made. These are being used in a number of areas and deserve wider application, particularly as they might prevent the release of pollutants to the atmosphere under circumstances which could lead to their cumulative build-up. Analyses of micrometeorological data should be more widely applied in plans for technical development, to evaluate the attributes of different locations with respect to the effectiveness of pollutant dispersal.

51. Better land-use planning can minimize particular water pollution and also diminish some air pollution problems. Collection and dissemination of regulatory information (ref.: *Groundwater Legislation in Europe*, FAO Legislative Series No. 5, 1964) can encourage constructive policies by Governments.

52. The development of standards, guides and criteria with regard to environmental pollution requires:

(a) The determination of which pollutant effects could, under realistic conditions, be produced by specified types and exposures to pollution;

(b) Numerical statements of exposure intensity and duration which have led to measurable or predictable effects on health and well-being, vegetation, etc.; and

(c) Administrative decisions of authorized governmental agencies concerning goals for air and water and soil quality.

53. Standards may or may not have safety factors with respect to the several possible effects. This approach is designed not only to permit but to encourage the application of current research findings to regulatory prescription, policy development, and planning. Where information is not sufficient it provides a mechanism for calling to the attention of competent scientists areas needing additional research. Drinking water standards have been issued by WHO. Standards have also been set for certain fisheries. Standards include both chemical substances and radioactivity. Criteria and guides for air and water quality are being formulated to include effects on vegetation and fisheries as well as on human function and disease. A wider number of substances, however, is of some concern but insufficient evidence has been found for the support of similar recommendations. Standards have not yet been set on an international basis for quality of effluent water from treatment facilities.

54. Recommendations for bilharzia control are along the lines of increasingly effective use of modern practices in the design and construction of irrigation systems. Similar principles of good design and practice of fuel usage can greatly diminish the pollution of the atmosphere.

55. One of the effective means of keeping the sea free from oils is to prohibit ships from discharging persistent oils. However, since the jurisdiction of a country can only be exercised within its own territorial waters and over the ships registered in that country when they are plying the high seas, international co-operation between maritime countries is necessary if the problem is to be solved.

56. For this purpose, an international diplomatic conference was convened in London in 1954, at the invitation of the United Kingdom Government. Thirty-two countries were represented by delegations and ten sent observers. The Conference adopted the international Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954,⁵ and eight resolutions. The Convention came into force on 26 July 1958.

57. The Convention was revised at a further international diplomatic conference convened by IMCO in London, in 1962. Forty-one States were represented and fourteen sent observers. The revisions, made in the form of amendments to the Convention, have not yet come into force internationally but are expected to do so in the near future.

58. As at 1 February 1965, twenty-eight States were parties to the Convention. The ships flying the flags of those States (representing about three-quarters of the world's total tonnage) are prohibited from discharging persistent oils within fifty miles at least from land except for unavoidable reasons such as to secure safety or due to damage.

59. Apart from this legislative measure, certain major oil companies have recently adopted for their tankers voluntary anti-pollution methods, by which the oil residues, hitherto discharged into the sea as a result of the washing of the cargo oil tanks, are now retained on board and brought back to the refineries.

60. In the case of radioactive pollution, the localized release of contamination resulting from the peaceful uses of atomic energy is normally under the direct control of a responsible national authority and is regulated accordingly. Where radioactive disposals are made into fresh water or into the ground, adherence to the methods recommended in published manuals (see references in annex II below) will reduce the resulting contamination in water accessible to the public. Internationally published standards provide the objectives for these methods (see *ibid.*). For radioactive disposals into the sea there is also an appropriate manual for guidance (see *ibid.*). The present conservative attitude towards the application of atomic energy and the siting of nuclear establishments requires that all establishments be monitored routinely according to international recommendations so that the release of contaminants to the environment is minimized (see *ibid.*).

61. The stimulation and co-ordination of research on pollutant effects, particularly on long-term effects. Studies using methods that are internationally designed for comparison between areas are being carried out among populations in a variety of different local pollution

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 327 (1959), No. 4714, p. 3.

exposure situations. Such studies have been undertaken by national and international agencies and groups, for example, in Oslo, Helsinki, London, Dublin, Belfast, New York, Washington, Baltimore, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tokyo, Ferrara and Sydney. Work is being planned in other areas as well.

V. Research into pollution and measures for its control

62. The main trends in current research can be classified either according to the type of pollution problem with which they are mostly concerned or according to the major scientific disciplines involved. However, the topics are classified according to whether the research is concerned with the detection and distribution of pollution, on pollution effects or on measures needed for control. Some of the main trends are described below, with the major disciplines listed under each one.

A. RESEARCH ON DETECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF POLLUTANTS

(1) Detection of minute amounts of pesticides and herbicides in soil, water, air and of pollutants and pollutant interactions.

Analytical chemistry; Meteorology; Photochemistry; Instrumentation.

(2) One main trend of meteorological research is found in the work of the WMO Commission on Agricultural Meteorology. Meteorologists are also attempting to incorporate meteorological variables in research plans for the study of pollutant effects and the study of the interaction of climate and pollution through other Commissions of WMO.

Mathematics; Statistics; Meteorology.

(3) Development of devices to detect, measure, and record the oil content of discharges from ships. A sub-committee set up by IMCO furnishes international machinery for consultation among the governments concerned on the research and development of practical measures for the prevention and control of oil pollution of the sea.

Instrumentation.

(4) The food chain transfer after discharge of radioactive effluents into fresh water and the sea.

Radiochemistry; Zoology; Biology; Hydrology.

(5) Fate of specific radionuclides in rivers, ground water, and marine environments, and from soils, and the atmosphere.

Radiochemistry; Hydrology; Geochemistry; Mathematical models; Meteorology.

(6) Sorption phenomena of radiocations on natural minerals, in soils, and in sewage sludges and peat.

Radiochemistry; Particle physics; Analytical chemistry. An example of activity in this field is the Programme for the International Hydrological Decade defined by an Inter-Governmental Conference of Experts, held at UNESCO headquarters in April, 1964.⁶ The general theme of the Programme is the scientific study of water cycles in successive phases, including important research

on the quality and the geochemistry of natural waters. Amongst the most prominent are the following:

(a) The establishment of a uniform system of measurement of temperature and chemical content of river waters, including equipment for the continuous measurement of important elements in all waters.

(b) The study of the chemical composition and physical properties and the dating of underground waters; study of the problems relating to circulation and natural infiltration of water; the modification of natural salt waters by man; the effect of polluted inland waters on coastal waters.

(c) Geochemical study of water in order to learn how the quantity of soluble salts in water is modified as rain is gathered in streams, lakes, etc. and the soil, and the application of standardized methods of analysis on the majority of these elements.

Hydrology; Geochemistry; Instrumentation; Hydraulics; Mathematical models.

B. POLLUTANT EFFECTS

(1) The more extensive application of epidemiology to the evaluation of environmental pollution effects on man. The study of actual responses of populations exposed to environmental pollution, using standardized methods and techniques would contribute greatly to pollution control by making it possible to compare data from several countries. While the complexity of the exposures make this research difficult, the results of such research may be directly applicable to policies of public agencies.

Epidemiology; Survey research; Statistics.

(2) Human adaptability studies such as are included in the International Biological Programme.

Human physiology.

(3) The laboratory studies on effects of community air pollution consisting of combinations of pollutants, such as soot with sulphur dioxide, or soot with polynuclear hydrocarbons (which are experimentally capable of producing lung cancer in animals); another example is the combined effects of oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbon vapours in the production of photochemical pollutant effects. Combined exposures also occur across types of exposure such as combined effects of cigarette smoking and air pollutant exposure on chronic respiratory diseases, or combined exposure to pesticides in food, water and air.

Toxicology; Biochemistry; Photochemistry; Particle physics.

(4) Basic research on the biological requirements of aquatic organisms and on their tolerance to pollutants can provide useful data for preventing pollution effects. It can also provide biological indicators of low level pollution, which may be more economical or more sensitive than chemical or physical monitoring. Research on the long-term effects of new pollutants is also needed.

Botany; Ichthyology; Marine biology; Microbiology; Biology; Chemistry; Physiology.

(5) Mutagenic and teratogenic effects (that is their potential for producing altered heredity, cancer or defective offspring) of environmental pollutants including,

⁶ See UNESCO/NS/188.

for example, the genetic effects of low-level radiation on aquatic organisms.

Oncology; Epidemiology; Molecular biology; Microbial genetics.

C. MEASURES FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

(1) Economical water treatment and re-use processes using indigenous materials and a minimum of skilled manpower.

Sanitary engineering; Hydraulics; Hydrology; Systems analysis.

(2) Developing procedures which will reduce pollutant emissions and reclaim waste materials.

Process engineering; Economics.

(3) Improvement of efficiency of oil-water separators for preventing oil pollution by ships.

Physical chemistry; Hydraulics.

(4) Biological degradation of persistent oils by micro-organisms.

Microbiology.

(5) Research into irrigation system design so that there is no opportunity for snail hosts of bilharzia to infest irrigation systems.

Hydraulics.

(6) Economical methods for desulphurization of fuels or scrubbing of sulphur compounds from power plant stack gases.

Combustion engineering; Chemical engineering; Economics.

(7) Economic and legal analysis which can provide a basis for government policies to encourage pollution prevention or abatement.

Economics; Law.

(8) Selective or planned emissions of pollutants under conditions favouring dispersal.

Hydrology; Meteorology.

(9) Methods for restoring fertility to soils polluted with inorganic salts residual from irrigation practices.

Hydraulic engineering; Soil chemistry.

VI. Patterns of international co-operation

63. Each of the inter-governmental organizations participating in the preparation of this report maintains a set of programmes for international co-operation, referred to in the following section. Co-operative international research programmes are referred to in the previous section. Many of the agencies also participate in such regional meetings as the Conference on Water Pollution Problems in Europe (Geneva, 1961), and the European Conference on Air Pollution (Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1964), and in scientific programmes organized by members of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

64. In addition, the secretariats of each of these organizations keep in touch with their counterparts and in turn keep them informed about meetings of experts, regional conferences and symposia, and other important developments.

65. Formal bilateral compacts and treaties, too numerous to list, have been developed and enforced for the purposes of preventing and controlling pollution.

66. Finally, multilateral conventions and compacts have provided a mechanism for preventing pollution of selected types. Among these are:

1954 London Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (administered by IMCO);

1958 Convention on the High Seas, which contains provisions on pollution control (articles 24 and 25);⁷

1959 Antarctic Treaty, which contains a provision on the prevention of pollution by radioactive substances;⁸

1963 Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.⁹

VII. The role of international organizations

67. The role of each international organization is dependent upon its terms of reference and its available facilities. There are, however, a number of functions which are common to several of them, and in general the role of these international organizations with respect to environmental pollution is:

(a) to promote international agreements for the prevention of pollution;

(b) to serve as a forum for the discussion, preparation and implementation of such agreements;

(c) to give technical assistance, on such matters as appropriate means for the prevention and control of environmental pollution, and the training of personnel for the implementation of such programmes;

(d) to foster pertinent scientific research;

(e) to collect and disseminate information which may stimulate pertinent action or which may be useful in its implementation.

A. THE UNITED NATIONS

68. In the field of environmental pollution, as in other fields of a more technological character, the United Nations mainly works through its regional economic commissions. As the problem of pollution has not so far received the same degree of attention in all regions, only two of the four commissions concern themselves with this problem.

69. In 1964 the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) for the first time included water pollution as a specific problem in its activities on the planning and development of water resources.

70. The ECE has, since 1961, been making efforts for the regional implementation and world-wide principles and activities under Council resolution 675 (XXV). In doing so the Commission concentrates on the economic, technical and legal/administrative aspects of water pollution control and conducts these activities in co-ordination with other international organizations in such a way as to avoid duplication of effort.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 450 (1963) No. 6465, p. 82.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 402 (1961), No. 5778, p. 73.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964, p. 45.

71. In the field of air pollution ECE is conducting some sectoral studies particularly as regards pollution resulting from automobile traffic, electric power generation, steel production and coal processing, through its subsidiary bodies, and is exploring possibilities for useful work in close contact with other inter-governmental organizations in Europe.

B. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

72. The work of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in this field has covered in particular the protection of workers against risks from toxic substances and the prevention and suppression of dangerous dusts. One of the fundamental tasks of the ILO concerns protection of the health of workers, and it has studied for many years questions concerning acceptable standards and other aspects of atmospheric pollution in factories.

73. Although it is related to specific problems of occupational safety and health, the question of atmospheric pollution in industry cannot be entirely separated from that of general atmospheric pollution. These two fields are linked in many instances, for example in the similarity in the methods of detection of toxic substances, the similarity in the methods of prevention and, above all, the effects on general pollution of the discharge of industrial waste into the air or into water or on to the ground.

C. THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

74. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has an interest in maintaining the quality of water for all its uses associated with food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and feels that prevention and control of water pollution are the basic steps towards that end.

75. It is specifically concerned with pollution of surface water sources, ground-water storage, irrigation systems and soils.

76. It has a specific interest in the harmful effects of water pollution on the aquatic environment from which fish stocks derive, the fish stocks themselves, and hence ultimately the harvest of food. It is concerned with the effects of pollution upon fishery products through spoilage of flavour and keeping, or impaired nutritional and sanitary qualities.

77. It is concerned with its adverse effects on navigation, especially as it may affect fishing boats or harbours, and on fishing gear.

78. It has an interest in the quality of water for domestic use, stock-watering and for industrial use — as for food processing. Furthermore, FAO has a decided interest in seeing that the industries associated with food, agriculture, forestry and fisheries are not in themselves sources of pollution and that measures are taken at the source to minimize the effects of any of their practices which may contribute to water pollution.

79. A further aspect of FAO's growing interest is in the use of industrial and town sewage water for irrigation purposes, especially in those areas where there is a shortage

of surface and underground water. This undertaking meets the need for water, avoids increasing pollution and contributes to the replenishment of ground-water storage.

80. Among the very specialized aspects of FAO's interest are those concerning pollution of the sea by oil, pollution of surface water and underground storage by oil, and pollution of both marine and fresh waters by radioactive wastes.

81. With respect to these interests in the fields of water quality and pollution control and research FAO's functions include: (a) dissemination of information, and (b) promotion and recommendation of national and international action.

82. Part of its programme in these fields has been through collaboration with United Nations agencies, and regional economic commissions, especially ECE, IAEA, IMCO, UNESCO and WHO; part through agencies such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It has also (through its role as technical secretariat) sponsored research in water pollution control and water quality by its regional councils and commissions: European Commission on Agriculture (ECA), European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC), General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean (GFCM), and Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (IPFC).

83. In addition, various special studies and reviews have been prepared on the subject, e.g., the behaviour of radioactive substances in terrestrial and aquatic food chains including their levels in food and agricultural materials; the effects of pesticides on fish, water pollution legislation, etc.

84. The FAO also provides information by keeping registers of experts in the field of water pollution research, directories of institutions doing research in the field, and issues texts of water pollution control legislation and a bibliography containing most of the current articles dealing with the biological aspects of pollution on aquatic life.

85. Finally, it provides field assistance to member countries and aids in training their workers.

86. A fuller account of FAO's activities in this field will be found in "The position of the Food and Agriculture Organization with respect to water pollution control." (*FAO Fish. Biol. tech. Pap.*, (34): 8 pp. (1963)).

D. THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

87. The role of UNESCO with regard to pollution should be placed in the framework of its activities related to the study and conservation of the natural environment and of its resources. Resolution 12 C/2.213 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twelfth session in 1962 urged all member States to introduce effective domestic legislation directed at eliminating the wasteful exploitation of the soil, rivers, flora and fauna, while taking appropriate steps to prevent the pollution of natural resources and to protect landscapes and also

devising and implementing a suitable educational programme at all levels.

88. The most important part of UNESCO's activity in this respect is probably its assistance in the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and other categories of reservation and control. Since the creation in 1948, under the auspices of UNESCO, of the IUCN, all problems relating to national parks have been studied in the framework of wider programmes, by a large number of international meetings convened with the active participation of UNESCO. Continued assistance has been provided to member States for establishment of national parks and natural reserves. Two successive missions to the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) led to the creation of reserves on a large part of the archipelago and the establishment of the Darwin Research Station.

89. The role of UNESCO in environmental pollution research in relation to the Hydrological Decade has been mentioned above. It should be added that its task could in general cover research on environmental elements which could be used itself to prevent environmental pollution. Such topics as conservation of the self-purification capacity of rivers, and the role of micro-organisms in destroying persistent oils, already mentioned in this report, could be used as examples.

90. It should also be mentioned that UNESCO has taken an active interest in the problem of practical use of naturally polluted water, and in particular in the use of saline waters for irrigation. It acts as executing agency for a Special Fund project in this field in Tunisia and has already published in its arid zone research series important research material in this field. Jointly with FAO, UNESCO is also preparing a handbook on the same subject.

91. To carry out these tasks UNESCO uses such methods as seeking the advice of IUCN, studying and publicizing the experience of countries engaged in research which will provide useful guidelines for other countries, assisting member States in research, upon their requests organizing international meetings (conferences, symposia, etc.), to discuss the results of research and make recommendations for further activity. It should also be noted here that a special report on the conservation and improvement of natural environment (E/4867) is being prepared by UNESCO in accordance with paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 910 (XXXIV).

E. THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

92. The role of WHO with regard to research into environmental pollution includes several functions:

(1) The dissemination of research and other information. This may concern a problem for which additional research is needed and a clear definition of the problem provides a guide to the interested scientist. Conversely, the information may be the result of current research and this research may find its application in the formulation of policies and regulations by official agencies. Among other types of information is information concerning resources for the support of research activities and for the dissemination of research findings.

(2) The development, encouragement and dissemination of information concerning uniform methods for the measurement of hazardous environmental agents. Also covered are methods for evaluating and investigating health effects by epidemiologic techniques and methods for reporting findings.

(3) The definition and detection of new patterns of environmental pollution so that the time-lag between occurrence of undesirable effects and effective control measures can be minimized. This requires field investigations which WHO could stimulate, assist and support in co-operation with the countries affected.

(4) Sponsoring, promotion and support are given through a series of activities — such as the convening of meetings (scientific groups, expert committees, seminars, etc.), visits of staff members to research institutes, consultancies, training programmes and correspondence.

(5) Research facilities available in every country and in many international and non-governmental agencies, are brought into collaborative relationships for the study of problems that may occur in any country.

(6) The Medical Research Programme of WHO supports and encourages this research co-ordination and helps to support scientific group meetings, consultancies, and also provides some funds for the support of laboratory operations.

(7) Finally, WHO provides consultation with governments on problems of training personnel for the control of pollution, on drafting the regulations to take full advantage of current research and on their own research policies.

F. THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

93. The role of WMO with regard to research into atmospheric pollution includes several functions:

(1) It is publishing a Technical Note dealing with movements of radioactive pollutants, the scavenging of this material by precipitation and radioactive contamination of the oceans.

(2) The WMO Commission on Agricultural Meteorology has set up a working group to study plant injury and reduction of yield by non-radioactive air pollution.

(3) The WMO Advisory Committee, recognizing the importance of the global distribution of contaminants in connexion with the general circulation and large-scale diffusion, considered this item at its second session in February 1965. The scope of these discussions extended to the upper atmosphere, where pollution by rocket exhausts poses a new problem which may be important and should be carefully studied.

G. THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

94. The IAEA has responsibility, in consultation or collaboration with other members of the United Nations family, for setting international standards of safety for any radioactive contamination of the environment that may originate from the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In implementing this principle it carries out and supports research, disseminates information and gives advice through direct assistance on the environmental aspects of radioactive waste disposal into the sea, fresh waters and into the ground.

95. It has published a number of manuals on these subjects noted in the references (see annex II below). It promotes the improvement of methods of radioactive waste treatment that will render wastes less potentially hazardous as sources of pollution such as solidification processes. It acknowledges that the environment has a role in the dilution and dispersal of the residual radioactivity in effluents discharged after treatment and IAEA is interested in improved methods of investigating and understanding those criteria in an environment that attenuates and disperses radionuclides to acceptable innocuous concentrations.

96. Although IAEA sponsors directly a number of research contracts dealing with possible pollution effects and improved methods and safeguards in radioactive waste disposal, it acknowledges that these efforts are small compared with those being made by some technically advanced countries. It has accordingly inaugurated an arrangement whereby participating countries submit regularly details of their research on radioactive waste management and environmental safety. The details are collated, published and redistributed to participating member States so that each may be aware of the others' current research.

97. The Agency also participates directly in environmental research through its laboratory in Monaco where dispersive, biological and marine mechanisms of transporting released radionuclides are investigated. It also undertakes limited hydrologic investigations to solve local water supply or pollution problems by introducing radioactive tracers, such as tritium, into the environment.

98. It provides also field assistance to member States through its technical assistance programmes or through *ad hoc* advisory services and organizes regional training courses for local tuition in waste management and radioactive pollution control.

H. THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

99. The IMCO is charged with the collection and dissemination of technical information regarding oil pollution of the sea. An International Convention, for which IMCO is the depositary, covering measures to prevent such pollution has been accepted by a number of countries covering under their flags approximately 75 per cent of the world's shipping.

100. In order to exchange experience and information among the countries concerned and to act in concert against pollution of the sea, a sub-committee has been established in IMCO.

101. Inquiries are made periodically among governments concerning problems related to oil pollution of the sea and the results are reported in IMCO publications.

ANNEX I

Extracts from

"CURRENT TRENDS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH"^a by Pierre Auger, special consultant

Conservation and improvement of natural environments

The systematic exploration — to be continued, if possible, on a permanent basis — of the planet on which mankind lives should yield a thorough and accurate knowledge of the different environments forming the earth, the atmosphere, fresh and salt water and the soil. A necessary outcome of such knowledge, however, must be an activity of benefit to mankind — that of seeking to preserve these environments in the best possible condition, either by ensuring their prudent and rational use, or by repairing the damage they have already suffered, or by improving them so as to bring them closer to an optimum which can be determined by scientific means. This activity is the national duty of every country so far as its own territory is concerned, and an international duty in the case of general environments common to several or all nations. The problems of the pollution of the upper and lower atmospheres and of sea and river water, those of extracting and diverting surface and ground water and, lastly, those of preserving and reclaiming arable land are among the most urgent. The increasingly intensive use made of these common environments in industry and agriculture seriously threatens the potential development of human life on the earth's surface. Fundamental decisions to safeguard these environments should be considered and adopted, and should then be carried into effect through detailed resolutions; some of these are suggested below (p. 224).

Atmospheric pollution

Atmospheric pollution raises problems of three main types. First there are local problems due to the production of smoke and noxious or offensive gases by factories, which may make the immediate vicinity uninhabitable; secondly, there are regional problems created by industrial agglomerations which may spread the same harmful effects over whole areas, especially mountain valleys. Lastly there are some types of pollution, such as that arising from nuclear explosions, which cover a considerable portion of the globe.

Scientific study of these different types of pollution and their effects on cloud formation, respirability of the air, loss of light, deterioration of buildings, and pulmonary or other diseases must be prosecuted with vigour. Methods for smoke abatement, the neutralization of acid gases and the elimination of offensive or toxic effluvia must be examined and developed so that effective counter-measures may be applied. International measures will be needed to make some of the elimination processes thus developed widely effective by preventing the spread of pollution across national frontiers and by securing the protection of the populations by mutually consistent systems of national law (p. 227).

Water pollution

Pollution problems similar to those affecting the atmosphere also arise in connexion with water. Urban life and industrialization entail the consumption of an increasing quantity of pure water which, when discharged, is polluted by the admixture of chemicals and organic waste. Moreover unpolluted water is used in large quantities to conduct the polluted water to the sea, the final recipient of virtually all effluents.

Since reserves of pure water are not unlimited, it has long been necessary to seek methods for the wholesale purification of polluted

^a E/3362/Rev.1. Published by the United Nations, New York and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, 1961.

water to make it fit for consumption again. This research, which has already shown remarkable results, must be strongly encouraged, for the problem is a vital one in many areas. Where rivers and streams flow from one country to another, the problems of pollution become international and call for more attention. A research programme, organized and promoted by an appropriate international body and supplemented by suitable seminars and conferences, would render great service. There is, moreover, urgent need for the establishment and adoption of international standards for drinking water (p. 228).

ANNEX II

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IMCO — OP I/10:

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- No. 10 Control of soil-transmitted helminths (1961)
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Conference on Water Pollution Problems in Europe — held in Geneva from 22 February to 3 March 1961 (documents submitted to the Conference) — (3 volumes), United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.E/Mim. 24

Travelling Seminar on Water Pollution on the Rhine (report by the Executive Secretary of ECE), document WATER POLL./SEM. 4

Water Pollution Control in Europe (a compendium of documentation), document WATER POLL./GEN. 1 and addenda

Films on Water Pollution (note by the ECE Secretariat), document WATER POLL./Gen. 3 and addenda

Annual progress reports of the Executive Secretary on air and water pollution, documents issued in the E/ECE/... series

Information that may be relevant to the questions of air and water pollution in Europe, in particular on industrial and agricultural production, trade, etc. is contained in the annual *Economic Survey of Europe*, which are issued as United Nations publications.

ANNEX III

List of International Labour Office publications dealing with atmospheric pollution and related matters

Model Code of Safety Regulations for Underground work in Coal Mines, 1950 (102 pp.)

Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments, 1949, 1956, 1959 (522 pp.)

Meeting of Experts on the prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying, 1952. *Occupational Safety and Health*, 1953, 3 No. 1 (pp. 8-13 Offprint)

Meeting of Experts on the prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying, 1952. *Record of Proceedings*, 1954. (Three vols. 1306 pp.) (Not available in Spanish)

ILO Meeting of Experts on the prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying, 1955. *Occupational Safety and Health*, 1956, 6 No. 2 (pp. 75-80)

The prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying. *First international report, 1952-1954*. A summary of national reports from 17 countries. 1957. Bibliography (374 pp. D.5/1957)

The prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying. *Second international report, 1955-1957*. A summary of national reports from 30 countries. 1961. (494 pp. + annexes D.5/1961)

The prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying. *Third international report, 1958-1962* (In preparation)

Manual of dust prevention in mining, tunnelling and quarrying. 1965. A survey of airborne dust-sampling practice in mining, tunnelling and quarrying. 1963. (16 pp. (D.12/1963)) (English only)

Joint IAEA/ILO/WHO Symposium on radiological health and safety in mining and milling of nuclear materials, Vienna, 1963. *Dust prevention in nuclear materials mines*. 1963. (13 pp. (SRNM/1963/2)). (English only)

Dust control in foundries (in preparation)

Third International Conference of experts on pneumoconiosis, Sydney, 1950. Record of proceedings. 1953 (337 pp.)

Compensation for silicosis, asbestosis and other forms of pneumoconiosis. Texts of laws and regulations. International Conference of experts of pneumoconiosis. 1953 (62 pp. Offprint)

Meeting of Experts on the international classification of radiographs of the pneumoconiosis, Geneva, 1958. Report. *Occupational Safety and Health*, 1959, 9 No. 2, pp. 63-70 (Offprint)

Set of standard films illustrating the international classification of radiographs of the pneumoconiosis. Set of 14 films, standard size

DOCUMENT E/4113

Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[29 July 1965]

1. At its 270th-274th, 276th-278th and 283rd-284th meetings, held on 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22 and 27 July 1965, the Co-ordination Committee, with Mr. Jorge Fernando Fernandini (Peru) as acting Chairman, discussed item 12 of the Council agenda (Questions relating to science and technology), which had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents in connexion with its consideration of the item. The second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of

Science and Technology to Development (E/4026 and Corr.1); A report on conservation and amelioration of natural environments submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in the name of the Secretary-General (E/4067); A report on research into environmental pollution and measures for its control prepared by the World Health Organization (WHO), jointly with other international organizations, in agreement with the Secretary-General (E/4073 and Add.1); The thirty-first

report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (E/4029); The annual reports of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (E/4022, E/4027, E/4030, E/4037, and Add.1 E/4039, E/4041 and Add.1, E/4050, E/4044 and Add.1-2, E/4062 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and E/4076).

3. At the 270th meeting, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement on behalf of the ACC commenting on the second report of the Advisory Committee, and a further statement on behalf of the Secretary-General (E/AC.24/L.253). On 19 July, in response to questions asked by representatives, he submitted a note (E/AC.24/L.256) setting forth the costs that would arise in 1966 in the execution of the programme proposed by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 190 and related sections of its report. At the 278th meeting, in response to a further question, the Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs made an additional statement (E/AC.24/L.262) concerning the relationship between those costs and the provisions for science and technology in the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1966 and in Annex III of the Secretary-General's note on work programme and budgetary resources (E/4070/Add.1).

4. The Committee noted the reports on conservation and amelioration of natural environments and on research into environmental pollution and measures for its control. It further noted with approval the proposal of UNESCO, in collaboration with FAO, that a further, more detailed report on conservation and amelioration of natural environments should be prepared for submission to the Council at its summer session in 1967. In regard to problems of pollution, the Committee agreed with the view expressed by WHO and the organizations collaborating with it that the time had come when action was required rather than more detailed surveys of a comprehensive type, and it accordingly shared the opinion that governments and the international organizations concerned should support and develop further activities, including prevention, in that field; it also noted that WHO had agreed to prepare for the forty-first session of the Council, a short report summarizing the main international and national research on pollution. Finally, considering that the subjects of conservation and amelioration of environments and of pollution and its control formed part of the area of investigation and recommendation within the purview of

the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the Committee hoped that the Advisory Committee in its work would accord due attention to those important subjects.

5. At the 277th meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.257), sponsored also by the delegation of Canada, Denmark, India, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to which group Mexico was later added as a co-sponsor. At the 278th meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.260), sponsored also by the delegations of Czechoslovakia, Ghana and Romania, and the representative of France introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.25/L.261), sponsored also by the delegations of Gabon, Iran, Madagascar and United Republic of Tanzania. The acting Chairman asked the three groups of sponsors to consult with a view to presenting, if possible, a unified text.

6. At the 283rd meeting, a combined draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.273), which had been agreed to by the three previous groups of sponsors, was introduced by the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of seventeen delegations — Argentina, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America, to which group the United Arab Republic was later added as co-sponsor. In the course of the debate on the new draft resolution, which was continued at the 284th meeting, and as a result of suggestions made by representatives of various specialized agencies, the representative of Peru proposed the insertion in the sixth operative paragraph of part A of the draft resolution, after the words "Advisory Committee" of the words "in close co-operation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination". The Committee adopted the proposal and at its 284th meeting it approved the draft resolution, as amended, unanimously.

7. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1083 (XXXIX). Report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 establishing an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVII) of 11 December 1963 concerning international co-operation in the application of science and technology to economic and social development,

Noting with appreciation that pursuant to its resolution 1047 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency have assisted the Advisory Committee in its investigation of the complex problems involved in seeking more effective ways of applying science and technology to promote economic and social progress,

Considering that the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee respond, *inter alia*, to the need for a careful definition, having regard to available resources, of a pro-

gramme of co-ordinated priority action in the application of science and technology to development,

Aware that greater interest should be promoted, in both the developing and the developed countries, among the competent authorities and the public, in the problems considered by the Advisory Committee and in the work of that Committee,

Considering the intensity, rapidity, and objectivity with which the Advisory Committee has dealt with its challenging assignment,

Believing that consideration of the report of the Advisory Committee by the Council might be more effective if the Advisory Committee were associated therewith in some manner,

I

1. *Warmly commends* the Advisory Committee for its second report (E/4026 and Corr.1);

2. *Endorses* the views of the Advisory Committee that:

(a) The wider and more intensive applications of existing knowledge, suitably adapted to local conditions, provides the best prospect of securing rapid advancement in the developing countries;

(b) The developing countries should be helped to build up as quickly as possible the policies, institutions, and supply of skilled personnel on which their capacity and readiness to assimilate science and technology will inevitably depend;

(c) A programme of education is needed to interest world opinion in its task;

3. *Transmits* the second report to the General Assembly as an exposition of the steps that must be taken to achieve the objectives envisaged in its resolution 1944 (XVIII);

4. *Approves* the plans of the Advisory Committee for the next phase of its work, noting that this entails a continuing review of progress in directions recommended in both its first and second reports, and expresses the hope that this will also include an examination of the application and adaptation of existing knowledge to development and of the means for its dissemination through the creation or improvement of national scientific information services and research centres;

5. *Invites* the Advisory Committee, in the interest of achieving the greatest possible concentration of effort and of available resources on problems of high priority, to consider whether it would be possible to reduce still further the list of priority problems on which the Advisory Committee has recommended a "concerted attack": the improvement of food supplies, the improvement of health, population problems, the development and use of natural resources, industrialization, housing and urban planning, transportation and education;

6. *Requests* the Advisory Committee, in close co-operation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to examine periodically the existing programmes and, where possible, the proposed programmes of the United Nations family of organizations and invites it to submit recommendations aimed at stimulating,

co-ordinating, or, if necessary, reorientating the activities of these organizations in the application of science and technology to development;

7. *Requests* the Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider whether the chairman of that Committee, or a member appointed by the chairman for that purpose, might in future present the report of the Committee to the Council and be present for the discussion of the report;

8. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to submit annual reports on its activities to the Council;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to provide within the regular budget of the United Nations the financial and staff support recommended by the Advisory Committee in its second report;

II

Requests the Secretary-General and invites the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and, as appropriate, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to:

(a) Give effect to the suggestions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee relating to the fields enumerated in operative paragraph 5 of part I above;

(b) Assign high priority to educational and training activities, including the development of improved teaching techniques, *inter alia*, those in the audio-visual field, in connexion with programmes for the assistance of developing countries;

(c) Continue more actively their studies of the cost-benefits that are likely to be derived from the application of existing scientific and technological knowledge to the problems of the developing countries and their studies of methodologies that might lend themselves to inter-agency application;

(d) Continue in their regular reports, or by way of such special reports as may be necessary, to provide material describing new advances in science and technology of benefit to developing countries, promising lines of uncompleted research or application, and important scientific and technological knowledge available, but not applied, in the developing countries; and to include, where possible, an objective analysis of the results, failures as well as successes, actually achieved in the application of science and technology;

(e) Continue to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;

III

Calls to the attention of Governments, especially those of the developing countries, to the importance, if the application of science and technology is to be of real and long-term benefit to them, of their taking steps urgently to develop an explicit policy, to establish appropriate machinery for its execution and for the co-ordination of internal activities related to the acquisition of technical assistance, and to promote regional co-operation in this field;

IV

Requests all Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, using as appropriate the regional economic commissions, to:

(a) Assist the Advisory Committee by every possible means;

(b) Make every effort to give effect to the recommendations and suggestions in the second report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Assist the developing countries in the establishment of national institutions and the training of personnel;

(d) Encourage, in co-operation with the United Nations family of organizations, as appropriate, the establishment of bilateral relationships between their universities, research institutes, and laboratories, particularly between those in the developing countries and those in the more advanced countries.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 12 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4022	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1964-1965</i>
E/4026 and Corr.1	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 and Corr.</i>
E/4027	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Meteorological Organization	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1964</i> , WMO—No. 163.RP.60
E/4029	Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
E/4037	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Telecommunication Union	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1964</i> , Geneva, 1965
E/4037/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the <i>Fourth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space</i>	Mimeographed. See the brochure published under this title by ITU, Geneva, 1965
E/4039	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its Thirty-ninth Session (Rome, 1965)</i>
E/4041	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the World Health Organization</i> , No. 139
E/4041/Add.1	Supplementary report of the World Health Organization	Mimeographed
E/4044 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Ditto

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4044/Add.2	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the activities of the organization in 1964	Ditto. See <i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization in 1964</i> , UNESCO, 1965
E/4050	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Annual Report of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization</i> (London)
E/4062 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Civil Aviation Organization	Mimeographed. See <i>Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1964 and Some Trends in Civil Aviation in the Three Years, 1962-1964</i> (Docs. 8475 A15-P/3 and Corr. and 8497 A15-P/4 and Corr.); International Civil Aviation Organization
E/4070 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General on work programme and budgetary resources	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 35
E/4076	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Labour Organisation	Mimeographed. See <i>Nineteenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations</i> , International Labour Office, Geneva, 1965
E/AC.24/L.253	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 270th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed
E/AC.24/L.256	Note by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs concerning the cost of the programme outlined by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	Ditto
E/AC.24/L.257	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development—Canada, Denmark, India, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.24/L.260	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development—Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.24/L.261	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development—France, Gabon, Iran, Madagascar and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Ditto
E/AC.24/L.262	Statement made by the Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 278th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Ditto
E/AC.24/L.273	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development—Argentina, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America: draft resolution	See E/4113, paras. 6 and 7



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 13: Reports of the regional economic commissions*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1381st-1385th meetings*.

Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank	OAS	Organization of American States
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association	OAU	Organization of African Unity
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	TAB	Technical Assistance Board
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank	WHO	World Health Organization
IEDP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning	WFP	World Food Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation	WMO	World Meteorological Organization

DOCUMENT E/4075*

Decentralization of the economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Office in Beirut: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[13 July 1965]

FOREWORD

1. This report is submitted by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 1941 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 in which he was requested to prepare "as part of his activities during the International Co-operation Year and within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade a comprehensive report on this question for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its 1965 summer session and by the General

Assembly at its twentieth session". This report follows two earlier reports on the subject presented to the Council in June 1962¹ and June 1963² respectively.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

2. The picture emerging from the developments of the last two years, which are summarized in this report,

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 10, document E/3643.*

² *Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document E/3786.*

* Incorporating document E/4075/Corr.1.

supplemented as it should be by that provided in the annual reports of the regional commissions, suggests that decentralization should be considered in the context of changing circumstances. When this matter was first raised in the General Assembly, the main problem was to ensure that greater opportunities for United Nations action at the regional level would not run the risk of being missed because of too slow a build-up of the strength of the regional secretariats and too guarded a delegation of authority to the Executive Secretaries. In recent years, however, activities at the regional level have been greatly stimulated by the vitality of the regional commissions. While continuing to operate within the orbit of the Council, the regional commissions have, on their own initiative, moved increasingly boldly in meeting the situations and challenges confronting the United Nations in their respective regions. Not only have they generated more activities involving additional responsibilities and work for the regional secretariats, but they have also helped and are helping in the creation of new regional institutions such as the regional planning institutes, established under their auspices, and the regional development banks. Both the regional institutes and development banks are bound to enhance greatly the scope and effectiveness of regional action on problems which have been and remain among the major preoccupations of the commissions. There have also been joint undertakings between United Nations regional economic commissions and other regional bodies, as exemplified by the relations established between ECLA, OAS, IDB, LAFTA and the institutions of the Central American Common Market and those being established between ECA and OAU and sub-regional entities, such as the Maghreb Council and Committee in Africa, where the ECA secretariat is becoming a centre for inter-agency undertakings and also for the channelling of aid from bilateral sources. Mention should be made also in this respect of the substantial aid from bilateral sources attracted by the Mekong Committee operating under the aegis of ECAFE. Either on their own or through joint action with regional organizations, the regional economic commissions and the regional secretariats servicing them are thus playing an increasing part in the promotion of regional co-operation.

3. In the circumstances, decentralization becomes mainly a question of enabling the regional secretariats to combine performance of the tasks involved in the execution of the work programmes adopted by the regional commissions with participation in the activities initiated at Headquarters following decisions by the central organs of the Organization. In the process, the problems which assume increasing importance are: the need to provide adequate resources for strengthening the ability of the secretariat as a whole to cope with projects increasing in number, variety and complexity at the periphery as well as at the centre; the need to ensure co-operation and co-ordination between the regional secretariats and Headquarters at the working level; and finally, the need, at the policy level, to maintain all activities within the same perspective and general orientation.

4. In the middle of 1965, the relationships between the substantive units at Headquarters and the regional secretariats show considerable diversity and change. Thus,

in some cases, an initiative taken at the regional level is brought to fruition with occasional or sustained help from Headquarters. In other instances, joint action by Headquarters and a regional secretariat originates a project which then becomes the sole responsibility of the latter. In yet other cases, a Headquarters programme generates a series of regional undertakings. These various types of co-operation, of which examples will be found in subsequent sections of this report, are fostered by consultations at both the policy-making and technical levels. Meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions with the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs take place periodically, visits of Headquarters staff to the regional secretariats and *vice versa* are arranged as often as possible within the limits of budget authorizations and the annual meetings of the Resident Representatives in the various regions, in which the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund or their senior representatives participate with the Executive Secretaries of the Commissions and representatives of the specialized agencies, contribute further to exchange of experiences.

5. The success of a policy of decentralization can be judged in a dynamic perspective from the extent to which allocating a proportionately larger share of resources to the periphery than to the centre results in a greater volume of activity. Judging by this criterion, a considerable measure of success has been achieved during the period under review, within the limits of a stringent budgetary situation. One example of this success is the experience gained with inter-regional and regional advisers assigned under the regular programme of technical assistance. The policy has been to appoint inter-regional advisers based at Headquarters whenever there was an acute scarcity of expert resources, but otherwise to concentrate on providing regional advisers to help the regional secretariats handle a greater volume of decentralized projects. The use of the regional advisers, who now number more than eighty, has been a decisive factor in enabling the regional secretariats to take responsibility for a global volume of regional projects costing more than \$3.5 million. Mention should also be made in this context of the practice of outposting staff from Headquarters to the regional secretariats. While these outpostings have so far been on a very modest scale and are subject to various limitations, it is planned to increase their number, especially in the fields of industrial development and trade.

6. Section I below reviews regional activities which reflect initiative taken at the regional level; this review covers not only the work of the secretariats of the three regional commissions whose geographical scope includes most of the developing countries of the world, but also the special supporting role played by the secretariat of ECE and the activities of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut. Section II contains indications of the way in which decentralization has influenced the conduct of the Secretariat's work in its main areas of activity. The annex contains tables which are intended to show expansion of regional technical assistance projects under the regular programme and EPTA, as well as the deployment, and the increase in numbers, of regional advisers.

I

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

7. In Asia and the Far East where the Commission's geographical scope has been enlarged by the addition of Australia, New Zealand and Western Samoa, the period since the eve of the United Nations Development Decade has seen a significant expansion in both the volume and scope of activities as economic co-operation among the countries of the region has gained momentum.

8. All regional projects, consisting of seminars, symposia, working groups, workshops, study tours, etc., on various economic, social and technological subjects are now organized by the ECAFE secretariat in co-operation, in appropriate cases, with Headquarters. With the help of an increasing number of regional advisers, the ECAFE secretariat has also participated actively in the programming not only of regional technical co-operation projects, but also of country projects for the biennium 1965-1966. Since 1964 the participation of all parts of the ECAFE secretariat in these activities has been facilitated by the establishment in it of a technical assistance co-ordination unit.

9. Among the older regional undertakings which were consolidated during the last few years, the Mekong and Asian highway schemes deserve special mention. ECAFE has assumed various executive functions for the over-all Mekong scheme; the Mekong Co-ordination Committee reviews and controls a programme financed not only from Special Fund and EPTA resources but also from voluntary contributions in cash and in kind amounting in volume to some \$68 million. A Co-ordinating Committee for the Asian highway project was established in March 1964, to provide technical and other forms of co-ordination at a high inter-governmental level.

10. The Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning began operations in January 1964 as an autonomous institution under the aegis of the Commission. Thirty officials from fourteen countries in the region participated in the first courses, and two short-term intensive courses have been organized in two countries at their governments' request.

11. The establishment of the Institute, which is a project assisted by the Special Fund, had been recommended by the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, at its first session in 1961.³ At that session the Conference also endorsed a proposal to establish a regional advisory group on economic development planning. At its second session in 1964, the Conference underlined⁴ the urgent need to take bold steps towards regional harmonization of the development plans of the countries of the region.

12. The Asian Ministerial Conference in Manila in December 1963 marked a further significant step in the advance of the countries in the ECAFE region towards economic co-operation. The Conference laid down⁵

specific measures for achieving the objectives of closer regional economic co-operation. Among the expert bodies convened to further these objectives and establish clearly defined projects was one on the Asian Development Bank, one on trade liberalization and one on shipping and ocean freight rates. At its annual session in March 1965, the Commission decided (E/4005, Part III, resolution 62 (XXI)) to give top priority to the establishment of the Asian Development Bank and set up a high-level consultative committee of nine experts to undertake consultations with governments, both within and outside the region, and to formulate the various measures, including a draft charter, required for the establishment of the Bank.

13. A second Ministerial Conference on Asian Economic Co-operation will be held in Manila in December 1965 and will discuss, *inter alia*, the progress made towards the establishment of an Asian Development Bank. The recommendations of the expert group which examined the questions of trade liberalization and shipping and ocean freight rates are now being considered by the governments in the region.

14. In January 1965, i.e. two years after the creation of the Regional Centre for Economic Projections and Programming, a Regional Industries Promotion and Planning Centre, which is to assist in the initiation and implementation of joint industrial projects involving two or more countries in the region, was established in the ECAFE secretariat.

Economic Commission for Latin America

15. In ECLA as in the other regional secretariats, the establishment of a technical assistance co-ordinating unit has facilitated the participation of virtually all the Divisions of the secretariat in regional technical assistance projects including seminars, working groups, expert meetings and training courses and in the utilization of regional advisers. It also enabled the ECLA secretariat to participate, early in 1964, in the programming of 1965-1966 country projects.

16. The first of the three regional institutes, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning formally came into existence in July 1962, under the aegis of ECLA, and with the financial support of the Special Fund and the IDB. The Institute assumes responsibility for the advisory groups which assist governments, at their request, in the preparation and implementation of development programmes. In addition, the Institute organizes regular training courses in economic development and undertakes research in support of the training courses.

17. The Latin American economic projections centre within the ECLA secretariat was established as a separate unit early in 1963. In it, studies have been made of long-term projection techniques used in Latin America, and a review is being carried out of the methods applied by national and other international agencies outside the region in order to determine appropriate means for their use in the region.

³ See E/CN.11/571.

⁴ See E/CN.11/673.

⁵ See E/CN.11/641.

18. In consultation with the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, arrangements have been completed with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and IDB for intensifying work on industrial development with particular emphasis on those industries that would benefit from regional integration. A joint programme for the integration of industrial development was established in June 1964 and a Director was appointed to be in charge of it. Under the joint programme a number of studies have been prepared for discussion at the regional and international symposia on industrial development referred to in paragraph 34 below.

19. The establishment of the Central American Common Market and the formation of LAFTA, both of which were fostered by intensive work by the ECLA secretariat, has not ended ECLA's association with the question of regional economic integration. The ECLA secretariat has continued to provide advice and assistance to the secretariats of both bodies and it is now associated with the efforts being made by various Latin American organizations and governments to accelerate the pace of this integration.

Economic Commission for Africa

20. After its establishment in 1958, the ECA secretariat benefited from a number of circumstances favouring its rapid expansion. Among these was the emergence of many countries to independence followed by the acquisition of United Nations membership, and the desire to make up for the relative neglect of the continent by providing a significantly increased share of technical assistance funds. The ECA secretariat was therefore allocated resources comparable to those available to the other regional secretariats. In addition to sizable annual increases in the budgetary allocations for the ECA secretariat, heavy reliance was placed on regional advisers so as to permit a rapid intensification of the operational work entrusted to the regional secretariat.

21. The pace at which the activities of the ECA secretariat had to expand made it necessary to keep the structure both of the Commission's subsidiary bodies and of its secretariat relatively flexible. The Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Planners were established early, as were a number of other subsidiary bodies. Many of the most practical and promising projects approved by the Commission are designed to achieve sub-regional co-ordination and progress towards integration. These activities, undertaken through both sub-regional conferences and missions, have been particularly significant in industrial development, natural resources and transport.

22. The trend towards decentralizing farther to the sub-regional level the activities and the staff of ECA has, however, posed a number of organizational and substantive problems. In an effort to ease these problems, the Commission at its seventh session re-examined the system of its subsidiary bodies and suggested a number of major changes which should come into effect during the course of 1965. These include the setting up of seven working

parties intended to promote greater economic co-operation among the countries of the region and the establishment, at the sub-regional level, of an inter-governmental consultative machinery for the harmonization of development policies. Four ECA sub-regional offices have been established to study the requirements of the countries within each sub-region and to provide services at closer range.

23. The establishment of a regional centre for economic projections and programming and of a technical assistance co-ordinating unit were supplemented by the setting up, with Special Fund assistance of an African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IEDP) at Dakar. The Institute started its training courses in November 1963 under EPTA, before it became a full-fledged Special Fund project. In addition to nine-month courses at the Institute it has organized special short-term courses in Cairo and Tunis and has sponsored a summer course and a seminar for university teachers.

24. One of the most significant contributions to the development efforts of the African countries was made by the Commission in its sponsorship of the African Development Bank (ADB) which came into being in September 1964, with an authorized capital of about \$250 million. The heavy volume of preparatory work leading to the establishment of the Bank absorbed considerable ECA secretariat resources in addition to considerable substantive assistance from United Nations Headquarters (see para. 61 below).

25. On the initiative of the ECA secretariat, liaison officers have been posted in Addis Ababa by UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO and WMO to ensure closer interagency co-operation.

Economic Commission for Europe

26. The ECE secretariat has not only been given decentralized responsibility for certain tasks of a world-wide nature and for certain work in the field of economic research and industrialization (see para. 36 below) but it has also been involved to an increased extent in supporting United Nations global programmes for developing countries. This involvement has been accelerated through the transfer of the Technical Assistance Office in Geneva to ECE, which made it easier to associate the substantive units of the ECE secretariat with the organization of a large number of individual study programmes, to be pursued mainly in European countries, for fellows from developing countries. The ECE secretariat has also continued to be active in the briefing and debriefing of experts proceeding to or returning from field assignments in developing countries, although experts are increasingly briefed and debriefed in the regional secretariat covering the area of their mission.

27. The ECE secretariat has also organized or assisted in the organization of a number of technical assistance seminars, symposia, and study tours, which have considered such subjects as the application of modern techniques in the iron and steel industries of the developing countries, the use of statistical sampling methods, economic planning techniques and training of personnel for social develop-

ment programmes. The ECE secretariat has also assisted the ECA and ECAFE secretariats through the secondment of staff members.

United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

28. As reorganized at the end of 1963, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut now comprises an economic section, a social section and a technical assistance co-ordination unit. In addition, several regional advisers are attached to the Office in order to strengthen it as a basis for the stepping up of operational activities in the region. The Office which operates under the substantive and administrative direction of Headquarters makes it possible to keep in closer touch with economic and social developments in the Middle East. Its staff has participated in several missions to countries in the region and thus helped to speed up the provision of technical assistance to them.

29. In 1964, the Beirut Office was instrumental in the carrying out of a reconnaissance mission on development planning which visited Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. On the basis of its analysis of the existing situation in those countries and of the assistance they had received in the past from United Nations and other external sources, it made recommendations for the further development of United Nations activities in the region. These recommendations led in particular to the decision to attach to the Office regional advisers on several subjects. The services of the first advisers to take up their duties have been in great demand by the governments concerned.

30. The Economic Section of the Office was strengthened during the first half of 1965. It is engaged in implementing a research programme which begins with the collection of basic data on the behaviour of the economy, trade and industrialization; the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development lends considerable assistance in so far as industrialization is concerned.

31. The Social Section of the Office continues to be, as was the earlier Regional Social Affairs Office, the focal point for United Nations social activities in the countries concerned. It was mainly responsible for preparing the technical assistance meetings for Arab States, held at the end of 1963 and in 1964, on housing, social welfare, and the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

32. A technical assistance co-ordinating unit which started to operate in the autumn of 1964 is now used for the briefing and debriefing of a growing number of experts. The Beirut Office has also been associated with various stages of the preparations made for three Special Fund projects in the region, namely the projects for the establishment of economic and social development planning institutes in Damascus (Syria) and Kuwait and a project of assistance in development planning and implementation in Iraq. In addition, the Beirut Office is being consulted, as the opportunity arises, with regard to other prospective Special Fund projects in countries of the region.

II

Industrial development

33. The organization of an international symposium on industrial development preceded by regional and sub-regional symposia under General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) has given further impetus for joint action by the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development and the regional secretariats in the field of industrial development. The experience of the regional secretariats has been heavily relied upon in organizing the preparatory work for the symposia and the detailed arrangements for implementing the programme at the regional level have been left to them. Being in the area, the regional secretariats are in a particularly favourable position to assist member countries in preparing reports on their industrial development which will serve as a basis for an examination at the regional symposia, of the general situation and recent trends, including the industrialization programmes and policies adopted by governments in all regions. The respective regional commissions have endorsed these co-operative efforts.

34. As part of the increasing emphasis on industrial development, the eleventh session of ECLA, held in 1965, was largely devoted to problems of industrialization, particularly the industrial integration of the region. The agenda of the regional symposium on industrial development, which the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development is organizing jointly with ECLA, will include items on the development of the major branches of industry, problems of industrial finance and external assistance and the services required for the promotion of industry in the region. The question of the follow-up of the Commission's discussions and decisions on industrial integration and programming will also be examined. The Latin American symposium on industrial development has been scheduled for February 1966.

35. The African symposium on industrial development will be held in December 1965. At its twenty-first session (E/4005, paras. 394-398) ECAFE decided that the regional symposium should be an Asian conference on industrialization, to be held in Manila in December 1965. In every case, the agenda and scope of the meetings are closely geared to the conditions and interests of the countries of the region, in line with the essential purpose of the symposia which is to examine the status, prospects and problems of industrial development in developing countries. It is expected that the regional meetings will result in a realistic appraisal of the industrial situation and needs of the industrializing area together with an assessment of the national, regional and international action which may be required to accelerate the process of industrialization.

36. In addition to co-operating closely with the ECAFE, ECA and ECLA secretariats in the preparation and organization of the regional symposia, the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development has also made arrangements for the ECE secretariat to assist in the preparatory work for the international and regional symposia and secured the co-operation of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut in extending the coverage

of the preparatory work to certain countries in the Middle East.

37. The regional secretariats and the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development have also worked together in organizing a number of international seminars on industrial questions, including the inter-regional seminar on the Development of Petrochemical Industries held at Teheran (Iran) in October 1964 and the inter-regional seminar on Industrial Research and Development Institutes in Developing Countries held at Beirut (Lebanon) in November 1964. The Centre co-operated with the ECA secretariat in organizing a regional seminar on Industrial Estates in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in December 1964, and participated in the seminar on the Development of the Chemical Industry in Latin America held at Caracas in December 1964. The Centre has relied greatly on the regional secretariats for the expansion of the operational programmes of technical assistance in industry and is co-operating with them in assisting governments and the TAB Resident Representatives in formulating appropriate projects in line with the requirements of the countries in the region.

Trade and development

38. The Council will recall that on 20 July 1964, it adopted resolution 1000 (XXXVII) in which it expressed its appreciation of the substantial assistance given by the regional economic commissions and their secretariats to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, both in the preparatory stages and subsequently, and expressed the hope that the regional economic commissions would continue their activities with a view to the implementation of the Conference's recommendations concerning the establishment of close links between the Trade and Development Board and the regional commissions. This was followed on 30 December 1964, by General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) which provides that the Trade and Development Board of the Conference "shall establish close and continuous links with the regional economic commissions" and that "adequate arrangements shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for close co-operation and co-ordination between the secretariat of the Conference and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. . .". Thus, relations between UNCTAD and the regional economic commissions are to be established both at the inter-governmental and secretariat levels. The staffing for the new UNCTAD secretariat accordingly envisages the creation of area sections which are to work in close co-operation with the regional secretariats on trade questions.

39. At its first session, the Trade and Development Board had before it several reports, documents and resolutions of the regional economic commissions and their trade committees, devoted to evaluations of the Conference, its implications for future work in the regions and recommendations for future action both within the commissions and by the Board and the Conference.

40. The rules of procedure adopted by the Trade and Development Board provide that the regional economic

commissions may propose items for inclusion in the agenda of the Board and its subsidiary organs. The Board also formally invited the Executive Secretaries to attend its future sessions and stressed the need for the UNCTAD secretariat to maintain close co-operation and co-ordination with the regional commissions in order that full advantage be taken of the work and experience of the commissions in their respective regions.

41. In order to give preliminary consideration to arrangements for co-operation and co-ordination of work between the UNCTAD secretariat and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, a special meeting of the Executive Secretaries presided over by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and attended by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, was held at Headquarters from 11-13 January 1965.

42. It is expected that the UNCTAD secretariat and the regional secretariats will work in close association on such areas of work as projections of the trade needs and the "trade gap" of developing countries; projections of production and demand for primary commodities; studies on trade trends; studies on the exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products of developing countries, analysis of efforts towards regional and sub-regional economic co-operation and integration, shipping and ocean freight rates; and trade with the centrally planned economies.

43. Later in 1965 another meeting bringing together research staff from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the UNCTAD secretariat and the regional secretariats will discuss projects in which they are jointly engaged with a view to determine in particular common methodology and assumptions for projections work.

Economic research, projections and programming

44. Co-operation between the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters, on the one hand, and the regional secretariats, including the regional projections and programming centres and the regional economic planning institutes, on the other, has become closer and more active during the last few years. Documentation has been prepared at the Centre for use at regional meetings, and Headquarters staff members have actively participated in, and assisted in drafting the reports of, the meetings. These meetings included the Conference of Asian Economic Planners and the Conference of African Planners as well as more technical groups. Headquarters staff also participated in the ECE meeting of Senior Economic Advisers.

45. For their part, the regional secretariats have been active in participating in meetings convened by the Secretariat at Headquarters. Thus the ECE secretariat co-operated closely with the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies at Headquarters in work on the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Both the secretariats of the commissions and the regional institutes that operate in close association with them will

attend the forthcoming seminars organized by the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at Headquarters and a number of technical papers for these seminars will be prepared in the regions.

46. Co-operation between Headquarters and the regional secretariats has also been strengthened in activities undertaken in support of technical assistance operations. Headquarters staff have been involved in regional projects which are being carried out by the regional secretariats, and the respective regional secretariats have participated actively in a number of country projects. Missions of Headquarters staff members and inter-regional advisers have been co-ordinated with the programmes of the various regional secretariats.

Social affairs

47. In social affairs, decentralization started early. In 1955 a number of social affairs officers from Headquarters were outposted to the ECAFE and ECLA secretariats to form a nucleus of social affairs divisions. In 1957 the Regional Social Affairs Office for the Middle East was established in Beirut and in 1958 an Office of Social Affairs was created in Geneva.

48. Until 1959 the outposted social affairs staff was under the immediate control of the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters for policy direction, guidance and substantive support. They co-operated in the preparation of reports and studies undertaken by the secretariats of the regional commissions and generally collaborated with various units of the secretariats in dealing with the social aspects of economic problems. They contributed also to the work undertaken by the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters at the request of the Social and Population Commissions and assisted in the planning and implementation of regional and country projects under the technical co-operation programmes.

49. In 1958-1959, the situation changed through the inclusion in their terms of reference of provisions making ECA, ECAFE and ECLA responsible for dealing with the social aspects of economic development. Accordingly, social affairs divisions were set up in the three regional secretariats, in ECA when that commission was started and in ECAFE and ECLA in 1960. The staff at Headquarters now co-operates, at the technical level, with the units concerned in the three regional secretariats in carrying out both research and operational activities. While especially close ties are still maintained between the regional social affairs divisions and the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters, the substantive and administrative direction of the former is now the responsibility of the respective Executive Secretaries.

50. The social section of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut receives policy direction and substantive support from the Bureau of Social Affairs at Headquarters. The Office of Social Affairs at Geneva is responsible, under Headquarters direction, for carrying out various tasks included in the work programmes of the Social and Population Commissions; it also collaborates in certain studies with the secretariat of ECE and main-

tains liaison with those specialized agencies whose headquarters are in Europe.

51. Decentralization of social affairs has reached the point where the immediate need is to provide adequate central policy guidance and co-ordination rather than to decentralize further.

Public administration

52. The advantages to be derived from a sound knowledge of local conditions, which makes technical assistance ever more responsive to the countries' needs, are particularly great in public administration where each country's urgent specific requirements, especially in institution building and economic and social development, must be clearly identified and elaborated into specific programmes in close consultation and collaboration with the responsible national authorities.

53. Decentralization of technical assistance activities in public administration has been achieved mainly through the appointment of regional advisers, whose activities include:

(a) short-term missions in response to country requests for high level advice on administrative organization and practice;

(b) organization of regional and sub-regional training activities, such as seminars, study to widen knowledge and to strengthen current practices in the operation of public services;

(c) research related to the above activities.

In most regions such research has been of a fact-finding character followed by exchange of information on current practices among governments with common problems.

54. At present eight regional advisers in public administration have been assigned to the ECA secretariat and one each to the ECAFE and ECLA secretariats.

Natural resources and transport

55. With the help of a central pool of specialists in mineralogy, energy development, mapping and surveying, etc., the staff at Headquarters concentrates on the management and substantive support of a relatively large number of Special Fund projects, in addition to a considerable volume of technical assistance activities.

56. While some major regional projects, such as those concerning the Mekong and Mu Rivers, are completely decentralized, others are carried out through co-operation between the Resources and Transport Division at Headquarters and the regional secretariat concerned. The regional secretariats are also increasingly involved in co-operative work with Headquarters through the joint sponsoring and conduct of regional conferences, symposia and seminars on such questions as the development of petroleum resources, natural gas, electric power, cartography and water resources. As in other fields, the form and extent of co-operation vary from case to case, covering the preparation of agendas, the submission of technical papers, and the substantive servicing of the meetings.

57. The regional secretariats are responsible for a large part of United Nations activities on transport and tourism. In addition to projects of regional scope, a number of global projects, such as the 1963 Conference on International Travel and Tourism and the revision of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals have been entrusted to the ECE secretariat, which has also been made responsible for the United Nations global programme of work on the transport of dangerous goods.

Fiscal and financial questions

58. Since, until the recent establishment of a fiscal unit in the ECA secretariat, there have been no substantive counterparts of the Headquarters Fiscal and Financial Branch in any of the regional secretariats, it has been the consistent policy of both Headquarters and the regions to strengthen the latter's activities in the field through the direct participation of Headquarters staff.

59. This policy was initiated in the early years, when senior personnel from Headquarters undertook short-term assignments to the regional secretariats at their request in order to assist in the formulation of work programmes in the fiscal and financial field. On this basis there developed, also quite early, a policy of staff out-posting, under which a number of staff members spent periods, usually of two years, in the regional secretariats. In some cases staff members were in the end transferred to the regions in order to assist on a more permanent basis in implementing the fiscal and financial work programmes of the regional commissions. This practice is continuing.

60. Missions of Headquarters staff to the regions have also served to initiate and strengthen specific regional projects and programmes whose further implementation was then left to the regional secretariats. An outstanding example of this process is the series of regional budget workshops which have been organized, under technical assistance auspices, jointly by the regional secretariats and Headquarters staff. These workshops, of which eight have been held since 1953, serve to present to budget specialists in the countries of the regions the results of the work at Headquarters, as incorporated chiefly in a series of manuals designed to make the budget accounts and processes more useful to the purposes of economic policy making and planning. In the early years, Headquarters assumed virtually complete responsibility for these workshops: in recent years, the process of decentralization has enabled the regional secretariats to assume full responsibility for their operational, financial and substantive aspects, while Headquarters staff continues to prepare a part of the substantive documentation and to participate in them. The first of a projected series of inter-regional budget workshops, held in Copenhagen in 1964 with participants from all the regional secretariats (including for the first time that of ECE), is expected to link the relevant activities of the various regional secretariats and to enhance the contribution to their work of specialists from a broad range of developed countries.

61. Other examples of Headquarters initiation of activities subsequently handed over to regional commissions

were the one-year study, by a team of staff members from Headquarters and the ECLA secretariat, on tax policy and economic development in Central America which has formed the basis for subsequent tax work in Central America; and the participation of three staff members from Headquarters — as Secretary and Assistant Secretaries — in the work of the Committee of Nine on the establishment of an African Development Bank; that project, after the signature of the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank⁶ was handled entirely by the regional secretariat.

Statistics

62. Close co-ordination is maintained between the Statistical Office at Headquarters and the statistical divisions of the regional secretariats through frequent correspondence and, wherever possible, personal contact. For example, the chiefs of the regional statistical divisions participated in the thirteenth session of the Statistical Commission at Headquarters, so that co-ordination could be made even closer than before. On that occasion, work programmes were discussed in detail (in particular, regional adaptations of world programmes), technical assistance projects were reviewed and plans for the future worked out.⁷

63. Working groups, seminars, etc., are planned jointly by the Statistical Office at Headquarters and the statistical divisions in the regions. This includes the convening of the meetings, preparation of their agenda and documentation. The Statistical Office usually prepares a basic substantive document for the meeting, and its staff usually participates actively in the meetings, including the preparation of the draft report.

64. Headquarters is consulted concerning the timing and agenda of the sessions of the regional conferences of statisticians and a member of the Headquarters staff usually participates in their discussions and preparation of the draft report.

65. Headquarters furnishes the regional statistical divisions with the principal series of international statistics to meet their requirements and to obviate any duplication in the collection of data from national statistical offices. It also undertakes to provide international trade data at the request of regional commissions.

66. Plans for the general development and improvement of demographic and social statistics are implemented in Latin America and Africa with the help of the regional advisers on demographic statistics attached to the secretariats of ECLA and ECA. It is hoped to make similar arrangements with the ECAFE and ECE secretariats and with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

67. Development of the 1970 world population and housing census programmes has been effected through regional working groups convened by the secretariats of

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.K.6.

⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13, E/4045.*

the regional economic commissions in Europe (1963), Asia (1964) and Africa (June 1965). The secretariats examined and evaluated regional experience in the 1960 cycle of censuses of population and housing and contributed their findings to the Statistical Office at Headquarters, thus eliminating the necessity for a world-wide study. On the basis of the regional studies, revised international recommendations for the 1970 censuses⁸ were drafted for consideration by the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission⁹ at their thirteenth sessions. Additional

sessions of the working groups are scheduled through 1967 to review the world programmes and adapt them to regional needs, and the regional conferences of statisticians will consider these regional programmes and recommendations.

68. It is hoped to promote census-taking and training of census takers in the countries through the regional secretariats by means of a strengthened corps of regional advisers. These advisers will be available to solve national problems at short notice and assist countries in setting up and carrying out national census training projects.

⁸ E/CN.9/200; E/CN.3/332.

⁹ See *ibid.*, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), paras. 66-78, and Supplement No. 13 (E/4045), paras. 150-156.

ANNEX

Table 1

Regional projects. United Nations regular programme, 1961-1966
(in millions of US dollars — 1964 and 1965 proposed)

Region	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Africa	0.45	0.86	0.94	1.03	1.08	0.99
Asia and the Far East . . .	0.19	0.28	0.39	0.31	0.58	0.60
Europe	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.06
Latin America	0.31	0.38	0.44	0.52	0.54	0.52
Middle East	—	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.14
Total	1.00	1.60	1.83	1.96	2.28	2.31

Table 2

Regional projects. Expanded Programme, 1961-1966
(in US dollars rounded to the nearest 1,000)

Region	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Africa	152,000	205,000	429,000	615,000	485,000	482,000
Asia and the Far East . . .	190,000	266,000	384,000	414,000	429,000	370,000
Europe	18,000	1,000	12,000	—	26,000	—
Latin America	307,000	363,000	347,000	475,000	463,000	455,000
Middle East	40,000	24,000	25,000	49,000	36,000	36,000
Total	707,000	859,000	1,197,000	1,553,000	1,439,000	1,343,000

Table 3

Regional advisers posts, 1961-1965
(including regional experts and consultants for 1961 and 1962)

Region	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Africa	*	*	34	39	36
Americas	*	*	20	20	22
Asia and the Far East	*	*	11	18	22
Middle East	*	*	—	—	3
Total	9	27	65	77	83

* Not available.

DOCUMENT E/4093

Report of the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions

[Original text: English]
[13 July 1965]

Introduction

1. This report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) which recommended that the Secretary-General should make available an annual report on the meeting of Executive Secretaries for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly. The meeting took place in Geneva 8-12 July 1965.¹⁰ It was presided over by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and was attended by the Executive Secretaries of ECAFE, ECE and ECA, the Assistant Executive Secretary of ECLA, the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and other senior officials of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Executive Directors of WFP and UNITAR participated in the discussions on points concerning their organizations.

2. The participants took stock of the main achievements and directions of the work of the Organization in the economic and social fields and proceeded with a general exchange of views on the prospective tasks facing the United Nations in its contribution to development, against the general background of each region as well as from a global point of view.

3. It was felt that the increased recognition of the importance of regional development within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade had enhanced the role to be played by the regional commissions in identifying problems of development and contributing to their solution. Special attention was paid to the strengthening of regional institutional machinery, notably of regional development banks, which could constitute powerful instruments in furtherance of development objectives. It was felt, however, that, as these banks develop, certain aspects of international financing called for further exploration at the regional level, especially from the institutional and practical viewpoints. It was felt that the question of local financing, particularly of small-scale industries and of credit for agriculture seemed to have been somewhat neglected and would deserve closer examination, and that the launching of pilot projects in these fields should be contemplated.

4. It was noted that the greater awareness of social aspects of development resulting from the sustained efforts to identify them, had high-lighted certain important areas where further studies could help governments to map out national policies. These areas cover particularly the whole range of demographic problems, employment, urbanization and the evaluation of the needs of youth.

5. The meeting recognized that industrial development and transfer and the application of science and technology to development were increasingly in the forefront and noted with satisfaction the close relationships which were developing in these fields between the responsible units at Headquarters and the regional secretariats, as well as with the specialized agencies. It was pointed out that the question of whether certain types of simple or special technology can be adapted or developed to meet the specific needs of developing countries remained a major problem and called for intensified investigation.

6. The following questions of common concern were the subject of special discussion.

Science and technology

7. Under this topic the meeting examined the reflection in work programmes of recommendations by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and various aspects of co-operation between regional commissions, Headquarters, the Advisory Committee and the specialized agencies. It stressed the significant role played by the Advisory Committee which had adopted working methods enabling it to support certain activities in regional programmes, particularly in those fields where no technical committees had been established.

8. Attention concentrated on: the Committee's proposed "concerted attack", which already included many problems receiving attention in the work programmes of the regional commissions; the information sought by the Committee's Working Group on Transfer of Scientific and Technological Information regarding the present state of dissemination of such information for the benefit of development; and the current status of the request the Committee had originally made to the organizations of the United Nations family to transmit copies of selected current documents and prepare certain periodic reports on subjects of their own choosing.

9. In considering the question of co-operation with the regional secretariats the meeting reviewed the following proposed arrangements: attendance of representatives of regional secretariats at certain sessions of the Committee; the invitation already extended to representatives of the Committee by the Commissioner for Industrial Development to attend the forthcoming regional symposia; the Committee's interest in receiving information on the "form and effectiveness of multi-agency consortia... including linkages to regional commissions"; and the system of "focal points" within the regional commissions for exchange of information and co-ordination with Headquarters on matters related to the work of the Advisory Committee.

¹⁰ A meeting of Executive Secretaries in January 1965 was devoted more particularly to questions related to UNCTAD. (See E/3937/Add.1) also *Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, First Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document TD/B/2.

10. The ECAFE practice of including on the agenda of its technical committees and sub-committees an item relating to the latest development in science and technology in their respective fields was considered a useful means of further ensuring a two-way flow of information and ideas between the governments of the region and the Advisory Committee. In this connexion the contribution being made by the Advisory Committee's regional reviewing groups was noted with interest.

11. The difficulties of newly independent countries in maintaining existing research facilities within their own means was particularly stressed; the need to strengthen and, wherever necessary, reactivate the research facilities in question in these countries was considered as particularly important. The development of adequate networks of national, regional and even inter-regional research institutes in basic science as well as in technology should, as pointed out by the Advisory Committee, utilize to the full whatever facilities already existed in these countries.

12. The special role of ECE, stemming from the large reservoir of scientific and technological knowledge available in Europe was examined with a view to ensuring full use of the material at the disposal of the Commission. It was pointed out that the large and diversified documentation prepared for ECE's technical committees had a substantial technological content which was in part applicable to the particular conditions of the developing regions and could be of assistance to the other regional commissions and their secretariats. In this connexion, attention was drawn to ECE resolution 14 (XX) on economic, scientific and technical co-operation (E/4031, Part III), requesting the Executive Secretary to summarize a series of proposals on the subject submitted by member governments of the Commission at its twentieth session. It was also agreed that the other regional secretariats would in turn communicate to the ECE secretariat specific questions of direct concern to their regions so as to utilize, wherever possible, its work to help solve problems of adaptation and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge to developing countries. Mention was also made of ECE resolution 4 (XX) (*ibid.*) envisaging participation by experts from developing countries in study tours organized under the auspices of the Commission, and it was noted that arrangements to this end were being worked out between the Executive Secretaries and the Commissioner for Technical Assistance.

13. The meeting was also informed of the UNESCO-sponsored Lagos Plan and of the preparatory arrangements and the possible follow-up of the UNESCO/ECLA conference on the application of science and technology to the development of Latin America, to be held in Santiago in September 1965.

Industrial development

14. The meeting noted that close co-operation between the Centre for Industrial Development and the regional economic commissions had been further intensified through the establishment of day-to-day working relationships in connexion with the preparatory work for the regional symposia or conferences on industrial development.

15. The close ties established between the Centre for Industrial Development and the regional commissions were further underlined by the presence at the fifth session of the Committee for Industrial Development of the Heads of the Industry Divisions of the ECA, ECAFE, ECE and ECLA secretariats. This enabled the Committee to deal with the work more effectively and in the full knowledge of the industrial development activities of the regional commissions. The meeting agreed that the regional secretariats should also be represented at the Committee's sixth session, when the results of the regional symposia on industrial development will be reviewed.

16. In response to draft resolution IV, approved by the Committee at its fifth session,¹¹ which proposed the preparation of a single analytical annual report summarizing the work of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies in the field of industrial development, the meeting agreed that the regional commissions would, in consultation with the Centre for Industrial Development, contribute to the preparation of an appropriate framework.

17. The meeting noted that in draft resolution V¹¹ submitted to the Council for approval the Committee for Industrial Development called for a substantial increase in the volume of resources devoted to assisting manufacturing industry under EPTA and Special Fund projects, and invited the regional secretariats to assist in preparing sound projects in this field. It was felt that the regional secretariats should assume an active role in promoting the expansion of technical assistance, particularly in such areas as regional and sub-regional development of industries to which governments are now attaching special importance. For its part, the Centre will, as necessary, make available to the regional secretariats the services of specialists in various branches of industry from its staff.

18. Attention was drawn to the need for trained and experienced personnel in industrial project formulation and evaluation, this being essential to the process of bringing industrial development plans into practical implementation. It was pointed out that the Centre had initiated a sustained programme of investigation and training in this field, which included the convening of an inter-regional symposium on industrial project evaluation to be held in Prague in October 1965 and, at a later stage, the preparation of individual workshops at the country, regional and sub-regional levels, where the materials developed at the Prague symposium would be used in intensive training courses for government officials, economists and engineers based on actual case work of immediate concern to their respective countries. It was agreed that the regional commissions would participate in the Prague symposium and should play an important role in the subsequent organization of workshops.

19. The meeting also reviewed the Centre's programme to meet at least some of the immediate needs for training technical and skilled personnel in certain areas of crucial importance for developing countries, in particular the

¹¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4065)*, chapter VII.

group training schemes organized or contemplated in specific branches of industry such as iron and steel, machine tool industries, fertilizer industries, etc. Thus, a three-month training course for African government administrators in the field of industrial development, jointly sponsored by the Centre, ECA and the African Planning Institute, had recently been completed. The Centre will co-operate further with the regional secretariats in the organization of similar courses as well as in other training activities, including the selection of trainees for in-plant group training courses.

20. The hope was expressed that increased attention by the Centre to the expansion of the work on industrial technology would create further opportunities for joint action and closer co-operation with the regional commissions. Action had already been taken on the proposed inclusion of specialists from the other regions in the work of the ECE *Ad hoc* Expert Groups in relation to some of the jointly sponsored projects.

21. The meeting was also informed of the various studies in a number of industrial fields carried out jointly by the Centre and ECE in preparation for the World Symposium. In this connexion, attention was drawn to the need to bring to the attention of ECE material prepared for the regional symposia so that it could be used in the global studies undertaken by its secretariat.

Work on economic projections

22. Attention was devoted to the need to bring together experts on projections from within and without the secretariat, at Headquarters and in the regions, for co-ordinating approaches to and methods for the development of current work on projections. This meeting and its careful preparation were considered of particular importance not only for the better assessment but also for the orderly progress of the Secretariat's attempts to develop global and sectoral projections of the world economy. In the field of projections, the UNCTAD secretariat intended to conduct a study of the trade gap for selected countries, chosen in such a way that they would cover a major part of the trade of developing countries.

Questions concerning UNCTAD

23. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD indicated that in addition to projections, one question, namely, the problems of economic integration in developing countries, deserved particular attention from the point of view of co-operation between UNCTAD and the regional secretariats.

24. He recalled that at its first session the Trade and Development Board requested (decision 13 (I)) a meeting of experts on the economic integration of developing countries. It was felt that that meeting could conveniently be merged with the meeting on regional development financing which it was intended to convene in February 1966, in pursuance of Recommendation A.IV.9¹² of the first

session of the Conference. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD also informed the meeting that a comprehensive report was being prepared on the subject of economic integration of developing countries. The purpose of this study was to make a review of existing or planned integration schemes, in order to provide basic information for an exchange of views on policies which are being followed in the matter. The analysis of the Central American integration scheme was complete and it was agreed during the discussion that this study should be extended to cover integration schemes in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, with the co-operation, as necessary, of the regional secretariats. Attention was also called to the study already launched on regional development financing, for which the co-operation of the regional secretariats had already been sought. The importance of this study was enhanced by the fact that the role of regional development banks in channelling financial assistance for development would undoubtedly increase in the future.

25. The Executive Secretary of ECE described plans in hand in ECE for intensification of its work in the field of intra-European trade, and in respect of east-west trade in particular. It was agreed that ECE's work on intra-European trade would require special emphasis, particularly because it was likely that UNCTAD would concentrate on trade with developing countries. It was understood, however, that problems of trade between European countries and those in other regions would also continue to be studied by ECE. It was also agreed that further consultations would take place on this matter.

26. During the discussion, the problem of assistance by the UNCTAD secretariat to regional secretariats in the field of trade studies generally was also considered, and it was agreed that all avenues of co-operation and reciprocal support would be explored.

27. The Executive Secretary of ECA indicated ECA's concern for compensatory or substitute measures to be taken concomitant to the loss of special privileges which might be incurred in the event of a generalization of preferences. The most serious efforts made in the field of regional integration might be jeopardized, should insufficient attention be paid to this problem, which required intensive investigation.

28. An exchange of views took place on the follow-up of Council Resolution 1000 (XXXVII) of 27 July 1964, in which the Council expressed the hope that the regional commissions would make a detailed study of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and continue their activities with a view to implementing these recommendations in the field of trade and development. It was recalled that all commissions had taken action in pursuance of this Council resolution, and the meeting agreed that further consultations should take place between all commissions' secretariats and Headquarters on the matter.

29. The importance of improving trade statistics in order to develop work in the field of trade generally was stressed during the meeting. It was pointed out in this respect that by agreement between all concerned, the focal

¹² *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, Vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 48.

point within the United Nations for support in this field was to be the Statistical Office at Headquarters, and in particular its International Trade Statistics Centre.

Operational programmes

30. In discussing the technical assistance programmes, the Executive Secretaries noted the increasing value of the system of regional advisers. Experience had shown that governments in the different regions welcomed the services available to them and in a number of instances requests for assistance were more numerous than could immediately be met. The fact that the advisers were able to bring the experience of different countries to bear upon comparable problems elsewhere was proving to be an especially valuable feature of the system.

31. Success of the participation of regional secretariats in the preparation of the next biennial programme of technical assistance was also noted.

32. The Executive Director of WFP informed the meeting of current proposals aimed at expanding the Programme while putting it on a more permanent basis. He also outlined the various reflections of such a development on the promotion and execution of future projects. The participants recognized that these changes would permit the secretariats of the regional economic commissions to assume an increased role in the Programme which could be used in support of major long-term projects, particularly those having a regional scope. It was felt that steps should be taken in order to incorporate further the World Food Programme in the United Nations development programmes, notably in the fields where concentrated efforts were being made, such as industries, road and railway construction, housing and community development. In this context it appeared that more systematic programming was called for so as to plan well ahead and that liaison arrangements with the regional secretariats, for example through the appointment of a "WFP correspondent" in each commission, should be strengthened to this effect. The various measures which could be contemplated to increase the flow of information between the WFP and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions so as to ensure closer co-ordination and possible integration of projects of mutual concern, were also reviewed. It was agreed that the WFP would avail itself of regional secretariat staff, including regional advisers, in the preparation of world food projects and subsequently in the implementation and appraisal of these projects. The deep involvement of receiving governments was appreciated as an essential element in multilateral food aid, since this programme required governments to provide their own executing agencies and project managers.

Social questions

33. The meeting reviewed, with the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the major developments arising out of recent sessions of the Social Commission and the Population Commission and the co-operation, between Headquarters and the regions, in housing, building and planning.

34. Major attention was devoted to the initiative taken by the Social Commission to establish a research and training programme on regional development. Draft resolution IV approved by the Commission¹³ calls for a series of research and training projects associated with development projects presently under way. The research and training activities would be concerned primarily with social and demographic aspects of regional development, methods of reducing excessive migration to large cities, optimum patterns of population distribution, methods of population settlement or resettlement, human resources and regional development, regional planning as a means of social planning and development co-ordination with economic and physical planning at the regional level.

35. The participants expressed their agreement concerning the importance of this initiative and its utility in harmonizing work in the economic, social and physical planning fields. A number of suggestions were made concerning the most appropriate projects for study and for international training efforts within their respective regions. It was agreed that one or two of the projects finally selected might be inter-country projects. There was some feeling that the selection of projects should not exclusively be based on success but that attention should also be given to those cases where particular difficulties were encountered. It was also suggested that at least one existing project with a strong land reform orientation, might be chosen. It was felt that the bulk of the projects selected should be successful and on-going projects within national boundaries and connected, in most cases, with national development plans.

36. It was also agreed to designate one officer in each of the regional secretariats to act as the liaison with Headquarters in developing the draft programme. These liaison officers would provide information on relevant projects in their regions, comment on the research design for the projects finally selected, and offer their advice on the types of personnel to be trained and the content of the training programme.

37. In addition to the new regional development project, the meeting discussed co-operative arrangements with Headquarters with respect to social aspects of industrialization, social development planning and policies and programmes concerning youth. The Executive Secretaries agreed to participate fully with Headquarters in the reappraisal of the Social Commission's role and work programme, with special reference to the mutual support which should exist between regional and global social development efforts. In this connexion, the Director of Social Affairs requested that the Executive Secretaries authorize their chief Social Affairs officers to meet in New York immediately before the Social Commission.

38. The Director explained the significance of the new long-range programme in the fields of population submitted to the Council by the Population Commission at its thirteenth session.¹⁴ She indicated that the Commission

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4061), chapter IX.*

¹⁴ *Ibid., Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), chapters VIII, XII.*

had stressed particularly the need for the further development of research and training programmes in demography in each of the regions. The Council's decisions were expected to facilitate the provision of advisory service in family planning to requesting governments. It was expected that the World Population Conference in Belgrade at the end of August 1965 would give new impetus to many parts of the work. The Executive Secretaries of ECAFE, ECLA and ECA stressed importance for the work of the Commissions as well as the national governments, of the demographic Centres in their regions.

39. The Director of the Bureau informed the meeting about the formal establishment of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the way in which the operational work was developing, and recalled that at its second session ¹⁵ the Council's Committee on Housing, Building and Planning had underlined the importance of strengthening regional staff in this field. This was still the weakest link in the programme in several of the regions. The importance of Headquarters personnel from the Centre assisting the regional secretariats in servicing regional technical meetings, as well as in preparing Special Fund and other operational projects in the regions, was also underlined.

Regional institutes for economic development and UNITAR

40. The question of co-operation between UNITAR

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12, resolution 5 (II) para. 207.

and the various regional institutes was discussed with the Executive Director of UNITAR.

41. It was agreed that periodic meetings between the Directors of these institutes would be essential, and should also be attended, whenever appropriate, by the Director of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and by representatives of the regional secretariats. Also visits to regional institutes by the Executive Director would be useful in order that he might be fully aware of their programmes and ways in which the UNITAR might help them fill gaps.

42. Several ideas concerning projects relating to economic and social development were discussed including the possibility of organizing training courses for United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives and refresher courses for teaching staff at the regional institutes. It was also suggested that UNITAR might study the impact of United Nations publications on governments and public opinion.

43. The meeting took note of the fact that the three regional institutes were now fully launched and already producing results. An exchange of views followed on difficulties encountered, mainly in staffing. The participants assured the Executive Director of UNITAR of their full co-operation in the building up of his institute and in making the efforts of UNITAR and of the regional institutes mutually supporting.

DOCUMENT E/L.1083

Algeria and Gabon: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[14 July 1965]

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 3 March 1964 to 23 February 1965 (E/4004), and of the recommendations and the resolutions contained in parts two and three of that report;
2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in the report;
3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Economic Commission for Africa to establish working parties in a number of fields of importance to the economic and social development of Africa and the decision that the sessions of the Commission be held biannually;
4. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to submit to the Economic and Social Council, in those years in which sessions are not held, full reports, in accordance with paragraph 17 of its terms of reference.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1063 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe*The Economic and Social Council*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 1 May 1964 to 8 May 1965 (E/4031), of the views expressed during the discussion, and the resolutions adopted, during the twentieth session of the Commission;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1064 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*The Economic and Social Council*

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 18 March 1964 to 29 March 1965 (E/4005), and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1065 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America*The Economic and Social Council*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 15 February 1964 to 17 May 1965 (E/4032/Rev.1 and

Rev.1/Add.1) and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

1066 (XXXIX). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa*The Economic and Social Council*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 3 March 1964 to 23 February 1965 (E/4004), and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in the report;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Economic Commission for Africa to establish working parties in a number of fields of importance to the economic and social development of Africa;

4. *Takes note* of the decision that the sessions of the Commission be held biennially;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, after consultation with the Governments members of the Commission, to submit a full report to the Council at its forty-first session;

6. *Requests* the Commission to determine the procedure for the submission of its reports to the Council in those years in which plenary sessions of the Commission are not held.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 13 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4004	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10</i>
E/4005	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 2</i>
E/4031	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3</i>
E/4032/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	<i>Ibid., Supplements Nos. 4 and 4A</i>
E/4080	Letter dated 31 March 1965 from the Deputy Minister in charge of Economic Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Indonesia, to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/ECE/572	<i>Economic Survey of Europe in 1964</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.1
E/L.1083/Rev.1	Algeria and Gabon: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change. See resolution 1066 (XXXIX)
E/L.1089	Communication from the Observer for Uruguay to the President	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 14: Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund*

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1378th and 1379th meetings.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1055 (XXXIX). Reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with appreciation of the reports (E/3996 and E/4072) of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (thirteenth and fourteenth sessions).

*1379th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 14 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/3996	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its thirteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11</i>
E/4065	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its fifth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6</i>
E/4072	Report of the Governing Council of the Special Fund on its fourteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 11A</i>
E/L.1082	Statement made by the Associate Managing Director of the Special Fund at the 1378th meeting	Mimeographed. For summary of statement, see E/SR.1378, paras. 38-55
A/5842	Twenty-second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 15: Programmes of technical co-operation:*

- (a) United Nations programmes of technical assistance;
- (b) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
- (c) Evaluation of programmes

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E/4064	Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation: report of the Secretary-General	31
E/4081	Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in June 1965	34
E/4123	Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation: report of the Co-ordination Committee	45
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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1380th and 1396th meetings; see also the records of the 332nd-349th meetings of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/TAC/SR.332-349) and the records of the 275th-276th and 279th-280th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.275-276 and 279-280).

DOCUMENT E/3995

Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in November 1964

[Original text: English]
[30 November 1964]

1. The Committee held six meetings at United Nations Headquarters, New York from 23 - 27 November 1964 under the chairmanship of Mr. Friedrich A. Kolb (Austria).

2. The Committee had before it the following questions (E/TAC/L.341):

(1) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance:

(a) Programme for 1965-1966 (see E/TAC/SR.332-335):

- (i) Category I Programme (E/TAC/L.335) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (ii) Category II Programme (E/TAC/L.336) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (iii) Long-term project descriptions (E/TAC/L.337 and addenda) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (iv) Descriptive summary of short-term projects (E/TAC/L.338) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (v) Recommendations of the Technical Assistance Board, including the allocation of

funds for 1965 (E/TAC/L.339, E/TAC/L.343 and E/TAC/L.344) (see E/TAC/SR.335);

(b) Administrative and operational service costs:

- (i) Budget estimates for the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board for the year 1965 (E/TAC/149, A/5788) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (ii) Allocations to the participating organizations towards their administrative and operational services costs for the years 1965 and 1966 (E/TAC/150) (see E/TAC/SR.335);

(c) Review of the 1964 Programme:

- (i) Interim report on 1964 contingency authorizations (E/TAC/L.340) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (ii) Substantial programme changes as at 30 September 1964, including inter-agency transfers of allocations authorized in 1964

- (E/TAC/L.342) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (d) Development of information media (E/TAC/147) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (e) Co-ordination in the field (E/TAC/148) (see E/TAC/SR.335);
- (2) United Nations programme of technical assistance (E/3990-E/TAC/146 and E/TAC/L.345) (see E/TAC/SR.333-E/TAC/SR.335).

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Review of the proposed programme for 1965-1966

3. In presenting to the Committee the proposed programme for 1965-1966 (E/TAC/L.335-338), the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) pointed out that the Committee was meeting under an unusual handicap. Owing to the late date of the General Assembly, it had been decided to hold the Pledging Conference a month later than usual. In spite of that a number of countries were unable to announce a pledge for 1965 and other countries were not able to state the precise amount of their contribution to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) for 1965. Prospects for the next financial year were therefore much less clear than had been the case in previous years, and some assumptions regarding expected resources had to be made. On the basis of these assumptions, which the Executive Chairman outlined in his opening statement (E/TAC/L.344), it seemed reasonable to expect that the estimated total of contributions would come very close to what would be needed in 1965. The Executive Chairman suggested that the Committee might therefore wish to begin its work with the express understanding, always implicit in its approval of the programme, that it was doing so subject to the availability of funds, and that its recommendation to the General Assembly concerning the allocation of funds would also be subject to the same understanding. He stated that TAB would adopt whatever internal measures might be necessary to ensure that funds should not be committed beyond known resources after the turn of the year. If necessary, arrangements would be made to defer the implementation of new projects until the Board was sufficiently assured of the financial position. The Committee agreed to this approach.

4. The Executive Chairman called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the proposed programme for 1965-1966 was the third one to be prepared on a biennial basis and the second to be developed in accordance with project programming procedures. As a result, the programme contained a number of projects already approved in principle by the Committee at its November 1962 session. This programme, which was considerably larger than any previously recommended to the Committee for approval, consisted of projects to be carried out in 1965-1966 at an estimated cost of \$100,941,489, as well as the continuation of long-term projects into 1967-1968 at a cost of \$27,628,644.

5. He noted that one of the most encouraging features of the present programme was the marked improvement in the quality of the planning exercise which had determined its content at the country level. The recent

TAB co-ordination and programming seminar for African officials held in Addis Ababa, as well as the training programmes in technical assistance held at United Nations Headquarters, had been extremely useful in developing, among officials of recipient countries, a growing understanding of the facilities available under EPTA, and had resulted in a better use of those facilities.

6. He noted that the share of Africa had continued to increase, from 32.8 per cent in 1963-1964 to 35.4 per cent, and that that could be attributed, on the whole, to the continuing process of accession to independence of former dependent territories and the consequent establishment of full-scale programmes of technical assistance. The Committee noted this increase with pleasure and one member in particular noted that the efforts of EPTA would help countries which had recently attained political independence to achieve economic independence as well. It was also noted that there had been an increase in the absolute size of the programme in all other regions except Europe.

7. The Executive Chairman also brought to the attention of the Committee the fact that, compared with the previous biennium, the imbalance between the two years, which had been of some concern two years before, had now been improved so that no difficulties in the implementation of the programme were foreseen on that account.

8. In accordance with the wish of the Committee, regional projects amounting to \$15,593,000 or 16 per cent of the total cost, excluding projects financed from the Danish contribution in services, had been included in EPTA. Some members suggested that the Committee might consider raising this percentage from 16 to 20.

Long-term projects

9. The Committee noted that the proportion of long-term country projects included in the 1965-1966 programme had dropped to 33.8 per cent, as compared with 39.1 per cent in the previous biennium. Some members also remarked that countries which had failed to make use of the long-term programming procedure included several which had well-defined national development plans that would normally permit long-term planning. One member suggested that the reason for the relatively small number of projects requested on a long-term basis, particularly by African countries, might lie in the nature of their needs, which were often urgent and spontaneous and not capable of long-term analysis. Another possible explanation lay in the fact that some Governments might consider that the specific details of their long-term requirements were too uncertain to warrant the time required for precise formulation, and the Executive Chairman noted that the extent to which projects requested on a long-term basis in November 1962 had to be modified, when reviewed for inclusion in the present programme, tended to support this view.

10. Some members considered that the Committee should not be concerned with the relative proportion of long-term and short-term projects, as this was the result of a deliberate decision on the part of recipient

Governments, which were free to formulate a programme corresponding to their precise requirements. One member explained that the omission of long-term projects from his country's programme was due to his Government's desire to terminate a number of current projects.

Fields of activity

11. Most members commented on the fact that the proportion of EPTA funds devoted to assisting Governments with the formulation and implementation of development plans and the execution of basic surveys of resources, as well as the building up of administrative services, had continued to increase, so that nearly 20 per cent of the present programme was devoted to those purposes. They also noted that the share of the Programme devoted to projects in the field of industrial production had decreased, whether those projects were defined as industrial development proper, or included such related activities as vocational and technical training, transportation and other elements of the infrastructure of the country.

12. Some members were of the view that this reflected the need of countries at the early stages of economic development for assistance in the broader field of general economic planning, rather than in specific industrial development projects, and that there was consequently no cause for concern in a type of activity which reflected the needs of recipient Governments. It was also noted that, in reviewing the direction of assistance provided under EPTA, account must be taken of assistance available under other programmes such as the Special Fund, which may have a greater bearing on industrial development activities. Other members, however, expressed concern at the fact that the programme before them did not reflect the clearly expressed desire of the General Assembly and such other bodies as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to see greater emphasis placed on the provision of technical assistance in the field of industrial development. It was also noted that the programmes of the countries which had strongly supported the policy decision of those bodies frequently placed little emphasis on industrial development, and that this called for an explanation. Some members considered that this pattern was the result of a failure on the part of the organizations assisting the Governments in the formulation of their programmes to provide the necessary facilities for the elaboration of such projects, and urged strongly that the Executive Chairman, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and the Commissioner for Industrial Development should make greater efforts in that direction.

13. The Executive Chairman remarked that the decrease in the percentage of funds devoted to industrial development was unexpected. He noted that while the final content of the Programme was the result of government choice, the choice had to be made between alternatives. These alternatives were frequently projects suggested by the participating organizations, and a way had therefore to be found of helping developing countries by suggesting potential programme requests in the industrial development field. The key to this problem

probably lay in the strengthening of the United Nations staff and, in particular, the office of the Commissioner for Industrial Development. Periodic visits by advisers in the field of industrial development, particularly at the time programme requests were being formulated, would greatly strengthen the hand of the Resident Representatives in presenting Governments with a broader choice of alternatives on which to base their final selection. He assured the Committee that, in consultation with the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and the Commissioner for Industrial Development, he would work towards a practical solution of that type. He also stated that in response to the general intent expressed by the Committee, he would continue to give the highest priority to projects in the field of industrial development in the exercise of his contingency authority. He noted, however, that thus far, for the reasons just noted, the results of his efforts in that direction had been relatively disappointing.

14. Looking at the same problem from another angle, one member expressed the hope that the lower percentage of programme funds devoted to assistance in the field of agriculture during the 1965-1966 biennium as compared with the 1963-1964 biennium would not be a permanent feature of the programme, in view of the importance of diversifying and modernizing agriculture and of increasing its productivity in the developing countries.

Types of assistance

15. Most members noted with satisfaction the increase in the fellowship content of the programme. Some emphasized again the importance of fellowships in the training of national cadres. With regard to equipment, the wish was expressed by one member that it should figure more prominently in the approved programme, particularly since the total amount set aside for this type of assistance had remained practically unchanged as compared with the previous biennium.

16. With regard to experts, one member noted that the main difficulty encountered in the provision of this type of assistance, which was by far the major component of the programme was still the problem of recruitment. Some members also expressed concern at the fact that in the utilization of available resources for the recruitment of experts, insufficient attention was given to the availability of experts from socialist countries and from developing countries. The Executive Chairman assured the Committee that efforts to broaden the range of recruitment would be continued, and that the figures for the last three years showed a continued increase in the number of experts recruited from both those categories of countries. In reply to a question concerning the participation of junior or associate experts in the 1965-1966 programme, the Executive Chairman explained that such experts were not mentioned in the documentation submitted to the Committee because they were not financed from EPTA. He added that EPTA would continue to use associate experts as a valuable adjunct to more senior experts and as a source of recruitment of fully fledged experts.

17. The Committee also noted that there were 105 operational experts in the programme. One member expressed concern at the extent to which EPTA funds would be used to pay for operational experts, and hoped that operational experts would be replaced by national personnel in the near future. Others expressed surprise at the small percentage of funds devoted to operational assistance. They noted in particular that the Committee, during its earlier consideration of the resolution authorizing the provision of this type of assistance under EPTA had considered establishing a limit of 20 per cent on the use of funds for operational assistance, while the funds now requested to finance such experts amounted to only 2.5 per cent of the global costs. One member also remarked that while at the end of 1963 there were approximately 200 requests for assistance under the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), which could not be met for lack of funds, the number of posts included under EPTA for 1965-1966 was much smaller. The Executive Chairman explained that the inclusion of those posts under EPTA was made in the context of a country target and involved a difficult choice between alternative uses of available funds, whereas the OPEX posts were requested in response to a general inquiry about operational assistance.

18. The Executive Chairman brought to the attention of the Committee a booklet entitled *Briefing of International Consultants*,¹ designed to help new experts find their own way of aiding the developing countries on the basis of past experience. The Committee generally considered that the booklet would improve the effectiveness of EPTA experts. In the light of the favourable comments of the Committee, the Executive Chairman announced that arrangements would be made to have it translated and reproduced in other working languages.

Agency distribution

19. A number of representatives noted what appeared to be a remarkable degree of stability in the agency distribution of the 1965-1966 programme when compared with the previous biennium. The Executive Chairman pointed out that in fact each country programme was quite flexible, and that a country-by-country analysis showed that a particular organization which might have an important share of a country's programme in one biennium might find its activities drastically reduced in the next biennium, and vice versa. Some members expressed concern at the fact that despite variations in country distribution, this stability might be the result of undue pressure by the participating organizations in shaping government requests.

EPTA procedures

20. One member of the Committee commented on EPTA procedures in the light of the proposed merger of EPTA and the Special Fund, which would shortly be considered by the General Assembly. He stressed that in considering new procedures, the positive lessons

gained during the fifteen years of operation of EPTA should not be lost from view. In his view, the principal feature of the Programme which should be maintained at all costs was the system of country targets, as it enabled recipient Governments to formulate a programme in the light of their own requirements, rather than on the basis of externally determined criteria. On the question of programme scheduling, another member remarked that Special Fund programme approval was on a semi-annual basis, and that the regular programme of the United Nations was established on an annual basis whereas EPTA was currently on a biennial basis, and he thought that efforts should be made to arrive at greater uniformity.

21. Some members also suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of presenting individual EPTA projects for review by the Committee, in a manner similar to that followed for Special Fund projects, taking into account the small size and multiplicity of EPTA projects. This procedure was all the more commendable since it was desirable that a larger proportion of projects should be devoted to the preparation of Special Fund projects.

Funds-in-trust

22. One member wished to know why the programme presented to the Committee did not refer to projects financed on a funds-in-trust basis, particularly in those developing countries which had sufficient financial resources to cover all, or most, of the costs of such assistance. The Executive Chairman assured the Committee that funds-in-trust arrangements were in effect with a number of countries, such as Libya, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, and that those programmes frequently dovetailed with the Category I programme of EPTA. Administratively and financially, however, they were entirely separate. He stated that he would take into consideration, in preparing future reports on EPTA, the fact that the Committee might wish to know more about those projects in view of the direct bearing they had on the content of the Category I programme.

Approval of the 1965-1966 programme and authorization of allocation of funds for 1965

23. In line with its decision regarding approval of the 1965-1966 programme subject to the availability of the necessary funds (see para. 3), the Committee agreed to amend paragraph 5 of the draft resolution on allocation of funds attached to document E/TAC/L.343 by the insertion of the words "subject to the availability of the required resources" after the word "Authorizes".

24. The Committee unanimously adopted the resolution contained in annex I to this report, which approves the Expanded Programme for 1965-1966 and, *inter alia*, authorizes the following: (i) the 1965 budget of the Technical Assistance Board secretariat and field offices; (ii) subject to the availability of the required resources, the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for 1965; (iii) an increase in the level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund to \$13 million in 1965; and

¹TAB/3.

(iv) the approval by the Executive Chairman of contingency projects requested by recipient countries during the 1965-1966 biennium, up to \$11,250,000.

25. Several members, while approving the 1965-1966 Programme as a whole, expressed objections to the provision of assistance to particular countries. Their objections are recorded in the summary records of the session.

Administrative and Operational Services Costs

(i) Budget estimates for the secretariat of TAB for the year 1965

26. The Committee, in reviewing the proposed budget estimates for the TAB secretariat and field offices for 1965 (E/TAC/149), also had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.² The estimates envisaged a total charge to EPTA funds of \$4,620,200 as compared with \$4,414,000 approved for 1964.

27. Most members noted with appreciation the reduction of the costs of the TAB secretariat and field establishments which were to be met from the Special Account, from 8 per cent of the total programme to 7.3 per cent. Some members, while stressing the need to keep administrative costs as low as possible, noted that scarce resources could also be wasted if there was not adequate administrative support for and control of EPTA. Other members considered, however, that the level of administrative expenses in relation to the cost of the Programme as a whole was too high, and that steps should be taken to lower it. One member suggested in this connexion the gradual transfer of the functions of the offices of the Resident Representatives to national personnel. Another member suggested that in future TAB budgets, the ratio of administrative costs to total programme costs should be broken down in respect of Headquarters secretariat costs and field office costs; it would be useful to have the latter costs shown as a percentage of the total costs of EPTA, Special Fund and other programmes serviced by the offices.

28. The Executive Chairman stated that the budget estimates for the TAB secretariat had been carefully reviewed and were designed to meet only those requirements which were essential to the successful carrying out of the Programme. On the question of field offices, he pointed out that there had been a net addition of only one field office in the proposed field organization for 1965. In response to a question by one member, the Executive Chairman added that the establishment of independent country offices — as against the continuation of sub-offices under the aegis of a regional office — was in most cases due to the fact that the combined EPTA and Special Fund programmes in the countries concerned had grown to such an extent that it was no longer possible to achieve effective coverage under the control of a necessarily distant regional office. In some other cases, while it had been possible at the initial stage to use experts serving under the Programme also as TAB correspondents, it had become necessary, because of the increasing amount of work related to the

TAB and the Special Fund, to appoint full-time representatives.

29. Concern was also expressed by several members at the new item for the rental of office accommodation which was included in the estimates, owing to the proposed move of the TAB secretariat out of the Headquarters building for lack of space. Some of these members wondered whether it might not be possible, in view of the projected move of the World Health Organization (WHO) out of the Palais des Nations in Geneva, to move the TAB staff to Geneva, which would be less expensive and thus release needed funds for programme purposes. These members felt that location of the TAB headquarters in Geneva would also bring the Board closer to the majority of recipient countries and would permit economies through proximity to most of the participating organizations.

30. The Committee heard a statement by the Under-Secretary, Director of General Services, to the effect that there was no possibility in 1965 of continuing to accommodate all of the services and programmes of the United Nations presently located in the Headquarters building, having regard to the additional requirements of the United Nations itself. It was necessary for a significant number of officials to be located elsewhere and the most practicable solution would be to move the TAB and Special Fund secretariats. As to the Palais des Nations in Geneva, anticipated needs of the United Nations itself would take up the space expected to be vacated by WHO.

31. In approving the TAB budget estimates for 1965, the Committee understood that the obligation of the sum of \$72,000 in respect of the rental of office space outside United Nations Headquarters would be subject to any decision which the Secretary-General might make on the over-all space utilization in the Headquarters building in New York and in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, in the light of all relevant decisions of the General Assembly.

(ii) Allocations to the participating organizations toward their administrative and operational services costs for the years 1965 and 1966

32. The Committee approved the following requests for lump-sum allocations toward the administrative and operational services costs for 1965 and 1966 which the participating organizations had submitted (E/TAC/150) in accordance with Council resolution 950 (XXXVI):

Organization	1965 (In United States dollars)	1966
United Nations	1,161,507	1,161,507
ILO	585,129	585,129
FAO	1,420,537	1,420,537
UNESCO	932,983	932,983
ICAO	247,242	247,242
WHO	985,026	985,026
ITU	130,000	130,000
WMO	167,700	167,700
IAEA	120,000	120,000
UPU	60,000	60,000
IMCO	25,000	25,000

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 14, document A/5788.

33. The importance of keeping overhead costs to the lowest possible level was emphasized by several members. Some stated that administrative and operational costs were too high. The Executive Chairman pointed out that some of the organizations participating in EPTA had reported that they found it necessary to subsidize EPTA overhead costs from their regular budgets, while others were unable to do so. Some members referred to the practical difficulty of identifying overhead costs which were "absorbed" in the normal budgetary costs of the organizations. The Committee looked forward to the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on this matter.

34. The amounts approved for 1965 are incorporated in the general allocation of funds authorized by the Committee, subject to the availability of the required resources, for each organization for 1965 (see annex).

35. The Committee noted that the payment of the allocation requested by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) would be effected by the Executive Chairman following completion of appropriate arrangements for the development of a programme satisfying the normal requirements of EPTA.

Working Capital and Reserve Fund

36. The Committee noted the proposal made by TAB to add a further \$1 million to the level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund in the 1965-1966 biennium, and agreed that, for the year 1965, the level of the Fund should be increased by \$500,000 to \$13 million.

Review of the 1964 Programme

(i) Interim report on 1964 contingency authorizations

37. The Committee had before it the interim report of the Executive Chairman on contingency authorizations made during the period 1 May to 30 September 1964 (E/TAC/L.340). Some members noted that the information on individual projects contained in the document was rather succinct and suggested that arrangements be made to provide the Committee with more details and more frequent information. Some other members said that they were satisfied with the existing arrangements. The Executive Chairman informed the Committee that there would be no difficulty in circulating individual authorization documents to members of the Committee. However, he thought that this might place an undue burden on the members, and incidentally give rise to additional administrative expenses. He suggested that future reports should contain somewhat more detailed information, particularly concerning the grounds on which authorizations had been made. He would also study the possibility of issuing the reports at more frequent intervals.

38. The Committee generally considered that the Executive Chairman had exercised his contingency authority in an effective and prudent manner, and endorsed the suggestion that it be renewed for the forthcoming biennium at the same level as in 1963-1964, i.e., up to 10 per cent of total resources for the biennium.

(ii) Substantial programme changes as at 30 September 1964, including inter-agency transfers of allocations authorized in 1964

39. The Committee noted the substantial programme changes reported by the Executive Chairman in respect of the period 1 May to 15 October 1964 (E/TAC/L.342) and the adjustments to the 1964 allocations to the participating organizations which had been made in accordance with the authorization given by the Committee at its autumn 1963 session.³ One member noted that the number of programme changes had increased rapidly as the end of the biennial period and the financial cut-off date of 31 December approached. He noted that this was reflected in the relatively large number of additional fellowships and short-term expert posts added to the programme during the period under review.

Development of information media

40. The Committee noted the report of TAB on information media (E/TAC/147) prepared in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Committee at its autumn 1963 session. One member in particular, recalling the special interest expressed by his country in the development of information media in Africa, welcomed the extent to which efforts had been made by UNESCO to emphasize that part of the programme as proposed by the Committee in its draft resolution.

Co-ordination in the field

41. The Committee had before it a report by TAB (E/TAC/148) on progress made in improving co-ordination in the field, as had been requested by the Committee at its session in the autumn of 1963. Many members expressed concern at the possibility that the line taken in the document would encourage specialized agencies to appoint additional mission chiefs in the field, thus possibly duplicating administrative services already existing in the offices of the Resident Representatives. One member considered that the basic problem was one of achieving closer co-ordination in the field in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Several members associated themselves with the reservation expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the effect that paragraph 11 of the report appeared to represent a move away from co-ordination of technical assistance programmes at the operational level.⁴ It was also suggested that it was a departure from the principles developed by the ACC on the role of resident representatives⁵ which were approved by the Council in 1962, and that the subject required additional study by TAB and by those responsible for the administration of EPTA as well as further inter-governmental review.

³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document E/3849, annex I.*

⁴ *See Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 14, document A/5788, para. 13.*

⁵ *See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/3625, para. 31.*

42. The Executive Chairman stated that co-ordination and the establishment of the ideal division of functions between the resident representatives and the agency chiefs of mission was an evolutionary process. He agreed with the view expressed by some members of the Committee that the report of TAB did not represent the last word on the subject. The essential point was to achieve an economy in administrative services, by a centralization of those services whenever possible in the office of the resident representative, and at the same time to facilitate adequate professional advice and supervision of agency programmes.

43. The resident representatives welcomed the help of agency mission chiefs in the larger offices where the Programme had reached such a level that it was impossible for the resident representatives to provide the necessary specialized supervision for experts in various fields of endeavour. In smaller offices, on the other hand, resident representatives already acted in many cases as agency mission chiefs. It was the Executive Chairman's own view, but one which he felt reflected the thinking underlying the report, that when the size of the Programme justified the appointment of agency mission chiefs, the latter should work under the family leadership of the resident representative in his capacity of over-all programme co-ordinator.

44. The Committee took note of the report of the Board.

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

45. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance presented to the Committee, for its information, the 1965 regular programme (E/3990-E/TAC/146) arranged on a priority basis. This detailed programme had been examined by the Committee at its previous session and, upon its recommendation, was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, except that the programme of advisory services in human rights had been somewhat modified by Council resolution 1017 (XXXVII). The Committee was informed that a detailed programme for narcotic drugs control had now been received and would be circulated in an addendum to the 1965 regular programme.

46. The Committee was informed that, on the basis of its actions and those of the Council, the Secretary-General had requested an appropriation of \$6.4 million under Part V of the budget (Technical Assistance Programmes) for 1965. This amount was distributed among three new budget sections as follows:

<i>United States dollars</i>	
Section 13. Economic development, social activities and public administration	6,145,000
Section 14. Advisory services in human rights	180,000
Section 15. Narcotic drugs control	75,000
	<hr/> 6,400,000

It was noted that, according to the recommendation of the Committee at its last session, the appropriations for economic development, social activities and public ad-

ministration were combined in a new section, which would permit maximum flexibility in accommodating programme changes in those fields as requested by recipient Governments during the operational year.

47. One member of the Committee requested, with reference to the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and in accordance with the usual practice, that the arrangements for the proposed seminars in Yugoslavia and Mongolia be reviewed by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women at their next sessions, inasmuch as TAC itself would not be meeting soon enough to consider the projects. Another member of the Committee was confident, with particular reference to the proposed seminar in Mongolia, that the host Government would do all in its power to contribute to the success of the seminar.

48. In reply to questions concerning the size of the regular programme in the field of industrial development, the Commissioner indicated that the initial 1965 proposals for country, regional and inter-regional projects had increased from \$555,000 in 1964 to \$807,000 in 1965, an increase of 45 per cent. He also noted that the United Nations had made special efforts in programming to draw the attention of Governments, through the resident representatives, to the increasing importance attached to industrial development by inter-governmental bodies and many individual Governments.

49. In reporting on the status of programme implementation in 1964, the Commissioner stated that, as at the end of October, the percentage of appropriations and expenditures to resources under the regular programme had reached 94.8 per cent as compared with 83 per cent in 1963 for the same period. Increased implementation was also reported as regards EPTA and funds-in-trust operations.

50. The Commissioner drew attention to the participation of the United Nations in the joint United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP). Of 142 programme requests under study or in various stages of processing and implementation, forty-seven, or about 32 per cent were in fields within the competence of the United Nations.

51. Reference was also made to the number of requests for operational posts, both under the regular programme and EPTA. For the first time, as a result of recommendations of the Committee, EPTA could be used for operational posts. The 1965 regular programme provided for sixty-seven such posts, including six posts within the competence of specialized agencies. An additional nineteen posts in fields within the competence of the United Nations are included in the total of 105 posts under EPTA.

52. Another member inquired whether the six operational posts in fields within the competence of the specialized agencies should not be included under EPTA rather than under the regular programme, and suggested that consideration might be given by the Executive Chairman of TAB to the financing of those posts from his Contingency Fund.

53. The increasing use of associate experts, provided by donor Governments to the United Nations without cost, was noted by the Commissioner in his opening statement. There are now six donor Governments participating in the Programme. More than 130 requests have been received and more than fifty associate experts have served or are continuing to serve in the field.

54. The Commissioner stated that fuller information on the use and activities of associate experts and regional and inter-regional advisers would be given to the Committee at its next session, when it would have before it the comprehensive annual report of the Secretary-General on the 1964 United Nations programmes of technical assistance.

55. One member of the Committee referred to the position taken by his Government that the regular programme should be merged with EPTA, on the ground that technical assistance activity should be financed exclusively from voluntary contributions. He also indicated some disappointment with the extent to which facilities available in his country were being used for projects under the regular programme. On this point the Commissioner stated that he was pleased to hear the

representatives of the Government concerned state that they had agreed to act as host for an international project in group training of engineers and technicians in the iron and steel industry. That agreement was the outcome of an initiative taken by the United Nations in 1963 and preparatory work had already been started.

56. A question was raised concerning the provision, out of project funds, of secretarial assistance to regional advisers. It was stated that the regular established budgets should provide for those services. The Commissioner pointed out, however, that the current restrictive policy applied to the United Nations budget did not make it possible to include all the support required. Given the fact that the system of regional advisers had been provided, it was therefore necessary to supply such supplemental services as could not be absorbed within the established manning tables of the regional commissions. Failure to do so would materially reduce the effectiveness of the advisers and impair the implementation of the programmes.

57. The Committee took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the 1965 regular programme of technical assistance.

ANNEX

1. Resolution adopted by the Technical Assistance Committee

Approval of the 1965-1966 programme and authorization of allocation of funds for 1965

The Technical Assistance Committee,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 854 (XXXII) on project programming and 949 (XXXVI), part I, on the financial arrangements for the 1965-1966 programme,

Having reviewed the recommendations of the Technical Assistance Board on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the 1965-1966 biennium, including long-term projects submitted by Governments for the period 1965-1968 (E/TAC/L.335 and E/TAC/L.339),

Noting that the Board estimates that the gross financial resources to be made available in 1965 will amount to \$68,494,000 and that, after setting aside (a) \$4.5 million as reimbursement of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund for contingency authorizations made in 1964, (b) \$500,000 to set the Working Capital and Reserve Fund at the level of \$13 million for 1965, and (c) \$4,620,200 to cover the estimated expenses of the TAB secretariat, the financial resources will amount to \$58,874,000,

1. *Decides* to set the Working Capital and Reserve Fund for 1965 at the level of \$13 million;

2. *Approves* the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1965-1966 amounting to \$100,941,489 as submitted by the Technical Assistance Board in the Category I programme (E/TAC/L.335) and the long-term projects for the period 1965-1968 amounting to \$27,628,644 for 1967 and 1968;

3. *Approves* the amounts requested by the participating organizations for allocation towards their administrative and operational services costs for 1965 and 1966 (E/TAC/L.150) and

authorizes the expenditure of not more than \$4,620,200 for the TAB secretariat and field offices in 1965;

4. *Decides* that, pursuant to Council resolution 854 (XXXII), paragraph 1 (d), the Executive Chairman may authorize the participating organizations to enter into commitments to meet urgent needs during the period 1965-1966 up to 10 per cent (\$11,250,000) of the resources expected to be available during that biennium, subject to continuing close review by the Executive Chairman of authorizations carried over from 1965 to 1966;

5. *Authorizes*, subject to the availability of the required resources, the allocation of funds to each of the participating organizations from contributions, general resources and local costs, as shown below:

Participating organizations	Allocation (in United States dollars)
United Nations	11,154,714
ILO	5,909,792
FAO	13,770,728
UNESCO	9,210,185
ICAO	2,563,849
WHO	9,221,851
ITU	1,452,334
WMO	1,484,987
IAEA	1,083,991
UPU	428,437
IMCO	25,000
	56,305,868

6. *Authorizes* the Executive Chairman to make such changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide, as far as possible, for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and to permit modifications to country programmes requested by recipient Governments and approved by him;

7. *Requests* the Executive Chairman to report any such changes to the Committee at the next session after they are made;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the following draft resolution:

2. Draft resolution for action by the General Assembly

Confirmation of the allocation of funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the biennium 1965 and 1966,

1. *Confirms* the allocation of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from contributions, general resources and local costs assessments, as follows:

<i>Participating organizations</i>	<i>Allocation (in United States dollars)</i>
United Nations	11,154,714
ILO	5,909,792
FAO	13,770,728
UNESCO	9,210,185
ICAO	2,563,849
WHO	9,221,851
ITU	1,452,334
WMO	1,484,987
IAEA	1,083,991
UPU	428,437
IMCO	25,000
	56,305,868

2. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the Executive Chairman to make such changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide, as far as possible, for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and to permit modifications to country programmes requested by recipient Governments and approved by him;

3. *Requests* the Executive Chairman to report any such changes to the Committee at the next session after they are made.

DOCUMENT E/4016 and Add.1

Report of the Secretary-General on the technical assistance activities of the United Nations

Document E/4016

[Original text: English]
[10 May 1965]

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[For technical reasons, tables Nos. 2-25 appeared in English only in the mimeographed version of document E/4016.]

ANALYSIS OF MAJOR TRENDS IN TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES TO THE END OF 1964

Introduction

1. This report presents in summary tables the main developments in the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation through the operational year 1964; the tables also show retrospective data from 1960 onwards on sources of finance, fields of activity and indicators of implementation.⁶ Programmes covered include EPTA, the United Nations regular programme, the Special Fund programme and funds-in-trust operations. Mention is made of specially authorized programmes for Burundi and Rwanda and of the educational and training programmes for South West Africa and territories under Portuguese administration. Also included is information on the increased variety and scope of projects under the joint United Nations-FAO World Food Programme.

2. Detailed tables of country, regional and inter-regional projects are given project-by-project in the statistical tables of this report.⁷ The figures in these tables represent the programmes delivered in 1964. The delivered programmes differ somewhat from those proposed to and approved by TAC.⁸ These differences arise from some cancellations and programme changes requested by the recipient Governments. Such requests reflect changes in the priorities attached to the initially approved programmes by individual Governments and the regional commissions, as well as to urgent new requests not anticipated at the time the programmes were prepared and approved. The changes may be accommodated by substitution, the use of operational savings and, in some cases, by resort to the contingency fund of the Executive Chairman, as far as EPTA is concerned.

3. In addition to a review of developments, chapters of this report are devoted to the direct training activities of the United Nations counterpart training, the use of regional and inter-regional advisers and the experience gained under the associate expert scheme. These latter two chapters have been included as a result of suggestions made by TAC. The Committee was concerned also with the development of technical assistance activities in the industrial field, to which a chapter of this report is devoted. A report of the Secretary-General on financial implications of proposals for technical assistance emanating from functional commissions and committees of the Council (E/TAC/151), was also before the Committee.

⁶ Similar reports were made on the 1962 and 1963 programmes; see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 14, document E/3757 and Add.1 and *ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 19, document E/3870 and Add. 1.

⁷ A narrative description of projects financed under EPTA (1963-1964) and the regular programme (1964) will be found in document E/4021/Rev.1 (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5*).

⁸ For the regular programme as originally presented, see E/3757/Add.1 (cf. footnote 6) and for EPTA, see E/TAC/L.281 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and 2 (mimeographed).

4. Detailed proposals for the 1966 regular programme of the United Nations are contained in the addendum to this report. These proposals are submitted for consideration and approval by the Committee. Individual country programme proposals are based on country requests arranged in priority order in accordance with the decision taken by TAC, and endorsed in resolution 1008 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council, which called for the institution of priority programming as from 1965. Proposals for regional and inter-regional projects are based on requests of various governing bodies and were submitted to Governments through the Resident Representatives for expressions of interest.

A. Execution of Special Fund projects

5. The disbursements for Special Fund projects for which the United Nations is the executing agency increased from \$1.7 million in 1961 to roughly \$12.3 million in 1964. As of 1 January 1964, there were fifty-four such projects. The Governing Council of the Special Fund approved an additional eleven projects at its session in January 1964 and, at its session in June 1964, it approved thirteen and cancelled two. By 31 December 1964, the United Nations was the executing agency for a total of seventy-six projects, which are classified under the following broad categories:

(a) Economic surveys	4	projects
(b) Industrial development	11	"
(c) Ground-water resources	20	"
(d) Mineral resources	31	"
(e) Public administration	3	"
(f) Housing and planning	4	"
(g) Statistics	1	"
(h) Highway and communications	2	"

6. In addition to four projects completed in previous years, three projects were completed in 1964. At the end of the year there were therefore sixty-nine projects, of which fifty-three were at various stages of execution and sixteen were in the different planning stages preceding commencement of operations. The total amount approved by the Governing Council of the Special Fund for the seventy-six projects was \$73,144,000 and recipient Governments had agreed to contribute \$8,379,000 in cash, making a total of \$81,523,000. In addition, the recipient Governments were making available an estimated \$53,332,000 in services, supplies and equipment, and a further \$2,047,000 in cash. The total estimated amount contributed by the Governments and the Special Fund towards the seventy-six projects was \$136,902,000.

7. The total expenditure for 1963 for all projects was \$6,657,000 (project costs of \$6,217,000 plus agency overhead costs of \$440,000), and, for 1964, \$12,314,000 (project costs of \$11,419,000 plus agency overhead costs of \$895,000). The total expenditure from the inception of all projects to 31 December 1964 was \$25,684,000 (project costs of \$23,822,000 plus agency overhead costs of \$1,862,000).

8. A large proportion of the Special Fund projects resulted directly from United Nations technical assistance experts' missions, which pointed up the necessity for a broader type of assistance such as that provided by the Special Fund. Among typical examples of such "follow-up" assistance from the Special Fund should be mentioned the Institute of General Administration in one of the Latin American countries. This Special Fund project resulted from the recommendations of a team of United Nations technical assistance experts serving in the field of public administration in that country. The Institute of Public Administration in one of the African countries is another Special Fund project which had its origin in the work of four United Nations technical assistance experts assigned to the field of public administration in that country. As a result of their work, a proposal emerged under which extensive training in the field of public administration would be provided by the Institute. The activities of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar began in October 1963 with its first nine-month course. From 1962 until the financing of the project was taken over by the Special Fund in July 1964, the Institute was supported by EPTA and the regular programme. Another institute, the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, was initiated under the United Nations technical assistance programme project. From 1960 to 1963, fellowships for twenty-six persons from twelve Asian countries were provided for under the United Nations technical assistance programmes for participation in a series of nine-month in-service training programmes, organized and operated by the ECAFE secretariat. Following this experience, the countries in the region requested the assistance of the Special Fund in the establishment of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning; their request was approved in July 1964.

B. The World Food Programme

9. During the past year, the three-year experiment, begun in 1963, in multilateral food aid for development reached the level at which food voluntarily pledged to the joint United Nations/FAO World Food Programme (WFP) by seventy Governments was committed to the

support of economic and social development in forty-seven countries. Compared with one year ago, the number of project agreements signed in the fields in which the United Nations is active increased from six to forty-seven and the food value included therein from less than \$4 million to over \$19 million.

10. The United Nations continued to play an active role in the work of WFP seconding staff members to the joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit at Rome, sending staff members into the field for the appraisal of projects in operation, guidance of technical assistance experts by substantive units with a view particularly to the development of additional projects and associating the regional economic commissions with the various aspects of this work.

11. Nearly all the food-aided projects in fields of United Nations activity have been in rural areas. A number of projects in the field of community development provided an incentive to additional voluntary work by unpaid members of local groups. Pilot projects developed in the industrial and resources fields related mainly to labour-intensive activities in those fields. Most of the food grants were distributed in kind, but a sales element was agreed to for one-quarter of the projects within United Nations fields of activity, in order to facilitate the purchase of locally made tools and materials, to pay monetary wages of skilled workers and to permit credit to beneficiaries of land reform.

12. Some food aid operations were associated with the projects of IBRD and of regional financing institutions and with some United Nations technical assistance projects.

13. The joint report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO^a recommends that WFP should, like the other development programmes, be given the same status and be placed on a continuing basis, which would permit the planning of food aid for periods of up to five years so as to increase the possibility of associating food aid with large development financing activities.

^a Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 16, document E/4015.

TABLE 1-A.

Nature and status of World Food Programme projects of interest to the United Nations, to 10 March 1965

<i>Field of activity</i>	<i>Requests approved Number—Food value</i>	<i>Agreements signed Number—Food value</i>	<i>Projects operational Number—Food value</i>			
<i>(Food Values in millions of United States dollars)</i>						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>United Nations and related fields</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>17.9</i>
<i>Community development</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>8.5</i>
<i>Housing, building and planning</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1.9</i>
<i>Industry</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<i>Resources and transport</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<i>All fields</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>36.1</i>

NOTE: Some projects cover a number of substantive fields; the allocation shown indicates that at least one of the fields covered is in an area of United Nations activity.

C. Growth of technical assistance operations

14. Table 1-B shows the growth of technical assistance projects from 1959 to the end of 1964, with a projection for 1965. Special Fund projects¹⁰ are omitted, as well as World Food Programme expenditures.¹¹ The Committee will note a considerable increase in 1964 over 1963. The increase of some \$4.7 million is accounted for by the fact that 1964 was the second year of EPTA biennium (usually higher than in the first year) and the inclusion in 1964 of about \$2 million of funds-in-trust obligations and expenditures on behalf of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The regular programme and EPTA in 1964 taken together show an increase of \$2.3 million. If 1960 is taken as a base

¹⁰ Inclusion of 1964 Special Fund expenditures of \$12.3 million would bring the 1964 total to \$32.7 million.

¹¹ World Food Programme projects are not operated by the United Nations but, like several members of the United Nations family, WFA assists in project development, integration, interim appraisal and final evaluation.

TABLE 1-B
Growth of technical assistance operations, 1959-1965

Year	Volume of technical assistance projects ^a	Funds-in-trust	Total	Index 1960 = 100
<i>In millions of United States dollars</i>				
1959	8.1	0.5	8.6	94.5
1960	8.6	0.5	9.1	100.0
1961	9.6	0.7	10.3	113.1
1962	14.8	0.8	15.6	171.4
1963	14.5 ^b	1.2	15.7	172.5
1964	16.8 ^b	3.6 ^c	20.4	224.2
1965 (estimated) . .	17.7 ^d	4.0 ^e	21.7	239.0

^a Not including Special Fund.

^b Not including \$0.9 million special programmes for Burundi and Rwanda in 1963 and \$0.1 million of such programmes in 1964.

^c Including \$2 million funds-in-trust programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

^d As programmed.

^e Including \$2.5 million funds-in-trust programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

year with an index of 100, technical assistance operations in 1964 were 224 compared with 172 in 1963.

15. Projections for 1965 suggest an increase of about \$1.3 million to a total of \$21.7 million or an index of 239 with 1960 as 100.

16. A summary of 1964 expenditures by broad areas of activity and source of funds is shown in table 1-C. As regards the regular budget, 44.6 per cent was spent for economic development, 34.4 per cent for social activities, 17.2 per cent for public administration and 3.8 per cent for human rights and narcotic drugs control. Taking the regular programme and EPTA together, the respective percentages are as follows: 60.9, 23.3, 14.2 and 1.6.

17. As will be seen from the table, the regular programme appropriation of \$6.4 million was virtually exhausted in 1964. Provisional figures for EPTA (including earmarkings and contingency allocations) indicate that only about \$65,000 reverted to the TAB Special Account at the end of the 1963-1964 biennium, distributed among all currencies.

18. Table 1-D refers to the distribution by region of technical assistance expenditures (not including the Special Fund, the special training programmes and programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo under funds-in-trust arrangements). Between 1963 and 1964, the amount expended for African projects decreased by two percentage points, although in absolute amount there was an increase of some \$600,000. In the Americas there was an increase both in percentage terms and absolute amount. In Asia and the Far East, there was an increase of about \$300,000, with a slight drop in the percentage relationship. Inter-regional projects increased by nearly \$700,000, which was mainly accounted for by a larger number of inter-regional seminars and similar training activities involving the expenditure of non-convertible currencies. In comparison with 1965, estimates are somewhat conjectural as they may be subject to programme changes, the accrual of operational savings and the currency composition of available resources.

TABLE 1-C.
Summary of 1964 programme expenditures

Major areas	Regular programme ^a	EPTA	Special Fund	Funds-in-trust	Total
<i>In United States dollars</i>					
Economic development . .	2,852,041	7,417,424	11,903,925	2,919,659 ^b	25,093,049
Social activities	2,199,226	1,735,057	245,556	502,264	4,682,103
Public administration . . .	1,102,407	1,289,399	163,998	149,354	2,705,158
Human rights	177,314	—	—	—	177,314
Narcotic drugs control . .	68,829	21,618	—	—	90,447
TOTAL	6,399,817	10,463,498	12,313,479	3,571,277	32,748,071

^a Not including: (1) Special programmes for Burundi and Rwanda: Housing, \$31,142; Security, \$90,362.

(2) Special educational and training programme for South West Africa: \$23,886.

(3) Special training programme for territories under Portuguese administration: \$9,700.

^b Including programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo under funds-in-trust arrangements.

TABLE 1-D.

Regional distribution of expenditures 1960-1965, by dollar value and percentage ^a
(Values in thousands of United States dollars)

Region	Value 1960	%	Value 1961	%	Value 1962	%	Value 1963	%	Value 1964	%	Value 1965 ^b	%
Africa	1,102	12.2	2,414	23.3	5,285	33.8	5,875 ^c	37.7	6,509 ^d	35.3	6,984 ^e	36.0
The Americas	2,381	26.2	2,786	26.9	3,143	20.0	2,938	18.7	3,553	19.3	4,074	21.0
Asia and the Far East	3,818	41.9	3,584	34.6	4,850	30.9	4,380	27.9	4,698	25.5	5,044	26.0
Europe	1,497	16.4	594	5.7	975	6.3	852	5.4	1,229	6.6	970	5.0
Middle East			664	6.4	932	5.9	909	5.9	1,011	5.5	970	5.0
Inter-regional	304	3.3	323	3.1	488	3.1	758	4.8	1,446	7.8	1,358	7.0
TOTAL	9,102	100.0	10,365	100.0	15,673	100.0	15,712	100.0	18,446	100.0	19,400	100.0

^a Not including Special Fund Projects.

^b As estimated.

^c Not including special programmes for Burundi and Rwanda totalling \$894,924.

^d Not including: (i) Special programmes for Burundi and Rwanda totalling \$121,503; (ii) Special programmes for Portuguese-administered territories totalling

\$9,700; (iii) Programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo under funds-in-trust arrangements totalling \$2,012,594. Expenditures on these programmes are included in Tables 1-B and 1-C.

^e Not including programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo under funds-in-trust arrangements.

19. The interest in regional projects has increased significantly in the last year or two, some of them involving subregions or two or more countries with common interests in specific projects pertaining to economic and social development. Others, such as training and research institutions, concern the entire region.

20. The Central American Integration Programme, which has been in operation since 1952, is a good example of technical assistance to several countries with common interests. In 1952, the Central American Governments, with the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), established the Economic Co-operation Committee, which laid down the principles for the Central American Integration Programme. The United Nations has supplied experts in many of the key fields of this programme. At the end of 1964, about twelve United Nations experts were assigned to projects concerning planning and programming, trade policy, industry, hydro-electric development, transport, taxation and social and demographic programmes.

21. In the field of trade and commerce, the Governments concerned have succeeded in applying already free trade and equalization of import charges for countries included in the common market, which has been enforced in all countries since 1959. A scheme for the establishment of manufacturing industries is also in effect, which includes projects designed to facilitate the establishment of plants of economic capacity to supply the entire Central American market in the respective lines of production. The first integration industries were accepted at the end of 1963. These included caustic soda, chlorine, insecticides, tyres and tools. In the field of power production, a series of studies on the inter-connexion of national networks has been undertaken with a view to obtaining large savings in investment and production cost in this field and is now reaching the stage of negotiations and agreement among the Central American countries.

22. Several other multinational projects with objectives similar to those of the Central American Integra-

TABLE 1-E.

Distribution of programmes as between regional, inter-regional and national operations by percentage^a

	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^b	1964 ^{b,c}	1965 (estimated)
<i>Regular programme</i>						
Regional and inter-regional	32.8	33.7	31.6	35.3	39.5	48.4
National	67.2	66.3	68.4	64.7	60.5	51.6
<i>Other programmes</i>						
Regional and inter-regional	13.9	14.8	12.4	20.1	22.5	21.5
National	86.1	85.2	87.6	79.9	77.5	78.5
<i>Combined programmes</i>						
Regional and inter-regional	18.7	21.3	19.8	26.2	28.4	30.9
National	81.3	78.7	80.2	73.8	71.6	69.1

^a Not including Special Fund.

^b Not including Special programmes for South West Africa.

^c Not including special programmes for Burundi and Rwanda.

^d Not including special programmes for Portuguese-administered territories.

^e Not including programmes for the Democratic Republic of the Congo under funds-in-trust arrangements.

tion Programme are in active stages of discussion or have been initiated. Transport, river-basin development, trade and energy are among other activities engaging the attention of groups of neighbouring countries. It is quite clear that many more requests must be anticipated for regional and subregional projects as development planning is increasingly visualized in a multinational setting. The possibility of substitutions within approved programmes has proved completely inadequate in the light of the number of requests being made. Such increases, however, should not be made at the expense of country projects, which are necessary to assist in giving effect to national development plans.

23. Table 1-E indicates the distribution of the regular programme and other programmes (with certain exclusions as noted) between regional and inter-regional projects and country projects. About 70 per cent of the combined programmes are national in character. As noted earlier, estimates for 1965 can only be tentative. Since 1960, an increase in regional programmes has been recorded, due in part to the considerations mentioned previously and to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly

directed towards greater decentralization of economic and social activities to the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, which is achieved most satisfactorily by means of regional projects developed at the periodic sessions of the commissions.

24. Table 1-B above shows 1964 expenditures for the regular programme and EPTA as \$16.8 million. The percentage distribution of these expenditures by major areas of activity and by programme is given below:

	Regular programme	EPTA	Total
Economic development	44.6	70.9	60.9
Social activities	34.4	16.6	23.3
Public administration	17.2	12.3	14.2
Human rights and narcotic drugs control	3.8	0.2	1.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0

25. The trends of programme components from 1960 to 1965 within the major areas of activity are shown in Table 1-F. It will be noted that significant increases occurred between 1963 and 1964 in economic program-

TABLE 1-F
Trends of programme components by programme value and percentage, 1960-1965^a

Field of activity	Value (in thousands of United States dollars)					1965 (estimated)	Index (196 = 100)					1965 (estimated)
	1960	1961	1962	1963 ^b	1964 ^{bc}		1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
Economic surveys, programming and projections	1,130	1,606	2,189	2,265	2,720	2,800	100	142	194	200	241	248
Fiscal and financial matters	283	292	622	509	1,167	1,150	100	103	220	179	412	406
Industrial development	1,580	1,533	1,866	1,863	2,237	2,600	100	97	118	118	142	164
Natural resources development	1,203	1,447	2,516	2,085	2,443	2,700	100	120	209	173	203	224
Transport and communications	546	432	710	700	865	900	100	79	130	128	158	164
Trade promotion	101	158	233	309	451	600	100	156	231	306	446	594
Public works	—	—	—	—	488	500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Statistics	543	973	1,635	1,536	1,803	2,300	100	179	301	282	332	423
Legal	—	—	—	—	672	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous (meteorology etc.)	—	19	89	198	379	350	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Economic development	5,386	6,460	9,860	9,465	13,225	14,500	100	120	183	176	245	269
Social development	269	298	391	369	434	300	100	110	145	137	161	110
Population	291	214	301	410	380	400	100	73	103	140	130	137
Housing, physical planning and building	505	734	1,154	1,250	1,692	1,700	100	145	228	247	335	336
Community development and land tenure	477	553	756	827	913	1,000	100	115	158	173	191	209
Social services	463	447	730	713	787	760	100	96	157	153	169	164
Miscellaneous	35	42	198	209	231	240	100	120	565	597	660	685
Total Social activities	2,040	2,288	3,530	3,778	4,437	4,400	100	112	173	185	217	215
Public administration	1,509	1,461	2,066	2,216	2,541	2,600	100	97	137	147	168	172
Human rights	100	80	126	179	177	180	100	80	126	179	177	180
Narcotic drugs control	71	77	93	78	90	100	100	108	131	110	127	140
GRAND TOTAL	9,106	10,366	15,675	15,716	20,470	21,780	100	114	172	172	225	239

^a Regular programme, EPTA and funds-in-trust; Special Fund projects not included.

^b Not including special programmes for Burundi and Rwanda, totalling

\$894,294 in 1963 and \$121,504 in 1964.

^c Including funds-in-trust operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo totalling \$2,012,594.

ming and projections, industrial development, resources development, statistics, and housing, physical planning and building. These fields of activity include the main impact areas of economic and social development as singled out by countries themselves and by various committees and governing bodies of the United Nations. The fact that a growing number of countries have adopted development plans either for the entire economy or for one or more sectors also accounts for the internal shifts of emphasis within the programme as a whole.

26. As mentioned earlier in this report, the projec-

tions for 1965 by field of activity are somewhat conjectural because of programme changes, contingency requests and other factors arising during the operational year.

27. Table 1-G shows the number of experts by field of activity for the period 1960-1964. The increase of some 300 between 1963 and 1964 is accounted for by the higher rate of implementation in 1964 and by an increase in the number of short-term experts principally associated with the increased number of regional and inter-regional seminars and similar training activities.

TABLE 1-G.
Experts by field of activity, 1960-1964
(In numbers of experts)

Field of activity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Economic surveys, programming and projections	134	155	185	212	233
Fiscal and financial matters	22	20	29	40	105
Industrial development	136	155	148	158	224
Natural resources development	109	145	203	214	190
Transport and communications	51	48	62	68	97
Trade promotion and marketing	5	25	17	38	55
Statistics	54	68	98	97	155
<i>Total: Economic development</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>616</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>1,059</i>
Social development	29	42	26	92	69
Population	34	14	25	33	17
Housing, physical planning and building	46	82	96	135	115
Community development and land tenure	65	68	81	100	102
Social defence	2	4	14	41	44
Social services	70	38	61	54	71
<i>Total: Social activities</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>418</i>
Public administration	112	130	150	201	229
Human rights activities	41	24	28	21	22
Narcotic drugs control	14	11	18	19	6
Meteorology	—	3	11	10	76
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	7	39
GRAND TOTAL	924	1,032	1,253	1,540	1,849

NOTE: The figures on experts reported in this table and in the tables annexed to this document include short-term experts and consultants for seminars and training activities, and United Nations staff members detailed to country or regional projects.

TABLE 1-H.
Distribution of United Nations technical assistance fellowship awards by type of programme, 1960-1964

Programme	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Per cent				
						1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Regular	363	589	833	815	760	39.1	53.2	45.2	49.4	32.8
Expanded	556	506	997	788	1,492	59.9	45.7	54.1	47.7	64.3
Extra-budgetary operations	9	12	13	49	67	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.9	2.9
Total	928	1,107	1,843	1,652	2,319	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Meteorology	47	40	113	83	102					

NOTE: As the fellowships awarded in a given year are tenable the following year, the figures of awards in a given year do not correspond with the number of persons studying in that year.

28. The number of fellowships awarded in the years 1960-1964 is shown in Table 1-H. The considerable increase between 1963 and 1964 again reflects the increase in training activities, especially those carried on in regional and inter-regional training courses and seminars. Some of the training courses run from four to six months, while seminars and similar activities are of shorter duration.

29. Participants in seminars and training courses numbered 1,170 in 1964, while individual fellowships tenable in educational institutions, government offices and industrial plants amounted to 1,149. Details are given in Tables 8, 10 and 12 (see mimeographed version of the present document).

Chapter I

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

30. The question of technical assistance for industrial development has repeatedly come up in the discussions of TAC, in the Second Committee of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, in the regional economic commissions and naturally in the Committee for Industrial Development. A question which arises repeatedly in these discussions has been whether enough has been done in this field. The emphasis which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development placed on industrialization of the developing countries further stimulated the interest in technical assistance in this field.

31. A few statistics will indicate the volume of technical assistance in industrial development which has been provided by the United Nations in the developing countries in recent years. The United Nations regular programme for 1964 included \$555,000 for industrial development. A sizable increase was projected for 1965 with \$807,000 proposed for that year on the basis of priority requests received from the developing countries. The programme proposals in the field of industry for 1966 amount to \$1,054,000, an increase of one quarter of a million dollars per year over a three-year period.

32. As a percentage of the total regular programme, the industrial development programme shows the following growth:

1964	9	per cent
1965 (estimated)	13	per cent
1966 (proposed programme)	17.1	per cent

33. Before any conclusions can be drawn from these figures, it should be noted that the comparatively narrow definition of "industrial development" somewhat distorts the picture of technical assistance provided by the United Nations in this field. Owing to their early stage of economic development, some countries have necessarily given high priority to the growth of infrastructure. Accordingly, some projects in the other fields essential to industrialization have been assigned greater weight for the time being than projects falling directly in the industrial field.

34. Undoubtedly, the recent increase in the industrial development programme is due at least in part to the action taken by TAC. About a year ago, TAC, considering the importance attached to industrial development as a major factor in accelerating the economic development of developing countries, suggested that a sum be set aside specifically for industrial development in the regular United Nations budget. A sum of \$855,000 for industrial development was included in the 1965 programme approved by the Committee.

35. While this increase reflects priorities expressed by the requesting Governments, it is with respect to the regional and inter-regional technical assistance projects that joint action by Governments manifested itself. High priorities were assigned by the regional economic commissions and by the Committee for Industrial Development to regional and inter-regional projects for industrial development and account in some degree for an increase in the industrial development projects in the 1965 regular programme and in the proposed programme for 1966, which is before the Committee (E/4016/Add.1).

36. The United Nations stands ready to assist individual Governments in carrying out projects designed to advance their industrial development. The Centre for Industrial Development and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions assist the developing countries in formulating technical assistance projects in this field.

37. At the end of 1964, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) and the TAB secretariat wrote to the resident representatives to ask their assistance in placing before Governments information concerning the availability of assistance in this field. Specifically with respect to the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance, it was stated by BTAO that while the initial proposals for country, regional and inter-regional projects had shown an overall increase from \$555,000 in 1964 to some \$807,000 in 1965, it was hoped that the resident representatives would continue to draw the attention of government officials to the importance attached to technical assistance for industrial development by the various United Nations bodies and by many individual Governments. Resident representatives were asked to assist Governments in effecting any desired priority changes for projects in that field in their 1965 programme. The resident representatives were also informed that BTAO would treat such requests on a high priority basis. They were further requested to draw attention to the programming period for 1966 regular programme projects.

38. The replies from over forty resident representatives to these communications have helped to shed some additional light on the development of technical assistance in the industrial field. The following paragraphs summarize the problems encountered as well as constructive measures suggested by the resident representatives to develop further activities in regard to this important subject.

39. Co-ordination of technical assistance activities at the government level remains a problem in a number of countries. About a year and a half ago, a successful seminar devoted entirely to this subject was held in Africa.¹² In some countries, the responsibilities of government ministries are not clearly defined and are diffused among a number of agencies, with a resulting lack of co-ordination. Some countries have endeavoured to strike a balance between the development of large and small industries, while some others have accorded first priority to the modernization of the small industry sector. These methods have focussed attention on selected aspects of industrialization and have consequently not led as yet to a comprehensive approach to the problem.

40. Heavy reliance was placed by most countries on bilateral aid and credits, which normally include feasibility studies, technical services, the selection and installation of equipment and the training of national personnel. Bilateral assistance was thought by some to provide more assurances with reference to the execution of the projects, since it was often accompanied by development guarantees and development loans as well as investment guarantees to private enterprise in the receiving countries whenever appropriate.

41. A number of Governments did not include requests for technical assistance in industrialization, because industrial development in their countries is almost exclusively the responsibility of the private sector. In some countries, of course, the scope for industrial development is limited by the lack of natural resources for the establishment of conventional industries. In other countries, the small size of the market is also a limiting factor. As suggested above, in some such instances, technical assistance in the other fields of economic development might be more immediately desirable than technical assistance provided directly for industrial development.

42. It was also pointed out that the volume of the resources available under the regular programme and EPTA did not permit the accommodation of a number of sizable impact projects in this field. Not only were the funds available under these programmes limited, but there was also pressure from various government departments to include a wide variety of projects in other fields and there was not enough scope for the enlargement of resources for industrial projects. The carry-over of projects from one biennium to the next and continuing commitments took up a good part of the available resources, especially under EPTA. In some countries, there was inertia as regards the introduction of new projects so that there was a tendency to continue established programmes.

43. These few observations on aspects of the process of industrial development which have a bearing on the provision of technical assistance to the developing countries, while reflecting the differences in the requirements

of various countries, still leave unanswered the question of what role the United Nations could play in this process if the capabilities of the Organization were clearly understood and use were made of them. Whatever steps the United Nations may take for promoting assistance in the field of industrial development, it should not be forgotten that it is not the United Nations but the recipient Governments that are masters of their programmes. The General Assembly adopted this view in its resolution 200 III as one of the guiding principles for United Nations technical assistance activities.

44. With this in mind, the United Nations can help to develop training facilities of a high quality. A beginning has already been made at the regional, sub-regional and national levels. In addition to the existing methods of providing fellowships for the purpose of study abroad, individually or in groups, or for the training of counterpart personnel, greater attention may be paid to the development of training facilities. This approach has proved very useful in other substantive areas.

45. Experience has shown that the results are particularly fruitful when short-term missions are undertaken by teams of experts carrying out surveys and feasibility studies. Teams composed of industrial economists, statistician-economists and industrial engineers, in addition to short-term consultants in special aspects of industry, have been able to assist Governments in a variety of ways.

46. An increase in the number of programming visits to countries by senior officers would also be of value in providing advice to Governments on the ways in which the United Nations could help, and in providing on-the-spot counsel on the soundness of many of the schemes. Related to this service is the provision of industrial consulting services by inter-regional and regional advisers, whose activities are described elsewhere in this report. They have been appointed to serve in the field of industrial development as well as in other fields. Their services are available to requesting Governments. Technical advice on the formulation of requests and on the soundness of projects is very much needed. This can be met by these advisers since they are readily available and can respond to requests quite quickly and carry out their assignments within short periods of time.

47. An area in which increased attention may be given is that of the modernization of small industry and the establishment of industrial estates. The United Nations staff have been successful in developing this type of expertise and have been able both to advise the requesting Governments and also to guide experts appointed in this field.

48. Finally, intensified efforts should be made to meet the constantly recurring requests for high-level industrial advisers and experts who can be stationed in countries for longer periods of time. They should be qualified to influence policy and to counsel Governments on the establishment and strengthening of national institutions in the industrial field, and to assist in drafting industrial legislation and in other matters.

¹² Seminar on National Co-ordination of Technical Assistance, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 20-24 January 1964 (see E/AC.49/10).

Chapter II

DIRECT TRAINING

49. One of the most lasting contributions which the United Nations can make in the field of technical assistance is in the area of training. Training is basic to the concept of technical assistance. It is essential for the developing countries, especially the newly independent countries in which the shortage of qualified personnel seriously handicaps economic and social development. Training provided by the United Nations can be subdivided into two broad categories — direct training, such as individual fellowships, training centres, seminars and study tours, and all other less formal training which takes place in the course of advisory services provided by the individual experts. It is gratifying to report that with respect to direct training alone, over one-third, namely 35.3 per cent, of the resources available to the United Nations under its regular programme and EPTA were devoted to that form of training in 1964.

50. The need to find trained personnel to meet the enlarged requirements of economic and social growth and the need to replace expatriate personnel have been ever-present problems in the developing countries. The provision of a wide variety of training facilities for their nationals has been a major objective of both EPTA and the regular programme so that through training, these countries could be made more nearly self-sufficient in essential skills and less in need of assistance from foreign experts.

51. As to the forms of training other than direct training, it should be noted that the job description of almost every United Nations expert includes the conduct of some form of training. It calls for the training of counterparts by individual experts, which is described in some detail in the next section of this report. It includes also a considerable amount of on-the-job training at various levels under the supervision of experts, as well as assistance by experts in either establishing the needed training facilities or seeking the co-operation of Governments and training institutes with a view to their offering special host facilities for group training. If these additional forms of training, which are difficult to assess numerically, are added to direct training, namely, fellowships, training centres and seminars, the total training provided by United Nations technical assistance programmes would substantially exceed one-third of the total resources referred to above.

TABLE 1-I

Direct training, United Nations regular programme and EPTA, 1964

Area	Country Fellowships	Training centres	Seminars, study tours, working groups, etc.	Total
<i>(in thousands of United States dollars)</i>				
Africa	633	733	345	1,711
The Americas	516	350	304	1,170
Asia and the Far East .	799	404	201	1,404
Europe	544	30	23	597
Middle East	195	27	9	231
Inter-regional	—	95	758	853
TOTAL	2,687	1,639	1,640	5,966

52. The details on direct training by category and region are shown in the table above.

53. Individual fellowships established under the country programmes accounted for \$2.7 million out of \$6 million spent for direct training in 1964. These fellowships are generally for purposes of specialization in selected fields. Arrangements are made for individual programmes, normally including the observation of new techniques and advanced technology in more developed countries, and designed to ensure that comparative experience shall be gained in dealing with the subjects. Although in some instances provision may be made for study in more than one country, experience has shown that better results have been obtained from a training programme when a fellow is trained in one country or in not more than two or three countries during the period of his award. It has also been observed that individual fellowships for a short period of time are generally adequate when the need is that of specialization. In many instances, however, the lack of qualified personnel, especially in the developing countries, necessitates an emphasis on academic training, in some exceptional cases even at the under-graduate level. It has also been noted that programmes of study which include both academic and practical training have proved to be generally of greater benefit than academic training alone. As will be shown in the section of this report on the training of national counterparts (see chap. III), the combination of counterpart training with studies abroad preceding or following this training is often beneficial.

54. The number of countries which have been able to provide training facilities to individual fellows, including developing countries with such facilities, has been on the increase, as the experience in 1964 revealed. More fellows are being trained within their own region, although Europe and North America still offer extensive training facilities in a greater variety of fields. Many host countries have organized special training courses adapted to the needs of fellows from developing countries. Among them should be mentioned the training course of the Banque de France, the GATT training course, the national economic planning course in Warsaw, and the economic training course in the Netherlands.

55. The centres whose share in direct training courses exceeded one quarter of the total in 1964 (see Table 1-I above) are of two types — either specialized or multipurpose.

56. Among the training institutes which have carried out multipurpose functions, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the African Institute for Economic Development deserve special mention. Their main function is the organization of training courses, although they are also engaged in research and the provision of advisory services. A large number of fellowships at these two institutes are paid for from United Nations technical assistance funds. The Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America (ESAPAC) continued to carry out its programme of work, including training courses, technical

assistance, extension services to a number of requesting Governments, and basic research.

57. A number of more specialized training institutes have been active. Among them are the Regional Centres for Demographic Training and Research in Chembur (India) and Cairo (United Arab Republic), which conduct research and organize courses in demography and related subjects for the benefit of the countries in their respective regions. Other examples of such specialized training activities include a Community Development Centre and a school for social welfare training in two countries of Africa, and a self-help housing course (CINVA) in Latin America.

58. It would appear that none of the new training institutions should be financed for too long under either of the two technical assistance programmes. The support to the institutions should be given only for a minimal period, to allow them time to take root and become self-supporting. Financial arrangements to establish these institutions on a more permanent footing should be made in due course with the co-operation of the interested Governments and non-governmental organizations, so as to permit the use of technical assistance resources from the establishment of institutions or special courses in other important aspects of economic and social development.

59. Seminars, study tours and working groups, which accounted for more than one-fourth of the resources used for direct training in 1964, have clearly demonstrated the value of the training elements, such as the exchange of views and national experience, often leading to the implementation of the recommendations arrived at in these group projects. These projects have been established to suit trainees at varying levels of competence and may be regional, subregional or inter-regional in scope. Among the seminars held in 1964 in the industrial field, for example, could be mentioned those on the cement industry, food canning, the role of industrial complexes in economic development, the development of petro-chemical industries, and industrial research and development institutes.

60. Group training programmes help to provide accelerated and intensified training, especially for government officials at higher levels of responsibility who would be available only for short periods of time. Group training programmes of four or five months' duration, organized in 1964, included the training programme in development financing, the foreign service officers training programme for diplomats from countries that have become independent since 1956, and group training of national officers in the procedures, sources and nature of technical assistance available. The response to these programmes has been highly encouraging. Group training programmes are more successful when the background of the participants and their level of qualifications are similar.

Chapter III

TRAINING OF NATIONAL COUNTERPARTS

61. One of the main objectives of technical assistance is to help train the nationals of developing countries to

carry out programmes and projects of economic and social development. All United Nations experts are briefed before they begin their assignments, and it is pointed out that one of their major responsibilities is the training of the national counterpart personnel so that continuing international expertise is no longer required for the completion of the work for which an expert was sent. In the course of his assignment, an expert is asked to arrange individual and group training programmes, and, where necessary, to recommend to the Government the training abroad of suitable persons with whom he is associated in his work. This aspect of an expert's work is emphasized in the job description, and the letter of instructions from BTAO to the expert requests the inclusion of information on the national counterparts in the expert's first periodic progress report.

62. All this is more easily said than done, and as the Commissioner for Technical Assistance pointed out in his opening statement at the 323rd meeting of TAC in the summer of 1964,¹³ the results achieved are not fully satisfactory. An extensive exchange of views was carried out between staff at Headquarters and about 160 United Nations experts who were in the field in 1964, with a view to gaining a clear picture of the extent to which this aspect of training was being carried out, and to detecting and remedying the defects. There was a unanimous response from the experts expressing their awareness of the problem and their sincere desire to find effective ways to carry out their training responsibilities.

63. Of approximately 160 letters received from the experts on assignments in sixty countries, only sixty-seven reported that they had one or more national counterparts; ninety-three had none, although more than ten of these reported good prospects of having some in the future. Distributed by major fields of activities, the replies indicated that it was not too difficult to obtain counterparts in such fields as social development, statistics and industrial development (see Table 1-J).

TABLE 1-J

Replies from experts to questionnaire concerning national counterparts
(by field of activity)

Field of activity	Number of replies	Number reported as having one or more counterparts
Planning, programming and surveys, including trade promotion	19	5
Fiscal and financial matters	11	3
Natural resources and transportation	31	13
Industrial development	22	10
Social development including community development and housing	32	17
Public administration	17	6
Statistics	21	10
Miscellaneous	7	3

¹³ See E/TAC/L.332 and Add. 1.

64. At least ninety-five experts reported that they had provided some other forms of training, particularly in such fields as statistics, community development, public administration and cartography. About ten experts stated that the training of national counterparts had been or was successful enough to enable the trainee to continue on his own after the departure of the expert. In a number of instances, the experts had been instrumental in arranging, by means of United Nations fellowships or otherwise, training abroad, which preceded or immediately followed counterpart training. In the latter case, the problem was one of ensuring that upon his return from abroad, the counterpart should be properly placed, especially if by then the United Nations expert had completed his assignment.

65. These few figures provide a general idea of the dimensions of the problem. The replies were neither complete, nor entirely comparable. The concept of a national counterpart also varied. One expert may consider frequent contact with a high government official over a period of time as the training of a counterpart, even if the advice is given on an informal and irregular basis, while another expert may report that he has a counterpart only if one has been officially designated by the receiving Government.

66. From these replies, however, certain conclusions can be drawn which may be of interest to TAC. As the Commissioner for Technical Assistance said at the 323rd meeting of TAC even though "we expect the expert to work himself out of his job", the United Nations cannot expect this to happen in every instance. It would be difficult for an expert on a short assignment to train a national counterpart, and this should not be expected if he is on a survey mission. Where the assignment consists exclusively of training, it may not include that of counterparts. In such a case, an expert might train many people without being in a position to train "a trainer", that is, a person who could undertake the expert's training responsibilities at all levels. As one of the experts described it, all the personnel in the ministry, at high posts and at the lower level, were his counterparts. A statistician giving a course in sampling statistics is likely to have a number of graduates able to do work in sampling, but no one who would be able to give courses in sampling technique. It might happen, however, that a sufficiently senior person taking the course would need only this additional knowledge to be able to do so and, in such a case, he would be a national counterpart for training activities.

67. In a great number of cases, however, the training of national counterparts is feasible and can be accomplished once the obstacles are overcome. These obstacles are many. Some of them rest with the expert and are not easily resolved as his duties may be such that he is able to devote only part of his time to the training of national counterparts. His training responsibilities have to be reconciled with the need to maintain deadlines on his advisory assignments. This problem of time becomes rather acute when an expert works with a sizable group of high-level officials.

68. There are two kinds of national counterparts: high government officials and more junior officials who are trained to assume the duties of an expert. It is the latter group whose members, strictly interpreted, are national counterparts. Working together with high government officials does not fall within standardized training concepts. Such officials might have the rank of a minister, of a head of a department, or head of a bureau, and all of these posts involve heavy responsibilities. Advice takes the form of co-operation, discussions, joint study of problems, preparation of the outlines of reports and legislative texts. Such activities must be carried out indirectly, and depend to a large degree on relationships established by an expert through personal contact with an official. Daily relationship is essential, yet not easy to achieve when a high official is occupied with other problems and has little time to spare for an expert. It is important also that an official be informed in advance of the role of an adviser-expert, so that there is not a feeling of interference when an expert is attached to him.

69. Training of national counterparts in the second category, namely of more junior officials, is more likely to be successful since, as a rule, such officials are younger and more likely to absorb training which would raise them to higher levels in government service.

70. Unfortunately, the greatest handicap in this category seems to be the absence of qualified candidates, which is reflected time and time again in letters from experts. The field of activity is one of the factors in finding a qualified candidate. It is easier for a government to provide a national counterpart in the field of records maintenance, for example, than a counterpart to a senior expert in planning or in the fields where a high academic level might be required, such as in engineering.

71. The national counterpart should be suitable for training. In some cases the appointed counterparts do not have an adequate technical background and it soon becomes obvious that they will not be able to learn enough to carry on the work themselves. Therefore, it is important for an expert to participate, to the extent possible, in selecting and approving candidates.

72. In some instances, where there are no suitable candidates, further training abroad in the form of fellowships, on the recommendation of the expert, should be encouraged by Governments. It is likewise desirable that Governments should give to potential counterparts who receive some training abroad an assurance that they will be afforded on-the-job training and will not be placed immediately in posts with many routine daily responsibilities. It is recognized, of course, that in many instances the shortage of qualified personnel is so acute that a Government is simply not in a position to give such an assurance.

73. Once a counterpart is appointed, with the background and knowledge to be able to carry out a training programme, the Government may find it hard to resist the temptation to modify an agreed programme by transferring the counterpart to another post, interrupting his work for temporary assignments, or even sending him

abroad for advanced studies. As an example, an important training aspect of the expert's assignment in government accounting was handicapped at the lower grades, because the auditing staff was taken away from time to time for special duties.

74. Another important obstacle which is found frequently in training counterparts is a lack of arrangements for a counterpart to accompany an expert as his assignment carries him to duties in different parts of the country. It is important for counterparts to work together and move with an expert on his visits, if, during his stay, they are to be brought up to a sufficiently high level to carry on the work. This is particularly relevant in highly specialized fields of work, such as, for example, designing and the setting up of manufacturing plants for precision instruments.

75. At times United Nations experts are also handicapped when, upon their arrival, they find a number of high-level posts in a government bureau unfilled and therefore no one with whom to consult. In many instances, this is a situation which Governments are often not in a position to correct during the expert's stay. A somewhat similar situation arises when such posts are filled on a temporary basis or when there are frequent changes in personnel at that level.

76. The United Nations will need to continue to stress the need for training national counterparts at every stage of operations. Such training, as one of the major objectives of technical assistance, should always be discussed in clear and practical terms with Governments requesting assistance. In negotiating technical assistance with a requesting Government, it is necessary to work out the details regarding the appointment of the national counterpart, his qualifications, experience and educational background, and his position in the administration, and to ascertain whether he will be doing any other work in addition to that of a counterpart. As one expert in social research reported, his assignment required continuity and, as there was no counterpart, his post should not have been filled at all. The resident representatives are in a position, through their connexion with government officials, to assist in the solution of this problem by arranging with Governments for the appointment of national counterparts. The regional advisers could also help solve this problem during their missions to countries; in their discussions with the resident representatives and with government officials, they should impress upon them the importance of providing counterparts.

77. A more difficult problem is that the training often requires a longer period than that of the expert's assignment. In theory, an expert should stay long enough to complete the training; in practice, particularly in the more complex jobs, a period of assignment falls short of the period needed for training.

78. Perhaps the most important factor for success in training national counterparts — and one repeatedly mentioned by United Nations experts who have successful arrangements for counterparts — is the firm support and encouragement they receive in this task from government officials.

Chapter IV

ASSOCIATE EXPERTS

79. This analysis of the experience of the United Nations in operating the associate experts scheme is made as a result of the interest expressed at the meeting of TAC in June 1964 in receiving further information on this subject.

80. Experience with associate experts has generally been good and, in some cases, exceptionally good. Recipient Governments have, in fact, requested the extension of almost every assignment beyond the original period of twelve months. Since the beginning of the scheme, approximately sixty appointments (fifty to the end of 1964) have been made by the United Nations. These have been mainly in projects concerned with economic surveys and planning, community and social development, training in public administration, statistics, natural resources and power, and housing, physical planning and building.

81. The following principles have been included in the agreements with the Governments, which are in conformity with the principles contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 849 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961 on the use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies designed to assist in the economic and social development of the less developed countries:

(a) Associate experts are provided by the donor Governments in response to specific requests from the United Nations which, in turn, requests such experts only when asked to do so by the receiving countries, and shall be assigned to assist experts of the United Nations. Candidates must be approved by the requesting Governments;

(b) The final decision regarding the assignment of associate experts shall rest with the United Nations and the recipient Governments;

(c) Associate experts shall, as international civil servants, be subject to the rules and regulations of the United Nations;

(d) Associate experts shall not be placed at the Headquarters of the United Nations in any established Secretariat posts;

(e) The donor Governments shall be responsible for all identifiable costs such as salaries, allowances, insurance and travel to and from the duty stations.

82. The associate experts scheme is operated by the United Nations under a funds-in-trust arrangement, with the donor Governments depositing in advance with the United Nations funds sufficient to cover the costs of the associates. Costs vary according to the distance travelled and the number of dependants but can amount to \$12,000 a year for one associate expert.

83. Under the associate experts scheme, twenty-four developing countries each arranged for the assignment of one or two associate experts. A number of such experts were engaged at the seats of the regional economic commissions in Africa, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, and also at the United Nations Economic and

TABLE 1-K.

Associate experts by country of origin, 1958-1964

Country of origin	Effective date of agreement	Associate experts		Number of assignments ^a	Average duration of assignments ^b (in months)
		Number	In the field on 1 Jan. 1965		
Belgium	12 April 1963	1	1	1	12
Denmark	19 August 1964	— ^c	—	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany	13 January 1960	3	—	3	14
Netherlands	10 January 1958	27	8	36	19
Norway	20 June 1963	3	2	3	14
Sweden	11 March 1963	16	9	16	12
		50	20	59	

^a Several associate experts had more than one assignment, i.e. in more than one country or in the same country but at different times.

^b Denoting entire duration of contracts even if going beyond 31 December 1964.

^c Agreements signed late in 1964.

Social Office in Beirut. Associate experts in the latter group as a rule assist regional technical assistance experts in their activities. For example, one such associate expert is attached to a regional community development officer and assists in the organization and servicing of regional seminars and workshops as well as in the preparation of material for such meetings.

84. The examination of the distribution of associate experts by major field of activity shows that there is a

concentration of assignments—more than half—in two fields, the one economic planning, programming and surveys and the other community development. There were relatively few associate experts placed in such important fields as industrial development, natural resources and housing, although there was an increase in the new requests in those fields, as shown in Table 1-L. Of the total number, five were engaged in Special Fund projects for which the United Nations is the Executing Agency.

TABLE 1-L.

Assignment of associate experts by region of assignment and by major field of activity, 1958-1964

Field of activity	Region					Total
	Africa ^a	The Americas ^b	Asia and the Far East	Europe	Middle East	
Economic planning, programming and surveys	9	5	2	—	—	16
Natural resources and transport	—	3	4	—	—	7
All other economic development ^c	7	1	2	—	1	11
Community development	5	3	5	—	2	15
Housing, physical planning and building	1	—	3	—	1	5
All other social development ^d	1	3	1	—	—	5
TOTAL	23	15	17	—	4	59

^a Including one assignment to the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO).

^b Including two assignments to the Latin American Demographic Training Centre (CELADE).

^c Comprising three in industrial development, three in statistics, one in trade promotion, two in taxation and two in public administration.

^d Comprising three in demography, one in social defence and one in social welfare training.

85. It is of interest to know what happens to associate experts after they complete their assignments with the United Nations. Of the fifty associate experts, twenty were still in the field at the end of 1964 and only a few of the thirty associates became United Nations experts or were considered for such posts.

86. At the end of 1964, there were twenty associate experts in the field, and sixty-five requests for associate experts pending, a fact which indicates a growing interest in this scheme among the developing countries. The requests came from twenty-six countries and territories,

sixteen of which were requesting this kind of expert service for the first time. Some requests from Asia and the Far East, the Americas and the Middle East were of a regional character. At the end of March 1965, to meet the sixty-five requests received, seven associate experts were in the process of appointment, thirteen were under consideration by Governments, and forty-one were under recruitment, four of the requests were subject to further clarification, as regards, for example, the fact that there was no senior expert in the field or that he was not due to arrive for some time.

87. The new requests were distributed among many fields of activity; a considerable increase was shown in the fields of housing and public administration as compared with past placements in those two fields. Requests for associate experts outstanding as of 1 January 1965 by major field of activity are listed in Table 1-M.

TABLE 1-M

Requests for associate experts outstanding on 1 January 1965

<i>Requesting countries</i>	<i>Number</i>
Africa	
Regional	-
Algeria	1
Bechuanaland	1
Congo (Brazzaville)	2
Ivory Coast	1
Malawi	3
Niger	2
Somalia	1
Uganda	2
United Republic of Tanzania	3
Zambia	2
Asia and the Far East	
Regional	5
Afghanistan	1
Cambodia	2
Fiji	2
India	3
Iran	6
The Americas	
Regional	5
Barbados	2
Bolivia	1
Colombia	3
Ecuador	1
Mexico	2
Paraguay	2
Peru	1
Trinidad and Tobago	4
Venezuela	4
Middle East	
Regional	1
Kuwait	1
Syria	1
TOTAL	65

<i>Major field activity</i>	<i>Number</i>
Economic planning, programming and surveys	8
Natural resources and transport	6
Industrial development	7
Trade promotion and tourism	4
Statistics	3
Community development	8
Housing, physical planning and building	18
Social services	1
Public administration	10
TOTAL	65

88. Experience shows that optimum results in the use of associate experts are achieved, as in the case of senior experts, when the professional qualifications of the associate are adequate, when his qualifications match those set out in the job description and when satisfactory personal relations exist. Another factor is the supervisory ability shown by the senior expert in working out a suitable programme and in giving the associate the necessary guidance and support. It has been observed that the services of associate experts are especially valuable in large technical assistance projects and Special Fund projects. It is also true, depending on the project, that more than one associate expert can effectively work with a single senior expert.

89. As is shown below, thirty-two out of fifty-nine assignments (the majority) were of seven to twelve months' duration; most of these were of one year's duration:

<i>Number of months</i>	<i>Number of assignments</i>
1- 6	3
7-12	32
13-18	6
19-24	9
25-30	4
31-36	5
	59

90. It would appear that a one-year appointment is an appropriate starting period, with a possible extension to two or three years, depending in part on the maximum set by the donor Government. It is desirable to indicate to associate experts at the time of recruitment, the possibility of extension, because there have been instances in which associate experts had made other commitments. One donor Government is not in favour of a total duration of three years. Experience thus far has shown that none of the assignments exceeded three years in duration and there were only two associate experts whose entire engagements, covering more than one assignment, exceeded three years.

91. The scheme is advantageous to all three participating parties — the recipient Government, the donor Government and the United Nations. The recipient Government obtains assistance in the form of an associate expert free of cost and as an addition to its programmed technical assistance. The donor country provides an opportunity for its nationals to receive valuable training as young associate experts under the direct supervision of senior experts. The United Nations is able to increase the volume of its technical assistance activities without additional cost to itself. Furthermore, where difficulties are experienced in recruiting senior experts, because of shortages in certain fields, associate experts, by taking over some of the more routine tasks, enable their senior supervisors to give more attention to major aspects of their assignments and thus add to their achievements.

92. While the developing countries are showing an increasing interest in the scheme, it is to be hoped that the donor countries also will increase their efforts to

supply qualified candidates for the posts of associate experts and that the other developed countries will consider joining the ranks of donor countries.

Chapter V

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL ADVISERS

93. The evolution of techniques for the provision of technical assistance to the developing countries led to the establishment of a scheme involving the use of both regional and inter-regional advisers. This scheme came into being largely as a result of necessity. There was a need for experts capable of producing, in a short period of time, integrated recommendations in the economic and social fields, as well as a need for high-level personnel who would be available on short notice for short-term assignments to meet urgent requests from Governments. Moreover, the creation of a modest pool of expertise brought an economic and efficient answer to the problem of recruiting experts in significant fields of activity. It was considered important to afford a wider exchange of knowledge and of experience in the execution of technical assistance programmes through the use of advisers. The decision of the General Assembly concerning the decentralization of social and economic activities also pointed to the need for regional advisers in the regional economic commissions.

A. Regional advisers

94. The use of regional advisers began at a time when the regional secretariats were given increased operational responsibilities in the field of technical assistance. By 1963, the arrangements were in full operation as shown in the following table:

Region	Regional adviser posts		
	1963 Programme	1964 Programme	1965 Programme
Africa	34	39	36
The Americas	20	20	22
Asia and the Far East	11	18	22
Middle East	—	—	3
	65	77	83

95. The number of programmed posts does not indicate the number of regional advisers actually present in each regional secretariat during the entire year. Thus, in 1964, some advisers completed their assignment before the end of the year, while others began only later in the year, especially in those instances where the shortage of qualified advisers delayed recruitment.

96. Regional advisers are expected to be available on short notice for specific technical assistance assignments of short or medium duration in response to government requests. They are not expected to spend any part of their time on secretariat functions normally performed by regular staff members. They are expected to spend the major part of their time in the field, and, while at regional headquarters, to confine their activities to work directly related to operational activities and to assisting, as required, in the substantive and administrative aspects of regional seminars, study tours and other regional projects sponsored by the respective regional economic commissions. Sometimes these advisers also participate in regional projects sponsored by the commissions jointly with other agencies.

97. They normally serve the entire region to which they are assigned. However, the advisers attached to the Mexico Office of ECLA, who are appointed to serve in projects of a subregional character, undertake missions covering a limited group of countries; their functions are directly related to the recommendations and work programme of the Central American Economic Integration Co-operation Committee and its various sub-committees. During 1964, eleven experts co-operated in the Central American Economic Integration Programme (CAEIP), which covered several countries and related to various fields of activities such as industry, energy, transport, customs, housing, demography and income distribution.

98. The job descriptions and the *curricula vitae* of the regional advisers are circulated periodically by the executive secretaries of the respective regional economic commissions to the Governments through the resident

TABLE 1-N.
Regional advisers by region and major field of activity, 1964

Field of activity	Africa		Asia and the Far East		The Americas		Middle East ^a	
	Number of advisers	Country visits ^b	Number of advisers	Country visits ^b	Number of advisers	Country visits ^b	Number of advisers	Country visits ^b
Planning, programming, surveys	2	7	—	—	5	19	—	—
Trade and commerce	1	—	—	—	3	18	—	—
Natural resources	5	33	2	7	7	21	—	—
Transport and communications	2	11	2	6	1	5	—	—
Industrial development	2	6	3	18	5	16	—	—
Housing, physical planning and building	3	18	1	1	2	10	—	—
Social welfare including community development	2	3	2	9	4	17	1	1
Public administration and fiscal matters	8	20	2	7	7	29	—	—
Statistics	5	19	2	10	2	9	—	—
TOTAL	30	117	14	58	36 ^c	144	1	1

^aThe regional adviser listed for the Middle East began his work in October 1964; of several advisers to be added in 1965, two took up their duties early in 1965.

^bThe total number of different countries visited by each adviser. In some cases, regional advisers visited the same countries several times in the course of 1964 on the same or different assignments.

^cIncluding experts attached to the Mexico Office of ECLA who, although not programmed as regional advisers, performed advisory functions for the group of Central American countries.

representatives. When a new adviser arrives, letters are also issued by the executive secretary to all the countries of the region, indicating the adviser's field of activities and other relevant information and indicating his availability for technical assistance tasks.

99. Table 1-N shows the details on the distribution of advisers by region and major field of activity for 1964.

100. Many kinds of assignments were undertaken by the regional advisers in 1964. It is difficult to indicate precisely the total number of country assignments undertaken by these advisers, because in many cases several countries were visited for short periods on a single mission and, in other cases, missions were of a subregional character involving a number of countries.

101. While it is difficult to generalize, the following might be listed as the main categories of assignments:

(a) Short missions in response to a request, usually an urgent one, for assistance in the solution of a specific problem;

(b) Visits to several countries, in one part of the region, in response to requests from their Governments, to advise on a number of problems and assist in the preparation of forthcoming regional technical assistance projects;

(c) Visits of varying duration to countries of a sub-region, as in the case of Africa and Latin America, arranged on a scheduled basis in agreement with Governments, to assist, advise and/or train counterparts as part of a long-range programme of assistance;

(d) Participation in regional projects.

102. A number of examples of the specific tasks performed by regional advisers in the main fields of activity illustrate various aspects of the assignments described in general terms in the preceding paragraph. Among their assignments in 1964, regional advisers in the field of economic surveys in Africa made a preliminary assessment of a number of projects requiring technical assistance; offered assistance in the drafting of a new banking law and in the preparation of a proposed Special Fund project; and advised on urgent problems in the field of national accounts.

103. The tripartite Central American Programming Mission, composed of experts provided by the Organization of American States (OAS), the International Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations, included four United Nations experts. They co-operated in 1964 in such fields as industrial programming, public investment programming, external sector programming and general programming. The headquarters of the Mission was in Guatemala, and the experts paid periodic visits to the other countries concerned in order to organize working groups at the national level for the study of specific problems, either of a comprehensive or of a sectoral character.

104. A group of three advisers in trade policy in Latin America rendered advisory services mainly to seven countries in that region, devoting in 1964 a total of 305 days to missions to various countries.

105. In a period of three weeks during March 1964, the adviser on water resources in Africa, in response to an urgent government request, assessed the situation, prepared job descriptions (the posts were later filled by bilateral experts) and advised the Government with respect to possible Special Fund assistance. This is a typical example of the effective service provided, at short notice, by advisers to countries, which, in many cases, although generally aware of the possibilities or problems, may not realize their specific needs, the most efficient order of priority, or the best method to follow in obtaining assistance. The same adviser also participated in a mission to another country and in the ECA/UNESCO Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources held in Nigeria. During 1964, he also prepared several papers on water resources, including a short paper on the navigability of the Niger River, which led to an offer by a European country to undertake a survey of that river, benefiting four countries of the region.

106. The adviser in cartography in Africa, in addition to other assignments, undertook a mission to West Africa where, in the course of visits to ten countries, he studied developments and assessed requirements for assistance, co-operated in the preparation of a request to the Special Fund, assisted several countries in the drafting of job descriptions of experts in surveying and mapping, and held discussions in preparation for the 1964 meeting of experts on regional training in photogrammetry and airborne surveys.

107. The post of regional transport adviser in Asia and the Far East was established to assist Governments which are undertaking large-scale development of transport facilities. The object of the service was to assess the transport position in particular countries and their requirements in the light of development programmes, with special reference to integration and co-ordination. The adviser's duties were also to consult with and advise government officials on possibilities for technical and other assistance from the United Nations. This adviser made a distinct contribution as one of the co-authors of the first draft of the *Guide to Transport Planning*, which is being processed for printing. In October 1964, with the assistance of two other staff members, he undertook a study of urban transportation problems in one of the countries of the region.

108. The regional adviser on pulp and paper in Latin America undertook several missions to eight countries, in order to obtain from government officials the relevant information for the preparation of country and regional surveys on pulp and paper resources.

109. In response to a recommendation of the ECAFE Sub-Committee on Electric Power, the adviser on management of the electric supply industry was appointed in Asia and the Far East to furnish advice in this field, particularly in the context of the increasing investments that were being made. Requests were received from fourteen Governments and the adviser was able to offer assistance to eleven of these during 1964. His recommendations, prepared in the form of reports, were presented to the Governments concerned.

The recommendations covered organizational matters, management, financing problems, tariff formulation, costing, accountancy, storekeeping and other relevant aspects of management. The adviser is also preparing a general manual on management of the electricity supply industry to serve as a guide for the countries.

110. The adviser on mineral-based industries in Asia and the Far East covered four countries during his six-month assignment, in addition to answering the many technical inquiries referred to him. He offered advice to different countries on the following: the feasibility of an aluminium ingot plant, using the large amount of natural gas available; alternative methods for the utilization of calcium carbonated by-products; the feasibility of using natural gas in the aluminium industry; and the feasibility of utilizing gypsum for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and cement. He also studied the aluminium industry possibilities in the Lower Mekong Basin.

111. The assignments undertaken in 1964 by two of the three regional advisers in housing in Africa provide examples of several types of assignments. One adviser served as a member of the Maghreb Industrial Co-ordination Mission. He also visited West Africa, where he offered advice to a Government on a pilot project, and collected information on housing developments and problems in other countries of the subregion; he also carried out an assignment to another African country, where he assisted in the preparation of the second phase of the United Nations Technical Assistance Housing Policy Mission and made recommendations with respect to the recruitment of a housing economist. The second adviser in aided self-help housing, in addition to conducting a training course, undertook a lengthy mission which included short visits to five countries at the request of their Governments.

112. The general object of the adviser's work in the field of community development in Asia and the Far East has been to organize national, subregional and regional workshops and short-term regional training institutes. The creation of this post perceptibly reduced the time-gap between the requests for technical help and the actual rendering of that help. The training of "trainers", on-the-job training of workers and the inclusion of these community development aspects in national plans have undoubtedly benefited from the creation of the post of regional adviser.

113. An expert in equalization of social charges in Latin America prepared a survey of industrial enterprises in the area to determine the different weight that indirect social charges (fringe benefits, social security costs, other social benefits for workers) have on the total cost of industrial production. He made several trips through the region to organize the surveys and supervise the process of the collection of data.

114. An adviser in rural life and institutions in Africa acted as head of a mission to three land-locked countries, which undertook an investigation and formulated recommendations, in co-operation with FAO, on socio-economic problems in the rural areas of those countries.

115. In the Andean Indian Programme, a regional adviser assisted the Governments of three countries in planning rural community development in the mountainous areas.

116. The adviser in local government in Africa participated in a Conference on International Support for Research in East Africa, held in Kenya, and sponsored by the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO). The invitation for the adviser to attend this conference coincided with an urgent request for assistance from a country of the region. He subsequently visited the country and, while there, among other duties, assisted in the preparation of a job description for an expert post, which was filled within two months following the submission of the request to BTAO. After several months of planning and organization, he supervised and participated in the Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities held in Nigeria.¹⁴ During a mission to another country, he advised on the reorganization and extension of municipal services. He also had a short assignment of ten days in response to an official request, and he discussed technical assistance needs as well as training problems, which arose from that Government's interest in Special Fund assistance for a training institute in local government.

117. Two of the three advisers in statistics stationed in North Africa were engaged in a programme of scheduled visits of varying duration for the purpose of assisting Governments in the establishment of permanent organs and procedures in national accounts statistics and public sector analysis. During the initial organizational stage in each country, lasting from a few months to a year, the adviser served in an operational capacity. There then followed regular and repeated visits to countries to consult and advise the Government on further development and to assist in in-service training programmes. The adviser in demographic statistics in Africa carried out a number of short assignments, each of approximately two weeks' duration, to four countries as part of a continuing programme of assistance in population censuses and surveys. The report by this regional adviser on methods and problems of African population censuses and surveys is an example of documentation of practical value produced by the regional advisers.

118. An adviser on sampling devoted ninety days to various missions, advising the Governments of five Latin American countries on the preparation of sampling schemes related to the sampling of economic and population censuses.

119. The adviser in economic statistics who took on his duties in May 1964 in Asia and the Far East received seventeen government requests for assistance; he visited five countries in 1964, and gave advice on the development of statistical programmes in industry and transport and in the planning and execution aspects of surveys of industry and distributive services. He also gave advice on the use of international standard classifications and concepts and related matters including the initiation of pilot surveys in construction, small-

¹⁴ See E/CN.14/UAP/37.

scale industry and distribution. Governments implemented many of the adviser's recommendations.

120. The primary role of regional advisers is to provide assistance in the field in response to the requests of Governments. The advisers form a flexible cadre available on short notice in response to country requests. The illustrations given above show that regional advisers performed a variety of tasks in this role during 1964; the examples show that advisers can and should undertake field assignments of varying kinds, but that they should also spend some time at the regional headquarters participating in activities related to their assignments. If the best results are to be obtained, advisers must devote adequate time to practical research and to the study of documents and background information relating to proposed missions or supplied by Governments with their requests for advisory services. Having obtained first-hand knowledge of development problems in several countries, advisers are in a unique position to prepare papers, manuals, and training outlines relevant to regional conditions and of immediate practical value to Governments.

Assessment of experience

121. The experience in the use of regional advisers provides ample proof of their importance and justification for the retention of this institution as a permanent feature of the regional technical assistance programme. Through the use of such advisers, the operational activities of the regional economic commissions in technical assistance have been substantially increased. Indeed, in view of the continuing increase in requests for advisory services, the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions are of the opinion that the number of regional advisers should be increased as additional technical assistance funds become available.

122. Most of the government requests for the services of regional advisers were of an urgent nature, but, in many cases, the adviser in question could not be provided immediately because of previous commitments to other Governments. This was true, for example, of the regional advisers in housing and in statistics.

123. It is clear that in most assignments a number of dominant needs have been brought out and several useful steps have been taken to meet them. The case of the community development training workshops mentioned earlier may be cited as an example. By and large, there were also an encouraging number of specific assistance projects, which have led countries to formulate programmes of investments or of further assistance based on them.

124. With respect to training, the experience of one of the regional secretariats was valuable, where the leaders or members of the advisory team serving the Governments in the region carried out intensive training programmes at the same time at the regional headquarters. The experts not only contributed their field experience to the training activities but they also selected for participation in the courses the most promising young government officials with whom they came in contact during the course of their work.

125. The availability of these advisers enabled the secretariats of the regional economic commissions to complete many regional technical assistance projects approved at the meetings of the commissions or their subsidiary bodies. Regional advisers have also been valuable to the United Nations country programmes in individual countries. On most field assignments, the advisers assist in clarifying and evaluating technical assistance requests. In some instances they initiate the work in advance of the arrival of experts.

126. In many fields there is a need to co-ordinate and integrate technical co-operation programmes sub-regionally or among neighbouring countries. Regional advisers are in a position to assist in areas where such co-ordination and integration are most required. They are qualified to undertake assignments of a subregional character and to assist the Governments in the promotion of integrated economic and social development to which all Governments of the region give high priority. Utilizing the first-hand knowledge of common problems in a number of countries, they can propose courses of action likely to be acceptable to Governments.

127. An increasingly important feature of the development of this advisory service is the sharing of common experience among countries. The work connected with the demographic programme and the statistical training programmes, for example, illustrates this result.

128. The duration and frequency of the services rendered to countries depends on the nature of the services. In this connexion, it is necessary to recognize that, subject to certain sound over-all controls, there is a need for follow-up visits in addition to the advice rendered in an earlier visit.

129. In order to ensure effective results, the experts chosen should be well-qualified, mature and experienced and they should be recruited for fairly long periods of service. Normally, even the most senior and experienced adviser must spend some time in practical work on field assignments before he can be expected to give top performance. As he gains experience and establishes contacts, he becomes an increasingly valuable member of the group of advisers and is able to maintain continuity in both regional and country programmes.

B. Inter-regional advisers

130. The institution of inter-regional advisers, which began in 1963, is a more recent and a more modest device for providing technical assistance to the developing countries than the scheme of regional advisers. Seven posts were provided for in the initial year, and the number of posts increased to sixteen in 1964 and to twenty-five in 1965.

131. The main features of this arrangement are similar to those of the arrangement for regional advisers. The inter-regional advisers also undertake missions on specific problems at the request of Governments and participate in the preparations for and in the conduct of inter-regional seminars, study tours and training courses. Much of what has been stated in the preceding paragraphs concerning regional advisers, their functions and duties, applies equally to inter-regional advisers.

132. The basic difference is in the area covered. Inter-regional advisers, as the title indicates, may be expected to cover all the regions and are available for assignment to any developing country or to groups of countries.

133. In 1964, inter-regional advisers were concentrated in three major fields, as shown below:

Inter-regional advisers by major field of activity, 1964

	Number	Country visits ^a
Natural resources	4	33
Industrialization	9	20
Fiscal and financial matters	3	6
	<u>16</u>	<u>59</u>

^a The total number of different countries visited by each adviser. In some cases inter-regional advisers visited the same countries more than once on the same or different assignments.

Examples of some of the activities of these advisers in these three major fields are given below to illustrate the different types of assignment involved.

134. One inter-regional adviser assisted a Government in the Middle East in the study of existing electricity supply systems and the authorities' plans for its development, with a view to ascertaining the manner in which geothermal energy, if successfully exploited, could contribute to that system. During his visit, he also helped to prepare a request to the Special Fund for a pre-investment survey of geothermal energy resources in an area of that country. The same adviser undertook an exploratory mission to a Latin American country to evaluate the country's electrification problems and determine to what extent the United Nations or the Special Fund could perhaps be of help in that or in other fields relating to natural resources.

135. An inter-regional adviser gave advice on water resources development and, at the requests of the Governments concerned, assisted in exploratory works relating to river-basin development, each involving several neighbouring countries.

136. Another inter-regional adviser was a member of a three-man fact-finding mission sent to Central America to investigate, *inter alia*, ways of assisting in minimizing the economic effects of the eruption of the Irazú Volcano, and to look into the status of various projects in the fields of hydrology, ground-water, and mineral exploration known to be in preparation by various countries of that region.

137. One inter-regional adviser, appointed late in 1964, served as a senior adviser on industry for three

months to the Government of an Asian country at its request.

138. Another inter-regional adviser for iron and steel assisted the secretariat of ECA in the preparation of the regional meetings on industrialization, which were preliminary to an international conference in this field. For this purpose, after having worked for a short while with the regional staff, he visited three countries in East Africa and two in Central Africa in 1964. In connexion with his work for ECA, he also went on a fact-finding mission for the Special Fund to comment on a programme of exploration and surveys of the iron-ore deposits in one of the African countries.

139. An adviser in budgetary and accounting matters assisted two countries in Latin America in reforming and improving their governmental accounting systems, participated in an ECLA Working Group on the Development of a Uniform System of Government Accounts for the Latin American countries, and continued his work on the draft Manual for Government Accounts.

140. An adviser in taxation paid brief visits to two countries in the Middle East at their request to assist in the fiscal and financial fields, paid several visits to an African country as the co-ordinator of the public finance team of United Nations experts in that country, and assisted in the review of the existing programme in the French-speaking countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

Assessment of experience

141. In many respects, the conclusions that can be drawn from the experience with inter-regional advisers are similar to those made in the case of the regional advisers. The institution of inter-regional advisers is of real benefit to technical assistance programmes and enables the United Nations to provide a prompt response to the requests of Governments in limited circumstances where the requests are for short-term consultations and advice. The advisers have proved to be very effective in assisting Governments at their request to develop technical assistance programmes in the various regions. They have also been called upon by the Special Fund to serve as consultants.

142. The experience of the past year has clearly indicated that inter-regional advisers play an important and useful role, and one which is very likely to be of increasing value as more and more Governments become involved in the execution of long-term development plans.

DOCUMENT E/4016/Add.1

[Original text: English]
[10 May 1965]

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STATISTICAL ANNEXES

[For technical reasons, the statistical annexes appear only in the mimeographed version of document E/4016/Add.1.]

REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: PROPOSED 1966 PROGRAMME

1. As recommended by TAC in July 1964 and pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII), the Secretary-General, for working purposes, is including a tentative provision under Part V (Technical programmes) of his initial budget estimates for 1966 at the \$6.4 million level approved for 1964. He is indicating in this connexion that a final budget submission will be made to the General Assembly at its twentieth session after the recommendations of TAC on the level and uses of regular programme resources for 1966 and the decisions thereon by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session are available.

2. The Secretary-General's detailed proposals for a 1966 regular programme of technical assistance at the provisional level of \$6.4 million are submitted herein and may be divided into two parts: (a) country programmes and (b) regional and inter-regional programmes. The former total \$3,423,500 and the latter \$2,976,500.

TABLE A

Proposed regular programmes based on priorities

Field of activity	Initial 1965 programme	Proposed 1966 programme
(United States dollars)		
Economic development		
I. Industrial development	807,000	1,054,000
II. Other economic fields	2,180,400	2,282,300
	2,987,400	3,336,300
Social welfare	1,939,500	1,918,800
Public administration	1,218,100	889,900
SUB-TOTAL	6,145,000	6,145,000
Human rights advisory services	180,000	180,000
Narcotic drugs control	75,000	75,000
TOTAL	6,400,000	6,400,000

3. In accordance with the decision of TAC, the proposed country programmes are based on the requests received from the respective Governments and are in accordance with the priorities assigned by them. Table A provides a comparative summary of the 1966 proposed programme and the 1965 initial programme by major fields of activity. The distribution of the proposed 1966 programme under categories I and II by geographical area and major fields of activity is reflected in tables B and C.

4. The proposed 1966 provision for projects under economic development (General Assembly resolution 200 (III)) is \$3,336,300 as compared with \$1,987,400 initially approved for 1965. The proposed 1966 provision for projects under social welfare (General Assembly resolution 418 (V)) is \$1,918,800 as compared with \$1,939,500 for 1965. The proposed 1966 provision for projects under public administration (General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII)) is \$889,900 as compared with \$1,218,100. It should be noted, however, that some of the projects which were classified in 1965 under public administration (such as Customs administration, budget classification and other economic and social aspects of public administration) are classified in the 1966 proposals under economic development or social welfare. A significant change in the proposed 1966 programme as compared with 1965 is an increase in the value of industrial development projects from the 1965 figure of \$807,000 to \$1,054,000 in 1966.

5. The proposed 1966 provision for human rights projects (General Assembly resolution 926 (X)) is the same as it was in 1965, namely, \$180,000.

6. The proposed 1966 provision for projects in the field of narcotic drugs control (General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV)) is \$75,000 or the same as it was in 1965.

7. It should be noted that some functional commissions and committees of the Economic and Social Council at their sessions prior to the 1965 summer session of

TABLE B
Proposed 1966 regular programme — Category I

	<i>Economic development</i>	<i>Social welfare</i>	<i>Public administration</i>	<i>Narcotics control</i>	<i>Human rights</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>(in thousands of United States dollars)</i>						
Africa, countries	887.2	455.6	167.3	3.0	20.0	1,533.1
Africa, regional	489.0	174.0	330.0	15.0	35.0	1,043.0
	<u>1,376.2</u>	<u>629.6</u>	<u>497.3</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>55.0</u>	<u>2,576.1</u>
The Americas, countries . .	286.3	194.2	45.7	—	20.0	546.2
The Americas, regional . .	298.5	157.5	62.2	—	—	518.2
	<u>584.8</u>	<u>351.7</u>	<u>107.9</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>1,064.4</u>
Asia and the Far East, countries	502.4	312.1	83.1	36.0	20.0	953.6
Asia and the Far East, regional	291.1	264.2	40.0	15.0	—	610.3
	<u>793.5</u>	<u>576.3</u>	<u>123.1</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>1,563.9</u>
Europe, countries	72.3	46.9	28.8	3.0	5.0	156.0
Europe, regional	—	60.0	—	—	35.0	95.0
	<u>72.3</u>	<u>106.9</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>251.0</u>
Middle East, countries . .	69.5	124.3	22.8	3.0	15.0	234.6
Middle East, regional . . .	80.0	60.0	—	—	—	140.0
	<u>149.5</u>	<u>184.3</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>374.6</u>
Inter-regional	360.0	70.0	110.0	—	30.0	570.0
Total, country programmes	1,817.7	1,133.1	347.7	45.0	80.0	3,423.5
Total, regional and inter-regional programmes . .	1,518.6	785.7	542.2	30.0	100.0	2,976.5
GRAND TOTAL	<u>3,336.3</u>	<u>1,918.8</u>	<u>889.9</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>180.0</u>	<u>6,400.0</u>

TABLE C
Proposed 1966 regular programme — Category II

	<i>Economic development</i>	<i>Social welfare</i>	<i>Public administration</i>	<i>Narcotics control</i>	<i>Human rights</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>(in thousands of United States dollars)</i>						
Africa, countries	679.7	269.9	211.3	18.0	—	1,178.9
Africa, regional	168.0	114.0	120.0	—	—	402.0
	<u>847.7</u>	<u>383.9</u>	<u>331.3</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,580.9</u>
The Americas, countries . .	171.6	151.7	45.7	—	—	369.0
The Americas, regional . .	106.7	112.4	42.0	12.0	—	273.1
	<u>278.3</u>	<u>264.1</u>	<u>87.7</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>642.1</u>
Asia and the Far East, countries	414.7	87.6	137.1	3.0	—	642.4
Asia and the Far East, regional	262.0	61.5	15.0	—	50.0*	388.5
	<u>676.7</u>	<u>149.1</u>	<u>152.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>1,030.9</u>
Europe, countries	313.2	112.2	43.4	—	—	468.8
Europe, regional	30.0	—	—	—	—	30.0
	<u>343.2</u>	<u>112.2</u>	<u>43.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>498.8</u>
Middle East, countries . .	32.4	91.8	14.4	—	—	138.6
Middle East, regional . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>32.4</u>	<u>91.8</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>138.6</u>
Inter-regional	120.0	—	15.0	—	—	135.0
Total, country programmes	1,611.6	713.2	451.9	21.0	—	2,797.7
Total, regional and inter-regional programmes . .	686.7	287.9	192.0	12.0	50.0	1,228.6
GRAND TOTAL	<u>2,298.3</u>	<u>1,001.1</u>	<u>643.9</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>4,026.3</u>

*Tentatively assigned to Asia and the Far East.

the Council have proposed or are likely to propose projects affecting the technical assistance resources of the United Nations. Such proposals for new projects are not included in the 1966 regular programme as submitted here. They will be found in the report of the Secretary-General on financial implications of proposals for tech-

nical assistance emanating from functional commissions and committees (E/TAC/151). That separate report is being submitted to TAC in accordance with paragraph 6 of Council resolution 1008 (XXXVI).

8. A detailed account of the proposed 1966 regular programme is given in the statistical annexes.

DOCUMENT E/4064

Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation: report of the Secretary-General

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[3 June 1965]

Introduction

1. In resolution 1042 (XXXVII), the Economic and Social Council requested "the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to proceed, as promptly as possible, with arrangements for undertaking pilot evaluation projects in a limited number of countries" and to include:

"(a) The establishment of procedures for the collection of relevant information on a country-by-country basis;

"(b) The selection and briefing of small teams to co-operate with the Governments of the selected countries in the evaluation of the over-all impact and effectiveness of the combined programmes of the United Nations system of organizations, in terms of performance and results achieved and, whenever feasible, in the light of the goals to be achieved through the economic and social development plans of these countries."

2. The Council further requested the Secretary-General "to submit to the thirty-ninth session of the Council a report on as many of the selected pilot evaluation projects as possible, together with observations regarding continuing evaluation machinery, based on the experience gained in the course of these pilot evaluation projects".

3. The present report reviews the steps which have been taken or are planned pursuant to the above-mentioned resolution.

Terms of reference

4. In consultation with the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the various organizations of the United Nations family, draft terms of reference were prepared, taking into consideration resolutions 908 (XXXIV), 991 (XXXVI) and 1042 (XXXVII) of the Council and the relevant parts of reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordina-

tion (ACC).¹⁵ These provisional terms of reference (see annex) will provide guidance for the first two evaluation teams, but may subsequently be revised in light of the discussions in the Council and the experiences and recommendations of the teams themselves.

Selection of countries

5. The resident representatives of TAB in several countries in different parts of the world were requested by the Secretary-General to consult with the Governments concerned and to ascertain their willingness to participate at an early date in a pilot evaluation project in their country. On the basis of the replies received, it was decided that the first two pilot evaluation project should be undertaken in Thailand and Chile. In these countries the evaluation teams have the special advantage of being able to make full use of the staff and material facilities available at the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) respectively.

6. As the Council indicates in resolution 1042 (XXXVII), the evaluation projects are conceived as a co-operative undertaking of the United Nations and the Governments themselves. The Governments of Thailand and Chile have agreed to participate fully and to appoint the necessary counterpart personnel to work with the evaluation teams.

The evaluation teams

7. Members of the evaluation teams to Thailand and Chile were briefed at United Nations Headquarters by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Special Fund and TAB; and in Washington, Paris, Geneva and Rome by the various agencies of the United Nations family concerned. In addition, the Secretary-General requested the organizations, the regional economic commissions and the resident representatives concerned to prepare annotated check lists of projects undertaken to date in Thailand and Chile. Furthermore, project reports, statistical data and other pertinent material

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/3765, paras. 30-37, and *ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886, paras. 34-65.

were gathered and made available to the teams. Experience to date has already underlined the importance of starting the preparatory work for such projects as early as possible in order to give the organizations and the Governments concerned sufficient time to collect the very considerable volume of data and to enable the members of the evaluation teams to digest this material.

8. The first pilot evaluation project will be undertaken in Thailand. The members of the evaluation team will arrive in Bangkok on 15 June 1965 and are scheduled to finish their work by 15 August 1965. The members of the evaluation team are: Professor Thomas C. Blaisdell (United States of America) of the University of California at Berkeley (team leader); Professor Cyril S. Belshaw (Canada) of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver; and Mr. Vu Van Thai (Republic of Viet-Nam), United Nations inter-regional economic adviser.

9. The pilot evaluation project in Chile is scheduled to begin on 1 August 1965 and should be completed by the end of September. The members of the evaluation team are: Mr. Paul Martínez-Ostos (Mexico), former Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund

(IMF) (team leader); Mr. Guy Trancart (France) of the Banque européenne d'investissements in Brussels; and Mr. Marshall Wolfe (United States of America), Chief of the Social Affairs Division of ECLA.

10. Officials of the Governments of Thailand and Chile as well as the resident representatives of TAB and the representatives of the specialized agencies are expected to participate actively in the work of evaluation.

Future plans

11. It is planned to undertake in the coming twelve months further evaluation projects in certain other countries, including Pakistan and Tunisia, where the co-operation of the Governments has been promised, and preliminary arrangements have been concluded. In undertaking these additional pilot evaluations, it is intended to draw fully on the experience gained in the course of the projects in Thailand and Chile.

12. The Secretary-General will submit the reports of the pilot projects in Thailand and Chile as soon as they have been completed and will keep the Council informed of all relevant developments including additional projects undertaken or planned.

ANNEX

Pilot projects for evaluation of technical co-operation programmes

Provisional terms of reference of an evaluation team

The mandate

1. The responsibility of an evaluation team is to undertake, in a selected developing country, in co-operation with the Government and the resident representative of TAB, a systematic and objective evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of programmes undertaken by the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which are directed towards the advancement of economic and social progress of that country, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 908 (XXXIV), 991 (XXXVI) and 1042 (XXXVII). The evaluation is to be undertaken with the participation of TAB, the Special Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and all organizations of the United Nations family; and the results should be of use to them as well as to the Government.

The scope

2. It is the ultimate objective of the Economic and Social Council to ensure that all programmes relating to advancement of economic and social progress of the developing countries undertaken by the United Nations system of organizations shall be effectively evaluated; an evaluation team under a pilot project will, however, deal only with technical co-operation programmes in a selected country, including:

(a) Projects under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) since the beginning of its operation in the country;

(b) All other technical assistance projects under the regular programmes of technical assistance of the organizations, under

funds-in-trust arrangements, and under other sources undertaken by all organizations participating in EPTA;

(c) All technical assistance projects and advisory services of the financial agencies other than those of a strictly confidential nature;

(d) All technical assistance projects and advisory services of UNICEF;

(e) Advisory services rendered by the United Nations regional economic commissions;

(f) All Special Fund projects;

(g) All WFP assistance.

Composition and duration

3. An evaluation team will normally consist of three members. The ACC has commented as follows on the qualifications of the persons who should be asked to participate as team members:

"It would be difficult for anybody who is not a professional economist to advise on how to make a clear assessment of the economic results which are being considered, and staff and experts with field experience from the United Nations (including the regional economic commissions) and certain other agencies might be specially suitable for this purpose. On the other hand, the programmes of the United Nations family are by no means exclusively economic, but have their impact on other aspects of the national life, such as public administration, health, scientific advancement, education and other fields whose economic impact is only felt after a long time and is not necessarily measurable. In addition to experienced economists, therefore, senior persons with broad general experience in several countries, and with mature judgement, would be suitable".^a

^a See *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3886, para 60. In addition to economic development, the social development side should also have strong representation on each of the evaluation teams.

4. The team leader should be a high-level expert of international standing who is not presently employed by an organization in the United Nations family.

5. The duration of a team's assignment will normally be from six weeks to three months.

Role of Government

6. The evaluation to be undertaken by the teams will be carried out in close co-operation with the government authorities of the country in which the programmes operate. The Council recognizes that "any evaluation of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies on the progress of the developing countries is of primary concern to these countries and can be achieved only with the co-operation of the Governments concerned" (Economic and Social Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII), para. 1).

7. The Government is expected to appoint a senior official with adequate supporting staff to work with the team.

Role of the resident representative

8. The Council explicitly requests that the fullest possible use be made of the resident representative (resolutions 991 (XXXVI), para. 5 (b) and 1942 (XXXVII), para. 2). The resident representative should be the chief adviser to the team and should participate in every phase of the work, although he will not be a formal member of the team.^b

9. The resident representative will render maximum support to the team and will take steps to ensure that the team shall be provided with the necessary local support.

Role of the organizations

10. In view of the wide range of fields covered by the technical co-operation programmes of the organizations in the United Nations family, a team of this size, no matter how highly qualified its members may be, in the words of the ACC, "would, themselves, probably require technical advice on topics ranging from forestry to atomic energy and meteorology and from civil aviation to labour laws and telecommunications. No doubt some of this could be obtained from technical assistance experts serving in the country, but it would hardly be likely that they would be able to cover the whole range required, except in those projects which would actually be in operation and in which the experts themselves might be more wisely regarded as informants than as technical advisers. Each of the participating organizations has been requested to designate, wherever possible, someone in the field to represent it, to maintain liaison with the team and to assist in its work.^d Where necessary and practicable, the organizations will consider sending one or more representatives from their own headquarters and regional offices to give advice, as necessary. The team should make the fullest possible use of the secretariat of the regional economic commission concerned.

Over-all evaluation

11. The individual organizations in the United Nations family have their own evaluation procedures and have undertaken extensive evaluations of certain of their own programmes.^e It has been agreed that the evaluation of technical co-operation projects is "primarily the responsibility of the appropriate

agency of the Government and of the participating organization concerned".^f The evaluation team is expected rather to deal with the broader aspects which bear on the effectiveness of the combined programmes of the United Nations system of organizations as a whole.^g While an evaluation of the combined programmes, which are the sum total of projects and advisory services of individual programmes, cannot be made without examining individual projects, programmes, and services or studying all the relevant factors, the team is not expected to make or to repeat piecemeal and partial evaluations concerning individual projects or programmes.

12. One of the key points is the development plans of a country. It would be useful to examine what contributions the United Nations system of organizations has made in assisting the formulation and implementation of the over-all development plans and the sectoral development programmes.

13. The team's findings should be in such a form as to be useful not only to the country and organizations concerned, but to all recipient countries as well as to the countries which contribute to technical co-operation funds.

Impact on development

14. It is clear from Economic and Social Council resolutions (resolutions 991 (XXXVI), para. 3, and 1042 (XXXVII), para. 2 (b)) that the main objective of the evaluation is to appraise "the over-all impact" of the programmes on the development of a recipient country in terms of performance and results achieved and, where feasible, "in the light of the goals to be achieved through the economic and social development plans" of the country. This is by no means an easy task. As the ACC pointed out: "Very few, if any, of either the underdeveloped or developed countries have yet succeeded in measuring with any satisfactory degree of precision the over-all developmental impacts of given programmes."^h

15. It is recognized that it would be difficult for the team to make comprehensive statistical or other precise measurements of development impact. This is due to several reasons. First, the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system of organizations are only a part (and often a small part) of the resources available to a recipient country for development purposes.ⁱ It is not possible to isolate the impact of the programmes from the results of other and larger influences on the development of the country. Secondly, "one of the most useful services rendered by experts of the United Nations group of organizations consists in advising against suggested actions, often quite informally and when they are first mooted. There is clearly no possibility of measuring the impact of such services, since it consists in the avoidance of the losses and waste of resources which would have occurred if the negative advice had not prevented the ill-conceived project or policy". On the other hand, there are some data which would have evaluative significance, such as the data dealing with the decline in the incidence of malaria as a result of a programme of the World Health Organization (WHO).

16. The team is expected, however, to give an objective commentary upon the value of the impact of the programmes and, to the extent possible, to indicate in quantitative and qualitative terms^k the effects of the programmes on the development of

^f E/TAC/122, para. 32.

^g In this connexion, the team should find out how the programmes are related to the general development policy of the recipient Government and whether they respond to the most urgent needs of the development in the most important fields of activities. The answer to such questions would show best the effectiveness of the United Nations programmes.

^h See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886, para. 36.

ⁱ See *ibid.*, para. 43.

^j See *ibid.*, para. 42.

^k See *ibid.*, para. 46.

^b See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886, para. 59.

^c *Ibid.*, para. 61.

^d The organizations have also been requested to prepare material for the team.

^e Some of these evaluation procedures and reports are described in "Methods of evaluation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance" (E/TAC/122 and Add.1).

natural resources,¹ capital investment, production, training, health, and other factors affecting development, including public administrative and institutional framework.

17. The team should interpret the term "impact" in a broad sense in order to include not only results which can be measured in economic terms, but also those which cannot be so measured, especially in the social sphere.^m

18. The Council recognizes that the technical soundness of programmes and methods are the concern of the individual agencies and has requested the agencies to intensify their efforts with regard to these aspects, which, therefore, need not be covered by the team. Nevertheless, general aspects of methods of programming and implementation, in so far as they affect the efficiency of the programmes as a whole, should be covered by the team.

19. The team should examine the extent to which the resources of the United Nations system of organizations have been used in those key areas which can better be handled by an international organization than by bilateral aid or by the recipient country itself. This would help in answering the question whether the programmes are organized in such a way as to achieve the maximum impact. In this connexion, the team will also need to inquire into the procedures by which the country has selected, formulated, and determined the priorities of the programmes and projects in which it is receiving assistance.

20. Other aspects of interest to be taken into account in the evaluation may include such matters as assistance in evolving an efficient administrative machinery, improvement of the health of the people, efforts to strengthen the educational system, and institution-building which is an important element in Special Fund projects.

21. The relation between the programmes of the United Nations family of organizations and other external programmes may also be considered with a view to drawing general conclusions as to the extent to which they complement or duplicate each other.

22. The team, in consultation with the government authorities, may consider the extent to which the government authorities have accepted and implemented recommendations made by the experts under the programme and recommendations by the specialized agencies and other organizations having co-operative arrangements with the financing agencies.

¹ Discovery of new resources and accumulation of better knowledge of existing resources from an important element of Special Fund projects.

^m See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3886, para. 49.

Investments resulting from programmes

23. It would be useful for the team to analyse, where applicable and appropriate, the extent to which the programmes have led to investment or are likely to do so in the future.

Training and transfer of knowledge

24. Special attention should be given by the team to training aspects. One of the main objectives of most of the programmes is to transfer technical knowledge to the recipient country. The experts under such programmes are expected, as far as possible, to train counterpart personnel to take over their jobs. The evaluation should therefore include an appraisal of the success or failure of this aspect of the experts' work.

25. Fellowships constitute an important component of the programmes and are suitable to both quantitative measurement and qualitative appraisal. The team should determine whether the fellowship posts are related to the development needs of the country and whether they form an integral part of the various projects in the programmes. They should ascertain the extent to which the fellows have returned home to perform the functions intended at the time the fellowships were awarded.

26. Training institutes, seminars and other regional and inter-regional projects constitute another training element of the programmes. The team is expected to evaluate the benefits gained by a country from such activities.

Management and operational procedures

27. The Council recognizes that the efficiency of management and operations in the provision of technical assistance, including staffing, administrative procedures and financial controls are the concern of the individual agencies and has requested them to intensify their efforts in these aspects. They should not normally be dealt with by the team.

The report

28. The primary responsibility for drafting the final report would rest with the evaluation team. The report, however, should be prepared in co-operation with the government authorities and in consultation with the resident representative. It should be in a form suitable for submission by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council as a report of a team of experts.

29. In the report, the team is expected to include a description of the methods used and the principles followed in its evaluation and in arriving at its conclusions. Any suggestions that the team is able to make regarding the establishment of procedures for the collection of relevant information on a country-by-country basis would be useful (Economic and Social Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII), para. 2 (a)).

DOCUMENT E/4081

Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in June 1965

[Original text: English]
[29 June 1965]

1. The Committee held twelve meetings in Geneva from 15 to 25 June 1965 under the chairmanship of Mr. F. J. Pulit (Argentina).

2. The Committee had before it the following questions (E/TAC/L.347/Rev.1):

(1) Election of Chairman (see E/TAC/SR.338);

(2) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance:

(a) Review of activities:

(i) Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964: final report on the implementation of the 1963-1964 Programme (E/

4021 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3; E/TAC/L.352, E/TAC/L.354) (E/TAC/SR.338-344);

- (ii) Fifteen-year review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E/TAC/153 and Add.1) (E/TAC/SR.338-344);
- (iii) Report on 1964 contingency authorizations (E/TAC/L.348) (E/TAC/SR.344);
- (iv) Interim report on 1965 contingency authorizations (E/TAC/L.349) (E/TAC/SR.344);
- (v) Substantial programme changes in 1964, including inter-agency transfers of allocations (E/TAC/L.350) (E/TAC/SR.344);
- (vi) Substantial programme changes up to 31 March 1965, including inter-agency transfers of allocations (E/TAC/L.351) (E/TAC/SR.344);
- (b) Administrative and financial questions:
Allocations to the participating organizations for administrative and operational service costs for 1965 and future years (E/TAC/152, A/5842) (E/TAC/SR.344);
- (3) United Nations regular programme of technical assistance:
 - (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the technical assistance activities of the United Nations (E/4016 and Add.1, E/TAC/L.353, E/TAC/L.355) (E/TAC/SR.345-348);
 - (b) Advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4023) (E/TAC/SR.345-348);
 - (c) Programme recommendations emanating from other committees and commissions of the Council (E/TAC/151, E/TAC/155, E/TAC/156) (E/TAC/SR.345-348);
- (4) Evaluation of programmes (E/TAC/SR.338-344 and E/TAC/SR.347).

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE *Review of activities*

- (i) *Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964*

3. The annual report of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) for 1964 (E/4021 and Add.1-3), which is also the final report on the implementation of the 1963-1964 Programme as a whole, was presented to the Committee by the Executive Chairman of TAB. Regret was expressed that not all of the documentation was available in the working languages. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the form and content of the report and commended the Executive Chairman, the Board and the TAB Secretariat on the quality of the report. One member was gratified to see that a separate chapter on the work of the participating organizations had been included in the report. Members of the Committee also congratulated the Executive Chairman on his stimulating opening statement (E/TAC/L.352).

General review of activities in 1963-1964

4. Members of the Committee expressed satisfaction with the continued growth of the Programme during the 1963-1964 biennium, evidenced by the increased number of experts provided and fellowships awarded, although there was a small decline in the value of equipment purchased. It was pointed out that the regional distribution of the delivered Programme showed marked variations from the previous biennium. The continued increase in the share of Africa in the Programme was noted with satisfaction but some members expressed concern at the decline in the share of Asia and the Far East and the Middle East, both as a percentage and in absolute terms. The Executive Chairman explained that the level of assistance approved by the Committee for the Asia and Far East region in 1963-1964 was actually higher than the amount approved for 1961-1962. The fact that the delivered programme was lower in 1963-1964 than in 1961-1962 was due to the extensive use of his contingency authority in 1961-1962, largely to assist countries of the region in meeting a series of natural disasters. It was also noted by several members that in 1963-1964 the percentage of funds devoted to regional activities had reached their highest level in the history of the Programme, and were in excess of the share established by the Committee for such projects in the approved Programme. While stressing the importance of assistance on a regional basis, some members noted that several resident representatives had suggested that it was often not clear that regional projects had been initiated at the specific request of governments. The view was expressed that regional projects should preferably cover problems which are regional in nature or have a regional solution and that such group activities as seminars or study tours were not genuine regional projects. Many members considered that the value of some seminars included in the regional programme of the participating organizations was doubtful and that EPTA would gain in quality by having fewer but better prepared projects of this nature.

5. Two members of the Committee expressed concern at the fact that so-called civilian operations in the Congo (Leopoldville) were, in their opinion, being used in the political interests of individual countries. Another member stressed the international character of the United Nations technical assistance programmes in the Congo, intended solely to help the people of that country, and regretted the injection of political issues into the discussions.

Duration of the programme period

6. The Committee was informed by the Executive Chairman that it was required to make a recommendation on the duration of the next programme period, since the extension of two-year programming was limited to the 1965-1966 biennium by Council resolution 949 (XXXVI). Some members expressed the view that the chief advantage of two-year programming was the postponement of the financial deadline for the utilization of the funds allocated by the Committee for implementa-

tion of the approved programme. If a solution could be found to the difficulties caused by these financial arrangements, programming could revert to a one-year cycle, thus avoiding the formulation of a programme for a period up to three years ahead. Some other members pointed out that two-year programming had serious disadvantages: it tended to increase the number of changes made during a programme period and to give rise to fluctuations in the level of aid between one year and another. Two-year programming had been introduced to make possible the planning of projects on a longer-term basis, but this could be achieved without the same disadvantage by project programming if further use were made of this system and if the programming exercise were done every year.

7. Other members considered that a decision relating to a programme which, should the General Assembly approve the proposed merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), would have to operate under a new governing body, should be formulated so as to leave the greatest latitude possible to the new body. On the other hand, the view was expressed that pending a decision by the General Assembly, the question of the merger should not be considered as having a bearing on current decisions relating to programming procedures.

8. Members of the Committee, however, generally expressed the view that in the absence of clear advantages or disadvantages, and taking into account the preference expressed by the majority of the participating organizations for a two-year programming cycle, the present system of biennial programming should be extended on a continued experimental basis through the 1967-1968 biennial period.

9. The Committee adopted unanimously a draft resolution submitted by the Chairman (E/TAC/L.354) with the addition of the words "and also the views expressed by the delegations" at the end of the preamble and with a minor drafting change in the operative paragraph of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see annex IV). It recommends that the Economic and Social Council extend two-year programming through the 1967-1968 biennium, without prejudice to any action which might be taken with regard to programming procedures by the governing organs of the programme if the General Assembly adopts a resolution on a merger.

Types of assistance

10. The continued growth of the number of expert assignments was generally received with satisfaction by members of the Committee and in particular the continued increase in the number and proportion of experts recruited from developing countries. It was particularly noted that in a few of these countries, for instance Argentina and China, the number of nationals appointed as experts over the fifteen years since the inception of the Programme exceeded the number of experts assigned to the country. Several members remarked that arrange-

ments for the provision of counterpart personnel continued to be unsatisfactory in many countries and that the programme could not be expected to fulfil its goal of transferring skills to nationals of developing countries until the training of counterparts became a feature of every project.

11. Concern was expressed by some members at the long duration of the assignments of some experts, which reached twelve and thirteen years in two specific instances. The Executive Chairman remarked that expert assignments under EPTA should essentially be self-liquidating, i.e. the expert should in as short a time as possible train counterpart personnel so that his services were no longer required; however the optimum duration for arriving at such a result varied from country to country and project to project. He thought there was much to be said for the suggestion of one delegation that countries which wished to retain the services of highly valued experts for long periods should pay for them under funds-in-trust arrangements. One member was of the view that medium-term experts were more effective than short-term experts, except in certain specific instances where clear-cut terms of reference could be established for the latter prior to their arrival at the duty station. He supported the views expressed by several resident representatives, as recorded in the annual report that the ground should be adequately prepared before the expert is appointed and in particular that a counterpart should be selected and adequate budgetary provision made for the satisfactory development of the project.

12. Several members, while expressing gratification at the increased number of fellowships awarded under EPTA, stressed that a qualitative improvement in the fellowship programme was more important than an increase in the number of awards made. It was particularly emphasized by some members that the maximum value was derived from fellowships when these were awarded to train counterpart personnel in projects receiving expert assistance. Stress was also laid on an adequate knowledge of the language of instruction, particularly in the case of short-term fellowships which did not provide sufficient time for specialized language training.

13. One member drew the attention of the Committee to resolution 4 (XX) of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)¹⁶ on the participation of specialists from developing countries in study tours organized by the Commission. He suggested that the executive organs of the technical assistance programme should, in consultation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, consider the possibility of financing the participation of specialists from interested countries outside the regions concerned in seminars, courses and study tours, organized by regional economic commissions. The Executive

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/4030), part III.*

Chairman agreed to give due consideration to this suggestion, in consultation with the United Nations.

14. Another member remarked that the presentation in the annual report of statistics on the distribution of equipment by recipient country and by country of origin, similar to that given for experts and fellows, would be valuable. The suggestion was also made that the tables showing fellowships awarded by country of study should distinguish between individual fellows studying in a particular country and participants in seminars held in that country. The Executive Chairman indicated that new statistical tables were under consideration which would include a number of modifications suggested by the Committee.

Fields of activity

15. Most members expressed concern at the continued decline in the share of the programme devoted to projects in industrialization, particularly in the light of the recommendations made by a number of United Nations bodies to place more emphasis on this field. Some members pointed out that the low percentage referred to in the report was based on a very restricted definition of the term "industrial development" and noted with satisfaction that projects related in a more general manner to industrialization amounted to nearly 25 per cent of total programme expenditures. Other members expressed the view that the relative lack of interest shown by Governments for assistance in this field was to be attributed in part to the absence of an organization in a position to make proposals for specific projects with the same vigour as did some of the participating organizations for projects in their fields. The recent recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development,¹⁷ that members of the staff of the Centre for Industrial Development should be attached to the offices of resident representatives for the purpose of assisting governments to develop projects in this field, was particularly welcome. The Committee endorsed the view of the Committee on Industrial Development that an adequate level for the proportion of assistance under EPTA in the field of industrial development should be at least twice the present one. Members of the Committee also drew attention to the other recommendations of the Committee for Industrial Development particularly those relating to the creation of a specialized agency for industrial development. The view was also expressed that the present decrease might be due to recipient countries, particularly those at the early stages of economic development, preferring assistance in the field of general economic planning. One member indicated that his country preferred to obtain assistance in industrial development from the private sector. Another requested that more concrete proposals for development assistance in industrialization be placed before the Committee. The request was also made that the heading in annex IV of the annual report entitled "Assisting Governments with the Formulation of Development Plans" should be

separate from "The Building Up of Administrative Services", because of the differing nature of the two types of assistance. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the activities of the participating organizations in the field of training of national cadres in order to assist developing countries more efficiently in the use of their resources and the development of their national economies.

16. A communication addressed by the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (E/TAC/154), which had been received by the Executive Chairman of TAB, was circulated to the Committee. The communication referred to UNESCO General Conference Resolution 1.271 regarding the World Literacy Programme. The representative of UNESCO made a statement to the Committee outlining the action which his organization had already taken and intended to take in co-operation with TAB and the participating organizations in furtherance of the objectives of the World Literacy Programme.

Technical assistance on a payment basis

17. In its annual report, the Board had pointed out that the number of countries which had requested assistance from EPTA on a payment basis was 57 in 1963 and 69 in 1964 as compared with 42 in 1962. This trend was generally received with satisfaction by the Committee; it showed in a concrete manner, the appreciation of the assistance provided to the developing countries through the participating organizations. One member asked why assistance to certain countries having high per capita incomes was financed under EPTA and not entirely under funds-in-trust, while other countries with lower per capita income had received some assistance on a funds-in-trust basis. The Executive Chairman pointed out that funds-in-trust programmes were developed at the request of individual governments. EPTA country targets were established after taking into account such basic factors as per capita income and size of the country. The existence of additional funds-in-trust programmes should therefore not be taken as an indication that the level of assistance provided under EPTA represented an inadequate share of the available funds.

Co-ordination in the field

18. The Committee expressed concern that co-ordination among the United Nations family in the countries served was not as effective as it should be. This concern was also reflected in the statements of the resident representatives recorded in the annual report. The Committee emphasized the importance of co-ordination at the field level to the effective planning and implementation of the Programme and called on the participating organizations to intensify their co-operation at the local level with the resident representatives, in particular by keeping them fully informed of activities under their regular programmes of technical assistance. A few other members noted that co-ordination appeared to be improving and expressed their confidence that the

¹⁷ See *ibid.*, Supplement No. 6 (E/4065, chap. VII, draft resolution V.

Executive Chairman would continue his efforts to ameliorate co-ordination in the field, admittedly a task requiring time and the slow forging of appropriate relationships. The representatives of the participating organizations who spoke in the general debate indicated that the principles approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) governing co-ordination in the field had been applied and confirmed that they were continuing to make every effort to improve the effectiveness of their relationships with the resident representatives in the field.

19. In this connexion, one member stated that the resident representatives whom he had known were generally of excellent calibre but that some were "complete failures and useless". He thought that while the resident representative himself could be recruited internationally, the remainder of the staff of his office, should be recruited from among nationals of the country which he served. Several other delegations spoke of the need to maintain a high level of recruitment of resident representatives and confidence was expressed that the Executive Chairman would do all he could to correct any weaknesses in the field service. One member believed that the forthcoming merger might provide an opportunity for the Executive Chairman in this respect. The Executive Chairman replied that, as in all administrations, there were some personnel of excellent calibre and a few disappointments. He felt considerable pride in the generally high level of the resident representatives now in the field and he would do his utmost to see that the highest standards of personal and professional qualifications were maintained.

Associate experts

20. Several members of the Committee noted with satisfaction that the work of field experts continued to be usefully supplemented by the services of young associate experts provided by five governments without cost to either the participating organizations taking part in this scheme or to countries benefiting from it. The Executive Chairman pointed out that the number of associate experts so employed had risen to 146 in 1964. He felt that associate experts might, after considerable field experience, provide a potential limited source of recruitment for experts which would to a small extent help ease the perennial shortage of experts. Some members, warning against possible lowering of professional standards for experts, urged that associates not be used as replacements or substitutes for experts, and suggested caution in recruiting fully fledged experts from among those of the associate category. The Executive Chairman replied that the principal purpose of the appointment of associate experts to serve under senior experts was to make the latter's work more effective, and at the same time, to train young professionally qualified men and women on practical application of their knowledge. An associate expert scheme might in time represent one source of recruitment for experts, and indeed the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which had considerable experience of associate experts, had estimated that about 20 per cent of the

associate experts assigned to that organization could expect to achieve the status of fully-fledged experts in the fullness of time.

Experts administrative questions

21. Several members noted with satisfaction that the number of experts employed under EPTA had increased during 1963-1964. The importance of speeding up methods of recruiting experts was emphasized; however, the quality of experts should be paramount. In this respect, it was felt that the frequent stress on recruiting top-level experts should be discouraged in favour of more realistic attempts to select candidates who possess the precise level of qualifications actually required for the post in question. One member stressed the necessity of placing adequate resources for the fulfilment of their functions at the disposal of experts. He expressed concern at the statement in the annual report of the Board that many developing countries rarely considered the availability of counterparts when they asked for assistance, and a few never did so. Another member stated that, while co-operation with the United Nations in the recruitment of experts from his country had on the whole been satisfactory, the recruitment of experts from his and other socialist countries by the specialized agencies still needed improvement.

Field offices

22. Broad satisfaction was expressed at the continuing growth in the importance of the services provided by resident representatives to recipient countries, which in itself represented a form of technical assistance. For that reason it was not entirely accurate to classify costs of the field establishment under the category of overhead costs.

23. Some members expressed their concern at the continued growth of the TAB field establishment and felt that everything possible should be done to restrain such growth in the future. One member expressed the view, in this connexion, that the functions of the resident representative should gradually be transferred to national committees so as to train national personnel in co-ordination and reduce the administrative costs of the Programme. He also suggested that regional offices covering several countries should be used wherever possible instead of having individual offices in each country, and that the existing "model" offices, whose concrete results did not seem to differ from those of other offices, were an unnecessary expense. The Executive Chairman pointed out that it was often the recipient countries themselves which insisted on having a resident representative in their country rather than being served by a more distant regional office. In countries with well-developed co-ordination machinery, it might have been possible for the Governments to handle the co-ordination of the Programme, but with the addition of Special Fund projects as well as those of the World Food Programme to the responsibilities of the resident representative, it was generally felt that co-ordination by them was not feasible at this stage. The questions of the level

and nature of the field establishment should however be kept open, and might usefully be reviewed after the General Assembly has taken a decision on the proposed merger. Such a review would presumably be made in the context of the over-all question of representation of United Nations programmes in the field.

Approval of the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964

24. The Committee approved unanimously the draft resolution (see annex II) under which the Council takes note with appreciation of the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1964.

(ii) Fifteen-year review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

25. The Executive Chairman of TAB introduced to the Committee the anniversary review of the first fifteen years of EPTA (E/TAC/153 and Add.1), which had been issued in his own name. Most members of the Committee praised the anniversary review as a valuable contribution to an understanding of the history of EPTA and some commended it for the distinction and directness of the style, rarely to be found in official documents. One of these members, while congratulating the TAB secretariat on the perspective and sense of movement of the review, thought that it could have gone more deeply into the difficulties and pressures encountered. One member suggested that it was well worth commercial publication. Another member thought that it was too general and in some respects inaccurate. It did not provide the deep analysis of the Programme, including its shortcomings, which had been requested of TAB, nor did it show results achieved or make any concrete proposals for improvement of the Programme; it treated, in the main, questions which were already well known. The Executive Chairman pointed out that the review as it stood, represented, so to speak, the view from the centre and dealt rather more with the institutional and administrative aspects of EPTA and the entire spectrum of activities under it than with the specialized operations of the participating organizations. The review would therefore be supplemented at a later stage by additional chapters in which the participating organizations would give their own accounts of the outstanding features of their share in the planning and implementation of EPTA as well as a positive assessment of concrete results achieved. The Executive Chairman announced his intention of having the entire work available for the next session of the General Assembly, and of having it printed as a single volume as soon as possible. He thought that the review would be a very useful guide for governments, international officials, experts and scholars to the history, the background and the evolution of a unique enterprise in international co-operation.

26. The Committee approved unanimously the draft resolution (see annex III), under which the Council takes note with appreciation of the anniversary review

of EPTA. The Committee also expressed its thanks to the Executive Chairman for his contribution to the review and for his devotion to EPTA over the entire fifteen years of the Programme.

(iii) and (iv) Contingency authorizations

27. In response to inquiries regarding the use of his contingency authority, the Executive Chairman reminded the Committee of the purposes of the authority and the way in which it is used. The criteria for contingency authorizations had been laid down by the Committee at its summer 1954 session; reference to the report of that session would show that the authority was intended to meet priority and unforeseen needs, which by definition were not included in the biennial programme request.

28. From his point of view, the ability to act quickly to provide short-term assistance to meet unforeseen priority needs constituted a most important element of flexibility for the Programme. It appeared that the possibilities of immediate response to urgent needs would be jeopardized if, as suggested by one member, prior approval by TAC were required in each case. UNICEF, which had been cited by that member as an example of the use of such a procedure, might be said to work entirely on a basis of "project programming" and was thus not really in a comparable position. Regarding the manner in which projects initiated on a contingency basis were continued, the Executive Chairman explained that all contingency allocations were made on the specific understanding that any continuing commitments beyond the end of the current biennium would be included in the Category I programme request of the Government.

29. The Committee took note of the final report by the Executive Chairman on contingency allocations made in 1964 (E/TAC/L.348) and of his interim report on contingency allocations made during the period of January 1 to 30 April 1965 (E/TAC/L.349).

(v) and (vi) Programme changes

30. Many members noted with some concern the extent to which the programme approved by the Committee for the 1963-1964 biennium had been modified in the course of implementation. Members pointed out that this could occur for a variety of reasons. The programme as originally formulated might have been faulty, containing a number of insufficiently prepared projects included to make full use of the biennial target; or, the programme might have been properly formulated but internal developments during the period following its formulation might have put some of it out of step with the necessities of the moment. Some delegations expressed the view that the flexibility shown by the Programme in permitting programme changes in the course of a biennium, as requested by recipient Governments, was a positive factor. Finally, stress was also laid by some members on the fact that savings accrued when, due to delays, a project approved by TAC extended beyond the end of the biennium financial deadline. Due to the financial rules, these savings can not be used to

implement that project in the following year and had therefore to be used hastily at the end of the biennium for other projects, e.g., fellowships not approved by TAC. The suggestion was made by several members that, as proposed by some resident representatives, programme savings should be reviewed at regular intervals with the Governments and the participating organizations to ensure the best possible use of them.

31. The Committee took note of the reports of the Executive Chairman on programme changes, including inter-agency transfers of allocations, made during the periods 16 October - 31 December 1964 (E/TAC/L.350) and 1 January - 31 March 1965 (E/TAC/L.351).

Allocations to the Participating Organizations for Administrative and Operational Services Costs for 1965 and future years

32. The Committee had before it the report of TAB on the question of allocations to the participating organizations for administrative and operational services costs for 1965 and future years (E/TAC/152) together with the twenty-second report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session on overhead costs.¹⁸ In introducing the item, the Director of the Joint Administration Division recalled that the Advisory Committee's study of overhead costs had been initiated by Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV) adopted in August 1962. The study made was comprehensive, based on written material supplied by the participating organizations, including detailed workload surveys conducted by FAO and UNESCO at the request of their legislative bodies, supplemented by discussions held by the Advisory Committee with the executive heads of the participating organizations or their representatives, and with the Executive Chairman of TAB and the Managing Director of the Special Fund. The Advisory Committee recommended that reimbursement of overhead costs by EPTA should be, for 1965, at the rate of 13 per cent of the project costs in the approved Programme, including the contingencies for the preceding biennium, and, thereafter, at the rate of 14 per cent of such costs; that the rates of reimbursement should continue to be applied with flexibility to small organizations; and that these measures should be reviewed by the Advisory Committee after not more than five years. While most of the members of TAB felt that a strong case existed for a more generous scale of reimbursements than that recommended by the Advisory Committee, the Board believed that TAC might wish to recommend to the Council that it give favourable consideration to the ACABQ proposals. The Board's report included as annex I a draft resolution designed to give effect to the ACABQ proposals which, if adopted, would require revision in the allocations to the participating organizations for 1965, resulting in an increase in the total allocations for that year in the amount of approximately \$450,000. Sufficient funds were available from current resources to cover the increase.

¹⁸ A/58420.

33. Most of the members of TAC supported the proposal of TAB, but in indicating their support, many expressed their concern at the necessity of increasing overhead allocations, which had the effect of decreasing the level of funds available for field programmes. In supporting the proposal, some members stated that as a matter of principle, voluntary programmes should pay their own way; regular budget funds should not be used to cover additional costs incurred in respect of activities under voluntary programmes. One member recalled that considerable support had once existed in the Committee for the principle that voluntary funds should be reserved to the fullest possible extent for financing field programme costs and hoped that this would continue to be borne in mind. One member who supported the draft resolution indicated that his Government viewed with concern the increase in overhead costs, which in total now exceeded the cost of administration of bilateral assistance programmes sponsored by his Government. It was, however, noted that the administrative problems associated with EPTA might not be strictly comparable to bilateral aid programmes since the bulk of EPTA activity consisted of recruitment of individual experts and selection and placement of individual fellows, both for relatively short periods at a time. Several members felt that the entire question of overhead costs for voluntary programmes deserved further study and some members suggested that such a study should be made in the context of the over-all review by the Council of efforts to harmonize financial procedures and to complete an integrated approach to the budgets and overhead costs of the various programmes of technical co-operation.

34. Certain members noted with grave concern the trend toward increasing overhead costs for voluntary programmes and stated that they would oppose adoption of the draft resolution. Two of them requested that the Executive Chairman draw up concrete proposals for the reduction of overhead expenses.

35. The TAB secretariat accepted a drafting amendment proposed by the representative of the United States of America and at the request of the representative of the USSR, a vote was taken on the draft resolution as amended. The resolution, which appears in annex V to this report, was adopted by 20 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR PROGRAMME OF
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Introduction

36. The Committee had before it for consideration the annual report of the Secretary-General (E/4016 and Add.1) describing in detail the technical assistance programmes administered by the United Nations in 1964, and setting out a draft regular budget programme of technical assistance for 1966. The text of the Secretary-General's initial estimates for Part V (Technical Programmes) of the 1966 regular budget was also before the Committee for information (E/TAC/156). In accordance with the procedure laid down in Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII), the Committee received,

for consideration and purposes of advice to the Council, the text of proposals emanating from the functional commissions and committees of the Council which could affect the technical assistance resources of the United Nations (E/TAC/151). In addition, an information report on the subject of promoting technical assistance in the field of international law was before the Committee (E/TAC/155). All this material was supplemented by statements made by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance at the 345th meeting (E/TAC/L.353) and at the 348th meeting. The views of members participating in the debate are contained in the summary records of the 345th to 348th meetings.

Technical assistance in 1964

37. Activities in 1964, as shown in the Secretary-General's annual report, amounted to \$20.4 million including the regular programme, EPTA and funds-in-trust. This compares with \$9.1 million in 1960 and with \$15.7 million in 1963. The regular programme and EPTA amounted to \$16.8 million of which expenditures of some 61 per cent were in the field of economic development, 23 per cent in social development and 14 per cent in public administration. Human rights activities and narcotic drugs control accounted for 1.6 per cent of the Programme. Expenditure for economic planning, industrial and resource development, statistics, social development, housing, community development and public administration increased significantly above the 1963 levels. In the case of the regular programme, 45 per cent was expended on economic development, 34 per cent on social development and 17 per cent on public administration. Within the economic sector, the report noted that industrial activities amounted to 9 per cent of the regular programme in 1964 and was programmed for 13 per cent in 1965 with programme proposals totalling 17 per cent for 1966.

38. As regards training activities, to which special attention continued to be given, it was reported that 35 per cent of regular programme and EPTA expenditures was devoted to individual fellowships and to the cost of group training projects. More than 2,300 individuals received training, divided about equally among fellowships and participants (1,149 fellowships and 1,170 participants). To this must be added training on the job of national counterpart personnel by advisory experts, which cannot be measured quantitatively. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance had made a special study of counterpart training in co-operation with senior experts serving in the field. More than half of the 160 experts consulted reported that they had no counterparts. The availability of counterparts was found to vary considerably according to the field of specialization; the greatest difficulty appeared to be in economic programming and planning. Several members of the Committee expressed the view that the Secretary-General should continue to emphasize the need for counterpart officers who would be expected, in due course, to carry forward the work of the experts. It was also stated that fellowship proposals for training should be linked with the need to provide adequate counterparts.

39. Experience in 1964 with the use of associate experts attached to senior experts continued to be very satisfactory, but the number of requests by recipient governments far exceeded the available supply. The hope was expressed that donor countries would increase their efforts to locate and provide suitable candidates and that other countries would give favourable consideration to participating in the scheme.

40. The Committee, at an earlier session, had expressed interest in knowing more about the activities of regional and inter-regional advisers. A full account of these activities is given in the Secretary-General's report. An analysis of the experience gained in 1964 indicates the value of the adviser system because, through it, expert advice on urgent problems can be provided promptly. And, more important, perhaps, the system serves to effect economies in the use of scarce technical resources. As recruitment problems in a number of fields remain the most serious problem in the implementation of the programmes, the adviser system mitigates, to a considerable degree, the consequences of delays in recruitment. A few members had reservations concerning the number and use of regional advisers.

41. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance explained that up to now a limited number of OPEX posts had been transferred from the regular programme to EPTA.

Regular programme proposals for 1966

42. In 1964, the Committee had recommended and the Economic and Social Council had endorsed inclusion under Part V of the regular budget of a provisional estimate for 1966 in the amount of \$6.4 million. This action was subject to detailed examination of project proposals and other relevant factors by the Committee at its 1965 summer session. In arriving at a final recommendation on the size and content of the programme which might appropriately be provided for under the regular budget for 1966, the Committee at its present session reviewed the draft programme of Category I projects set out in E/4016/Add.1. It noted the volume of Category II projects given in Table C of the same document.

43. The Committee endorsed \$6.4 million as the level of appropriations for Part V of the regular United Nations budget for 1966 and also endorsed in principle the programme proposals outlined in document E/4016/Add.1. The initial distribution of the proposed programme over the main fields of activity was as follows:

	United States dollars
Economic development	3,336,300
Social development	1,918,800
Public administration	889,900
Narcotics control	75,000
Human rights advisory services	180,000
	6,400,000

44. This distribution is subject to the Committee's proposal that sufficient funds be added under section 14 (Human rights advisory services) to finance an additional seminar (see para. 52 below).

45. The acceptance of the Committee's recommendations would result in the following sectional distribution of Part V appropriations for 1966:

	United States dollars
Section 13 — Economic development, social development and public administration . . .	6,105,000
Section 14 — Human rights advisory services . . .	220,000
Section 15 — Narcotic drugs control	75,000
	<hr/> 6,400,000

Regular programme level for 1967

46. It was agreed for working purposes that a provisional level of \$6.4 million should be used as a guide for 1967 to enable the Secretary-General to begin the programme planning exercise with governments for that year late in 1966. This is therefore the level which the Secretary-General should include provisionally in Part V of his initial estimates for the regular budget of 1967 when these estimates are prepared in the spring of 1966.

47. Some members stated that this provisional level, while necessary for planning purposes, should not be taken as prejudging future appropriations under Part V.

48. The Committee will study the question of a final recommendation on the level of the regular programme for 1967 at its summer session in 1966, when it will have before it documentation on relevant developments in the intervening period.

Proposals emanating from commissions and committees of the Council

49. Proposals to the Economic and Social Council which could affect United Nations technical assistance resources have emanated, as reported to the Committee (see E/TAC/151), from the Commission on the Status of Women, the Population Commission, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission, and the Committee for Industrial Development.

50. After discussing these proposals in the light of their relationship to the various United Nations technical assistance programmes coming under its mandate, including those financed from Part V of the regular budget, the Committee came to the conclusions embodied in the draft resolution to which annex VII refers.

51. An important factor to which the Committee draws attention is that technical assistance in fields of concern to the functional commissions can be provided, not only under the United Nations budget, but also under EPTA and through special contributions from interested governments or grants and donations from non-governmental sources. Further, it will be open to recipient governments and the secretariat to take account of the priorities referred to by the functional commissions when consideration is being given to possible programme savings or substitutions in 1965 and 1966. Even greater account could be taken of these proposals when the 1967 regular programme requests and the requests under EPTA for the 1967-1968 biennium are prepared.

The Committee endorsed the draft resolution being presented to the Council for adoption by the Committee on Industrial Development on technical assistance in industrial development,¹⁹ and therefore considered that no reference to the proposals emanating from that Committee need be made in the draft resolution to which annex VII refers.

52. The Committee decided that specific regular budget financing, within the approved level for Part V, should provide for adding under section 14, human rights advisory services, one annual workshop or seminar on civic and political education of women, as requested by the Commission on the Status of Women. Certain members, while agreeing to this action, expressed reservations concerning the need to continue the fellowship programme at its present level.

53. The Committee decided to propose that an evaluation be made of the fellowship programme under human rights advisory services, on the lines described in part C of the draft resolution to which annex VII refers.

54. In the course of the discussion on human rights advisory services, the hope was expressed that the Commission on Human Rights would find it possible to revert to the practice of scrutinizing the proposed annual programme in that field prior to its submission (through TAC) to the Council for review and approval.

55. A desire was expressed that, in submitting future reports under paragraph 6 of Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII), the Secretary-General should include an analysis and statement of recommendations on proposals emanating from functional commissions and committees.

Technical assistance in international law

56. The Committee noted with appreciation the memorandum of the Secretary-General on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (E/TAC/155).

Draft resolutions recommended for adoption by the Council

57. The Committee recommended that the Council adopt the draft resolutions to which annexes VI and VII refer. The draft resolution referred to in annex VI, recommended unanimously, notes with appreciation the report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance. The draft resolution referred to in annex VII would implement the recommendations of the Committee on the level and uses of Part V appropriations for 1966 and the tentative level under Part V for planning the 1967 programme, recorded in paragraphs 43, 45 and 46 above. This draft resolution was approved without objection. Three members stated that, had a vote been taken, they would have abstained as they considered that the regular programme

¹⁹ See footnote 17.

should be merged with EPTA and financed on the basis of voluntary contributions by governments.

Financial practices in respect to the regular budget

58. The Committee noted with satisfaction that, as reported in the note by the Secretary-General (E/TAC/156, paragraph 2), the views it expressed in 1964, concerning the need for greater comparability between the financial regulations and rules applicable to Part V of the regular budget and those adopted for EPTA,²⁰ had been endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in concurring, in February 1965, with proposals to this end which the Secretary-General is submitting to the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

Volunteers

59. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance referred to the interest displayed by non-governmental organizations in a number of countries in providing volunteer technical personnel to be associated with technical assistance projects in support of the work of senior experts. He suggested that the scheme might be tried out on a modest scale so that judgements could be formed on the advisability of its adoption. In this regard, a number of practical problems would need to be solved. Questions were raised as to the relationship of such a programme to the associate expert scheme, the qualifications of prospective volunteers, their uses, the financial arrangements to be established as affecting donors, recipient countries, and the international organizations. One member expressed the view that any voluntary services should not involve any further expense to recipient Governments. The Committee decided that, before any trial was undertaken, a thorough study should be made by the Commissioner, and the results reported as soon as possible to the Committee.

Impact areas

60. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance in his opening statement referred to the need for concentrating efforts in selected areas of activity in order to further the aims of the United Nations Development Decade. Certain areas, such as economic planning, housing and industrialization, had already been identified as "impact areas" by the Committee in 1963. However, development needs are seldom static and may be expected to change with the growth of knowledge and experience. The Population Commission at a recent session had drawn attention to the desirability of increasing technical assistance in demographic statistics and demographic aspects of economic and social development.²¹ Similarly, the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to

Development had noted many opportunities for assistance in the transfer of technology especially at present, in the effective development of national resources, transport, desalination, and urban and regional planning.²²

61. In commenting upon these remarks several members of the Committee mentioned the need for further assistance in the demographic field, taking into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Other comments referred to assistance in the application of science and technology for the benefit of the developing economies and to further emphasis on industrialization. In this connexion, several members drew attention to the importance of dealing with related social factors concurrently with economic development and expressed the hope that technical assistance in social development fields would be maintained at a reasonable level. The point was made that development assistance should not be segmented but related to all relevant economic, physical and social conditions so that balanced development could be achieved.

Administrative income from EPTA

62. Pursuant to its acceptance of the new formula proposed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for sharing of costs of administering EPTA projects as between the regular budgets of participating organizations and EPTA, the Committee expressed the hope that the additional income to be received by the United Nations under the new formula would lead, in a direct and effective way, to a strengthening of the machinery for the administration of technical assistance activities, with special emphasis on project execution.

Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe

63. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance informed the Committee that measures would be taken to carry out the terms of resolution 4 (XX) of ECE²³ dealing with the participation of representatives of developing countries in other regions in study tours organized by that Commission.

EVALUATION OF PROGRAMMES

64. Chapter IV of the annual report of TAB to TAC for 1964, containing a general evaluation of EPTA programmes based on replies by the resident representatives to a detailed questionnaire, was generally praised by members of the Committee for its critical analysis of the Programme and the frankness and objectivity of the views expressed. In his opening statement to the Committee (E/TAC/L.352), the Executive Chairman of TAB pointed out that some of the participating organizations might have reservations about certain aspects of the evaluation in question. He emphasized that the views expressed in that limited exercise in evaluation were to be clearly understood as representing the co-

²⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document E/3933, para. 84.*

²¹ See *ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019), para. 107.*

²² See *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 14 and Corr. (E/4026).*

²³ See *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 3 (E/4031), part III.*

ordinator's rather than the technician's approach. Secondly, although the resident representatives had been asked to take into account the views of the Governments, the organizations and the experts, it had been made clear that their answers to the questionnaire should represent their own personal judgment; and as such, the answers were not necessarily infallible. Others might well view the same problems differently. The representatives of the participating organizations who made statements to the Committee were generally satisfied with the Executive Chairman's reservations, but one expressed the view that such evaluations should preferably be carried out by the Governments receiving the assistance. Another thought that the help of all parties involved in technical co-operation work — including the Governments, the participating organizations (and their experts), the resident representatives and the regional economic commissions — was essential to an objective evaluation.

65. The Director of the Programme Division, TAB, informed the Committee of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General for carrying out pilot studies in evaluation in pursuance of Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII); and of the evaluation exercise to take place in a few countries during the latter part of 1965 that TAB was organizing. He explained that this evaluation study would be undertaken in countries of different levels of development and in close association with the Governments concerned. The objective was to attempt to identify the various factors and problems involved in the operation of technical assistance programmes. It was hoped that as an additional result of the study, criteria would emerge which could be adopted in evalua-

tion exercises in the future. The results of the evaluation study would be reported to the Programme's governing body at its 1966 summer session.

66. The general view taken was that the proposed evaluation study was timely and necessary. Several members stressed the importance of the recipient Governments concerned playing a full role in the exercise and the need for candour, objectivity and honesty in reporting the results of the studies. Similar suggestions were made in regard to the participating organizations. Other members put forward suggestions on important points that the evaluation teams should cover. Some members thought bilateral assistance programmes should be taken into consideration and one suggested that the role of United Nations projects as a catalytic agent for bilateral projects should also be included. However, most delegations pointed out that, in the last analysis, a more fruitful evaluation would be one made by the recipient Governments themselves, since they knew best both their own needs and whether those needs were being suitably met.

67. The representatives of WHO, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) made comprehensive statements about the work being done in their respective organizations with regard to the evaluation of technical assistance.

68. The Director of the Programme Division assured the members of the Committee that the views expressed and suggestions made by them and by the specialized agencies would be taken fully into account in preparing and conducting the proposed evaluation study.

ANNEX I

Reports of the Technical Assistance Committee

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1056 (XXXIX).]

ANNEX II

Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1057 (XXXIX).]

ANNEX III

Anniversary review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

*The Economic and Social Council,
Takes note with appreciation of the anniversary review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E/TAC/L.53 and Add.1).*

[Text adopted by the Council as amended orally at the 1380th

meeting. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1058 (XXXIX).]

ANNEX IV

Programming procedures

The Technical Assistance Committee,

Having noted the views expressed in the report of the Technical Assistance Board for the years 1963-1964 (E/4021 and Add.1-3) related to the two-year programming cycle and also the views expressed by the delegations,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1059 (XXXIX).]

ANNEX V

Administrative and operational services costs

The Technical Assistance Committee,

Having considered the proposals of the Technical Assistance Board (E/TAC/152) regarding the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the question of allocation to the participating organizations

of administrative and operational services costs for 1965 and future years,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1060 (XXXIX).]

ANNEX VI

Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations programmes of technical assistance

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below,

"Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1061 (XXXIX).]

ANNEX VII

United Nations programmes of technical assistance

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1062 (XXXIX).]

DOCUMENT E/4123

Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation: report of the Co-ordination Committee

*[Original text: English]
[30 July 1965]*

1. At its 275th-276th and 279th-280th meetings, held on 19, 20 and 23 July 1965, the Co-ordination Committee, under the acting chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), considered item 15 (c) of the Council agenda (Evaluation of programmes), which the Council had referred to the Committee at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: Report of the Secretary-General on evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation (E/4064); Third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068).

3. At the 279th meeting, the representative of the

United States of America introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.258/Rev.1), sponsored by the delegations of Ecuador, Pakistan and the United States. Various suggestions were made for changes in the text of the draft resolution. At the 280th meeting, the representative of Pakistan read out the amendments accepted by the sponsors. The draft resolution, as amended, was unanimously approved by the Committee.

4. The Committee, therefore, recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1092 (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1056 (XXXIX). Reports of the Technical Assistance Committee

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Technical Assistance Committee (November 1964 and June 1965 sessions) (E/3995 and E/4081).

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1057 (XXXIX). Annual Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee for 1964 (E/4021/Rev.1).

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1058 (XXXIX). Anniversary Review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Takes note with appreciation of the Anniversary Review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (E/TAC/153 and Add.1);*

2. *Thanks the Executive Chairman for this report and expresses its appreciation to him and his staff and to the secretariats of the participating organizations for their fifteen years of successful work.*

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1059 (XXXIX). Programming procedures

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 949 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963,

Taking into account the experience gained during the period 1961-1964 of the two-year programming cycle

which was established on an experimental basis by its resolutions 785 (XXX) and 786 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 and 854 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961,

Decides to extend the two-year programming cycle for the period 1967-1968, without prejudice to any action in this regard which may subsequently be taken by the governing organs of the programme.

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1060 (XXXIX). Administrative and operational services costs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 950 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963,

Noting with appreciation that in response to Council resolution 900 A (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has completed a study of the overhead costs of the extra-budgetary programmes of technical co-operation,²⁴

Having considered the report of the Technical Assistance Board (E/TAC/152) on the Advisory Committee's study as it relates to the question of allocation of administrative and operational services costs between Expanded and regular programmes of the participating organizations for 1965 and future years,

1. *Decides* that, for 1965, the allocations from the Special Account towards the administrative and operational services costs of the participating organizations shall be made in the form of a lump-sum amount, which shall represent 13 per cent of one half of the approved field (Category I) programme for the previous biennium and of the amount approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for contingency authorizations during that previous biennium, that for 1966 and thereafter, allocation shall be at the rate of 14 per cent of such costs, and that the distribution of the allocations among the participating organizations shall be determined on the basis of each organization's allocation for Category I project costs;

2. *Decides further* that the provision of paragraph 1 shall apply with some measure of flexibility to the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and that these organizations and the Technical Assistance Board shall take this factor into account in preparing their request for allocation towards administrative and operational services costs;

3. *Decides* that any portion of funds for administrative and operational services costs to which an organization is entitled, but which is not required by the organization for this purpose, shall be included in the planning

reserve of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

*1380th plenary meeting,
13 July 1965.*

1092 (XXXIX). Evaluation of programmes

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction that the suggestion of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination²⁵ for the establishment of a limited number of pilot projects in a few selected countries is being implemented,

Recalling its resolution 1042 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 requesting the establishment of teams for the evaluation of the over-all impact of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Being aware that evaluation can only be effective and valid if it takes place in close co-operation with the interested Governments and with the international organizations concerned;

Noting the sections of the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068) pertaining to evaluation and the remarks of the Secretary-General on this subject at the 1373rd meeting of the Council,

I

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the countries which have already indicated their willingness to co-operate in the evaluation of the over-all impact of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in the development of their countries;

2. *Expresses the hope* that other Member States will offer similar co-operation, not only for the improvement of the effectiveness of the programmes in their own countries but for the benefit of the programme as a whole;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to communicate to the teams already in the field and those in preparation the Council's hope that they will be able to:

(a) Give full attention to and report on possible deficiencies and short-comings as well as the successes of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies as a whole so that the recipient countries and the participating organizations can improve the effectiveness of their programmes;

(b) Utilize this opportunity to examine the extent to which co-ordination and co-operation among the organizations concerned at the country level is contributing to the over-all impact of the technical co-operation pro-

²⁴ A/5842.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3886.

grammes of the United Nations system of organizations;

(c) Make suggestions, in the light of their experience, for improvements in concrete areas of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the participating organizations as well as in the terms of reference and procedure for later teams;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to co-operate to the fullest with the evaluation teams in this endeavour both in the field and in the preparation of the final report;

5. *Looks forward* to receiving the first evaluation reports as soon as possible, hopefully at the fortieth session of the Council, together with any comments which the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

would at that time be in a position to provide;

II

1. *Requests* Member States, as well as the executive heads of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the resident representatives to give careful consideration in the preparation of future projects and programmes of technical assistance to the Secretary-General's suggestion made at the 1373rd plenary meeting of the Council "that evaluation should become an integral part of all operational activities".

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 15 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4021 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	Replaced by E/4021/Rev.1, <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5.</i>
E/4021/Add.3	Addendum (Statistical data relating to projects in operation in 1964 under EPTA)	Mimeographed.
E/4029	Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.</i>
E/4068	Third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Ibid.</i>
E/4090	Report on the meeting of the Council's officers with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held on 7 July 1965: statement by the President at the 1376th meeting	<i>Ibid.</i>
E/AC.24/L.258/Rev.1	Ecuador, Pakistan and United States of America: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See A/4123, paras. 3 and 4.
E/3990-E/TAC/146 and Corr.1 and Add.1	The 1965 regular programme of technical assistance	Mimeographed.
E/TAC/147	Technical assistance in the development of information media: report of TAB	Ditto.
E/TAC/148	Co-ordination in the field: report of TAB	Ditto.
E/TAC/149	Administrative and operational services costs for 1965: budget estimates for the secretariat of TAB for the year 1965	Ditto.
E/TAC/150	Administrative and operational services costs: allocations to the participating organizations for the years 1965 and 1966	Ditto.
E/TAC/151	Financial implications of proposals for technical assistance emanating from functional commissions and committees of the Council: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/TAC/152	Administrative and operational services costs—allocations to the participating organizations for 1965 and future years: report of TAB	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/TAC/153 and Add.1	Fifteen years and 150,000 skills—An anniversary review of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	Replaced by E/TAC/153/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.I.18.
E/TAC/154	Communication from the Director-General of UNESCO to the Secretary-General of the United Nations	Mimeographed.
E/TAC/155	Technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law: memorandum by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/TAC/156	Initial estimates for Part V (Technical Programmes) of the 1966 regular budget: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.335 and Corr.1	Programme for 1965–1966 (Category I)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.336	Programme for 1965–1966 (Category II)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.337 and Add.1–81	Programme for 1965–1966: description of the Category I long-term projects contained in document E/TAC/L.335	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.338	Programme for 1965–1966: descriptive summary of the Category I short-term projects contained in document E/TAC/L.335	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.339	Programme for 1965–1966: recommendations of TAB	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.340	Contingency authorizations made in 1964: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.341	Provisional agenda of the Technical Assistance Committee (November 1964)	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.342	Programme changes during the period 1 May–15 October 1964, including inter-agency transfers of allocations	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.343	Programme for 1965–1966 and allocation of funds for 1965: recommendations of the Executive Chairman of TAB	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.344	Opening statement by the Executive Chairman of TAB at the 332nd meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.345	Statement made by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance at the 334th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.346	Draft report of the Technical Assistance Committee	Ditto. For the report, see E/3995.
E/TAC/L.347/Rev.1	Provisional agenda of the Technical Assistance Committee (June 1965)	Mimeographed.
E/TAC/L.348	Contingency authorizations made in 1964: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.349	Contingency authorizations made in 1965: report of the Executive Chairman of TAB	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.350	Programme changes during the period 16 October–31 December 1964, including inter-agency transfers of allocations	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.351	Programme changes during the period 1 January–31 March 1965, including inter-agency transfers of allocations	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.352	Opening statement by the Executive Chairman of TAB at the 338th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.353	Opening statement by the Commissioner of Technical Assistance at the 345th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	Ditto.
E/TAC/L.354	Programming procedures: draft resolution proposed by the Chairman	Ditto. See E/4081, para. 9 and annex IV.
E/TAC/L.355	Brazil, France, Jordan, Sweden and United States of America: draft resolution	See E/4081, annex VII.
E/TAC/L.356 and Add.1–4	Draft report of the Technical Assistance Committee	Mimeographed. For the report, see E/4081.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 16: World Food Programme*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1394th meeting; see also the records of the 367th-370th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.367-370).

Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

DOCUMENT E/4015

**Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and
the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

[Original text: English]

[30 March 1965]

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
WITH REFERENCE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1714 (XVI)**

Introduction

1. In discussing the future of WFP, it is necessary first of all to recall General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV). We believe the view of all Member Governments, once a decision on its continuance is taken, will be that, while there should be sufficient flexibility in the future development of the Programme, the Programme should in its essential character and in fundamental concepts as far as possible remain true to the General Assembly resolution which directly led to its creation. The intentions of this General Assembly resolution have so far, it must be remembered, been carried out only experimentally and tentatively.

2. The General Assembly in resolution 1496 (XV), after recalling that people in many countries suffer from shortages of food, endorsed the Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched by FAO as a concerted attack on the problems of providing adequate food for the people of food deficient countries and recalled several past resolutions of its own and of the Economic and Social Council concerning international co-operation in the establishment of national food reserves. It also appealed to Member Governments to take adequate measures to relieve the suffering of food deficient peoples and to assist in their economic development, especially stressing that any action under this resolution should proceed in accordance with FAO's Principles of Surplus Disposal and Guidelines — with adequate safeguards against dumping and against adverse effects upon the economic and financial position of those countries which depend for their foreign exchange earnings on the export of food commodities. The resolution went on to invite FAO to undertake a study of, and report to the Economic and Social Council on the feasibility and acceptability of, additional arrangements for mobilizing available surpluses of foodstuffs and for their distribution in areas of greatest need; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council on the role which the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies could play in order to facilitate the best possible use of food surpluses for the economic development of the less developed countries. The FAO Council in October 1960, established a thirteen-member Intergovernmental Advisory Committee to advise the Director-General on the task. The Committee met in April 1961 and heard a U.S. proposal suggesting a three-year experimental programme with \$100 million resources in cash and commodities. The resulting report of the Director-General,

"Development through food: a strategy for surplus utilization",¹ was considered by the FAO Council in June 1961, and by the Economic and Social Council in July 1961, together with a report from the Secretary-General on "The role of the United Nations and its related agencies in the use of food surpluses for economic development".² In resolution 832 (XXXII), the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General to consult with one another and other agencies, and to formulate more detailed proposals. These consultations and the resulting recommendations of the Secretary-General and the Director-General led to final approval of the joint programme, in FAO Conference resolution 1/61, 24 November 1961, and General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961.

3. The latter resolution, after recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) on the United Nations Development Decade and in particular the reference to the elimination of illiteracy, hunger and disease, *inter alia* recognized that the ultimate solution to the problem of food deficiency lay in self-sustaining economic growth of the less developed countries, to the point where they would find it possible to meet their food requirements from their food-producing industries or from the proceeds of their expanding export trade, and that the utilization of surplus foodstuffs therefore represented an important transitional means of helping these countries in their economic development. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General to undertake expert studies to aid in the consideration of the future development of multilateral food programmes.

4. In order to facilitate consideration of the possibility and feasibility of extending and expanding the Programme, the Intergovernmental Committee requested the Executive Director to arrange for 5 expert studies to be undertaken and to prepare a report evaluating the experience gained.³ We felt it would be appropriate if, in the light of this experience and of the expert studies referred to above, he should also set down his views of the activities, resources, growth-rate and organic structure that might be ap-

¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Basic Study No. 2, Rome, 1961.

² *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document E/3509.

³ See second annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Programme (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document E/3949), para. 25.

propriate to an effective and continuing programme in the next stage, which coincides with the second half of the Development Decade. We are in broad agreement with the recommendations the Executive Director has put forward in his report (E/4043). His proposals have not been shaped in a vacuum but in an atmosphere of constant contact and discussion with the United Nations and FAO. Our staffs have had opportunities of exchanging views with the authors of the five studies as well as with the Executive Director of the WFP throughout the formative period of the proposals which now lie before governments. This accounts also for the brevity of our present report. We naturally do not go into detail where we agree with the Executive Director, and concentrate rather on points which may involve a stronger or a different emphasis.

I. The continuation of the Programme

5. At the very outset, we have no hesitation in stating our conclusion that the results of the first experimental period of the programme have been sufficiently positive to warrant its continuation and indeed expansion. We believe that the programme has been well and effectively administered by the Executive Director, Mr. A. H. Boerma, and his staff, and has added a creditable new page to the history of international co-operation. Both parent organizations may be proud of their offspring.

6. At the same time we are conscious that time has been too short to permit a full and precise appraisal of the detailed lessons which this first experimental period has to teach. Accordingly we wish specifically to support the proposal of the Executive Director that a full appraisal of the present experimental programme should be completed and published as soon as possible after 1965 (*ibid.*, para. 147).

7. We also support the general lines on which an expansion and redirection of the programme is now suggested. The Executive Director's paper has given some projections which, as he has suggested, can be reviewed later on in the light of developments during the period covered by the next pledging conference. We agree on the importance of ensuring that the work can grow naturally with its own momentum and not be slowed down or be brought almost to a halt during the year before each pledging conference. We also share the view that the forecast of the precise magnitude of expenditures for as far ahead as 1970 should be approached with caution.

8. As is clear from what follows we consider the order of magnitude forecast by the Executive Director to be reasonable. We agree that a definite figure for the next three years is essential as a basis for formal pledging. We also believe that it is in the best interests of the programme to be able to give reasonable assurances to governments for a period of as long as five years. This would enable WFP project planning to be closely linked with long-range national development plans, which will require support over a period of years and which may be financed by financial institutions of various types. WFP aid could be more effectively linked with the support provided by such institutions, if it was also able to enter into general assurances covering up to five years, which would, of course, always be subject to the availability of resources.

9. There is one further comment which seems to us important in relation to the projected size of the future WFP. The commodity projections which FAO has made, in co-operation with the United Nations, lead us to expect a considerable increase in food surpluses in the years to come — and also a wider spread in their geographical occurrence and commodity composition. It is true that present world carry-over stocks of wheat, rice, coarse grains and dry skim milk are materially lower than they were when the programme was started. But even if food surpluses should remain at their present levels or decrease somewhat, there would still be substantial value in increasing the multilateral programme. At present, WFP handles only about 2% of the world total non-commercial food distribution. Even after an expansion of the magnitude we now propose, it would still handle only about 10% of the present non-commercial food distribution. Bearing in mind the preference shown by some countries for multilateral channels for aid, and the fact that the multilateral approach has some distinct advantages in increasing the range of foods available for distribution and in allowing for a broad approach which could take due account of the variety of international experience, an increase in the share of multilateral food aid in total food aid would seem justified. It would also constitute an important addition and complement to the other programmes of multilateral aid through the United Nations family, the strengthening of which is the objective of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

II. The Programme approach and the project approach

10. We agree with the Executive Director that "the continued development of the project approach should remain a primary and characteristic activity" of the future WFP. In saying this, we want to make it quite clear that we are not now dealing with the best approaches to the use of food aid in general, but with the specific role which the multilateral programme (which, as we have said, will remain a small fraction of the total food aid) should be expected to play in the next phase.

11. As regards the content of a multilateral food aid programme, weighty reasons seem to us to exist for considering carefully the advantages of the present project approach. First, projects are the distinctive feature of the multilateral programme, setting it off from the much larger bilateral programme, which will of course continue. Second, the WFP has now built up experience and machinery for project formulation and implementation which forms a promising investment for the next phase of the programme. Third, the multilateral machinery of the United Nations family with its contacts in many countries, with its technical competence among the secretariats of the United Nations agencies, and with its network of technical assistance programmes and experts, lends itself extremely well to the project approach. Fourth and most important, the project approach has some definite and distinct inherent advantages of its own, especially in tracing the exact way in which the surplus food is used for the welfare of the rural population, the creation of additional employment, and other specific purposes designed to raise production, incomes and standards of living.

12. The Executive Director has given us estimates of the rate at which projects can be expanded (see *ibid.*, para. 267). We agree that these estimates should not be taken as an absolutely fixed upper limit. No effort should be spared to proceed even further and faster than the timepath mapped out by the Executive Director. All avenues to that end must be explored. The possibility of larger projects — meaning *pro tanto* fewer projects; the possibility of assisting programmes with wide ranging implications, such as land reform, the possibility of developing additional projects either through the joint participation with EPTA and the Special Fund (which the Economic and Social Council has proposed should be merged with the UNDP) or through joint financing with the IBRD and IDA, the ADB, the IDB, the Investment Fund of the European Economic Community and any other suitable body, should be explored and utilized. Any administrative simplification which enables the WFP staff and governments to handle a greater number of projects should be pursued. The technical personnel of other United Nations agencies, including their technical assistance experts, could perhaps assist the work even more fully. We think it conceivable that if a maximum effort is directed towards this purpose and if governments contribute the necessary commodities, it may well be found in the end that the targets set by the Executive Director can be reached and exceeded.

13. This does not preclude a cautious beginning with new approaches in the next phase of WFP. We are agreed that a programme approach (not to be confused with simple bulk supply) supplemented by projects has much to commend it. This combined programme and project approach can be very effective when placed in a multi-lateral setting, and thus linked with financial and other forms of aid. The terms "programme approach" and "project approach" are in reality opposite ends of a continuous gradation of approaches having a larger element of one or the other type of emphasis.

14. In practice there are many approaches intermediate between the isolated project and the full-fledged comprehensive national development plan which can be supported by food aid. Examples are groups of linked or related development projects; related development projects in neighbouring countries; large-scale projects or multi-purpose projects with many different aspects and sub-projects; projects which are firmly and explicitly embedded in development plans and thus organically linked to other projects in the plan; more comprehensive sectoral programmes for the development of transport, agriculture, education or other sectors; and local or regional development programmes for specific localities, districts, or parts of a country. It is our opinion that those intermediate fields, between individual projects and fully fledged comprehensive national plans, offer a wide and promising opportunity for extending the scope of activities of the WFP in the next phase, beyond the original project approach. Indeed, a study of the Executive Director's report shows that in practice some of the activities of the WFP already tend toward this intermediate field. This trend can be strengthened and encouraged in the next phase, and we would suggest that this be done.

15. As far as the programme approach in its strict sense is concerned, i.e. the giving of food aid on the basis of analysis of requirements of a national development plan as a whole, and without reference to specific projects in the plan, we agree that this should be experimented with during the next phase. We would suggest that WFP proceed in this matter in close co-operation with the United Nations and FAO and, where feasible, with the IBRD also, and other financial institutions of a similar nature, participating in consortia or consultative groups in appropriate cases. We would further emphasize that the main purpose of such WFP operations in the next phase would be to provide experience for the future, which would be as valuable for bilateral food aid programmes, aid policy, and the consortium technique in general, as for WFP itself. As we are aware, the WFP was not intended to replace bilateral programmes. It was in fact assumed that the largest part of the total resources would continue to flow bilaterally. What, however, was intended was that WFP would help to define acceptable principles of surplus utilization to assist economic and social development in the developing countries, just as FAO's Principles of Surplus Disposal have defined appropriate disposal measures.

III. The question of cash contributions

16. The estimates by the Executive Director of the cash requirements of WFP in its next phase seem to us entirely reasonable and we wish to support them. Cash contributions to WFP are for the sole and distinctive purpose of making food aid effective and operational.

17. It should in addition be noted that roughly two thirds of the suggested cash requirement is to move pledged and purchased commodities. It is therefore open to governments, as some did in the experimental period, to provide a proportion of the cash component of their pledge in the form of cash to be used exclusively for insurance and shipping which is itself in surplus. In order to ensure proper flexibility it is, however, important that an adequate proportion of the cash contribution should be available for purposes other than shipping and insurance.

18. If governments wish to convert the problem of food surpluses into the potential blessing of development, it is essential to provide the means of doing so, i.e. the modest cash contributions required. These sums, which would be additional to contributions to other multilateral programmes, are not large in relation to the capacity of many developed countries to aid the under-developed countries. The aid-giving capacity of many countries may be expected to continue to increase in the five years covered by our proposals. Cash contributed to this specific and additional purpose of making surplus food effective for economic development may have a special catalytic effect, so that each dollar contributed by one country may mobilize the use of several dollars' worth of food surpluses available in other countries.

19. It is important to note that the cash component of the WFP can best be kept low by maximising the technical assistance which the WFP receives in many different ways from the different agencies in the United Nations family.

The WFP depends on co-operation with the technical agencies in the United Nations system. It is true that part of this co-operation such as the liaison officers, is paid for by the WFP. The reimbursements by the WFP for the services of such agencies represent only a part of the true cost of the contribution which the agencies make, in terms of project identification, project formulation, project appraisal, project implementation, field assistance, policy guidance, administrative services, services of the United Nations Resident Representatives, etc. These considerations apply equally to other United Nations programmes such as EPTA and the Special Fund which are playing an increasingly important role in strengthening the development work of all the United Nations agencies.

20. The modest cash contributions requested for the WFP, representing the minimum required to move and administer the surplus food and to provide a minimum of nutritional balance, do not include any element of financial aid proper. The possibility of combining financial aid from other sources with food aid should be explored in the next phase, as visualized in the discussions which led to the creation of the WFP.⁴ This will require intensified collaboration of the WFP with such financial institutions as the IBRD/IDA, ADB, the IDB and others. The possibility of broadening the co-operation between the WFP and the SF with regard to pilot development projects should also be kept under constant review. The larger size of the new WFP, its longer time perspective, the prospective increase in the average size and duration of projects and some venturing beyond the field of isolated projects — all this should serve to make co-operation with the WFP more attractive and useful to such financial institutions than has been the case in the past.

IV. Impact of WFP on markets for local food

21. The studies and the report of the Executive Director indicate a concern that the purposes of the WFP should not be frustrated by any depressing effect of surplus food on local food prices, or alternatively by any inflationary effect of food-aided projects or programmes on the prices of the goods which farmers buy. This concern, which to some extent has taken the place of earlier fears regarding the impact on commercial trade as a major concern, needs to be taken seriously. We would support any measure ranging from strict observance of FAO principles to careful concurrent appraisal of the total economic impact of the WFP aided projects (and in future, perhaps, programmes as well) on agricultural production and the welfare of farmers, to ensure that such undesirable effects are prevented.

22. All the same, it seems to us that this possible danger must be seen in perspective. There is a risk that the danger may be exaggerated, and thus lead to a loss of potential benefits to the developing countries, including their farm population.

23. In any case, farmers in developing countries will benefit from accelerated development much more surely and lastingly than they possibly could from artificial

maintenance of their food prices. Much recent research has shown that the productivity of agriculture responds promptly to the development and growth of the farmers' markets and of effective consumer demand for farm products. If food aid accelerates development, it cannot fail to benefit farmers.

24. We would draw the conclusion that an expanded WFP must have as its primary objective to benefit directly the people in developing countries, of whom most are farmers and their families. Benefits to the rural population should be a special priority consideration for WFP. But this does not mean that the only effective way of benefiting the rural population is by direct rural or agricultural development projects. The farmer needs markets; he needs increased employment outside agriculture to absorb the excess population; he needs improved educational facilities in the villages and towns to educate his children for better opportunities in agriculture or industry; he needs hospitals to care for his family in time of serious trouble, etc. We should not recommend a narrow sectoral interpretation of what does and does not benefit the people and rural population of developing countries. Thus there seems to us to be no case for narrowing the range of fields in which multilateral food aid should be deployed in an expanded WFP. Nor do we see anything in the appraisal of results so far to suggest that the use of food in industrial or transport projects, mining projects or housing and building projects would be any less effective than in other fields, provided that the primary objective of avoiding unfavourable impacts on farmers is always clearly and specifically borne in mind. Any such limitation of the range of projects would run counter to our desire for a maximum effort in economic and social development.

25. Our previous insistence that the full potential of the project approach should be taken advantage of is also linked with this. Potential danger would exist mainly in bulk supplies unless governed by a careful programme approach. The real danger, we believe, may lie in the possible impact of the availability or expectation of surplus food aid on the determination of planners and policy makers to give full attention and a full measure of resources to agricultural development and domestic food production. It is from this point of view that the formulation of specific projects and related groups of projects, including large-scale and multi-purpose projects, specific to the interests and needs of the rural population has a special advantage. In the case of the programme approach experiment also it will be necessary to see that the programmes or plans supported by food aid are not weakened on the agricultural side as a result of the availability of that aid.

V. Emergency relief and reconstruction activities

26. We recommend that the present arrangements concerning emergency allocations of surplus food and the present arrangements governing their use be continued at the present average level of \$7 million per annum, allowing for reasonable flexibility from year to year according to the incidence of emergencies. In years of great emergencies, larger sums might be committed, if possible from the uncommitted resources of the WFP. This is a valuable

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document E/3509, para. 11.*

function of the WFP and the value of the present arrangements are further enhanced by the co-operation between the Secretary-General, the Director-General, the heads of other United Nations agencies and programmes, as well as with the League of Red Cross Societies, on concerted action related to emergencies.⁵

27. The question of help to countries faced with food emergencies has been before FAO and the United Nations since the late 1940s. After extensive discussions, the FAO Conference authorized the Director-General to investigate reported food emergencies in any member country, investigate and assess the international help needed, and call upon other member countries to make voluntary contributions to meet those needs (FAO Conference resolution 15/1951). In resolution 425 (XIV) the Economic and Social Council recommended that the Secretary-General should arrange for co-ordination of the famine emergency relief activities, and seek the co-operation of intergovernmental organizations, governments and voluntary agencies through consultation and other appropriate mechanisms. The creation of the WFP, with specific earmarking of commodities for emergencies, has, for the first time, put a ready source of food supplies at the disposal of the Director-General of FAO to fulfil his responsibilities in regard to the initiation of appropriate international action to meet emergency food situations. He is assisted in this respect by the WFP in accordance with its basic regulations.

28. In its first two years, 1963 and 1964, WFP responded to seventeen emergencies, and has supplied almost eight million dollars' worth (over 80,000 tons) of food to the countries concerned. This included wheat and flour, other cereals, milk, butter, vegetable oil, eggs, meat, fish, beans, sugar, salt and tea. As of 1 November 1964, 47.5 per cent of the WFP resources earmarked for emergencies during the experimental period had been allocated.

29. We realize that under present rules and volumes of activity the main immediate importance of WFP supplies may be to enable the neighbouring countries or other agencies to provide help more quickly, with a guarantee of replacement from WFP pledges. While the governments concerned must accept responsibility, in times of an emergency, for making *ad hoc* arrangements to give unified direction to relief operations and for utilizing effectively all aid provided, we agree that WFP could help in appraising the magnitude of food needs. We agree with the Executive Director that the main contribution of WFP will continue to lie in supporting projects for assistance during periods of recovery and reconstruction after emergency needs have been met.

30. The present distribution of functions between the Secretary-General, the Director-General of FAO, the Executive Director of WFP and the other United Nations Agencies concerned has worked satisfactorily and seem to us worth continuing.

⁵ In this connexion, see the report by the Secretary-General on assistance in cases of natural disaster (A/5845) and also his report on co-ordination of relief in cases of natural disaster (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/4036).

VI. World Food Programme and purchases from developing countries

31. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommended that, in the review of the present experimental WFP to be conducted by the United Nations and the FAO in 1965, due attention should be paid to the possibilities of modifying the Programme, so that the Programme might benefit both food-deficient developing countries and food-exporting developing countries.⁶ It was suggested "that contributions of additional cash resources, particularly from developed countries, to an international food aid programme, would make possible the purchase of a range of foodstuffs (in addition to those donated) needed for a nutritionally adequate diet, purchases being made in so far as it was possible and economic, from those developing countries which were exporters of food and were seeking to expand their food exports".⁷

32. We would readily agree that, in so far as possible, the WFP should further the objectives stated above. It would not seem possible at this stage that such food purchases could be undertaken on such a scale as to constitute an important price support operation. The discussion of policies in this field would be for such bodies as UNCTAD and FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems.

VII. Role of WFP in relation to commodity agreements

33. Suggestions have been made from time to time that food aid for development might be linked with international commodity arrangements and agreements. In negotiating such commodity agreements, consideration should be given where appropriate to the question of the absorption of food surpluses, which might be effected, so far as possible, through WFP. The use of WFP would seem preferable to the possible establishment of separate surplus disposal units for each individual commodity functioning without co-ordination. We would assume that the discussion and formulation of policy in this regard would take place through the machinery established under UNCTAD, in FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems and in other bodies.

VIII. Sales policy and local currency funds

34. We support the recommendations by the Executive Director which amount to a cautious liberalization of sales policy. Under proper safeguards, the principle of "additionality" and the observance of FAO principles can be as effectively insured with sales as with direct distribution. Sales can have the advantage of simplifying the administration of projects — an important consideration if the absorptive capacity of WFP food through specific projects is to be expanded as rapidly and as much as possible. Moreover, additional sales strengthen the distributive sector of the recipient country, and develop markets and the cash economy which are essential pre-

⁶ *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 32.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Report of the Conference, annex D, para. 43.

conditions of economic development. Cash payments to workers may also be preferable to direct distribution for reasons ranging from incentives to conformity with the ILO conventions, and to the need to control "Black Market" sales of food directly distributed. The proper safeguards referred to consist primarily in the establishment of a reasonable coincidence, in time and place, and compensatory movement in volume, of the additional supplies injected by sales on the one hand, and the creation of additional demand generated by wage payments to workers on the food-aided project on the other.

35. By agreement the proceeds from the sale of project-based food aid should continue to be directly linked to project implementation. While thus "tied" to the implementation of the project — as wage payments or possibly for the provision of tools, etc. — these sales proceeds are within the ownership and control of the beneficiary government, since the government is responsible for project implementation under the terms of the agreement with WFP.

36. To the extent that WFP engages in a "programme approach" type of operation, the question of the use of local currency proceeds assumes greater importance. In this case, there may of course be no specified projects to which the sales proceeds would be directly linked. We suggest that the paramount principle to observe in such cases is that WFP and the government agree in advance on the use to be made of proceeds from sale, but WFP should not itself administer the resulting local currency funds.

IX. Further development of specific lines of action

37. In its experimental phase, WFP has explored several lines of action, some more fully than others. As it expands, it will have to continue to explore new avenues, but it will also be in a position to give greater emphasis to certain lines of action which it could not develop fully because of limitations on its resources and experience and because of the short-term nature of the experimental programme.

38. It will, for instance, have to give much greater importance to projects designed to utilise more fully under-employed manpower. It is becoming increasingly clear that it will take a good deal of time before industrialization can absorb the bulk of the surplus manpower in developing countries, and in several countries the rural population is bound to increase in absolute size over the next two decades at least. The Director-General drew attention in his report on *Development through food: a strategy for surplus utilization* to the possibility of local public works schemes for rural capital formation, and some experience has already been gained with bilateral aid programmes, which FAO is in the process of collecting and analyzing under Freedom from Hunger Campaign. An expansion of the activities of the WFP in this field, which requires careful planning and supervision would be a valuable contribution to economic and social development.

39. At the same time, as we have emphasized in section IV above, and, indeed, as was already indicated in General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI), the well-being of the

rural population depends on the progress of the economy as a whole, including its most advanced sectors. Industrialization involves construction work, labour-intensive processes, works canteens, and industrial estates, all of which provide opportunities for the utilization of food aid, as does also the expansion of mining. Urbanization opens up new needs for public works, low-cost housing, community facilities and general neighbourhood improvement, which also can be facilitated by direct use of food.

40. The possibility of wider support by WFP for land reform should be explored. In this particular field WFP experience has been very limited. So far, the number of specific but comprehensive and well administered land reform programmes has been small. Over the last two years, however, progress in the planning of land reform has continued and new opportunities are likely to arise for WFP. Governments have become increasingly conscious of the social and economic reasons for land reform, which they consider a necessary condition for the provision of incentives to farmers to adopt improved techniques and raise their productivity. These long-term objectives cannot be attained overnight. But, however well-planned a land reform might be, experience shows, as was also emphasized in the Director-General's report, that there is likely to be a transitional period during which, while consumption on the part of farmers is likely to increase, production may well be below past levels. It is in the transitional period that food aid can play a major role. Food aid can also be valuable in the positive measures which must accompany land reform: co-operatives, market roads, credit, etc.

41. The General Assembly resolutions establishing the WFP also referred to international co-operation for the establishment of National Food Reserves. While the importance of reserves as a necessary complement to income and price policies — more specifically evening out short-term fluctuations in supply and price detrimental to producers and consumers alike, providing incentives for increased output, and protecting consumers against shortages in supply and rise in prices — has been widely recognized, few countries have been in a position to establish them. The WFP could help countries to build up such reserves; this help could be supplemented by FAO technical assistance for the establishment of effective institutions to manage such reserves. (This subject was dealt with more fully in the Director-General's report *Development through food: a strategy for surplus utilization*.)

42. The WFP has already made a useful beginning in the improvement of livestock industries with the aid of surplus foodstuffs. The development of this traditionally backward sector presents acute problems of organization, management and land use. Pressure of population has led to the depletion of pasture-lands through overstocking, and the implementation of national plans for better range management and grazing control require outside supplies of feed grains if they are not to cause undue hardship to populations dependent on animal husbandry for their living. In addition, the experience already gained with Indian milk colonies, where the productivity of milk

animals was vastly increased with the addition of small quantities of feed grains to balance their diet, could usefully be applied in several countries with the aid of WFP.

43. In section II above, we have indicated our belief that the possibilities inherent in the project approach itself have not yet by any means been exhausted. Another type of project which we have particularly in mind is the use of food aid for the promotion and support of educational and training facilities at all levels, as well for supplementary feeding of specific important or vulnerable groups. Among these groups, we have in mind quite particularly very young (pre-school) children of between 6 months and 3 years of age.

44. It cannot be said that WFP has yet had very much experience of this type of project. This is in no way a criticism. The programme is simply still too small and too recent to have extended its range of experimentation equally throughout all the different fields authorized in its basic regulations. It was perfectly natural that the programme should concentrate at the beginning mainly on direct development projects in the traditional sense. We would however suggest that in the next phase more attention be given to feeding programmes of all kinds.

45. A study on food aid and education is now before governments, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 1933 (XVIII), as an addition to the five Studies prepared at the request of the WFP Intergovernmental Committee. This study concluded, "Food aid used to further education is just as much a contribution to development as food aid in the traditional investment sectors." Such food aid is especially important for rural children whose parents are unable to pay their board in towns or cities, especially for secondary, technical, or higher education.

46. There is also an urgent need in many countries to improve the nutrition of very young children after 6 months of age, when their mother's milk begins to be insufficient for their full nutritional requirements. Evidence is accumulating to show that the damage done to these very young children by insufficient or wrong food between the ages of 6 months and 3 years is permanent and irreparable. These damaged children can never live up to their full original human and economic potential; they will never be able to take full advantage of such educational or economic opportunities as may later come their way. All the experts agree that the very great majority of young children of this age group in many developing countries are in fact under-nourished or malnourished. Although this requires two or more decades to affect the ability of the working force, preventive supplementary feeding of infants may be the most effective and productive form of food aid to speed economic development over the long run.

47. The basic approach would probably have to be through maternal and infant welfare centres and day care centres for children of working mothers. Close co-operation between various programmes would be required, e.g., WFP providing food, UNICEF equipment and the United Nations and WHO technical advice and training. The magnitude and importance of the problem justifies

an experimental approach and the establishment of pilot projects. The difficulties of reaching pre-school children effectively are not underrated, but the challenge is too great to be ignored.

X. Commodity coverage of WFP

48. We accept and support the recommendation by the Executive Director that the WFP in its next phase of operation should utilize food and feeding stuffs as in its first experimental period. It is our view that this will be in keeping with the spirit of the General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV) which aimed mainly at provision of food supplies for food deficient peoples. The question of the commodity coverage of the WFP should, however, be kept under review by all concerned.

XI. Appraisal, evaluation and studies

49. The Executive Director's report refers to the obligation of the WFP to "appraise the results of its activities" (see E/4043, paras. 54, 57). This includes the obligation of recipient governments, which is covered in each project agreement, to collect concurrently with the project the data necessary to make such an appraisal. More attention should be given to the collection of essential data in future projects. In view of the impracticability of doing this for all projects, it may be practical to limit the intensive collection of appraisal data to a small number of projects — perhaps 10 to 25 per cent of the total; and then to see that adequate and effective data are collected for the selected projects and that an intensive review is made of their administrative, economic and social results. In addition to the points mentioned in the Executive Director's report, data might be collected to show the impact of the project on expanded production and buying power of the area or region concerned and of the country as a whole and the ways in which the recipient country has approached the administrative problems inherent in utilization of food aid.

50. We further suggest that the appraisal undertaken by the WFP itself, within the framework of its own administration, be focused on the effectiveness of project execution, in particular the comparative effectiveness of different methods of handling WFP aid; and also on ascertaining that the proper use has been made of the resources provided by the WFP, in accordance with its mandate and with the agreement concluded with the beneficiary government concerned.

51. We believe that research and studies of a wider nature relating to new potentialities of food aid or an evaluation of the broader economic and social impact of WFP or relating to food aid in general, should be handled primarily by the United Nations and FAO. The help of such institutions as the United Nations Research and Training Institute to be established in New York and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development already established in Geneva could be utilized as and when necessary.

52. Time has as yet been too short to provide a really full and satisfactory appraisal of the initial experimental phase of WFP (1963-1965). We support the suggestion

by the Executive Director (see *ibid* para. 147) that a full appraisal of the initial experimental programme be made as soon as the various projects initiated under it have been completed. It would be useful if the results of this final appraisal could be available before decisions are made in connexion with the proposed pledging conference of 1967. We consider that the preliminary appraisals are of considerable practical value; and, in the interest of the efficiency of the programme, we hope that the WFP will be authorized to continue and complete them. In submitting these ideas for consideration we hope that it would be given considerable liberty of action in this respect.

Summary and Conclusions

53. Finally, we may summarize our major conclusions section by section:

I. We support the Executive Director's main proposals for continuing and expanding the WFP. Even if supplies of food for non-commercial uses should decline somewhat, instead of increasing as now expected, it would be useful and desirable to expand the multilateral programme, which represents at the moment only about 2% of current total non-commercial food distribution.

II. Support of individual projects selected in the light of over-all considerations will continue as the major effort of the multilateral programme. Under a larger multilateral programme, however, some experimentation will be possible with the use of food to support series of projects or sectors within an approved national plan for general economic development. For the purpose of gathering experience, careful experiments can also be made in selected cases with the wider programme approach, i.e. the giving of food aid on the basis of an analysis of the requirements of a national development plan as a whole.

III. Increased contributions, in cash as well as in commodities, are essential for the further development of the programme. These contributions would be additional to contributions to the EPTA and Special Fund, UNICEF, IDA and other United Nations development programmes.

IV. Continued attention will be needed to insure that WFP operations do not adversely affect agricultural production and marketing in recipient countries.

V. Emergency relief activities should continue at about the present level under principles already established, emphasis being placed on reconstruction after the immediate emergency requirements have been met by other contributors such as the Red Cross and bilateral programmes.

VI. With reference to the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the

WFP we believe that, to the extent that WFP has the resources to purchase food from an under-developed country to round out food needs for WFP activities in other countries, such purchases, where possible and economical, are desirable and should be made.

VII. To the extent that future commodity arrangements and agreements include provision for dealing with surpluses, the possibility of contributing such surpluses to the WFP should be borne in mind by the governments and commodity councils concerned.

VIII. Sale of WFP-supplied food in the recipient country's commercial markets, to finance specific WFP projects, should be reasonably coincident in time, place and volume, with the creation of additional demand by the wage payments to workers on new or expanded projects. Where the programme approach is used, the government has the responsibility to see that the increased revenue from the sale of the WFP-supplied commodities, and the increased demand for additional workers employed on development projects, are so matched as to prevent undesirable inflationary or deflationary effects.

IX. An effort should be made to develop mass projects in such fields as utilization of underemployed manpower, land reform, national food reserves and livestock industries. The use of food to support and expand educational activities is a direct contribution to economic development and might well be given special attention. Improved nutrition of very young children from 6 months up is important to prevent damage to their full development which cannot be corrected later.

More projects should also be developed in support of industrialization which contributes to general economic progress and to the well-being of the rural population. These would include construction work, labour-intensive processes, works canteens and industrial estates, as well as the expansion of mining, public works, low cost housing and community facilities needed for urbanization. All these activities provide opportunities for utilization of food aid.

X. The WFP in its next phase should be confined to food and feeding stuffs as in its first experimental period. The question of extending WFP coverage to other products should be kept under review.

XI. We support the Executive Director's recommendation that, as soon as feasible, a comprehensive appraisal be undertaken of the WFP activities authorized during the WFP's first phase, and in the second stage the collection of data and the appraisal of results be confined to a limited number of projects and operations, so as to permit an intensive effort on these selected activities. Broader studies are primarily the responsibility of the United Nations and FAO.

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Report on the World Food Programme by the Executive Director*

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[14 May 1965]

* This report was presented to the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its seventh session, held in Rome, from 31 March to 14 April 1965.

FOREWORD

The present report, together with the five expert studies commissioned on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, and their own comments thereon, is intended to constitute the main body of evidence on the basis of which the future of the experimental World Food Programme is to be judged by the competent organs of the United Nations and FAO during 1965. In preparing the report, due account has been taken of the conclusions of the expert studies on various aspects of food aid as a whole, although the main substance of the report itself consists of data derived from the Programme's own two-year experience.

In submitting this report, I propose to strike a somewhat personal note. No one who has seen this Programme come to life, grow, and take on its current image and character can fail to develop a deep personal involvement in all that it implies for the future. In visits to many countries which support and benefit from the Programme, I have been moved by the response it has evoked in governments no less than by the enthusiasm of the beneficiaries of the numerous projects in which we have been privileged to play a part. I believe that the Programme has succeeded in lighting a lamp in many lands where because of poverty, malnutrition or even hunger, food aid is a necessity in the preservation of human life and a means through which a better and fuller existence can be achieved.

The fact that the WFP has come into being is a testimony to the far-sightedness of all those who worked to create it. Nor could the Programme have taken its present direction but for the generosity of the many donor countries in all parts of the globe and the enlightened guidance of the Intergovernmental Committee and the two sponsoring organizations, the United Nations and FAO. Gratitude is also due to the other agencies in the United Nations family and the non-governmental organizations with which the Programme has been co-operating so fruitfully. Indeed, the Programme has been most fortunate in enjoying the support of all these bodies and, while making full use of their vast experience, has in its turn created new opportunities for assistance to the very activities these organizations are themselves supporting. In the recipient countries, a heavy burden has been borne by those of their officials entrusted with project execution, especially in guiding many thousands of beneficiaries to an understanding of the task to be accomplished if the projects themselves are to be a success.

For all those who have been concerned with the Programme a window has been opened on to a better world. It is from such glimpses that hope rises anew, and mankind receives the encouragement to strive for greater things. The challenge of the future is far greater than any the Programme has yet faced, but I am confident that this greater task can also be accomplished, always providing the necessary resources can be made available.

The purpose of the present submission is to put forward the case for a renewal and extension of the Programmes mandate, and, in the assurance that it will receive fair judgement, I now venture to commend this report to your consideration.

A. H. Boerma,
Executive Director

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SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter I — Origin and Growth of the World Food Programme

The response to the Programme in terms of pledges and requests has been satisfactory.

By 1 November 1964 (the date to which all statistics in this report relate, unless otherwise indicated), sixty-eight countries had pledged cash and commodities, valued together at US \$ 91.9 million (para. 17).

Seventeen emergencies had been alleviated by food aid and 193 requests for aid to economic and social develop-

ment projects had been received. Of the requests, fifty-one had been withdrawn, forty-eight were still under consideration, ninety-four had matured into approved projects and fifty-one were already operational (paras. 25-39).

Expenditure on emergencies amounted to \$10.073 million in cash and commodities, or 47.5 per cent of the total resources earmarked for this purpose to the end of 1965 (paras. 25-27).

Commitment of resources to approved economic and social development projects amounted to \$ 52.8 million in cash and commodities (para. 32).

While contributions in kind were on target, cash has been under-pledged. Instead of a third, cash pledges up to 1 November 1964 amounted to only 21.7 per cent (the percentage of cash and service pledges is 27.6 per cent) (paras. 15-19).

Nearly five-sixths of the \$53.3 million worth of commodities already delivered or committed to projects and emergencies consisted of those in traditional surplus, i.e. cereals, certain dairy products and vegetable oils (para. 18).

With certain minor exceptions such as dried fish, only cereals and dairy products, (excluding cheese and canned milk) remain available (para. 26).

This short and shrinking supply of high-protein foods, together with the shortage of pledged cash mentioned above, limits the balancing of diets in projects still to be adopted and restricts the flexibility of the Programme in its concluding stages (para. 18).

Major policies developed and applied include emphasis on economic and social development and on nutritional improvement within the framework of development plans and policies; strict adherence to the FAO principles of surplus disposal; full respect for other relevant international standards such as ILO conventions; and partnership between the Programme, co-operating international organizations, and donor and beneficiary countries in assuming responsibilities and costs (para. 40-46).

Chapter II — Evaluation of World Food Programme Activities

Evaluation of emergency operations

It is difficult to avoid over-estimating the number of people requiring food-aid in an emergency. Following an independent appraisal of needs on the spot, whenever possible, the Programme concludes that it is necessary to be conservative in responding to requests for such aid, taking corrective action by supplementary grants where necessary (paras. 70 and 71).

Because of the time required to transport food, first relief can come only from food supplies close to the emergency area. Voluntary agencies and diplomatic missions having emergency funds for this purpose are normally the first to respond with effective help (para. 74).

A number of methods are used to move WFP foods into the stricken area within a short time after the event, although some of the expedients are not available in every case (paras. 75 and 76).

The subsequent stages of rehabilitation and reconstruction where such action is required can be assisted by food aid under the project approach (para. 78).

Preliminary findings from a selection of projects

Settlement projects

The more successful settlement projects aided by the Programme are those that were well prepared over a long period before its establishment. Experience with the less successful projects points to the necessity for adequate assessment of the farming potential of the locations chosen, careful selection of settlers and accurate estimation of their numbers, assurance of the needed infra-

structure, comprising roads, access to markets and other facilities, and credit and extension assistance (para. 87-96).

Livestock projects

Closely integrated technical advice is needed in planning livestock projects, if the two essential conditions for their success are to be met, i.e. simultaneous efforts towards internal production of the feed supplies initially provided by the Programme, and a systematic plan for reducing uneconomic numbers and improving productivity of the herds (paras. 97-100).

Labour-intensive projects

Experience with a substantial number and variety of WFP projects in this category demonstrates that the emphasis on labour-intensive projects, especially for rural development and welfare, to be found both in the General Regulations and in the WFP studies, is consistent with strongly felt needs in many developing countries where there is great scope for fuller employment of unskilled workers in the task of development. By tapping the community spirit in self-help undertakings, unsuspected sources of organizational capacity are utilized (paras. 101-105).

School-feeding projects

Food aid in support of middle-grade education and technical training schemes assists in the formation of future supervisory and skilled personnel essential to development. In all school-feeding projects the age-groups thus reached provide the most effective scope for nutrition education (paras. 106-108).

Other projects

A variety of other WFP projects have already demonstrated that good uses of food aid are not confined to the major categories mentioned above. For example, there are those for furthering industrialization in inaccessible areas not yet served by established food markets, where a sharp rise in local food prices might result from the sudden influx of wage earners. It is hoped that they will show how food can help to finance the provision of labour, additional in both quantity and quality, not only by mobilizing the unemployed but also by increasing the productivity of those already employed and reducing accident rates associated with inadequate nutrition of workers (paras. 109-110).

Project planning and implementation

Formulation and planning

Greater stress in the future would need to be laid on the planning and formulation of projects. Many limitations were imposed on their selection and preparation by the short duration of the experimental period (paras. 113-120).

Preparation for approval

The quality of technical scrutiny by co-operating international organizations depends on the information available in the requests, for WFP aid and from available field staff. Technical advice has therefore generally been helpful but incomplete. As a normal rule, no project

should be accepted until its site is visited by a qualified official, and there should be close collaboration between operational and planning staff throughout preparation as well as implementation. Provision for consultant advice and field staff needs to be strengthened (paras. 121-124).

Food supplied to projects should either meet existing tastes or create new tastes which can continue to be satisfied after termination of aid. Quantities should be sufficient to meet basic human needs and to provide an incentive to the self-employed or wage-earners mobilized in different projects, wage-earners being paid some cash. Food aid by itself and distributed directly in kind appears to have wider scope when used as an incentive to mobilize the self-employed in projects for their own benefit than when used as part of a wage in projects to expand the productive employment of wage-earners. There is a tendency, to be guarded against, for governments to over-estimate the number of beneficiaries and the rate of progress that can be achieved in projects (paras. 125-134).

Preparation for implementation

Although formalities to be completed before the granting of aid are a source of delay, they appear to be a necessary protection to the Programme, governments and beneficiaries (para. 135).

Problems such as packaging and synchronization of deliveries can be overcome in the light of experience, and given further time for planning in a new programme (para. 138).

Implementation

Problems and achievements during implementation reflect the novelty of the Programme, inadequacy of planning, and shortages of organizational ability in the underdeveloped countries aided (paras. 142-144).

Appraisal

Appraisal work proceeds at the same pace as the progress of projects, and is of good quality. Results (beyond what is reflected in this report) will be published when projects are completed — mostly after the experimental period (paras. 145-147).

General problems and achievements

Owing to the limited life of the Programme, each job has been done according to an inexorable time-table rather than at the speed required to do it without risk of error. A major problem is in synchronizing the provision of all the resources and facilities required to implement a project at the best time to carry it out. Administrative expenditure has been increased both by the cost of launching new action and by the need for haste (paras. 148-152).

Achievements, however, are not lacking and the credit for them is to be shared by all concerned — the Programme, and the donor and beneficiary governments which are partners in the current experiment (para. 154).

Chapter III — Some conclusions of the study programme

The WFP consultants agreed that, irrespective of changes in agricultural policy, food surpluses will accrue

at an increasing rate and it is not certain that sufficient scope for their effective use can be found even after adopting both the project and the programme approaches in food aid. Integration with development planning and policy is important. While previous assessments of the possible encroachment on potential export markets by food aid overlook the greater injury to international food prices that is avoided by the "umbrella effect" of these aid programmes, great attention needs to be given to the impact on the domestic agriculture of beneficiary countries. The net effect in the latter respect could be positive if care were taken to avoid depressing food prices and to concentrate an appropriate proportion of the aid on projects which increase investment and improve productivity in domestic agriculture (paras. 157-165).

Capacity to absorb food aid depends not only on the "food gap" in the balance of payments but also on the scope for investments and productivity improvements that food aid can produce in the different sectors and in the economy as a whole through an appropriate development strategy. Food aid, if properly conceived with respect to timing and magnitude, can be just as important as other forms of aid (paras. 166-174).

The emergence of surpluses in regions other than North America might require the evolution of multilateral machinery for channelling them into aid through bulk supply (para. 159-182).

Multilateral operation of the project approach has made practicable the mobilization of food aid from many countries not easy to obtain on a bilateral basis, and the resultant inclusion of non-surplus foods has permitted the provision of a more nutritionally adequate diet (paras. 185).

Close co-operation between a future multilateral programme and bilateral programmes would be desirable to the extent that it does not impair the multilateral character of further action. In this connexion, Study No. 4 proposes that the situation whereby U.S. pledges to the Programme are released only after undergoing checks required by legislation concerning its bilateral programme, could be rectified under a new multilateral programme by enactment of new U.S. legislation (para. 186).

Study No. 4 concludes that a future multilateral programme should be larger to reduce overheads, and should have a larger field staff and improvements in headquarters facilities (para. 189).

A new multilateral programme should serve as a guide to all food aid by research, experiment and the formulation of principles and policies (paras. 191-200).

Chapter IV — A forward look, and recommendations

Many governments and others concerned desire to continue a multilateral food programme. Its role should be to carry on the development of activities whose value is already proven, to experiment with others, and to stand ready to put to good use in economic and social development such new surpluses as may accumulate as a result of agricultural production and trade policies now under discussion at the national and international level (paras. 201-206).

Activities

Relief action in emergencies must be an inescapable

responsibility for any multilateral food-aid programme. Experience suggests that the role of a future programme in meeting emergencies is likely to prove most effective in the later stages of alleviation, and subsequently in the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation (paras. 208 and 209).

A future multilateral programme would also be favourably placed for investigating over-all food requirements following a request for emergency food aid, and for serving in an advisory capacity on behalf of the United Nations and FAO (para. 210).

Specific feeding programmes should be considered as pertaining to the field of economic and social development, and priority should continue to be accorded to secondary and vocational education and training (paras. 212 and 213).

The present policy on the sale of food supplied under the project approach should continue, although some relaxation in its application should allow the disadvantages of market displacement to be weighed against the advantages of the objectives to be achieved by the project (paras. 215-220).

The project approach, which should continue to be the core of a future multilateral programme, can be usefully supplemented by an experiment in a programme approach in a few selected smaller countries. This would be based on food assistance to aid the financing of over-all country plans, in accordance with adequate and specified criteria, and would be conducted only on an experimental or pilot basis (paras. 221-237).

A future programme should provide for the appraisal and evaluation of its activities, and in addition initiate and assist research and studies on different aspects of food aid (paras. 238 and 239).

Resources of the future programme

A new multilateral programme should for the time being confine its commodity list to food and feed stuffs, as the difficulties of attempting to utilize such items as machinery, fertilizers or cotton are impressive and deterrent (paras. 241-245).

Commodity pledges cannot be utilized unless accompanied by sufficient cash to move them and to administer the programme, and the average cash requirement, including shipping, is calculated at 30 per cent of pledges (paras. 246-254).

A continuing multilateral programme should have the authority to make commitments to projects extending up to five years. These commitments should be covered by declarations of intent made by the donor governments. It is further suggested that firm three-year pledges be sought at pledging conferences held every two years (para. 256).

Rate of growth of the future programme

The Programme should be continued on an open ended basis and maintained for as long as it can perform a useful role. Its activities should grow soundly from the level of activity reached during the experimental period to permit projects over a longer term and on a larger scale, with an expansion to cover support for development plans and programmes. Inclusive of provision for emergency aid,

commitments to be incurred could grow from more than \$100 million in 1966 to some \$200 million in 1970, totaling about \$833 million in the next five years. Actual expenditure of resources over the same period approximate to \$640 million, of which some \$275 million would be spent during the first three years of this period, and this figure would thus represent the target for the first pledging conference (paras. 265-273).

Organization and administration

A larger programme will require additional staff, although with little change in basic structure. The proportion of administrative costs to the over-all size in a larger programme would, however, decrease (paras. 274-290).

The close relationship between the Programme and the United Nations and FAO, and the co-operation with specialized agencies of the United Nations family should be maintained and further strengthened (paras. 284-286).

Chapter I

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Origin of the Programme

1. The origins of the WFP lie in the many efforts undertaken during the past decade to find constructive uses for the agricultural surpluses which have been accumulating in some countries in consequence of the application of advanced technology. Parallel to this development there has been a continuing scarcity of food in the much larger developing areas of the world. This has prompted research into how surpluses may best be harnessed to combat world-wide hunger and malnutrition. At the same time it has been recognized that the abundant output of the more fortunately placed producers must not be utilized in a manner which might injure the interests of producers and traders in other countries.

2. Within the United Nations system of organizations, studies on various applications of international assistance designed to achieve these objectives have been pursued for a number of years, particularly by FAO. Of special significance for these studies has been the gradual shift in emphasis from the use of agricultural surpluses for simple increase in consumption by the beneficiaries to that for investment to increase the long-term capacity for domestic production. The experience of one country in particular opened men's minds to this prospect in a dramatic fashion: in 1954, prompted in part by its embarrassing food surpluses, the United States embarked upon a series of programmes in accordance with the terms of Public Law 480 under which food surpluses were to demonstrate their potentiality as a new and vital instrument for economic development in many countries. In 1960, FAO launched its Freedom from Hunger Campaign, and the inception of the WFP was a direct result of the interest that this Campaign created in the larger context of the United Nations Development Decade.

3. Late in 1960, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 1496 (XV) on the provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United

Nations system, and this can be considered the first step towards the establishment of the present experimental WFP.

4. In this resolution, the General Assembly invited FAO to establish procedures for a food distribution programme and to undertake a study of the feasibility and acceptability of multilateral arrangements to this end. In response to this invitation, the FAO Council at its thirty-fourth session in October 1960 authorized the Director-General of FAO to undertake the study requested by the General Assembly and established a 13-member Intergovernmental Advisory Committee, working within the framework of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, to advise the Director-General in his study. This Committee met in April 1961 and, during its deliberations, considered a proposal from the delegation of the United States of America suggesting the establishment of a three-year experimental programme for the distribution of surpluses, with resources of \$100 million in commodities and cash. The report prepared by the Director-General in the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee was under the title *Development through food: a strategy for surplus utilization*,⁸ submitted to the FAO Council at its Thirty-fifth Session in June 1961, together with the observations of the Advisory Committee and the Committee on Commodity Problems, and the proposal made by the United States delegation.

5. At its thirty-second session in July 1961, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations considered the relevant documentation, which included the Director-General's report and a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations entitled "The role of the United Nations and its related agencies in the use of food surpluses for economic development".⁹

6. Resolution 832 (XXXII), which was adopted by the Economic and Social Council as the outcome of its debate, requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General to consult with one another and with other agencies concerned, with a view to formulating more detailed proposals regarding the procedures and arrangements for the implementation of a multilateral programme for surplus food mobilization and distribution. In the same resolution, governments were invited to be prepared to take positions with respect to the United States proposal for an initial programme, at the following sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

7. On the basis of the recommendations made by both Councils, and having considered the joint proposals of the Secretary-General and the Director-General regarding the above-mentioned procedures and arrangements, the FAO Conference and the General Assembly took the final steps leading to the establishment of the WFP by adopting respectively FAO Conference resolution 1/61 of 24 November 1961 and General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961.

⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Basic Study No. 2, Rome, 1961.

⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document E/3509.*

8. These two resolutions approved the establishment of the WFP as a three-year experimental programme to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations and FAO in co-operation with other intergovernmental and interested bodies, and resolved that the Programme's resources would essentially consist of governmental contributions to be pledged on a voluntary basis. The resolutions approved the establishment of an intergovernmental Committee of twenty States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, to provide guidance on the policy, administration and operations of the Programme, and of a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit headed by an Executive Director to conduct its operations, and resolved that these organs should aim at establishing on a world basis orderly procedures for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition, for assisting in pre-school and school feeding and for implementing pilot projects intended to use food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour-intensive projects and rural welfare.

9. The resolutions required the Intergovernmental Committee, in developing the Programme to ensure that, in accordance with the FAO principles of surplus disposal, the agricultural economy of receiving countries and existing and developing trade would neither be interfered with nor disrupted, and requested that a conference be convened at which States Members of the United Nations and members of FAO would be invited to pledge contributions.

10. The resolutions further called upon the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council to review and to take appropriate action on the procedures and arrangements to be recommended for the Programme by the Intergovernmental Committee.

11. In pursuance of this last provision, regulations outlining arrangements and procedures for the establishment of the Programme were drafted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its first session in February 1962¹⁰ and approved by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council in April 1962.¹¹ These General Regulations, together with the Provisional Financial Procedures and the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its second session, constitute the basic texts regulating the organization, management and activities of WFP.¹²

Resources of the Programme

12. Within the framework laid down by the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Conference, the General Regulations stipulate that the Programme is to obtain from Members of the United Nations and from members and associate members of FAO voluntary contributions in the form of appropriate commodities, acceptable services and cash, aiming in the aggregate at a total of \$100 million, of which at least

¹⁰ See E/3594.

¹¹ See resolution 878 (XXXIII) of the Economic and Social Council, and the Report of the FAO Council on its Thirty-eighth Session, (E/3608), para. 10.

¹² See *Basic Documents of the World Food Programme.*

one third is to be in cash. Under the terms of the General Regulations, appropriate commodities and acceptable services are to be determined by discussions between the Executive Director and donor countries; commodity pledges are valued on the basis of world market prices at the time of pledging; and commodities delivered are valued at their world market price at the time of shipping. Contributions of shipping services are similarly valued. Cash contributions are normally to be made in convertible currencies, although in exceptional circumstances developing countries are authorized, in agreement with the Executive Director, to make their contributions in other currencies readily usable in the Programme.

13. In accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations, commodities and services pledged are made available only when called for by the Executive Director; the commodities are then delivered to export ports f.o.b. by the contributing country. Cash contributions are to be paid in three equal annual instalments, the first payable as far as possible within 60 days of the date of the firm pledge, and the following instalments within two months after 1 July of each year.

14. On 28 June 1962 the Executive Director circulated to all Members of the United Nations and members of FAO a statement of the guiding principles relating to the valuation of commodity and service contributions, in which the policies laid down in the General Regulations were further amplified and explained, and a list given of the commodities which appeared most useful to the Programme. The list covered a wide range of commodities, including cereals, legumes and nuts, animal products, oils and fats, sugar, processed foods, coffee, cocoa and tea. The list also included other commodities acceptable as feedstuffs, such as oilcake, feed grains and mill offals. Governments were invited in making their pledges to provide the Programme with a choice of commodities and services.

15. At the Pledging Conference which was held in New York on 5 September 1962, and in the days immediately following, thirty-three countries pledged a total of \$87,333,300, constituted as follows:

	<i>United States dollars</i>
Commodities	63,479,900
Services	7,422,400
Cash	16,431,000
	<u>87,333,300</u>

16. Although some \$13 million short of the target, the total pledged was deemed enough for the Programme to commence its activities. The commodity pledges in particular, including as they did 26 of the commodities originally requested, assured a satisfactory degree of flexibility in the operations which were about to start. Several commodities, however, notably rice and sugar, were pledged in small quantities, while others, such as cocoa, oilcake and mill and slaughterhouse offals, were not pledged at all; coffee was only pledged at a later date. Moreover, the shortfall in cash pledges, which amounted to only 18.8 per cent of total pledges, i.e. to four-sevenths of the percentage which the General Assembly and the FAO Conference had thought would be necessary, gave cause for concern.

17. To meet these deficiencies, continuous efforts were made by the Executive Director, with the full support of the Intergovernmental Committee and its parent bodies, to seek contributions from a greater number of countries, secure additional quantities of commodities in short supply and increase cash pledges. The outcome of these efforts may be assessed from the following figures:

	<i>September 1962</i>	<i>March 1963</i>	<i>November 1963</i>	<i>June 1964</i>	<i>November 1964</i>
Number of contributing countries . . .	34	49	56	67	68
Total pledges in million dollars . . .	87.3	89.9	90.0	91.1	91.9
Cash contributions in million dollars . . .	16.4	18.0	18.1	19.8	19.9
Percentages of cash pledges to total pledges	18.8	20.0	20.0	21.7	21.7

18. Successful as they may have been in increasing the number of donor governments, these efforts have not basically altered the situation which prevailed at the time the original pledges were made¹³. Commodities pledged to date still consist primarily of those in traditional surplus, i.e. cereals, certain dairy products and vegetable oils. While no exact breakdown of the pledges made can be given by commodity, since most countries made rather generalized pledges of a number of commodities, it is significant to note that the three above-mentioned groups constitute nearly five-sixths of the \$53.3 million worth of commodities already delivered or committed for future delivery to projects and emergencies by 1 November 1964. The balance represents almost the entire amount of all commodities pledged in fish, meat, pulses, fruit, tea and coffee. Thus, with relatively minor exceptions such as dried fish, only cereal products, dairy products (excluding cheese and canned milk) and vegetable oils now remain available for commitment to new projects or for emergency use.

19. At \$19.9 million, cash pledges are still well below the target figure of one-third. Taken together with shipping pledges, they represent 27.6 per cent of total pledges; while sufficient to cover the administrative costs of the Programme and to move all the commodities which can be committed (after setting up a commodity reserve to cover possible price increases), they are inadequate either for the purchase on any sizeable scale of commodities not available from pledges, but which may be needed to balance diets in approved projects or for help to governments, even in the most deserving cases, in meeting costs of internal transport of WFP commodities.

Activities of the Programme

20. The General Regulations specify that the Programme may, on request from governments, provide food aid (i) to meet emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition; (ii) to assist in pre-school and school feeding; and (iii) to assist in implementing pilot projects using food as an aid to economic and social development.

¹³ A comprehensive statement of pledges received by 1 November 1964 is given in annex I.

(a) *Emergency operations*

21. From the standpoint of the Programme, emergency needs are to be interpreted as food needs arising from sudden and unexpected natural disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, droughts, pests and epidemic diseases. They may also arise out of man-made emergency situations, including political conditions rendering some of the inhabitants of a country homeless, or constraining them to migrate to other countries as refugees. Situations of chronic malnutrition do not necessarily constitute emergencies in themselves, but do render those subject to them particularly vulnerable during crises that adversely affect food supplies.

22. Twenty-five per cent of the Programme's resources in commodities, which with the necessary services amount to approximately \$21 million, were earmarked by the Intergovernmental Committee for this purpose in 1963, 1964 and 1965 at the rate of \$7 million per year. In the interests of flexibility the Executive Director was authorized by the Intergovernmental Committee to carry forward to 1964 and 1965 respectively any unused balance not exceeding \$7 million remaining from the resources set aside for the same purpose in 1963 and 1964. The Executive Director was similarly authorized to draw in advance up to \$2 million late in 1964 for use in emergencies out of the amount earmarked for 1965. These resources may be augmented by any *ad hoc* contributions forthcoming as a result of an appeal for emergency aid by the Director-General of FAO.

23. Upon receipt of a request for help, the extent of the assistance required is assessed in co-operation with the government, other aid-giving agencies, particularly the League of Red Cross Societies and the United States Agency for International Development, the TAB Resident Representative and FAO and WFP officers in the field. To this end information is sought as to the probable duration of the emergency, the number of people involved, the quantities and types of food required, the special needs of vulnerable groups among the people affected and the extent of possible relief assistance obtainable from all other sources.

24. Information is also secured on the facilities for clearing the WFP supplies at the point of entry, on transport and distribution of the emergency supplies, and on the machinery for co-ordinating emergency aid from all sources. A decision is then taken on the extent of WFP assistance, and the food or feed supplies are moved, on the authority of the Director-General of FAO, to the port of entry or to the frontier station of the recipient country. From such points of delivery, all expenses are borne by the requesting governments, which assume responsibility for the arrangements made for storing, transporting and distributing the commodities to the beneficiaries.

25. Although the Programme only became fully operational on 1 January 1963, it had by that date received requests and had started rendering assistance in three cases of emergency: an earthquake which occurred in September 1962 in Iran; a hurricane which struck Thailand in October 1962; and an emergency situation notified in November 1962 calling for resettlement and feeding of

refugees who were returning in large numbers to Algeria from Morocco and Tunisia. From 1 January 1963 to 1 November 1964 assistance was, or is still being, rendered in 14 other emergencies, making 17 in all. Table I shows the position of these emergency operations on 1 November 1964, in terms of food cost and total cost.

TABLE I

Country	Type of emergency	Cost of food supplied (United States dollars)	Total cost (United States dollars)
Thailand	Hurricane	70,126	76,216
Iran	Earthquake	182,134	278,010
Algeria	Displaced persons	666,667	715,460
Morocco	Floods	2,250,540	2,532,997
Tanganyika	Refugees	27,997	32,338
Indonesia (Bali)	Volcanic eruption	1,972,165*	3,056,687*
Sarawak	Floods	174,158	215,492
Pakistan	Cyclone	339,635	418,382
Syria	Floods	308,196	329,950
Trinidad and Tobago	Hurricane	420,750	488,602
Cuba	Hurricane	667,724	828,352
Dahomey	Displaced persons	18,797	21,281
British Guiana	Displaced persons	92,941	115,289*
Congo (Brazzaville)	Displaced persons	17,600*	22,600*
Uganda	Refugees	155,250*	288,250*
Brazil	Floods	352,800*	484,800*
Tanganyika	Refugees	130,000*	168,000*
		7,847,489	10,072,706

* Estimates

26. A wide variety of foods were distributed, including cereals (wheat and wheat flour, maize, oats and rice), dairy products and other protein foods and fats (milk, butter and butter oil, eggs, vegetable oil, meat and fish), together with other products, such as beans, sugar, salt and tea. As a result of the depletion of WFP supplies of protein food, however, the commodities distributed had progressively to be limited to the products in traditional surplus: cereals, skim milk and some edible oils.

27. Table II gives a breakdown in quantity and value, by main type of commodity, of the food committed to emergency operations by 1 November 1964.

TABLE II

Commodity	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (United States dollars)
Cereals	64,332	4,545,931
Dairy products	4,141	1,303,461
Other protein foods	2,188	987,077
Other foods	11,126	1,011,020
	81,787	7,847,489

By 1 November 1964, about 47.5 per cent of the total resources earmarked for emergencies for the entire duration of the experimental Programme had thus been committed or distributed.

(b) *Aid to economic and social development, including institutional feeding*

28. Although the General Regulations establish two distinct categories for feeding programmes and for social and economic development projects, these fields of activity cannot easily be separated. The division would not in fact correspond to any basic difference either in the nature of the projects themselves or in the processes leading to their development, approval and operation. In both cases, the ultimate objective is the same; namely, to assist in the economic and social growth of developing countries.

29. The category of pre-school and school feeding has in practice been given a wider interpretation than that originally envisaged and, in addition to covering ante-natal and post-natal nutrition and feeding of children up to school age and pupils in elementary schools, now extends to persons in other educational institutions, such as teachers undergoing training, students at secondary, vocational and technical schools, and university students. The Programme has also associated itself with projects operated in the context of general literacy campaigns, and may assist individual social groups in closed communities, such as hospitals.

30. In considering projects in the field of economic and social development, special emphasis is placed on labour-intensive and rural development activities, particularly those having a demonstration value. The emphasis on rural development arises naturally from the fact that the type of aid granted by the Programme is particularly suitable for application in the large subsistence-farming sectors characteristic of the economies of developing countries. The special attention given to labour-intensive projects — whether in rural or urban areas — is due to a practical consideration, namely that a food contribution can play a more essential role in projects involving a relatively high amount of labour. The activities of the Programme are not, however, limited to labour-intensive and rural development projects, and special attention has been paid to securing a wide range of projects covering all sectors of economic and social development, including both industry and agriculture.

31. To acquaint governments with the new opportunities provided by the Programme, several exploratory teams were sent out in the second half of 1962. Altogether, from July 1962 to March 1963, the Executive Director and senior members of his staff visited over sixty countries. Mainly as a result of these visits the Programme had, by May 1963, received twenty-eight formal requests for food aid in support of economic development, including institutional feeding. Since then, the response shown by governments has developed well, and a steady flow of requests has been maintained; by November 1963 the total number of requests received had risen to 93; by May 1964 it had reached 131 and on 1 November 1964 it stood at 193.

32. By the last date, fifty-one of these requests had been withdrawn by agreement between the government concerned and the Executive Director, as examination had disclosed that, for a variety of reasons, they could not be

successfully met. Of the remaining 142, a total of ninety-four have matured into approved projects and forty-eight are under active consideration. Table III shows the distribution of the approved projects by region:

TABLE III

Region	Number of projects	WFP food/food cost (United States dollars)	Total WFP cost (United States dollars)
Africa	28	11,297,600	15,434,500
Asia	39	13,323,500	19,986,400
Latin America and Caribbean	13	6,491,100	8,774,800
Europe	14	6,847,900	8,571,000
	94	37,960,100	52,766,700

33. As may be seen from the above table, the total cost of projects approved by 1 November amounted to over \$52.7 million. As the total resources available for projects by that date amounted to \$65.4 million,¹⁴ this left some \$12.7 million available for further projects. The forty-eight other requests under consideration would, if all approved, involve \$27.1 million. Of these some will not in fact mature, but it is expected that those that are approved will probably absorb all the remaining sources.

34. The large majority of projects approved so far may be grouped under four main headings. The first and largest category includes labour-intensive undertakings in which food is provided, usually in kind, to unemployed or under-employed labourers and their families on the basis of calculated rations. While many of these projects aim at agricultural development in terms of irrigation, afforestation, land improvement and the like, others, such as those for the construction of housing or of feeder roads, are calculated to improve the economic infra-structure. Yet others are in the field of industrialization, and include mining and geological exploration. The common denominator in all these activities is the creation of useful employment for the large masses of people in developing countries who have not yet found the opportunity of participating in the production process.

35. A second important category of projects concerns the settlement of people in new areas. Food is being provided as a subsistence fund for the benefit of settlers during the time needed before they can produce their own food on their new land.

36. The third group of projects can be classified as special feeding, embracing pre-school feeding, school feeding and various other types of institutional food aid.

37. The fourth category concerns projects for the promotion of livestock production, through better animal feeding. The main purpose here is to make more efficient use of locally available feeding stuffs by adding surplus feed grains to them and distributing them to farmers in the form of compound feeding stuffs. It is hoped that the

¹⁴ I.e. estimated total resources of \$91.8 million, less total allocation for emergency operations 1962-1965 (\$21.9 million), less total required for administration 1962-1965 (\$4.5 million).

increase in animal production thus promoted will induce farmers to produce such additional feed components themselves, and so create the basis for an improved and enlarged livestock industry.

38. The breakdown of the approved projects by type

shows that while most of the Programme's activities are centred on rural development, the efforts made in developing a wider range of projects have also been successful. The breakdown in total and by region is indicated in table IV. A complete list of projects approved to 1 November 1964 is attached as annex II.

TABLE IV

Analysis of projects approved by 1 November 1964 (94) in terms of percentage of total cost, by category and by region

	Africa (%)	Asia (%)	Latin America and Caribbean (%)	Europe (%)	Cost by category (United States dollars)	Percentage of total cost
<i>Special feeding</i>						
Expectant mothers and pre-school feeding	—	—	1.5	—	718,100	1.5
Feeding of students	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	3,838,200	7.0
Feeding programmes for other special groups	2.5	0.5	—	—	1,648,500	3.0
<i>Economic and social development</i>						
Colonization and land settlement	13.0	1.0	7.5	0.5	11,819,900	22.0
Land reform	—	0.5	—	—	265,600	0.5
Land reclamation and development	3.0	8.0	2.0	1.0	7,197,000	14.0
Irrigation and drainage	—	3.5	—	1.0	2,401,200	4.5
Afforestation	0.5	2.5	0.5	2.0	2,784,800	5.5
Diversification of crops	1.0	—	—	—	541,200	1.0
Promotion of animal husbandry	3.0	7.0	—	—	5,356,700	10.0
Establishment of stocks for price stabilization	1.0	—	—	—	496,300	1.0
Community development	1.0	1.5	3.5	—	3,301,100	6.0
Housing, building and area planning	—	1.0	0.5	3.0	2,166,900	4.5
Road construction	—	3.5	—	1.0	2,262,700	4.5
Other public works	—	5.5	—	—	2,781,100	5.5
Industrial projects	0.5	2.0	—	5.0	4,110,600	7.5
Mining projects	—	—	—	2.0	1,076,800	2.0
Percentage of total cost	28.5	38.0	17.0	16.5		100.0
Cost by region (United States dollars)	15,434,500	19,986,400	8,774,800	8,571,000	52,766,700	

39. The quantity and value of the commodities earmarked for the projects for which agreements had been signed by 1 November 1964 are shown in table V.

TABLE V

Commodity	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (United States dollars)
Cereals	211,644	13,760,699
Dairy products	12,562	7,187,103
Other protein food	7,801	3,878,784
Other foods	4,949	1,969,006
	236,956	26,795,592

Of the fifty-seven projects for which agreements had been signed by 1 November 1964, involving a total commodity cost to the Programme of about \$26.8 million, fifty-one,

at a total cost of nearly \$24.8 million, had become operational by that date. (Projects are considered to be operational as soon as shipping instructions have been issued by the Programme.)

Major policies adopted in selecting projects

40. As may be seen from the preceding paragraph, the assistance given by the Programme in the field of economic and social development has so far been channelled into specific projects. Although undertaken within the framework of national development plans and policies, each of these projects is linked with an individual and concrete operation undertaken in a certain area of endeavour, with a defined beginning and end, rather than with the requesting government's development programme as a whole.

41. In developing projects, special attention has been paid to improving the nutritional levels and health both of the persons working on them and of their immediate dependants. The wide range of food commodities pledged to the Programme, including both animal and vegetable proteins and fruits, besides the staples and fats in conventional surplus, has permitted a relatively diversified supply which, together with foods available locally, has been used to ensure as balanced a diet as possible. Apart from enhancing the well-being of the family unit this policy is expected to create new food habits and consequently a demand for the products of a more diversified agriculture in the future.

42. In accordance with the FAO principles of surplus disposal, the rule is followed that any assistance provided by the Programme should not cause harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade. This requires that the WFP commodities distributed should be for the consumption of food additional to the amounts normally produced and purchased. The same requirement implies giving preference to projects which provide for direct distribution of food or feed in kind to the beneficiaries. Although the food commodities, received as free grants from the Programme are usually given by governments to the beneficiaries in the form of remuneration in kind, or as a stipend during study or training, they may also be sold within the country. Sales on the open market are permitted only if the proceeds are used in the project itself and when there is the additional expectation that the money will be used by the recipients within a reasonable period of time for purchasing the same or similar commodities as those supplied by the Programme.

43. Though giving preference to distribution in kind, the Programme is guided by the ILO Convention concerning the protection of wages, which establishes that, when there is employment of wage-earners, they may be only partly remunerated with food, on the assumption that they must be paid sufficient cash to cover their non-food needs. Thus, not less than 50 per cent of the wage locally prevailing for the work in question is paid in cash and the remainder is provided in kind. The ILO Convention, however, does not apply to projects assisted by the Programme which use labour for voluntary, self-help activities, in which the workers benefit directly from the results of the project and do not have the status of employees. In such cases, food aid is given only with a guarantee that no coercion to work is applied.

44. In principle, the Programme does not participate in projects for which part of the food requirement is met by other external food-giving agencies. This is both to avoid logistic complications due to unco-ordinated supply operations and to maintain proper identification of the Programme's contribution to a specific project, thereby making possible the evaluation of its assistance in that project.

45. In almost all WFP projects, other costs are incurred in addition to those of the foodstuffs supplied and transported by the Programme. While the principle is followed that the government concerned should be re-

sponsible for meeting such non-food costs, as a token of its own involvement in the project, there are some cases where recipient governments cannot cover all of them from their own budgetary resources, and have to look for possibilities of external financing. In such instances, the Programme may assist governments in obtaining funds on a bilateral or multilateral basis, and as a general policy it maintains liaison with the Office of the Co-ordinator of the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which keeps in close touch with appropriate governmental and private aid-giving agencies. The Programme does not, however, assume any direct responsibility for securing such funds.

46. With regard to the size of the projects acceptable to the Programme although it is recognized that small projects could be important for the recipient country insofar as they may have considerable demonstration value, the general practice followed is to give preference to projects whose costs in terms of expenditure in food or feed are not lower than \$200,000, calculated at current international prices for the commodities involved. Chart I opposite illustrates the use of WFP resources, in commodities and cash, between 1 January 1963 and 1 November 1964.

Procedures governing the submission, approval and execution of projects

47. The submission of requests for assistance from the Programme is the responsibility of governments. Each specific request is transmitted to the Executive Director through the TAB Resident Representative, who serves as the official channel between the Programme and the government of the recipient country. The FAO representative and representatives of other co-operating specialized agencies in the country are kept informed of developments, and give assistance as desired in the preparation of projects.

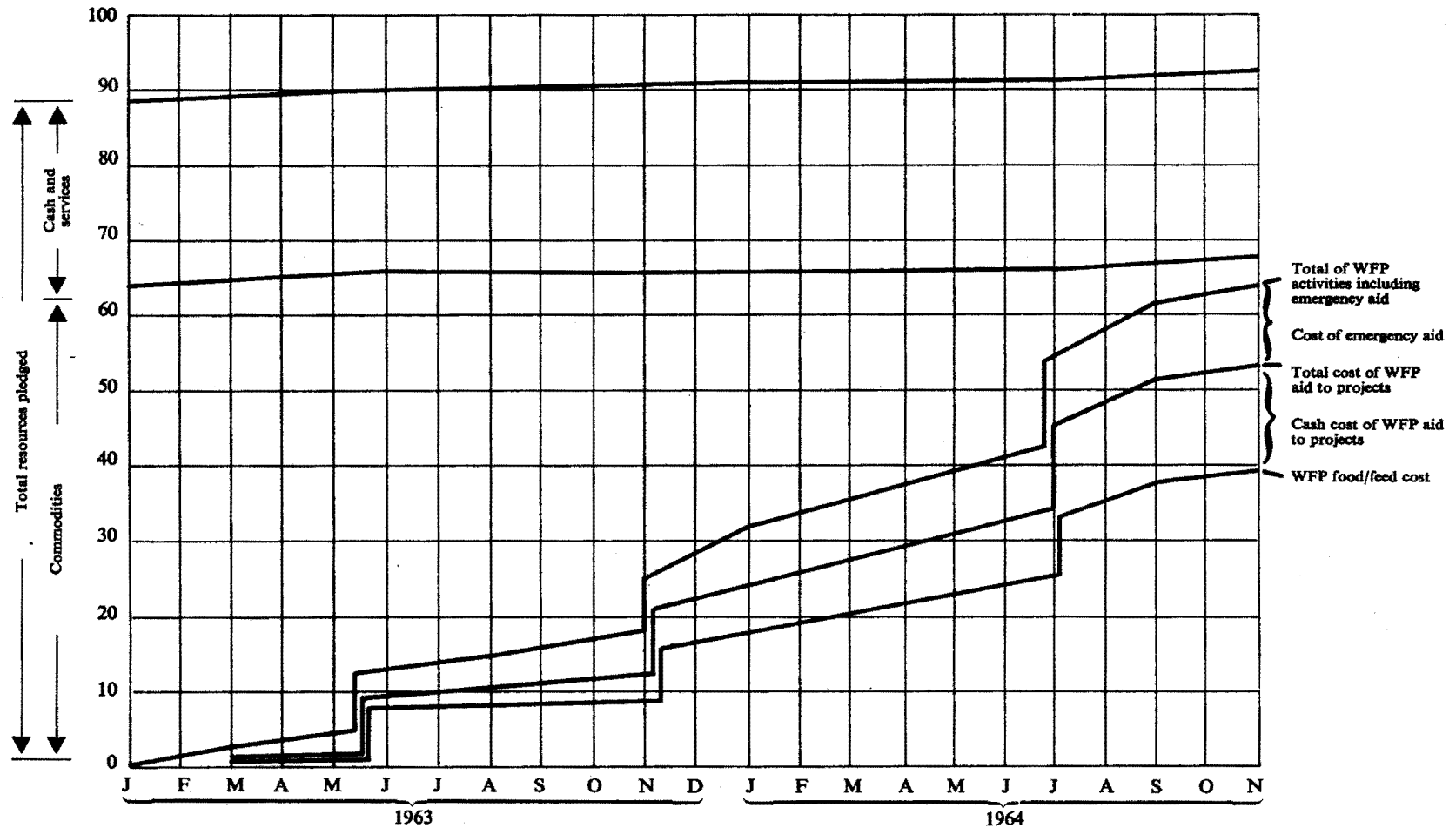
48. When a request is received by the Programme, it is first examined to ascertain whether the project proposed corresponds to the type of operation carried out under the Programme and whether its terms agree with established policies. The commodities asked for are then checked against pledges with a view to meeting nutritional standards as far as possible. Negotiations are held with the government concerned on these points, as well as on the provisions which the government intends to make for meeting the non-food costs of the project. Subsequently, a summary of the request is prepared and sent to the United Nations, FAO and other interested specialized agencies for technical scrutiny and, on receipt of their favourable advice, to the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems to ascertain its views on the probable impact of the food or feed assistance on international trade and on the agricultural production of the receiving country.

49. Once these consultations are completed, the project is submitted to the Executive Director for his approval or for the approval of the Intergovernmental Committee. At this time the total budget is approved. The Executive Director has been authorized by the Intergovernmental

CHART I

Resources in commodities and cash* pledged and committed between January 1963 and November 1964

(in millions of United States dollars)



* Not including miscellaneous income

Committee to approve projects not exceeding \$500,000 in terms of food or feed costs: those exceeding \$500,000 in commodity values are submitted to the Committee for its approval. Since the Committee normally meets only twice a year, a procedure has been adopted under which approval of projects in the latter category may be obtained by correspondence. Both the delegation of authority given to the Executive Director and the procedure for approval by correspondence are subject to review by the Committee.

50. When a project has been approved, a project agreement setting forth the obligations of the Programme and of the recipient government is prepared and sent to the government through the TAB Resident Representative for final negotiation.

51. Once the project agreement has been signed, the recipient country concerned is required to notify the Programme that all measures preparatory to the commencement of the execution of the project have been completed. On receipt of this intimation, firm shipping instructions are issued to donor countries for the delivery of the required commodities. The Programme bears the cost of freight and insurance to the port of entry of the recipient country, and in the case of a land-locked country, the cost of transshipment, freight, and insurance to the border of the recipient country. At the time of loading, WFP shipments are superintended for weight and condition either by commercial superintendents employed by the Programme or, in the case of countries where a system of government control and certification of quality exists, by the donor governments themselves. They are similarly checked at the time of discharge, by commercial superintendents employed by the Programme. On delivery of WFP commodities to the port or station of destination, title to them passes to the recipient government. From that point all expenses, including the cost of import duties, taxes, levies, dues and wharfage, are borne by the government, which is also responsible for meeting all costs involved in the subsequent storage and distribution of WFP commodities.

52. The primary responsibility for project execution rests with the recipient government. The Executive Director has, however, a functional responsibility for supervising and assisting in the implementation of the project. This is done through the services of WFP project officers assigned to one or more projects, under the general supervision of the TAB Resident Representative. Technical guidance is obtained when needed from the United Nations, FAO and other interested specialized agencies.

53. Each project agreement contains provisions whereby the government undertakes to furnish the Programme with quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the project, and to provide, annually and on completion of the project, certified accounts of the commodities supplied by the Programme.

Appraisal of projects

54. Under the General Regulations, the Programme is required to appraise the results of its activities. This obligation extends to all three types of assistance that the Programme is authorized to provide.

55. With the exception of emergency operations, for which a simplified procedure applies, all projects undertaken by the Programme are subject to both periodic reporting and final individual appraisal. Periodic reports consist mainly of brief accounts of operational progress derived from the quarterly reports submitted by governments in accordance with the project agreement. In the case of projects already operational, a preliminary appraisal has been carried out for the purposes of this report. The final appraisal will in most cases be limited to a brief analytical statement of the extent to which the purpose of the project was achieved and to a description of its social and economic impact. A small number of selected projects of particular interest are being appraised in greater depth with the assistance of senior consultants or of representatives of the United Nations agencies co-operating with the Programme. The final appraisal of projects is to be carried out on the basis of the above-mentioned quarterly reports, of records kept by the recipient governments and of data collected by Resident Representatives, WFP project officers or visiting officers of agencies co-operating in the field. The type of information required differs according to the nature of the project, but it always includes data relating to the economic and social development of the area in which the project was executed, and to the extent to which the nutritional status of the beneficiaries has been improved.

56. Final appraisals of each project will be submitted for comment successively to the recipient government, the co-operating organizations concerned and the Intergovernmental Committee.

57. It will not be possible to complete the final appraisal of most WFP projects until after the end of 1965 as they will still be operational in the following year. Under the circumstances mentioned above, a number of interim appraisals of representative projects have been conducted in the last few months to serve as a basis for a preliminary over-all evaluation of the Programme's activities up to 1 November 1964, for use in the present report.

Study programme

58. Under the arrangements and procedures established by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO are required to ensure that expert studies are undertaken to aid in the consideration of the future development of multilateral food programmes. The Secretary-General and the Director-General have delegated organizational responsibility for carrying out these studies to the Executive Director, on the understanding that he would avail himself to the maximum of the facilities of the United Nations, FAO and other appropriate specialized agencies and intergovernmental bodies.

59. The Intergovernmental Committee, after taking into account the views expressed by various bodies with special competence in the subject, recommended that studies be undertaken on the following topics:

- (1) The demand for food, and conditions governing food aid during development.

- (2) The impact of food aid on donor and other food-exporting countries.
- (3) The linking of food aid with other aid.
- (4) Operational and administrative problems of food aid.
- (5) The role of multilateral food aid programmes.

60. Studies on these subjects, for which the authors alone are responsible, have now been prepared by independent experts after consultation with the WFP secretariat and staff members of the United Nations, FAO and other interested agencies. A brief account of the content of the studies is given in chapter III. The text of the studies will be distributed to all States Members of the United Nations and to all members and associate members of FAO as soon as they become available, together with an annotated bibliography of material bearing on the subject of food aid. The studies and the bibliography are to be published in their final form early in 1965.

Administration of the Programme

61. Under the General Regulations, the Programme's activities are conducted through two organs. The United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee, which at present is composed of 24 Members of the United Nations or FAO,¹⁵ normally meets twice a year to exercise, on behalf of the two parent organizations, general guidance on the policies, administration and operation of the Programme and to examine and approve development projects. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the FAO Council on the development of the Programme. The joint Administrative Unit, headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO in consultation with the Intergovernmental Committee, operates the Programme in accordance with the General Regulations and the directives given by the Committee.

62. Although the Programme enjoys a certain degree of autonomy, it does not possess an independent juridical personality. The Executive Director, as the Programme's legal representative, acts by virtue of a delegation of authority which he has received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO on behalf of the two parent organizations.

63. A trust fund has been established in FAO under the FAO Financial Regulations, to which all contributions to the Programme are credited and from which all expenses borne by the Programme are met. General administrative and financial services, for the joint Administrative Unit are provided by FAO on a reimbursable basis.

64. The joint Administrative Unit consists of the Office of the Executive Director and three divisions: The Programme Development and Appraisal Division, the Pro-

gramme Operations Division and the Division of External Relations and General Affairs, all reporting directly to the Executive Director.

65. In carrying out its tasks, the joint Administrative Unit relies to the fullest extent possible on the existing staff and facilities of the United Nations and its operating programmes and agencies, FAO and other specialized agencies. In particular, advice is sought from these agencies in the examination and planning of individual projects. This co-operation has been strengthened by the appointment of liaison officers with the United Nations, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO. The Programme also maintains close ties with the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, for the purpose of ensuring adherence to the FAO principles of surplus disposal.

66. The United Nations TAB Resident Representatives are also representatives of WFP and serve as channels of communication between governments and the Executive Director. They keep the field representatives of FAO and other agencies fully informed of any request for food aid addressed to them. Where necessary, they are assisted by project officers appointed to supervise the storage and distribution of WFP commodities and assist governments in discharging the responsibilities assumed by them under the agreements governing the implementation of projects. These officers are placed under the supervision of the Resident Representatives through whom they report to WFP headquarters.

67. The administrative expenses of the Programme essentially comprise the costs incurred by the joint Administrative Unit and the reimbursements made to other agencies for the services rendered by them to the Programme. The administrative budget of the Programme is approved annually by the Intergovernmental Committee in the light of the advice received from the United Nations Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the FAO Finance Committee. The total administrative expenditure of the Programme amounted to \$180,894 in 1962, and \$968,150 in 1963; and appropriations made for administrative costs for 1964 total \$1,583,300. The budget estimates presented for 1965 amount to \$1,812,700, and the total administrative expenses for the three years of the experimental Programme are estimated at \$4,545,044, i.e. at about 5 per cent of the total resources contributed to the Programme by participating governments.

Chapter II

EVALUATION OF WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Scope of current evaluation

68. Since WFP is an experiment, an appraisal of the results of the aid provided must be an indispensable part of its activities. This has been carried as far as possible at this stage in order to provide a basis for the present report on the experiment. It can only be completed after the end of the experimental period. However, sufficient experience is deemed to have been gained to judge what multilateral food aid may be able to achieve in the future.

¹⁵ An increase of four in the Committee's membership was authorized by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference in 1963.

69. The present chapter attempts to present and analyse some of the factual material collected from reports and appraisal studies of the history and performance of WFP activities as they stand at the beginning of November 1964. It contains three sections. The first deals with WFP experience in undertaking emergency feeding operations in all parts of the world. The second gives a brief account of a number of projects which are already operational, and mentions some of their most salient features of interest. The third presents an analysis of the problems which have been found to arise in developing projects through their successive phases, beginning with their planning, until the final stage of their operation.

Evaluation of emergency operations

70. The WFP engaged in seventeen different emergency feeding operations in 16 countries up to 1 November 1964. Its experience during that period has amply demonstrated two significant facts in regard to emergencies. In the first place, during the earliest days of an emergency there is an almost universal tendency to over-estimate the number of people requiring food aid. Secondly, several weeks are ordinarily required to move food from abroad into the stricken area.

71. It is only natural that during the period of shock immediately following a natural disaster or the confusion attending political disturbances resulting in the mass displacement of people, the magnitude of the need for food from outside the country should be difficult to estimate. The existence of acute needs is obvious, and it is perhaps natural to equate "acute needs" with "large needs". Because the conscience of the world is touched by the spectacle of hunger and imminent starvation, there is a tendency to ask for all available help. It is only later, when it is possible to make a more accurate count of the people in need and a more careful assessment of the destruction of food stocks, growing crops, and livestock, that the actual need for outside help can be determined with reasonable accuracy.

72. Of the seventeen cases in which the Programme has met requests for help, six were investigated on the spot by an officer from WFP headquarters before a recommendation for the release of WFP foodstuffs was made to the Director-General of FAO; while in two other cases WFP project officers on duty in the country appraised the situation before such a recommendation was made. In the other nine emergencies action was taken on the basis of information provided in the requests made by the governments concerned and supported by the TAB Resident Representative and the FAO Country Representative. Despite these attempts to appraise objectively the actual needs for outside help, it appears that in several cases these were over-estimated and more food was supplied than was actually needed. In Tobago, for instance, flour was still on hand when the emergency feeding had ended. In Indonesia well over half of the foodstuffs furnished over a 14-month period were still on hand when the emergency feeding operation ended on 31 August 1964 and the supplies were transferred to a rehabilitation project in the same area. In Morocco, more wheat was supplied than was actually needed to replace

national stocks issued for emergency relief and reconstruction. In British Guiana, the number of displaced persons requiring emergency help during the current civil disturbances has probably been over-estimated. In Pakistan, dried fish was still on hand long after the emergency had passed, suggesting either over-estimation of needs or a too sanguine view of the feasibility of distribution to those in need. The failure to distribute available supplies in Indonesia was probably due more to an over-estimation of the ability of the authorities concerned to carry out distribution than to an over-estimation of physical needs.

73. However, whatever the nature of the error may have been in each case, the fact is that in over one-fourth of the emergency operations undertaken up to 1 November 1964, more food was supplied than was needed or could be effectively distributed, despite careful examination of the situation in each case before a decision was taken to recommend the granting of emergency food aid. As a result of this experience, it has now been decided to carry out wherever possible an independent appraisal of needs before acting on a request for emergency food aid and to be conservative in responding to such requests, taking corrective action by supplementary grants if needs should prove to be larger than originally estimated.

74. The second problem referred to above, that of moving pledged stocks into emergency areas within a reasonable period of time, has been attacked in a number of ways, each of which is effective under some circumstances but not in others. The truth is, of course, that only food which is physically present in, or very close to, the area of emergency needs can be actually consumed by the needy during the first few days or even weeks after the disaster. It is for this reason that voluntary donations from immediately adjoining areas and gifts of money which can be used to purchase food near the disaster area are particularly useful during the first days. Citizens of the country itself, the national Red Cross organization, other voluntary agencies, the League of Red Cross Societies, and foreign diplomatic missions with emergency funds at their disposal are, therefore, usually the first to respond with effective help. However, these resources are normally exhausted within a few weeks, at which time more systematic and sustained assistance is needed. Even to supply aid three of four weeks after the disaster requires more than a routine drawing upon pledges in donor countries.

75. By far the most satisfactory procedure in countries where national stocks exist which can be drawn on in emergencies is to enable this withdrawal to be undertaken by guaranteeing replenishment. This was done in four cases, i.e. Cuba, Iran (for seed wheat), Morocco and Uganda, and made possible the timely distribution of food or seed. Another expedient, resorted to in Thailand, was the borrowing of canned milk from commercial stocks and their subsequent replacement. A few tons of food were air-lifted by the United States to help meet initial emergency needs in Congo (Brazzaville) while the bulk of the supplies was shipped from WFP project stocks in Ghana, upon the promise of replacement. Stocks of maize already afloat in South Asian waters were diverted by the United States, at the Programme's request, to

Indonesia to speed the receipt of maize in Bali. In order to shorten the time required to land food supplies on hurricane-stricken Tobago, food was borrowed from Barbados and replaced by the Programme when supplies from donor countries had arrived in the Caribbean. Emergencies have also arisen in three countries where WFP projects were already in operation and WFP-supplied food stocks were present; and in all three cases supplies intended for projects were diverted to meet emergency needs and are subsequently being replaced as required.

76. In the case of seven emergencies, however, none of these expedients could be employed, and no supplies were provided as a result of WFP action, until they arrived by sea from the donor countries, a process which took anywhere from a few weeks to several months. Even in the cases already noted, where one or a few commodities could be borrowed or diverted from nearby sources, others arrived only after shipment from distant origins. While the food supplied has without exception proved useful, it must be admitted that the tea and sugar supplied to earthquake victims in Iran and the vegetable oil and beans supplied for political repatriates in Dahomey were so late in arriving that they hardly met any emergency needs. The dried whole milk and dried fish supplied to typhoon victims in Pakistan and the wheat flour supplied to Syria for flood victims would have been much more useful had they arrived a great deal sooner.

77. In other straightforward relief operations, such as that in Sarawak (now part of Malaysia) after extensive floods, and the supply of 10,000 tons of beans to Algeria for people without means, primarily repatriates from Tunisia and Morocco arriving in the country after the cessation of hostilities in Algeria, the need continued long enough for the supplies to be effectively utilized upon arrival.

78. Aside from emergency feeding operations *per se*, the Programme has undertaken two projects arising out of disasters which are of the same character as its other development projects. One now completed, accelerated the rebuilding of Skopje, Yugoslavia, following its destruction by an earthquake. The other, just commencing, is intended to assist in the rehabilitation of the areas on Bali, Indonesia, devastated by the 1963 volcanic eruptions. The former, which came about because investigation disclosed that assistance in reconstruction was needed rather than emergency help, has been highly successful. The latter, which was initiated because it is believed that emergency feeding operations should not be continued indefinitely but should be replaced by a more constructive use of food, cannot be judged at this early stage, although difficulties to be surmounted can be seen.

79. The conclusion is reluctantly reached that it is important to make clear to countries suffering disasters what are the inevitable limitations and delays to which the supply of WFP emergency food aid is subject, in order to avoid the raising of hopes which cannot be fulfilled.

80. What can the Programme do within these limits? First, it can supply experienced investigators to appraise the magnitude of needs and the probable efficiency of the

machinery for distribution and to co-ordinate WFP action with that of government and voluntary or local agencies, taking into account the availability of supplies from each potential source. Secondly, it can attempt to shorten the time required for WFP supplies to reach the area of need by promising replacement of stocks already in the country, borrowing from neighbours, diverting supplies already afloat, and, on rare occasions, if possible, arranging for an air-lift of urgently needed food. Thirdly, by means of orderly drawing on pledged commodities from donor countries and shipment of such supplies by sea, it can meet needs which still continue after voluntary or local help has ended. Fourthly, if resources from all contributors appear to be inadequate, it may recommend to the Director-General of FAO the launching of a special appeal for emergency food aid. Finally, it can where necessary negotiate with governments agreements for the supply of food to reconstruction or rehabilitation projects designed to repair the physical and economic damage done by disasters.

Preliminary findings from a selection of development projects

81. By 1 November 1964, ninety-four projects, including a number for the feeding of pre-school children and of other special groups, had been approved. Of these, fifty-one were operational (that is to say, all the necessary inquiries and negotiations had been completed, and shipments of WFP supplies had been arranged) and were in different stages of implementation.

82. Under the General Regulations, the results of WFP aid in all projects carried out are subject to appraisal after the aid is concluded. As already noted, this will mean having to wait some time longer for final appraisal: probably in most cases beyond 1965.

83. For the purposes of this report the Executive Director undertook to conduct a series of preliminary appraisals of projects on which work had already started; that is to say, all those which were expected to be operational by 1 November 1964. Some of these appraisals were entrusted to co-operating United Nations agencies, which selected projects in fields of particular interest to them. Other projects were referred for appraisal by outside consultants, both because relatively greater progress had been made in them and because they exhibited a number of special characteristics (such as their large size, and the multiplicity of problems involved), which gave them claim to a closer and more comprehensive examination. An interesting wealth of material has been gathered as a result of these inquiries.

84. Except in the case of Skopje in Yugoslavia, where all operations were wound up by 30 June 1964, the material available on such individual projects is by no means final or conclusive, but certain lessons of a general character can already be seen to have emerged and these deserve to be considered. In the succeeding section of this report, problems have been discussed as they are seen to arise in the course of the successive stages of preparation, scrutiny and action, through which all projects have to pass, according to established procedure. The present

section presents a brief account of some of the projects themselves, the objectives that they aimed to achieve and the concrete developments which have taken place until now in the course of their execution. These provide a sample of case histories from which to distil the more generalized conclusions considered in the following section.

85. For this purpose it is best to group the projects into the same four broad categories as were indicated in the preceding chapter. Thus, the first group concerns projects for land settlement or colonization, such as in Bolivia, British Guiana, Ghana, Jamaica, Sudan, Surinam, Tanganyika, and the United Arab Republic. The next group is concerned with projects for livestock development, such as the livestock feeding projects in India and dairy development in Nepal, and improvement of sheep husbandry in Jordan and Syria. Next, there are projects mainly focused upon the provision of productive work for the unemployed and underemployed who are not able to contribute to the economic progress of newly developing countries: afforestation work in Sudan and Turkey, land reclamation and flood control in Chad, China and Korea, and promotion of multi-purpose rural development through community development or similar mutual aid activities in British Guiana, Ceylon, Iran and Senegal. Finally, there is a group of school feeding and other special feeding projects in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Guinea, Mauritania and Togo.

86. Some of the projects enumerated exhibit more than one development characteristic, as is to be expected, and may claim to belong to more than one of these groups. For convenience, however, they are treated here under one category only, according to what appears to be their most dominant trait. Again, a number of projects now under way exhibit certain special features interesting enough to deserve mention. These are for the reconstruction of Skopje, industrial and mining extension in Turkey, restoration of railways in Jordan and Syria and multiplication of improved seeds in Burundi.

(a) *Settlement projects*

87. One of the largest of the settlement projects is for Bedouins in the north-west coastal desert of the United Arab Republic, to which the Programme has committed \$3.4 million of its resources, and the Government nearly four times that sum. Here a determined effort is being made to transform the way of life of the Bedouin desert nomads. Slowly, village after village is being built, around the central site of the project at Bourg-el-Arab, with co-operative societies, cottage industries, training schools, and tree nurseries designed for arid zone plantation. The process of change, clearly visible to the onlooker, affects three groups, and is being accomplished in as many stages. First, in the 4,000 families who have already settled, the change is seen to have been substantial: they have, in fact become agriculturalists, valuing their land above their camels and sheep. Then there is an intermediate group, which is "semi-settled" because it wavers between an uncertain agricultural income and a less uncertain traditional income from wool and sheep's milk. Finally, here is the great majority, not yet convinced that the

forms of progress embodied in the new windmills and wells, orchards of olive trees and brick houses, are superior to their previous way of life in nomadic encampments.

88. Nevertheless, it has been already demonstrated that change is possible. Settled Bedouins are gradually turning from their sheep to trading the produce of their new olive trees for more money. Their diet is becoming more diversified with the help of the supplies provided by the Programme. Tea, wheat flour and barley, the last-named for their livestock, have proved very acceptable. Dried fish, canned meat and an unfamiliar variety of cheese have encountered local objections: but the animal feed is extremely welcome, since force of habit dictates that sheep be protected in preference to all other possessions, and WFP feed, by improving the sheep, helps to increase income. Fodder provided by the Programme makes it possible for the Bedouins to avoid seasonal migrations in search of new grazing areas for their animals. These movements were formerly costly and every year the owners were obliged to sell half their sheep in order to cover the travel and grazing costs for the other half. Thus, the fodder programme has proved to be an economic boon. WFP supplies are distributed through local co-operatives at concessional prices and the sales revenue provides the means for further investment in what is a worthwhile and strenuous undertaking, and one to which the Programme has given whole-hearted support.

89. The earliest of WFP-aided projects is that for the resettlement of the people of Wadi-Halfa in Sudan, who have been displaced by the rising waters of the High Dam at Aswan. The 50,000 persons involved are being moved 1,300 kilometres upstream to Khashm-el-Girba where land is being brought under cultivation with irrigation from a local dam constructed for this settlement. Between January and mid-September 1964, 32,000 people moved with their 15,000 head of livestock and arrived at Khashm-el-Girba. The WFP contribution is about \$1.6 million, as compared to \$71.8 million invested by the Sudanese Government. New villages have been laid out, and government services in the fields of health and education, including agricultural extension, have been made available. Arrangements have been made for mixed farming and for the cultivation of both food and commercial crops. The WFP supplies, as in the case of all settlement projects, are expected to tide over the period of transition until the settlers can become self-supporting. Current progress suggests that this huge operation will run according to schedule.

90. An important project in Ghana assisted by the Programme is for resettlement of the 80,000 people displaced by the damming of the Volta river. The Programme's commitment here is \$1.4 million, while that of the Government, which was estimated at \$14.1 million at first, is now estimated to have increased to about twice this figure. Operations are well under way; about half the settlers are already receiving food; and the construction of villages was about 80% complete by October. However, agricultural clearance, which is an essential preliminary to the creation of new incomes, has only been carried out to 12% of schedule, so that most of the

settlers who have already moved are likely to continue to suffer hardships until the harvest season of July/September 1965. In fact, those who have not received cleared land will have to struggle for a further period, and consequently a request for the prolongation of WFP assistance is anticipated.

91. Tanganyika has undertaken two groups of settlement schemes with WFP assistance. Compared with the operations in the three countries cited above these are very small; but they have proved much more difficult to organize. They do not involve the transfer of masses of settled farmers from one location to another; in many cases they are new settlements designed to attract the unemployed from urban fringe areas to farming. The process of selection and re-training has proved understandably difficult and progress is uneven. Advances have been registered in only seven out of nine selected areas, and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, which undertook to help the government to meet the cost of inland transportation of WFP supplies and made some initial grants to this end, has expressed some concern about tardiness in reporting.

92. A WFP-assisted resettlement project in Bolivia has run into serious trouble. The Programme's contribution in this case is worth \$2.5 million, against \$16.7 million from the Government, a large part of which comes from a loan from the IDB. The figures indicated for the number of settlers to be moved proved to have been grossly over-estimated and the most recent investigations disclose that, in place of the 14,400 families originally expected, no more than 925 have arrived. There is also reason to doubt whether the areas selected for settlement are in all cases suitable for farming. The first instalment of WFP supplies was, however, dispatched according to schedule, with the result that there are enough supplies for distribution to settlers for several months. Most of the commodities are still in storage at the port in Chile from which they have to be moved into this land-locked country. Negotiations are continuing for the revision of the requirements of WFP aid for the Bolivian project and for diversion of excess stocks to other suitable projects in the region.

93. The Programme is participating in a settlement project in Jamaica involving 184 families, whose breadwinners were rendered redundant by the mechanization of sugar cane production in an adjacent area and who are being resettled on some 200 hectares of land donated by the sugar cane company. The cost to WFP is \$90,000 only, as against \$515,000 of local investment. The new holdings are expected to supply vegetables for the market, and WFP aid is to tide the settlers over the period during which they are not able to provide all the food necessary for themselves and their families, constituting a total of 900 persons. The average size of the family plot is about 1 hectare, hardly sufficient to induce all the settlers to devote their energies to farming, and some of them are looking for better or supplementary occupations. Thus, this small project is to some extent hardly more than a holding operation, although it may be that those remaining will develop a more complete livelihood if they have the opportunity to add to their own plots the land of other settlers who eventually sell out and leave on finding

other employment. The project is expected to achieve its targets, although closer participation of the settlers in the planning and execution of the undertaking might have lightened the task of the public authority responsible for it.

94. A resettlement project at Brokopondo in Surinam is designed to provide new farm land for 5,000 people evacuated from a lake area forming behind a new dam. The WFP commitment in this project amounts to \$213,000, against \$1 million from the Government. The difficulties of communication and of distribution to settlers are proving to be very great, although the local administration appears to be fully aware of them, and a project officer provided by the Programme is rendering considerable assistance. Difficulties of integrating the settlers have also been encountered, but it is hoped that with time the obstacles involved can be surmounted.

95. Land settlement is also planned for four areas in British Guiana, with \$550,000 of WFP assistance, and a government investment of \$6.4 million. The reports on farming conditions in one of the four sites are favourable; in another, the technical and economic potentialities are reported to be still largely unknown. The two other locations will however be handicapped by lack of access to markets. A hopeful feature reported is that in some places work had already been started without waiting for the arrival of aid.

96. All land settlement projects attest the importance that is to be attached to careful planning and preparation: these should include an adequate assessment of the farming potential of the locations chosen; assurance of the needed infra-structure comprising roads and other facilities; credit and extension assistance; the careful selection of settlers; and proper follow-up attention by the administration. Such measures naturally call for heavy capital investment; but WFP food can assist operations only when these prior conditions have been adequately fulfilled. While food aid can play a key role, it is clear that these projects can benefit from this aid only if they are prepared in a far more detailed and careful way than is possible in a three-year experimental programme. For this reason, the projects that are likely to show the most success are those which were planned before the Programme was approached or considered, such as those in the Sudan or United Arab Republic, or the more recently approved San Lorenzo project in Peru. Although a substantial proportion of the WFP resources devoted to this field of activity appear to be resulting in sound investment, they are primarily to be regarded as the price paid by the Programme for charting possibilities for long-term action.

(b) *Livestock projects*

97. Increase of milk production is doubly to be desired in most developing countries: it contributes to a much needed improvement in the people's nutritional status and, by encouraging mixed farming, improves land management and increases farm incomes. Among the soundest of the WFP projects designed to achieve these advantages is that at Anand in India, where coarse grains are being supplied for the preparation of a compounded feed, containing a mixture of local ingredients. The mixing

plant where the feed is to be made represents an investment of \$2.5 million; the value of WFP aid is \$1.2 million. The machinery and the technical supervision it calls for have been made available by the generosity of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief under the auspices of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The project is thus one of many examples of the way in which multilateral aid in food may be combined with other forms of foreign assistance to make a viable undertaking. The assurance of success in this case lies in the fact that the enterprise is run by one of the best organized milk co-operatives, which is promoting an extension programme among its members as well as selling the feed mixture to them, so that locally produced feed grains may take the place of WFP supplies by the time WFP aid comes to an end.

98. Improved milk supply is also the theme of a project in Nepal, in which WFP aid of \$40,000 is backed by a government investment of \$65,800. Because of the difficult conditions of milk collection and distribution in the Khatmandu valley, a chilling centre has been constructed to receive and store milk from about ten collecting centres before forwarding it to the central processing plant at Khatmandu. To equalize the considerable seasonal fluctuations in the quantities of milk available and so maintain output at a constant level all the year round, the project aims to produce toned milk during the dry season by adding skim milk powder to the reduced quantities of whole milk then available. This will stabilize the milk market and encourage more dairymen to go into regular business. The Programme is assisting the experiment by providing dried milk; and that part of the sales receipts for toned milk attributable to WFP supplies is to be used to construct further collecting and chilling stations. The Government proposes to provide the milk powder out of its own resources after WFP supplies are exhausted and until internal supplies have been expanded to take advantage of the increased demand.

99. Under the general heading of livestock improvement mention should be made of the work of improving the grazing conditions of herds under semi-desert conditions. The Programme is helping in this task by assuring feed to camels and sheep belonging to Bedouin tribes in Jordan, Syria and the United Arab Republic, so that over-grazed ranges may be allowed rest to restore their vegetative cover, and surplus stock can be fattened for the market. This scheme is a constituent part of the United Arab Republic settlement project already described, and of the pilot project in south Jordan which aims at the provision of food for Bedouin agricultural workers and their families and a feed reserve for 90,000 sheep belonging to Bedouin sheep raisers. The Government has made all arrangements, supporting the Programme's contribution of \$500,000 with one of \$100,000, in addition to the work earlier undertaken to the same end. In Syria a parallel experience is being tested, although in this case no food for human consumption is supplied. A WFP contribution of about \$750,000 is supported by \$600,000 from the Government. Both the Jordan and Syria projects extend over two growing seasons and it is expected that over-all improvement in the productivity of the ranges will have become appreciable by the end

of that time through restriction of grazing, on the one hand, and reduction in the number of the herds, on the other.

100. Livestock projects present excellent opportunities for conversion of low-value cereal surpluses in donor countries into high-value proteins in developing countries. Present experience already makes it clear that two conditions are essential for their success: there must be simultaneous efforts towards domestic production of the feed supplies, initially provided from outside, or towards an expansion of the capacity to pay for them as commercial imports, and there must be a systematic plan for reducing the numbers and improving the productivity of the herds. These point to the need for closely integrated technical advice in planning projects for aid in this field.

(c) Labour-intensive projects

101. Labour-intensive projects offer classic conditions under which food can be made available for mobilizing unutilized labour in undertaking environmental improvements of long-term productive significance. Of the many projects in this category now under way, mention may first be made of those for afforestation and watershed protection in Turkey. In one case, the planting of quick-growing species of trees (a task calling for 1.4 million man/days of labour) will promote the conservation of soil and water, and will augment the natural resources of the country in the long run. The WFP contribution of less than \$1 million is accompanied by about \$7.5 million of government investment. The second project in this category is primarily designed to protect the Kizilcahamam watershed in Turkey by control of water in the tributaries of the Kirmir river. The activities to be aided in this project are all part of a rehabilitation operation, in which afforestation and road construction play the most notable part. One hundred kilometres of new hillside roads are to be built, and although afforestation is long-term investment, the returns of the project in terms of the other collateral activities to the 19,000 villagers, of whom many work on it in the off-season, seem almost immediate.

102. The planting of trees is also the aim of the Khartoum Green Belt project in Sudan, where about \$125,000 of WFP aid complements an effort amounting to five times this value, already undertaken by the Government to provide the capital city with this essential protection. The operations in this case are in charge of a Forestry Department of proved competence, and the prospects of success are bright.

103. Projects which provide for substantial employment and at the same time create enduring economic benefits are in progress in many parts of the world — with land development in Sahela-Sra in Morocco, the construction of secondary roads in Syria, the restoration of dykes in Lake Chad, the building of flood control embankments in the Republic of Korea and land reclamation in the Republic of China. The Moroccan project covers a pilot zone in the large Western Rif region, which is the object of a pre-investment survey undertaken with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund. WFP aid worth \$500,000 is backed here by over \$1 million of government

resources. Progress has been somewhat slower than originally estimated, because of difficulties encountered in mobilizing labour; but attempts are being made to overcome them. The Syrian project, involving \$822,000 of WFP aid and \$1.3 million of government funds, is expected to make a vital contribution to communications and trade through the provision of 750,000 man/days of labour. The importance of the project in Chad lies not only in its contribution to maintaining the country's production of grain, which was threatened by flood damage, but also in its intention to discourage those who had been engaged in this cultivation from relapsing into their former nomadic way of life. The Programme is supplying over \$400,000 worth of wheat for sale to a local flour mill, and proceeds of the sale are to be used to purchase local rations for the workers and their families engaged in restoring the damaged dykes. As Chad is a land-locked country, the cost of transporting WFP supplies there has been very substantial. Furthermore, the project got off to a late start; but the experiment is still to be considered important enough to be worth making, particularly in view of the proffered aid from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and the prospects of support from the Development Fund of the European Economic Community in its later expanded phase. It should also be mentioned that technical assistance from France is playing a part in this project. For the flood control work in the Nakdong river basin in Korea, the Programme's contribution in food aid to workers building the embankments is worth \$183,000, while the value of the government contribution is half this amount. In Taiwan Province, there are three projects of this nature in operation: land development through co-operatives, reclamation of tidal land, and lining of drainage canals. All of these, excellently organized, promise completion of operations according to schedule. Together they involve a contribution of \$1.3 million from the Programme and \$3.2 million from the Government.

104. Also among labour-intensive projects should be counted the self-help undertakings for multi-purpose area improvements in British Guiana, Ceylon, Iraq and Senegal. The two Ceylonese projects, for the construction and repair of numerous small irrigation works in one case and for diverse types of simple constructions for community improvement in the other, involve close to 1.4 million man/days in all and are carried out with the help of volunteer workers to whom the offer of WFP aid is expected to act as an incentive. The value of WFP commitments for the two projects is \$628,000 as against \$2.4 million of local contribution, a part of which is made up of assistance from the Netherlands. The Iraqi project is to help community development through co-operative action in one of the regions benefiting from recent land reform measures and is considered very promising. The WFP contribution here is \$392,000 as against \$523,000 invested by the Government. In Senegal, the rural community development programme is being assisted by the Programme to the value of \$342,000 against the \$1.1 million allocated by the Government. In British Guiana a small contribution of \$90,000 from the Programme is providing an incentive to the construction of school buildings with the voluntary labour of local communities. Ac-

cording to estimates, 58 per cent of primary schools are overcrowded, and WFP aid will help to provide 8,000 school places out of 32,000 needed at present. This project has been realistically planned and the response of the local people has been promising.

105. Developing countries suffer from a scarcity of all production factors except unskilled labour. It is, however, possible with the supply of food alone to set this surplus labour to accomplish many tasks which, though necessarily simple for lack of improved equipment and skills, will nevertheless serve to build up social capital of great value for future progress. The projects cited above illustrate some of the possibilities, but there are many others. It is often claimed that they call for a great deal of organizing ability and that this is a factor which is no less scarce than any other, but undertakings like community development indicate that for simple labour-intensive works a great deal of the required organization can be decentralized, and so provide scope for the utilization of many local talents and capacities, which now remain unrecognized and therefore untapped.

(d) *School feeding projects*

106. Of the four principal categories of WFP-aided projects, that for the feeding of school students and other trainees presents the least number of apparent complexities. The food supplied is generally served by an institution in cooked form for immediate consumption, an arrangement which admits the least possibility of its misapplication or misuse. Controlled conditions also make it possible to assess with considerable accuracy the impact of the food on the direct beneficiaries, if not upon a wider circle. At the same time, food aid in this field can be recognized as providing support to a basic ingredient of social advance, no less than of material improvement. Poor diets are supplemented and nutritional habits reformed in age-groups where these advantages have a powerful effect. School attendance is improved, while support to middle-grade education and technical training schemes assists in the formation of a body of supervisory and skilled personnel whose availability is crucial to the process of development as it is presently shaping in many countries.

107. A project of this type in Mauritania exemplifies the emphasis given to secondary education: WFP aid of \$380,000 will permit a significant increase of enrolment at this level with an additional cost to the authorities of only \$65,000. One good result of this project, which is receiving useful support from the FAO expert in the country, is to introduce the desirable habit of fish-eating to a people previously unaccustomed to it, although there are potential sources of local supplies, and fisheries and fish-processing industries have been recently established. In Togo a slight variation of the same problem of educational imbalance is encountered, in that the rate of school attendance is much lower in the north than in the south, with a consequent difference in the rate of development in the two parts of the country. It is hoped to correct this situation by encouraging attendance at schools in the north with the offer of meals prepared with WFP food in canteens built by labour provided with WFP rations. WFP aid here is worth \$220,000, while the cost to the

Government is only \$44,000. Shortcomings in the local administration have been responsible for considerable delays in starting the feeding programme, although the local people who were to build the school canteens had responded enthusiastically with their voluntary labour. Meanwhile, the stipulated initial instalment of WFP supplies was delivered, but because of bad storage, these supplies are now reported to be in danger. Means are now being explored for pursuing the basic objective of the project after amending the original conditions in the light of the changed circumstances. In Afghanistan, the Programme is contributing more than \$700,000 of aid to feed boarders in secondary schools in Kabul, where students aspiring to this level of education have to come for lack of facilities in the interior. The Government commitment in this project for buildings and equipment exceeds \$1 million. The Programme's contribution of \$390,000 in Guinea is to provide an incentive for sending children to technical schools; the investment on the Government's part is \$539,000. In Bolivia, \$508,000 of WFP aid is providing food assistance to 11 residential colleges for the training of teachers who are to staff schools in rural areas. This aid will enable the Government to double the number of trained teachers during the period of WFP assistance, thus making a significant contribution to the extension of primary education in the country. The extra cost to the Government in this case amounts to \$162,000. The relatively small supporting contributions made by governments receiving aid in school-feeding projects is to be explained by the fact that in most cases the buildings, staff and other installations are already available and the only additional cost involved in using food aid for an enlarged enrolment is that of internal transportation of the supplies and of equipment for cooking and serving.

108. The scope for food aid in support of educational schemes is limited only by the availability of complementary resources, including organizational skills. In chapter IV of this report reference is made to the recommendations of a United Nations inter-agency group meeting on this subject. The following comments may be pertinent at this point: considering the strain on their investible resources, most countries in process of development have to give priority to certain sectors and stages of education. If food aid is to be used as an instrument of this desirable policy, it must be selective in application. Secondly, care has to be taken to ensure that the recipient government or institution develops its own capacity to continue the improved feeding programme after outside assistance comes to an end. For this reason it is stipulated in suitable cases that the production of a number of the components of an improved diet should be taught in a farm unit attached to the institution being provided with food aid. In others it is laid down that the particular project should be a part of a more comprehensive plan of development, which also includes such production.

(e) *Other projects*

109. A few other projects not treated under any of the above categories are of sufficient developmental significance to merit attention. WFP aid in the form of protective foods was used by workers engaged in heavy reconstruction at Skopje in Yugoslavia after the earth-

quake in July 1963, and is stated to have made a notable contribution to their health and efficiency. The operations, which have now been concluded and are acknowledged to have been an unqualified success, cost \$1.5 million to the Programme and over \$10 million to the Government. A group of three projects now being implemented in Turkey relate to the development of cement and pulp and paper production and to prospecting for mineral deposits. The total WFP contribution to these projects amounts to approximately \$1 million, and that of the Government \$40 million. These, and a few other projects in the field of industrial development that are not yet operative, are of great interest in indicating how food aid can be used in furtherance of industrialization in certain circumstances; as, for example when food is provided in canteens at new factory locations or survey camps in inaccessible areas which cannot easily be served by established food markets, and where a sudden influx of wage-earners threatens a sharp rise in local food prices, or to show how far better nutrition of workers can improve their productivity and reduce accident rates. This observation would apply particularly to the project for construction of a dam and hydro-electric installations at Naghlu in Afghanistan, where WFP aid is being used for distribution of cooked meals to about 8,000 workers engaged in the project. Mention may also be made in this connexion of two projects in Jordan and Syria where food aid is envisaged as part-payment of wages to workers engaged in the restoration of the international Hejaz Railway. WFP aid for the Jordan and Syrian sections amounts to \$142,000 and \$291,000 respectively, while the government contribution is \$181,000 in each case.

110. Of very special interest is a project in Burundi for the propagation of improved seeds for a number of local crops. In return for WFP supplies, stocks of pedigree seeds raised in the local agricultural research institute and issued to selected farmers for multiplication are recovered from them, so that these may be used as further breeding material instead of being retained for consumption. The project has made a very promising start with contributions from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and under the enlightened leadership of the research institute producing the improved strains. It is hardly possible to imagine a more striking demonstration of the use of food aid as an investment for expanding production in the future.

Project planning and implementation

111. In the preceding section, the preliminary results of the projects so far launched have been discussed but it is too early yet to judge the extent to which the objectives of the projects are being achieved. In any event, their success will obviously depend a great deal on the way in which they are planned, prepared and implemented and it is this which is analysed in the present section.

112. The projects themselves are not, as a rule, novel in purpose, but the use of food aid in supporting them is a more original feature, and the devising and taking of steps to employ food in a way which improves, enlarges and accelerates development projects is the main aim of the experiment undertaken by the WFP. Any evaluation of

the experiment should therefore give close attention to problems and achievements associated with the formulation of projects, their preparation for approval, their preparation for action, their implementation and their appraisal.

(a) *Formulation and planning*

113. Although WFP aid is given only on request from governments, an active policy has been followed in regard to project formulation because the number of projects received from governments depends on how well the Programme and the nature and purpose of its aid is made known to them and how much technical guidance and help they receive in selecting and formulating suitable projects. It was deemed desirable to bring forward a number of projects sufficient to open up as wide a variety of types as is required for purposes of experimentation. Moreover, the larger the number of requests received, the greater would be the scope for making full use of WFP resources without any derogation from the high standards aimed at in project selection.

114. Nevertheless, the number of projects submitted up to the present has not been sufficient to satisfy these aims fully. More projects could have been put up were it not for such considerations as the following: the Programme's inability to make a commitment to support a project beyond the limits of the experimental period; the need to have, for purposes of appraisal, projects which could either be completed, or could reach the end of an identifiable phase, within this period; the restrictions placed by the Programme on the sale of its foods; the need to have projects which could be submitted without too much delay — i.e. those which could be formulated and the other resources required for them found quickly, and those whose planning had started well before the Programme came into existence; reluctance to adopt very small projects because of the high proportion of fixed overhead costs; the Programme's aim to avoid operating several projects of the same kind in the same country, and to exclude projects aimed solely at feeding while concentrating on those for economic and social development; and a shortage of both international and national staff available for formulating acceptable projects within the Programme's terms of reference.

115. To mitigate the difficulties of starting on every front at once, the obvious step was taken of profiting from the existing knowledge and contacts of the established international organizations. Thus, many of the earliest projects formulated, as well as a proportion of those that continue to be received, have been shaped with the help of headquarters and field staff and technical assistance experts of these organizations, including TAB Resident Representatives, FAO country representatives and WFP liaison officers.

116. Field missions and visits were undertaken at quite an early stage by WFP headquarters staff, however, and, as noted in chapter I, they had visited over sixty countries by March 1963. Without this extensive travel, the rate of which has been maintained since, it would not have been possible to bring forward the 193 projects received from the beginning up to 1 November 1964, or to complete all

the preparatory steps leading to the adoption of ninety-four of them, fifty-one of which became operational by the date quoted. Progress continues to be made in getting people who are more accustomed to handling financial and technical aid to understand how food aid can best be employed for similar investment and pre-investment purposes.

117. Many projects required amendment and improvement before they could be adopted. Basic defects in some of the projects, or limitations on WFP aid itself, could not be removed and governments eventually withdrew these requests.

118. The WFP *pro forma* prepared as a guide for the formulation of project requests has served its purpose fairly well, but frequently failed to elicit sufficient information for the further preparation and planning of projects in the first instance. This had to be made good through protracted correspondence and in some instances by visits to the countries and project sites.

119. Indifferent planning of projects has been responsible not only for a number of failures, but also for delays in subsequent processing, for ineffective implementation and, in a few cases, for wastage of supplies through errors in estimation of requirements. The situation may be expected to improve with greater understanding on the part of aid-requesting governments of the scope and conditions under which food can be effectively used in development. It is, however, abundantly clear that too much care cannot be taken in laying down a sound foundation for a project at the planning stage and that governments will continue to require considerable assistance in this respect, most of which will involve inquiries and consultations on the spot by WFP staff. Unfortunately the strength of the WFP secretariat has so far been inadequate for this purpose.

120. The Programme stresses the importance of an indication by beneficiary governments of the relationship of a project to their national development plans or policies. This is to ensure that projects are useful enough initially to warrant a certain degree of priority, so that provision of external aid is the only factor determining whether or not they will be implemented. Appraisal reports mentioned that in some cases WFP projects have drawn to them, from other activities, qualified personnel and other scarce resources. It is necessary for those responsible for economic planning and policy to be aware in advance of the extent to which this will happen and to decide whether the WFP project merits it. An advantage of the "project approach", which is more evident in the case of food aid than for other aid, is that it obliges governments to plan cautiously. In particular, where food has to be handled, it emphasizes a need for careful logistic as well as financial planning. The "programme approach" (discussed in chapter IV) can also have this advantage in these countries where planning has advanced sufficiently to profit from it.

(b) *Preparation for approval*

121. Project requests submitted to the co-operating international organizations for technical scrutiny have evoked comments of varying quality, after varying degrees

of delay. An initial problem in some cases was that the request did not give sufficient information about the project to provide a basis for judgement. This did not matter in these cases, perhaps a majority, in which the commenting agency was already familiar with the project or had other sources of information about it. The most helpful and reliable comments received were those prepared in the light of a report from an appropriately qualified agency official or expert having first-hand knowledge of the area and the project. Quite useful comments, based on general principles and professional opinion, could still be made by agency staff lacking direct acquaintance with the area and the project. The latter gave a less secure basis for action, however. For example, to assess the feasibility of a land-settlement project one has to know the local soil and water supplies, the settlers' qualifications as farmers and their attitude to the settlement area.

122. Checks by WFP were less extensive in cases where another agency, such as the Special Fund or the IDB had already satisfied itself that the project merited its aid. It is now clear, nevertheless, that as a normal rule a project should not be adopted without a visit of adequate duration to the project site by an appropriately qualified official.

123. The General Regulations provide that main reliance should be placed on other organizations in the United Nations family for technical advice. Even without this provision, it would have been a practical impossibility for the Programme to build up technical departments of its own in each of the specialized fields in which aid is given. However, while relying on the technical advice of co-operating agencies, the final decision rests with the Programme on whether or not to adopt a project, which implies a judgement on its technical as well as other merits. In this connexion, the reports of WFP staff on field visits are taken fully into account. An effort was made, when recruiting the WFP planning staff, to choose officials with qualifications in such relevant fields as economics, agriculture, rural institutions and community development. However, the variety of types of project is wide and the quality of staff work is obviously limited by the scope of knowledge and experience of each staff member and by the incompleteness of agency comments. Another source of difficulty is that the newly-fledged planning staff is asked to do many different types of work, including substantive planning, administrative preparation, computation (in regard to resources, rations, beneficiaries and other aid costs), and drafting — sometimes of a legal character — in working languages foreign to a number of them. Planning and operational staff need to work more closely together throughout each phase of activity and not to have in effect a chronological separation between their work — the former handing over to the latter when a project becomes operational. There is also a need for adequate consultant technical staff at headquarters (including the headquarters of co-operating agencies), and in the field to achieve improvements in project planning and processing.

124. In quite a number of countries project officers have now been appointed, after projects there became

operational. Other projects, still in preparation in these countries, can be better planned because the project officer remains on the spot and can give continuing help. It is essential that in any new multilateral programme provision should be made for field staff, who are generally needed on the spot well before projects become operational.

125. Nutritional policy is an inescapable responsibility of a multilateral food aid programme which benefits from a broad and varied "food basket". The policy of the Programme is to use food for subsistence both for investment and for nutritional improvement. Since the food is to serve as partial remuneration or as an incentive in addition to providing subsistence, the rations must not be too small or too large and should be calculated on the basis of human needs; the foods included should be attractive and they should either meet existing tastes or create only new tastes that can continue to be satisfied after the termination of aid. This is achieved in a number of projects because they directly augment local capacity to produce the new commodities and in other cases because the projects build up the economy and thus make it possible for the country to export more and have means to import the new foods. For example, wheat cannot be produced in many parts of Africa. It is only wise to supply it to those countries that can grow it or that will find it possible and desirable to import it when wheat surpluses are no longer available as aid. The latter may be in a distant future but there is also the political question of how heavily a country wishes to be dependent on external aid. It is a different matter to become dependent on the imports from a neighbouring country. For instance, WFP aid may help Chad to become the "bread basket" of that region of Africa. In the case of Mauritania, increased production and consumption of fish is a significant element in the development plan because of the large fishery resources near at hand which can fill a major protein deficiency in a population not yet accustomed to eating fish. As has been noted above, provision of dried fish in the foods WFP is giving to make meals for all secondary school children and vocational trainees in Mauritania helps to stimulate a local taste for fish, now lacking, especially since these children may eventually move into positions of status and influence and their habits are likely to be imitated.

126. The acceptability of WFP foods has been found to depend upon two factors. First, it is considerably increased if some education is undertaken when the food is distributed. Effective action of this kind has overcome initial adverse attitudes toward certain WFP foods in Ghana and has won acceptance of foods that are unknown or not consumed in Afghanistan and Mauritania. People need to be reassured about food items that are new, or provided in a new form or flavour, and one obvious but frequently neglected step in this connexion is to show them how to prepare the food so that it is tasted to its best advantage. A well-known example of misuse is that of badly-mixed skim milk powder, which can give children intestinal disorders and thus may turn the population stubbornly against it. Secondly, it is easier to introduce people to a new diet if their whole environment is changing at the same time. For example, in the project for resettlement

of the population of Wadi-Halfa in Sudan the people grew accustomed to a new diet without difficulty. On the other hand, in the Bedouin sedentarization scheme in the United Arab Republic, where there was not nearly such a great alteration in environment and where the change was much more gradual, neither fish, meat nor cheese were particularly acceptable and the recipients preferred to sell them. It can, of course, happen that a food item will be sold because of its high market value, irrespective of whether the recipient likes to eat it or not, because he prefers the cash, which he may not even spend on more familiar foods.

127. There was at first an ambivalent attitude within the WFP secretariat regarding the emphasis to be placed on nutritional policy, but experience has shown that nutritional considerations cannot be neglected. The present aim is to provide as far as possible from pledges a ration which, together with fresh and perishable local foods also available to the beneficiaries, will make up a complete and balanced diet. When the beneficiaries are almost entirely dependent on the Programme for their sustenance during the project period (as in the case of land settlement) a WFP ration is provided which will give an average intake of 2,200 calories per day per family member, including 50 to 70 grammes of protein — according to the protein commodities supplied — and 40 to 50 grammes of fats.

128. In cases where the quantity of local foods available is more substantial, the amount of the WFP ration is reduced *pari passu* and the same over-all nutritional target is achieved. This explains how in the case of some projects the ration provided has given as little as 600 calories. On the other hand, in cases where workers are separated from their families and WFP food is to be distributed only to them, the calorie level aimed at is higher, because a worker consumes more than the average family member. Also, account is taken of the severity of the work to be done. In the case of projects for the benefit of specific groups such as expectant mothers, pre-school and school children, and students, rations to meet their particular needs are devised. The variation in rations required to compensate for climatic differences as between the countries (mostly tropical) that are aided is taken into account but is so small that it calls for little or no adjustment to the calculation.

129. In a majority of cases food quantities initially requested by governments have to be reduced, as they exceed these standards. At a later stage, when projects are implemented, it becomes necessary in many instances either to reduce further the total quantity of WFP aid, or to approve an extension of the period over which it is to be provided and used, because many governments tend to over-estimate the number of beneficiaries and under-estimate the time required to build up the numbers of people at work in a project. Better planning in future will enable this difficulty to be avoided. Beneficiary governments have, in fact, a strong incentive to make improvements in this respect because they have to bear the internal storage costs of excessive WFP stocks.

130. Once rations and quantities required in a project have been determined, and it is concluded that the project

will, after technical checks and possible modification, be adopted in due course, the availability from pledges of the commodities required has to be verified, and the amounts earmarked, by correspondence with donor countries. The patience of the latter has been tried in cases where earmarkings have had to be revised more than once due to changes in projects and in the wishes and requirements of beneficiary countries.

131. One country has had to reserve the right to refuse to give pledged commodities through the Programme to a particular project or country, and this could in effect prevent the implementation of projects requiring a particular commodity, which only that country has pledged to the Programme. As is noted in the following chapter, one of the WFP consultant studies (No. 4) concludes that this diminishes the multilateral character of the WFP.

132. It is hardly necessary to state that projects are carefully checked to verify that they conform to WFP policies — for example, that the provision of food as aid will lead to additional food consumption and to additional production or productive capacity in the economy, and that sales of food will be counterbalanced by repurchases of the same or similar food by workers paid from the counterpart funds for their work or for the tools they made from local materials, for a project. Rigorous insistence on respect for the basic policies has certainly not made implementation of the Programme quicker or easier, but it has helped to win the confidence of donor countries and other food-exporting countries in the Programme. At the same time, it has served the long-term interests of agricultural producers in countries receiving food aid by guarding against an uneconomic decline in food prices. The Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal is regularly consulted and has generally given its views very promptly and raised few objections.

133. Workers in WFP projects have enjoyed the protection of ILO policy guidance and standards — ILO conventions and recommendations applicable to WFP activities are adhered to in each project, irrespective of whether the beneficiary country has ratified the conventions or not. In the case of only one country, projects were withdrawn because they involved the use of forced labour as interpreted in the application of an ILO convention. Little opposition, and indeed much support, has been encountered from trade unions.

134. However, the attitude of workers to partial remuneration in food has to be taken into account and continually watched. The Programme seeks to ensure that the part of the wages to be paid in cash is fixed as an appropriate percentage of the prevailing wage for such work in the locality. The market value of the food given as the other part of the wage is not particularly relevant so long as the worker and his family want to eat it and not to sell it. As noted above, it is the Programme's aim to provide food that the workers would want to consume — or will with only a little education. But where this policy does not succeed — instances of failure have been given — the worker will tend to sell the food. It is not easy nor indeed fair to ask him not to do so, for he rightly feels that he has earned it and that he can therefore do as he likes with it. The scope of food aid depends upon the

ability to supply foods that will be wanted because sale of the distributed food will displace commercial sales and because, under the ILO Convention on the protection of wages, wage-earners can only be remunerated partly in kind, in terms of items which are useful to them and which they do not have to sell. In fact it is a facet of development that a growing number of wage-earners come to prefer payment wholly in cash, even though this is not required by either international or national legislation (with the exception of a few countries). It is suggested in chapter IV that the sale of WFP foods to finance payrolls might be permitted in a larger proportion of projects under a new multilateral programme. In any event, experience to date has shown that food aid appears to have wider scope when used as an incentive to mobilize the self-employed in projects for their own benefit than when used as a wage in projects to expand the productive employment of wage-earners.

(c) Preparation for implementation

135. Like other aid-giving international organizations, as well as bilateral food-aid programmes, the Programme does not provide aid to a project until a formal agreement is signed with the beneficiary government, specifying in considerable detail the formal obligations on each side. Subsequent modification of the project has called for formal amendment of the agreement. All this has proved a very time-consuming process and it has come in for criticism. But there is a need to ensure that adequate preparatory measures have been taken before a project starts: drafting of the formal agreement requires checking of these measures and the agreement does give some safeguard to the Programme against loss and wastage of resources when projects go wrong. It is also, of course, an assurance to governments that the Programme will meet its obligations to them. What might be considered in a future multilateral programme is to make a basic agreement with each beneficiary country dealing with general and common provisions, which can then be flexibly and expeditiously supplemented by simpler operational agreements for each project.

136. In Study No. 4, discussed in the following chapter of this report, it is noted that, in the case of forty-six projects examined, the average lapse of time between their approval and the signature of an agreement was ninety-two days. While a minor fraction of this time is required for the drafting of the agreement, most of the delay arises in the capital of the beneficiary country where the agreement lies awaiting signature. It may well be that this delay will be naturally reduced in future as governments become more experienced in using food aid and will thus check at an earlier stage preparations and points which have tended to be overlooked until the draft agreement is received and brings them to mind — or recalls the steps that have still to be finalized (such as budgetary commitments) before the agreement can be signed. On the Programme's side, there may be some scope for considering how the *pro forma* for agreements might be further amended so as to reduce the procedural, legal and constitutional problems encountered in some beneficiary countries.

137. In the case of thirty-six WFP projects examined in connexion with the afore-mentioned Study No. 4, it was found that an average of thirty-eight days elapsed between signature of agreement and notification by the government that it was ready to receive the food supplies. This delay can probably be reduced as further experience is gained at the national and local levels in the planning of projects, and especially in the handling and distribution of food. The same study has drawn attention to delays in the delivery of pledged commodities by donor countries after the date on which the Programme calls them forward, which vary from an average of thirty-eight days in the case of one country to seventy-six in the case of another.

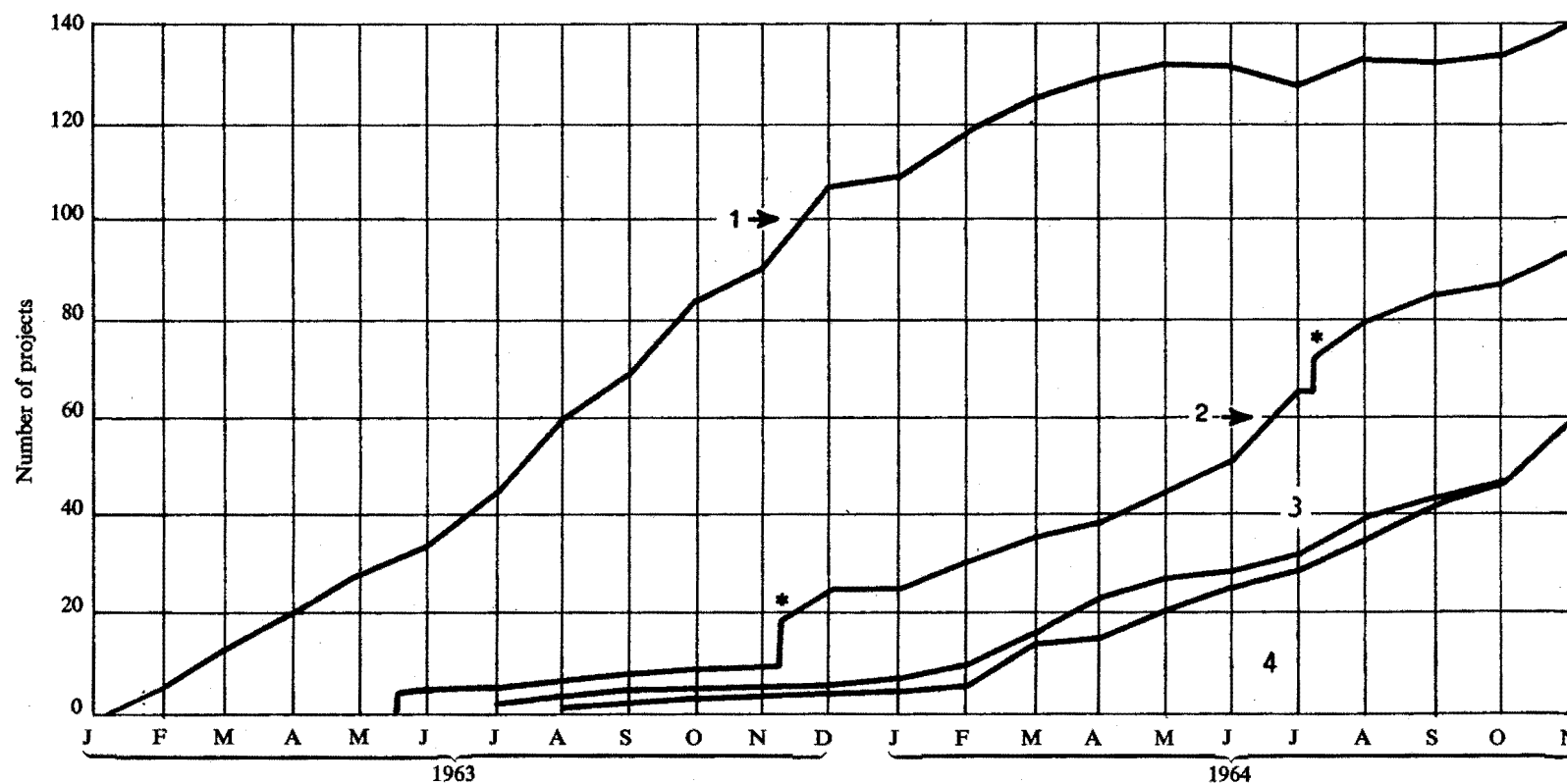
138. Packaging has sometimes proved inadequate, and although further loss in subsequent shipments has been avoided by asking donor countries to provide stouter packaging, the extra cost has eaten into their pledges. Another problem is that of the size of the packages in which beneficiary governments wish to receive food in order to facilitate distribution to individual households or to facilitate sales on the local market in cases where the project agreement permits sales. The effects of inadequate storage and spoilage in beneficiary countries are greatest in the humid tropical areas, and fall with heaviest incidence on the cereals (whose bulk is largest and makes heavy demands on scarce storage space). Account has to be taken of the capacity and nature of facilities for handling shipments in the beneficiary country, especially where unloading takes place in small ports near work-sites (in order to save internal transport costs), and where food has to be delivered over rough, narrow roads in small vehicles. For these and other reasons, packages often need to be smaller than the cheapest commercial pack. It is true that this drives up packaging costs, resulting in a more rapid exhaustion of commodity pledges, but the alternative is equally or more expensive re-packaging in the recipient country, often with increased danger of spoilage or loss. The policy has been followed of attempting to meet the needs of recipient countries, even if this involves additional inconvenience to the donor country and additional expense to the Programme.

139. Chart II indicates graphically the time-lags involved in the processing of development projects. The top curve indicates the number of projects which are the subject of requests that have not been discontinued or withdrawn. It should not be overlooked that some projects have only been discontinued or withdrawn after a considerable amount of staff work has been undertaken. Careful attention is given to every request before a conclusion is reached, even though this may be negative. On the other hand, there are a few instances in which governments have withdrawn projects which appeared very suitable for WFP aid and in which WFP planning and preparation had been carried on over several months. The project for reconstruction following emergency aid to flood-stricken communities in East Pakistan was an extreme instance of this, since preparatory work had been carried to the point of signature of the project agreement, and only thereafter was it withdrawn.

140. The second curve, showing the number of projects approved, rises sharply on the dates when the Intergovern-

CHART II

Progress in processing development projects



1 Requests for project aid under consideration. The line indicates only projects retained for consideration and excludes projects as they are withdrawn.

2 Projects approved.

3 Agreements signed

4 Projects operational (shipping instructions issued)

* Session of the Intergovernmental Committee

mental Committee was in session, since it was then that the Committee approved projects requiring more than \$500,000 worth of food assistance.

141. The third curve shows the rate at which agreements were signed and the fourth indicates the rate of issue of shipping instructions by the Programme, at which stage projects are considered to be operational.

(d) *Implementation*

142. Some of the WFP projects longest in operation have developed satisfactorily (such as the resettlement projects in Sudan and the United Arab Republic), but others revealed difficulties from the start which may or may not persist. Inadequate on-the-spot scrutiny by the international staff is indicated by some of the problems but, since beneficiary governments have primary responsibility for implementation, success in this respect depends upon the capacity of the staff which they entrust to this task. This varies considerably, and only experience will show the minimum level of organizational ability needed, especially locally, for a government to make effective use of multilateral food aid.

143. Beneficiary governments have already discovered that delays in making adequate budgetary provision for supporting services and facilities can hold up the execution of WFP projects. Sometimes these are due to the fact that the national budget was adopted before planning of a WFP project was completed, and that considerable time remains until the next budget can be approved. In some such instances financial assistance by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has proved invaluable in filling gaps. This assistance in most cases has been administered by the Programme on a trust-fund basis without presenting many difficulties. This has demonstrated the value of combining food with other external aid in order to make a success of projects where lack of food is not the only local deficiency. One form of aid for which a need is increasingly felt is technical and operational assistance to governments in the handling and distribution of WFP food. A number of local administrations, unaccustomed to handling large quantities of food and unable even to visualize in advance what this involves, have failed to bring the food to the beneficiaries in time. In one country, for example, schools were built by voluntary labour encouraged by the promise of food which, after many weeks, had still not been distributed on 1 November 1964, although the WFP consignment for the purpose had been delivered to the port at the start of the work.

144. A difficulty created by the short life of the Programme is that of synchronizing the delivery of the first consignments of different commodities, from different pledging countries, to the beneficiary country. Under a new, longer-term programme, there would be less pressure to hasten the first deliveries and there would therefore be time to call forward earlier those pledges which experience shows take longest to be delivered. This can even be done with subsequent shipments during the experimental period.

(e) *Appraisal*

145. A preliminary appraisal for the purposes of this

report has had to come at an early stage in the implementation of a majority of the projects that are already operational. It has proved quite revealing and helpful, even though it cannot be conclusive at this stage. The pity is that there is not space in this and in the preceding sections to review in more than one or two sentences some of the most interesting findings of appraisals that have been competently conducted by outside consultants and co-operating international organizations.

146. Governments do not always meet their obligations to provide promptly adequate data in the progress reports required under project agreements. On the whole, however, this has not been a major difficulty up to the present.

147. Appraisals cannot be completed within the experimental period because the full results of many projects will only be seen after 1965. When they become available it will be possible for the findings of the whole appraisal exercise, from start to finish, to be published.

(f) *General problems and achievements*

148. The main initial problem encountered by the Programme was that it had to start its whole range of activities simultaneously — to formulate policies, to train staff, to make itself known and understood, to develop projects and to deal with emergencies without notice. A major continuing problem, which has beset the whole experimental period, is that the pace of work has had to be geared to an inadequate span of authorized life — each task has been performed according to an inexorable timetable rather than at the speed required to do it without risk of error.

149. Many of the problems encountered are not peculiar to food aid. Quite a number are not wholly within the control of WFP staff; donor and beneficiary countries are partners in the WFP experiment and only they can solve problems which remain their sovereign responsibility. Nevertheless, food aid does present its particular difficulties and there is much room for improvement — which could come with further experience and a longer lease of life — in the work of the international staff as there is in that of the national staff concerned. One particular danger inherent in food-aid operations is the improper diversion of supplies. Happily, in the case of WFP projects, there have as yet been few signs of this particular evil.

150. Another major problem is that of synchronization. Food is combined with other resources in every project. Each of these resources — storage and distribution facilities, skilled manpower at all stages of execution, labour, equipment and raw materials at the work-site, working capital, technical assistance as requested — have to be available at the time they are required if the project is not to be delayed. Moreover, all the input factors must be synchronized at the appropriate — perhaps the only — time to do the work (e.g. before the rainy season). While this is true of all aid projects, it is of paramount importance in the case of food aid because food is bulky and perishable. If it is delivered on schedule and the other elements required for action are not ready, the food has to be stored, which is costly, and it will perish if the delay

is too long, especially in the tropics and particularly in the case of less durable items such as dried fish.

151. This problem is linked, during the experimental period, with that of the short life of the Programme. The world has its own pace of doing things and in developing countries this pace is sometimes slower than elsewhere. The WFP has set its own pace — everything to be done in three years — and wherever this is faster than concomitant action in the outside world, it is clear which party will have to give way on most occasions.

152. Administrative expenditure during the experimental period is being critically examined (for instance, in Study No. 4 discussed in the next chapter). In this connexion, due weight will no doubt be given to the fact that a substantial part of the expenditure has been in the nature of initial capital investment — in the process of innovation and making the WFP known. This exercise began with the acquisition of experience by the Programme's own staff. It was followed closely by dissemination of the basic ideas through international organizations and their field representatives to governments, non-governmental bodies and the people concerned everywhere. Another major call upon administrative funds is the cost of experimentation itself. It should become cheaper to do many things in a new multilateral programme that has inherited accumulated knowledge of how to simplify and accelerate procedures and to recognize and avoid blind alleys. At the same time, if the new programme is also to continue its role of experimentation, administrative costs will have to be assessed accordingly, as is recommended in Study No. 5 discussed at the end of chapter III.

153. There is another aspect of the Programme's attunement with the outside world that is intangible and difficult to assess, but which is nevertheless a real problem. A logical but somewhat abstract conception of how food aid can serve development has been formulated in the minds of international officials (and government representatives, it may be added), which is quite easily understood and appreciated by members of governments and senior officials in beneficiary countries. In response to this conception they plan projects, formulate requests and provide data to meet WFP policies and requirements. But when the projects are implemented, it sometimes proves that subordinate and field staff have not grasped this conception properly; in some cases it transpires that the projects have been planned with insufficient awareness of local knowledge and understanding of the attitudes and motivations of beneficiaries. The solution to this problem is not easy. A new multilateral programme must necessarily continue to depend on the accuracy with which national officials express and interpret the needs and conditions of each part of their country and their population, but in doing so should make every effort to avoid rigidity and acceptance of pre-conceived ideas.

154. Beneficiary governments and associated local authorities bear much of the responsibility for the good use of food aid, and where projects are proving highly successful this reflects favourably, not only on the Programme's work but above all on that of the local personnel in the recipient countries. One important contribution of the WFP is that it broadens the experience of developing

countries in deploying food aid effectively. It may be expected that, under a new multilateral programme, the proportion of projects that are highly successful will grow. In view of the difficulties and problems outlined in this section, it is an achievement that a substantial proportion of those being carried out now are a proven success or are making a good start. If speed of local action is not regarded as an absolute criterion of judgement, and if one can wait patiently for all the results for which there is potentiality, then the present picture looks even more promising.

Chapter III

SOME CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY PROGRAMME

155. In chapter I it was stated that five studies were commissioned on the role of food aid in development.¹⁶ Attention is focused in this chapter on those results of the five studies that are germane to the subject of this report — multilateral food aid and its future. These studies were carried out by independent authorities, and although consultations were held with the Executive Director and his colleagues, the final responsibility for the arguments and conclusions belongs to the authors themselves. Thus the experts' views, as summarized here, do not necessarily represent those of the Executive Director. The subject-matter can be broadly divided into two categories. The first comprises studies 1, 2 and 3, which are devoted to a general analysis of the problems and potentialities of food aid from the point of view of the receiving and the donating countries and which deal with the optimal role of food aid in the total complex of foreign aid. The second comprises studies 4 and 5, which are concerned with the operational problems confronting food aid programmes, either bilateral or multilateral, and with the scope of multilateral food aid.

156. In view of the differing scope and subject of the two groups of studies, they are treated separately. Studies 1, 2 and 3 are treated in the following section and the other two in the concluding section of this chapter.

The role of food aid in development (Studies Nos. 1, 2 and 3)

157. The opinions of the WFP consultants who carried out the first three general studies seem to converge on one basic conclusion: namely, that while food surpluses will accrue in the coming years at an increasing rate, the opportunities for using them effectively in the developing countries may not expand commensurately. They consider that there was therefore a need for agricultural policies in the developed countries to undergo suitable changes

¹⁶ See paragraphs 58 and 59 above. The studies were prepared by Professor V. M. Dandekar of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona (Study No. 1); G. R. Allen, in association with R. G. Smethurst of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford (Study No. 2); Professor P. N. Rosenstein-Rodan and Professor S. Chakravarty of the Centre for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Study No. 3); Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. (Study No. 4); and Professor J. Dessau of the Institut de Science économique appliquée, Paris (Study No. 5). (The texts of these studies appear in FAO documents WM/IGC: 7/4/Add.1-5.)

in the long run in order to avoid turning food surpluses, which may at present be an asset to the world if properly utilized, into a burden — and possibly into an obstacle — to economic development itself.

158. FAO commodity projections for 1970 indicate the probability of a growing disparity between the demand for, and production of, certain commodities. This is believed to hold good especially for grains. The excess of grain output over commercial demand at normal prices is estimated at 5-8 per cent of total world production in 1970. In the case of wheat there would be an excess of 8-9 per cent over total demand (including both commercial demand and use as food aid on the assumption that the latter will grow by about 75 per cent). Excesses (over commercial demand alone) as large as 6 per cent are also expected for milk and milk products.

159. Moreover, these estimates of supplies are considered to be on the low side. They adduce two main reasons for their scepticism. First, crop yields in both North America and Western Europe are expected to be higher than had been forecast. Secondly, an increase in output in Europe is likely to emerge from the adoption of the agricultural policy of the European Economic Community at present under consideration. Obviously a sustained demand for food imports in mainland China could radically change the prospective imbalance of demand and supply in world markets, but this represents such an uncertain element in the whole gamut of possibilities that it is normally not included in current projections.

160. It is believed that there is no likelihood that possible changes in the agricultural policies of the developed countries in the near future would restrain the emergence of very large surpluses. Such changes are usually conceived in terms of structural reform, which could be implemented either by farm price reductions or by incentives to induce farmers and hired labour to leave agriculture. But, quite apart from the political difficulties of carrying out policies of this type, it is doubtful whether structural reforms would actually result in a reduction of agricultural output. There is, on the contrary, a distinct possibility that the threat of withdrawal of artificial supports or even of productive resources would intensify the search for rationalization and higher efficiency, so that in consequence output would not fall and might even increase.

161. This does not mean, of course, that changes in agricultural policies should not be contemplated, but rather that the more immediate benefit gained would be increased productivity rather than reduction in the output of surpluses. According to the WFP consultants, it is the application of modern science and technology to agriculture which in many Western countries has led to a rate of increase in productivity sufficient to outrun the growth of demand. This increase in productivity has also overtaken the rate at which productive resources, released for alternative employment by the increase, could be shifted to other sectors. So far as farmers and farm workers are concerned — some of them should be a part of this necessary shift — policies to maintain adequate incomes for them has kept up agricultural prices so that

demand for food is less than it would be at lower prices, again accentuating the problem of surplus supply.

162. Ways and means have to be discovered of using the available surpluses efficiently in the face of these circumstances. This is in fact what has been tried out in the recent past. However, there is one inherent danger in this respect, namely, that the utilization of surpluses might retard the indispensable adaptation of agricultural supply in the developed countries to commercial demand. Mention may be made in this connexion of the discussion in Study No. 2 concerning the concept of "supply management". Here it is noted there is wide agreement that food aid could be more useful to developing countries if, within an increasing total, greater emphasis were placed upon the production of high-protein foods (especially dried milk), and rice (for regions where it is strongly preferred to wheat as the main food grain), coarse grains and high-protein feeds (to foster the development of mixed farming), vegetable oils, cotton, and possibly tobacco. Such changes could help to raise living standards, as well as nutritional standards and incentives — which would lead to an improvement in the productivity of labour; they could contribute to higher soil fertility through the extension of livestock farming; and, by including in larger proportions those surplus commodities the demand for which is of relatively high income elasticity in developing countries, they could increase the scope for using food aid. Both bilateral and multilateral programmes of food aid could be made more effective if the donor countries were to adopt policies that would reorient their pattern of agricultural production in order to reduce output of surplus foods needed less, and increase output of surplus foods needed more, by the developing countries. It is suggested in Study No. 2 that this would not raise serious problems of supply management within the donor countries, and that close international co-operation, especially between North America and Western Europe, would also facilitate a readjustment in pledges to a multilateral aid programme in order to respond better to the needs of developing countries.

163. Whether the adoption of such a policy would lessen the danger of unwanted surpluses is very much of an open question. It is possible, but not certain, that the continuous shift of the production pattern, contingent on the implementation of supply management, would provide the necessary flexibility of manoeuvre in agriculture and thereby give a breathing space for agricultural adaptation — a continuing process that is lagging behind in the pace it should maintain for balanced economic growth. A great deal of ingenuity is therefore required to steer a safe course in this complex situation. Meanwhile, there is no doubt that supply controls in developed countries aimed at reorientation of agricultural production, as distinct from its restriction, would enhance the scope and effectiveness of food-aid programmes.

164. The supply of agricultural surpluses on concessional terms to developing countries should be viewed from two directions: the first considering their effects upon the commercial exports of third parties, and the second taking account of the absorptive capacity of the developing countries.

165. In general, the debate on the commercial implications of food aid in recent times has been dominated by the fear of damage to the trade of third parties competing for the export market for the same commodities. This concern, however, seems to the WFP consultants to be exaggerated, since it does not take into account the indirect benefits which third parties might have gained from food aid. Such benefits are derived largely from the so-called "umbrella effect" of food-aid programmes. But for the existence of these programmes and the provisions in them for using food in ways which do not displace commercial demand, the full volume of surpluses would have reached the commercial market and thereby depressed prices severely, leading to very stiff international competition between exporters for market shares. Taking this aspect into account, it could be said that, among third countries, the main sufferers from food aid programmes are not food exporters, but the major commercial importers, particularly Japan and countries in Western Europe, which have been denied the benefit of the cheap imports that would have been available if surpluses had come on to the market. A few countries, exporters of such commodities as rice, do not benefit from an "umbrella effect" because the largest food aid programme, that of the United States, diverts insufficient quantities of this commodity from world markets to affect them appreciably.

166. Much more serious, in the opinion of the consultants, is the problem of the capacity to absorb food aid of the developing countries themselves. No doubt this capacity appears very large indeed, since many of the developing countries are food-deficient and yet their development plans normally place heavy stress on the balance of payments for capital goods imports, so that little foreign exchange is left for other imports such as those of foodstuffs. However, the capacity to absorb food aid should be judged not only in relation to the possible effects of this type of aid on the economy considered abstractly as a whole, but also on particular parts of it, notably the agricultural sector.

167. The WFP consultants did not find themselves in a position to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what this absorptive capacity might be under dynamic circumstances in different countries, although, as already stated, their analysis does at least indicate that it might well fall short of the prospective availability of food surpluses. They examine the problem of absorption first from the viewpoint of the effect of food aid on domestic agricultural prices, and then, more profoundly, in terms of its effect on agricultural productivity and real incomes.

168. The opinion often advanced that a decline in agricultural prices would elicit in the developing countries a response essentially different from that of the developed countries is rejected by the WFP consultants. In both developed and developing countries, a fall in prices would very probably discourage many producers and therefore tend to cause a reduction in output. This is so because, even though prices are not by any means the only factor affecting output, they are an important consideration for the commercial farmer. The cases in which (because of a desire to maintain levels of cash income) a fall in

prices elicits an increase in output are largely confined to small producers, most of whose output is retained for subsistence; the little which comes on to the market constitutes a small fraction of total supply. Since food aid in substantial quantities might result in a decline of local agricultural prices, it appears *prima facie* that its effects are likely to be detrimental to the domestic agricultural production of the developing countries and, by this token, to economic development itself.

169. However, the WFP consultants recognize that harmful effects could be avoided if food aid were granted as part of well-articulated over-all plans in the developing countries. To say, nevertheless, that development plans exist and form a self-consistent whole is not enough. They must also have a certain orientation. The rate of return in agriculture and thereby agricultural output depends not only on the price of farm produce, but also on the price of non-agricultural products. Some of these are production ingredients or inputs, such as fertilizers, insecticides, farm implements, and so forth. Others are consumer goods bought by the farmers. The required orientation thus would mean in practice that investments have to be planned which promote productive activities directly and indirectly beneficial to agriculture in these ways. In this broader framework, food aid might be so planned as to permit additional investments to augment the availabilities of inputs and consumer goods to farmers. In such an event, food aid, in spite of its possible immediate effect on certain prices, might in the longer term result in an increase of the gross national output in the developing countries.

170. Many developing countries are at present on the road toward well-conceived plans. Food aid in this context would certainly find an efficient outlet, irrespective of whether it was supplied in bulk or on a project-by-project basis. One conclusion in Study No. 3 gives particular emphasis to the use of food aid in over-all support of development plans and programmes (as well as of projects). Food aid to be given to a developing country in a given period should be related to its total non-aid supplies of food (i.e. domestic production plus imports, minus exports). Thus linked, the food aid would not prove a disincentive either to domestic production or to normal commercial imports in the aid-receiving country. In countries which do not have adequate development plans, the scope for food aid might be more limited. In such cases, resort could, however, be made to the specific approach which contemplates the provision of food aid on a project basis.

171. The WFP consultants in general seem to be of the opinion that the scope for using food aid in support of specific projects might be amplified, both in countries having good development plans and in others when organized so as to afford adequate safeguards and benefits to local farmers. There is a divergence between Study No. 1 and Study No. 3 as to how the latter might best be achieved. Study No. 1 concludes that a labour-intensive project would not be based primarily on food aid, since this aid would not satisfy a sufficient proportion of the additional demand for goods generated by its implementation. Only specific feeding programmes are satis-

factory from this standpoint, and the most significant results of these for development are the improvement in the quality of the labour force through meals for school children and trainees, and food for vulnerable age groups; and the development of the livestock, dairy and poultry industries through improved animal feeding. Study No. 3 is much more optimistic about the possibilities of developing labour-intensive projects without net injury to the local farmer. In the terms of this study, projects contributing to what might be called "closed loops" should be formulated and suitably planned. These are projects which mobilize a significant number of unemployed and partially employed people and, at the same time, involve little complementary support from the rest of the economy. That is to say, requirements of scarce raw materials and capital should be low, and food aid by itself would be very nearly sufficient to carry out the project. Examples of such projects include rural public works, secondary road construction, fencing, bunding, terracing, minor irrigation and drainage, afforestation, and community development. A conflict between maximizing immediate output and the rate of growth of output is often at work in developing countries. Food injections into "closed loops" might alleviate this conflict by promoting employment and output without reducing growth rates through diversion of scarce factors from investments of higher priority.

172. How many "closed loops" it would be possible to identify in each of the developing countries is obviously difficult to estimate: this is a matter requiring very careful on-the-spot investigation. The greatest limiting factor is the organizational ability required to prepare and supervise projects of this type. In addition, how closed the loops would prove to be, that is, how far these projects could be carried out without heavy demands on other scarce resources, would have to be tested in actual practice and consideration might have to be given to the possibility that food-aid agencies grant, in addition, commodities other than food to a specific project.

173. The consultants conclude that both the programme approach and the project approach are likely to provide considerable scope for food aid programmes in developing countries. In fact such aid, if properly conceived with respect to timing and magnitude, would be just as important as other forms of aid. Moreover, they consider that there would still remain much ground to cover in the fields of education, vocational training, feeding of vulnerable groups of the population, etc., most of which are currently classified as development projects by virtue of their long-run and indirect contribution to economic growth.

174. Any successful programme of food or other aid requires, however, in the opinion of the consultants, a great deal of co-ordination, not only among aid-giving countries but also within the aid-receiving countries. In regard to the former, the problem of achieving the necessary co-ordination may best be solved in practice by adopting the formula of bilateral aid within a multilateral framework, to be implemented in the initial stages by such arrangements as international agreements on sharing the burden of aid and through the technique of

international financial consortia. At the receiving end, on the other hand, co-ordination of national development decisions in each developing country is the best logical counterpart to the co-ordination among the aid-providing agencies; such co-ordination will, however, be easier to achieve where governments are already committed to planning for development.

Operational problems and scope of multilateral food aid (Studies Nos. 4 and 5)

175. Substantial parts of Studies Nos. 4 and 5 are relevant to this report because they deal respectively with operational problems of food aid, and the scope of multilateral food aid. Study No. 4, in particular, gives considerable attention to the operational problems encountered by the Programme during the experimental period that were discussed in the preceding chapter.

176. Study No. 4 notes that, compared with about \$14,000 million of food aid provided under the United States bilateral aid programme since 1954, other bilateral programmes and the WFP together have only provided another \$300 million. Nevertheless, it was found possible to compare multilateral with bilateral operations in much of the study, because the difference in magnitude of project-oriented operations is far smaller and both have made a comparatively recent start. However, account is taken of the major differences between bilateral aid and multilateral aid to be recalled when comparing and judging their performance — notably the large and experienced field staff of the United States programme on the one hand, and, on the other, the supplementary responsibilities of the Programme inherent in its multilateral character — the bringing together of pledges from different sources and long-distance relations with geographically dispersed donors and recipients. The WFP is new, experimental and of relatively limited duration. Staffing a new agency with competent people is always difficult and time-consuming, particularly when there is no security of tenure; broad policies have to be translated into operational programmes; procedures have to be developed *ab initio*; concurrently, a massive effort to explain the programme and to secure participation by both supplying and receiving countries is required and has to be undertaken under "forced draught", since the time factor makes a more orderly and systematic evolution all but impossible. Comparable (i.e. project-oriented) bilateral food aid has had only a slightly longer life history — thus any examination of the operational and administrative problems of project-oriented food aid must be very provisional in many respects, and many conclusions are therefore very tentative.

177. Study No. 4 presents a number of facts bearing upon the subject of this report. For example, it is said that in the United States programme — the bilateral programme to which almost exclusive reference is made in the study in comparisons with multilateral aid — co-ordination of food aid with non-food resources, where necessary, is simplified since the United States is a major supplier of such other resources.

178. By far the largest part of United States aid is in the form of bulk supply of foods for open market sale in

beneficiary countries, with which there is no comparison in WFP action, but which is of interest to note in view of the proposal in chapter IV below that a start might be made by a new multilateral programme with food aid in support of over-all development plans. Study No. 4 indicates that about 44 per cent of U.S. Title I sales of food aid have financed loans for economic development (amounting to \$4,375 million) and 18 per cent have financed grants for the same purpose (equalling \$1,773 million). Most of the remainder has been used for purposes other than development. The loans were made on very easy terms and repayments of principal and interest so far amount to about 5 per cent of the sum lent. The study points out that bulk-supply food aid is not synonymous with food aid for support of a country's long-range development programme. While bulk-supply food aid is sometimes used to support the government's general budget, and through it a comprehensive development programme, much more often it is used to support a variety of individual projects which may or may not be in any governmental budget and which may not be part of any long-term development programme, because no such programme exists.

179. Under the United States "project approach", the average size of projects is slightly larger than the average of WFP projects. While the smallness of projects is the main factor contributing to the high ratio of administrative costs to aid given under the project approach, the United States succeeds in keeping this ratio lower than the Programme (so the study implies, although data on U.S. administrative costs are not given) by greater flexibility of operating methods (including decentralization of authority) and by profiting from the economies of scale arising in the joint administration of this together with other much larger food and non-food aid programmes, which, *inter alia*, make possible a substantial field staff. Another benefit of the latter, according to the study, is to reduce the delays at each stage in the operation of project-oriented aid. Attention is drawn to the delays arising from factors outside the Programme's control — notably in donor country deliveries of food on the one hand and in beneficiary country preparations on the other.

180. With regard to emergencies, it is considered that, unless stocks of commodities are held by it at strategic points around the world, a multilateral programme could not act sufficiently quickly, and that on balance it would be better to shift emphasis in the multilateral role in this field to stimulation and co-ordination of bilateral action.

181. The study gives a view of the comparative developmental effect of cash and food aid, the former being considered by the author to be greater than the latter and it is suggested that account be taken of this factor by governments when allocating resources between the two. The study includes, as an appendix, discussion of a dissenting view put to the author by the WFP secretariat.

182. The co-ordination of food aid is a problem which grows with the emergence of surpluses in countries other than the United States and it requires multilateral action. If the latter is carried to the extent of serving as the channel for additional surpluses used for bulk supply aid, then

there would have to be a considerable evolution of multilateral machinery for developing comprehensive country plans, or for analysing and appraising those prepared by the developing countries themselves.

183. Project-oriented food aid has inherent limitations which do not apply, or at least not with equal force, to bulk-supply food aid. These are, *inter alia*, the development of individual projects, or their extraction from an over-all development programme; the preparation of specific food budgets; the receipt, storage, transportation and physical distribution of food to end-users; the separation of these activities for specific supervision; the provision of the necessary non-food resources, often by diversion from other competing uses; separate audit, inspection, verification, and evaluation. In many developing countries administrative capacity is at a premium, and project-oriented food aid frequently makes fairly heavy demands on this scarce resource.

184. On the other hand, project-oriented food aid is more adaptable to certain situations than to others. In developing countries with reasonably comprehensive development plans, project-oriented food might well provide a built-in incentive to increase the development effort, since detailed project plans are required to obtain such aid. To the extent that project-oriented food aid results in either a shift to, or an increase in, total resources devoted to projects with a high labour component, there is a useful contribution to levels of employment and personal consumption. Project-oriented food aid facilitates experimental approaches to economic development, particularly in the broad field of livestock and poultry expansion. It might well be adapted to areas in which the commercial market is underdeveloped or inadequate for any one of a variety of reasons, since the provision of food aid satisfies the increased demand of consumers. It is quite suited to institutional feeding, including school lunches, since in these instances the problem of distribution of the individual packages to numerous end-users and their families is avoided, and almost 100% additional consumption is likely to result in many cases.

185. Although, according to Study No. 4, multilateral operation of the project approach is subject to certain limitations which have been indicated above, it also mentions the following advantages. First, it makes practicable the mobilization of food aid from many countries from which, because of the relatively small amount involved, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain such aid on a bilateral basis. Secondly, it permits a more nutritionally adequate diet to be provided, since the pledges of many suppliers in the experimental period have included, and presumably in any extended period of the Programme would continue to include, nutritive foods not in ready surplus, and are thus not available in the U.S. bilateral programme. Thirdly, by virtue of the arrangements the Programme has made with other members of the United Nations family, it can draw upon a wide range of professional and technical competence in evaluating project proposals and implementing them. Fourthly, it might be considered by a developing country to be a preferable source of such aid. The value

of a multilateral programme would be increased if its existence precluded an increase in the number of bilateral project-oriented food aid programmes, or even reduced them.

186. In any event, close co-operation and continuing consultation between a future multilateral programme and bilateral programmes — notably the United States programme — would promote co-ordination and would take advantage of economies of scale external to the multilateral programme. The study observes that since the U.S. pledge to the WFP amounts to 55 per cent of total pledges and can be released only subject to certain checks and reservations provided for in the same legislation and administrative practice applied to the U.S. bilateral programme, the multilateral character of the Programme is thereby reduced. This might best be rectified under a new multilateral programme by enactment of new U.S. legislation and the establishment of suitable administrative arrangements.

187. In addition to the better-known advantages of concentrating project-oriented food in rural areas, Study No. 4 also mentions that in these areas a larger labour component in projects is more frequently encountered. The risk in giving food aid to projects with a small labour component is that, a majority of the resources having already been found for the other components, the project would probably have been undertaken anyway, so that the food aid merely frees resources ear-marked for wages for other unidentified purposes.

188. Owing to the difficulties encountered in distributing food aid direct to beneficiaries, which tend to be most difficult in isolated rural areas, as well as the preference of a growing fraction of the labour force for payment wholly in cash, the study proposes that a policy of selling food to finance wages in projects should be much more frequently applied.

189. The study concludes that a future multilateral programme should be larger than the present Programme, to reduce overheads, and should have a larger and more senior field staff as well as modest increases and improvements in headquarters facilities. The co-operation with other United Nations agencies should continue, and should possibly be extended to cover implementation of projects and programmes, and the help of other bodies might also be sought.

190. Study No. 5, which is concerned with the role of multilateral food-aid programmes, envisages this role as a continuing and quite ambitious one. The Programme's experimental period has shown that the number of suitable projects might be increased; their efficiency could be raised with improved development planning; the Programme could play a decisive part in the formulation of nutrition policies for development plans; it could create and centralize knowledge needed for a theory of food aid; and it could become a catalyst and promote the better harmonization of all food aid programmes.

191. The study opens with an analysis of the positive and negative effects of food aid which complements the discussion of the limitations and advantages of food aid in

Study No. 4. An ensuing analysis of concepts and objectives of food aid leads to the conclusion that there is a need for harmonizing them, notably as between bilateral and multilateral programmes, in order that they can be completely complementary. However, the study notes, in practice this harmonization could not be completely achieved but should be carried as far as possible, the main and common aim being development. This consists in the development and full utilization of human resources, innovation in agriculture and nutrition, and institutional improvements in such spheres as economic planning, the organization of markets and the development of international co-operation, including the provision of a multilateral framework for bilateral action.

192. Criteria to be employed in the choice of projects should include the exportability of new production that would be created, the extent to which the new production creates links between sectors and regions, the proportion of the population subject to modernizing influences and the demonstration value of the technical processes used in the project.

193. Nutritional objectives should be incorporated in development plans and implemented in ways specified in the study. This could result in systematic promotion of improvements in health and productivity, once further understanding was achieved of the precise relationship between the food consumption and the requirements in mental and physical energy of populations fully engaged in development activities. Improvements in the nutrition of particular groups that could make an important contribution to development, as well as for the benefit of others severely under-nourished and needing special help, might be aimed at. The interests of local trade and production can best be safeguarded through good nutritional planning.

194. The study concludes that the proper role of multilateral food aid is to foster development. There is no reason why multilateral food aid should be confined to the project approach or why food aid to over-all development plans should remain the monopoly of bilateral aid. The sharpness of the boundary between what is bilateral and what is multilateral can be exaggerated and there is no reason for one or the other to be the exclusive preserve of any particular kind of food aid. A new multilateral programme should serve as a model or system of reference to guide all food-aid undertakings — by research, experiment and the formulation of principles and policies. In order to function effectively in this respect, it must have a sufficient size and degree of continuity to serve as a convincing example.

195. In the field of research, there are a number of important problems requiring further exploration. These include the relationship between nutrition and productivity and intellectual capacity and between nutrition and health, the integration of food (and agricultural) planning in over-all economic planning, the capacity of developing countries to absorb food aid, the possibilities of supply management in donor countries, and the impact of food aid on trade and agriculture.

196. In addition to research, WFP should continue and ramify its practical activities, with the same objective as in its research of creating a frame of reference applicable to any food aid programme, whether bilateral or multilateral. The principles governing surplus utilization retain all their validity, but need to be given more precision and to be developed in the light of experience. For instance, further indications are needed of the minimum degree of continuity required for effective food aid. Other problems to be further elucidated and overcome, not only by research but also by practical experience, include the impact of food aid on international trade and its adaptation to the development plans, programmes or policies of recipient countries.

197. While the Programme is useful in channelling into development the surpluses of countries not having bilateral programmes, including those with only intermittent surpluses, a more important and indeed essential function is to serve as a catalyst and to harmonize all food aid programmes.

198. The Programme should be continued for a further five to ten years and should have a sufficient size and range of operations to provide the variety of information required for its catalytic role, to allow it to operate with economy and efficiency and to gain more freedom for manoeuvre and adequate scope for becoming truly multilateral and effective as an instrument of world development. The scale of activities of the present Programme appears too small to permit it fully to achieve these objectives.

199. In order to avoid a situation in which increased pledges to multilateral food aid operations were offset by reductions in pledges to aid given under bilateral auspices, complex resource combinations might be arranged. For example, multilateral use of currencies provided by some countries might be combined with food commodities or other resources, such as transport vehicles or non-food products, provided by others. Standard rations for specific feeding projects could be assembled through co-operative action between bilateral and multilateral programmes. Private and public funds might jointly finance the fitting out of laid-up merchant ships with simple refrigeration facilities for the storage and transport of perishable surpluses.

200. The Study concludes that development and nutrition are interdependent. Both demand for, and supply of, food aid are bound to grow. Only a multilateral programme can meet the growing need for co-ordination. World markets are being progressively organized. If food aid were to expand, it would necessarily find its place in this type of organization. The aid agencies would then have to have their function defined and their authority consolidated on a world-wide scale, so that they could influence decisions in a sense favourable to development.

Chapter IV

A FORWARD LOOK, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The perspective

201. It is expected that governments will wish to continue and develop multilateral food aid. This is the

clear impression gained from consultations with them, and confirmed by statements that their representatives have made and resolutions that they have adopted in various international forums, notably the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva, 1964). The experience of WFP during the initial trial period has been sufficiently positive to gain unequivocal support for this favourable judgement from the majority of the governments in the world that have aided and partnered the experiment. The Holy See has also expressed warm interest in WFP, *inter alia*, by making a token contribution to its resources. The practical action launched also appears to such non-governmental bodies as the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance, to merit continuation and expansion.¹⁷ Many of the positive expectations that find expression in studies of the role of multilateral food aid, which were undertaken by experts and by international organizations before the inauguration of WFP, have been borne out during the experiment. The more recent studies summarized in chapter III affirm, on the basis of both practical experience and the analysis of trade and development problems, that there is an important role for multilateral action in the sphere of food aid for development.

202. Hence the main question now to be decided is, what should be the character of a multilateral food-aid programme after 1965? What needs should it seek to satisfy, and to what aspirations, in donor as well as beneficiary countries, can it give expression? In what ways, and for what purposes, should it provide food aid? What resources can be made available to it? At what rate should the volume of its activities increase beyond that attained by WFP? How should it be organized? All these points are dealt with in the different sections of the present chapter.

203. But before entering into the complex and detailed matters which they raise, the future of multilateral food aid, as an over-all concept, should be set in clear perspective. The WFP had its origins in a situation in which food surpluses were growing in some countries, and emerging in others, some of which did not have bilateral food-aid programmes. All of these and other countries too perceived the advantages of a multilateral programme, and spurred on by awareness of the growing need for outside help to developing countries and of the particular humanitarian obligation of the international community to give food as part of this help, on a plane divorced from politics, they determined to undertake an experiment. Its purpose was to explore as widely as possible the ways in which an international agency, helped and guided by the whole complex of United Nations organizations, could use food effectively to promote development. To this end WFP was established, on a modest scale, to acquire experience which would serve as a model for the time when a larger programme might come into being to use increasing surpluses.

204. Discussions on agricultural policy have been launched and are currently taking place within the GATT

¹⁷ See joint statement on an expanding world programme adopted by the executive authorities of these three bodies, reproduced in document E/C.2/631.

and the European Economic Community, and in the United Nations, FAO and other international organizations concerned. Decisions on such questions as the price of cereals, or the agreements for cereals, sugar, meat or dairy products, are still pending, and the outcome of these discussions is still unknown. However, should these deliberations lead to commodity agreements or other arrangements under which surpluses might accumulate, an international agency would be required to ensure that food which is wanted but cannot be paid for will be channelled to people who can be enabled, by its support, to train and work for the development of their countries.

205. Such an international agency may be found, ready and equipped, in WFP. If authorized to go on with its job, it can be available to assume greater responsibilities when the time comes. Help should continue to be given in emergencies, especially after initial sympathy has subsided, nearby sources of succour have been exhausted and rehabilitation has to begin. Specific feeding programmes, especially in support of education and training and health, can contribute increasingly to development through improvement of productivity. The implementation of projects "using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour-intensive projects and rural welfare" (General Regulation 5) is a proven and widely-acclaimed type of WFP activity, which the new multilateral programme should continue to expand as fast as resources and suitable preparatory work permit. Finally, there is a major type of action — not touched during the experimental period chiefly for lack of resources and explicit authorization — which should start, perhaps on a modest experimental basis at first, but be allowed to grow according to needs and resources: that is, the use of food aid in support of over-all development plans and programmes, as described below.

206. This whole field of useful work — emergencies, specific feeding programmes, projects and over-all development programmes — provides much room for a multilateral instrument specializing in food aid to continue to grow in experience and special knowledge and to become well-equipped to take on further responsibilities, new in scale or character, when the major decisions have been taken concerning agricultural policy and trade. The new multilateral programme cannot assume any responsibility in regard to the present negotiations or concerning any decisions that Governments might take on agricultural trade and policy, except to advise on the possibilities of absorbing in effective food aid programmes any volume of surpluses expected to be made available for use as aid at any time as a result of these decisions. It should concentrate on the task of winning sufficient confidence, based on accumulating experience and satisfactory achievement, to perform the very substantial role which may eventually be required of an operational multilateral food-aid agency.

Activities of the future programme

207. The regulations governing the current experimental Programme recognize three main fields of activity, namely, the relief of emergencies, the feeding of special groups, and assistance to projects for economic and social

development. Does the experience gained so far suggest that these terms of reference need to be modified in any respect for the future?

(a) Emergencies

208. Emergencies may usefully be considered first. It would be impossible for a multilateral organization administering food aid to stand aside and decline to move to the help and sustenance of a country stricken by a disaster. Thus, a future programme must continue to bear this responsibility in an emergency. What must be recognized is that, because of the physical difficulties of transporting food in bulk at speed, even with the best will in the world, it will be unable to move with the dispatch needed for "first-aid" action. It is clear that generally speaking there must be an appreciable lapse of time in providing relief under existing arrangements, although, as stated in chapter II, in some instances urgent requirements have been met by borrowing from commercial stocks in the country where the disaster has occurred, or in a neighbouring country, against later replacement by WFP. Similarly, stocks already on the spot in readiness for use in projects can also be borrowed, or supplies already afloat can be diverted to the disaster area.

209. Consideration could also be given to the holding of food supplies at a number of convenient locations under a future programme's own control. The management of such reserves, which would involve periodic rotation of the stores to prevent their deterioration, would, however, entail additional cost, whether carried out directly or entrusted to a commercial agent, and it is felt that the practical difficulties of operating such reserves would outweigh their advantages. Thus, in the initial stage of an emergency, responsibility for action should as a rule be left to non-governmental organizations like the Red Cross and other charitable bodies, usually supplying aid in cash, and also to individual governments commanding ready stocks of suitable commodities and the facilities for transporting them by sea and air.

210. The role of a future multilateral programme, as borne out by the experience gained so far, is likely to prove more effective in the later stages of an emergency and, subsequently, in the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Assuming that adequate staff would be available, a future programme would also be favourably placed for carrying out an investigation on the spot of over-all food requirements following a request for emergency food aid, and for serving in an advisory role on behalf of the United Nations and FAO. The present Programme is, in fact, already carrying out such investigations and is thus fast acquiring competence in this field.

211. Under the present regulations, 25 per cent of the commodities pledged to WFP are earmarked for use by the Director-General of FAO in emergencies. This has meant the allocation of \$7 million worth of commodities and cash or shipping per year for the three years of WFP of which less than \$5 million per year has been used. It is felt that in the future, earmarking of resources for emergency use should be in absolute terms rather than as a percentage of total resources. If the available resources prove to be inadequate to meet the emergency needs deter-

mined by an on-the-spot investigation, the Executive Director may advise the Director-General of FAO on the practicability of an appeal to governments for additional resources, including supplementary facilities for shipping if necessary.

(b) *Specific feeding programmes*

212. The second major field of WFP assistance is in pre-school and school feeding. In practice, this has been interpreted somewhat broadly to include the dietetic requirements of other specific groups, both because they are recognized to be vulnerable and because their protection and support would lead to long-term social and economic benefits. It is felt that a future programme should continue to exclude from its purview the type of aid given by voluntary organizations for purely charitable purposes, unless the lack or denial of such aid should be found to hinder economic and social development. Thus, the *raison d'être* of projects for the feeding of specific groups is that they contribute to long-range development, and this field of assistance should not constitute a separate category in a future programme. It should be considered as pertaining to the field of economic and social development itself.

213. The scope for food assistance to these groups for development purposes is believed to be extensive. Following United Nations General Assembly resolution 1933 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, an inter-agency group convened by the Programme recently completed an examination of the possibilities for food aid in the field of education in general. It is clear that the highest priority should continue to be accorded to secondary and vocational education and training, with a view to expanding as rapidly as possible the supply of personnel at intermediate levels of skill and competence, which are more badly needed than any other category of manpower in the newly-developing countries. It may be noted that projects for the feeding of specific groups also provide the best scope for nutritional education, because the beneficiaries become accustomed to eating unfamiliar protective foods. They set an example for others, and this creates new demand which helps to diversify agriculture and the economy. Feeding programmes for maternity and child welfare centres, and for children in primary schools, offer an opportunity for absorption of suitable foods limited only by the availability of organizational facilities and complementary resources. These programmes involve institutional arrangements which constitute the best practicable guarantee against harmful effects on the market.

(c) *Projects*

214. The main focus of WFP activity is the support of economic and social development. The results so far achieved, reviewed in chapter II, leave no doubt that this should continue to be the foremost purpose of multi-lateral food aid. Experience gained indicates a relative concentration on different aspects of development of agriculture and of the infra-structure and welfare facilities in rural areas, although there have also been some examples of support to industrial and urban development. The preponderance of rural improvement activities is to be expected, since it is in this sphere that projects are most

likely to be labour-intensive, offering scope for engagement of relatively unskilled people, many of them unemployed or under-employed, for whom food is a powerful incentive because it forms a major part of their meagre income and most basic needs. This emphasis is not unwelcome, as serving to correct the relative neglect which rural interests have tended to suffer in the past. Within the rural sector itself, there are significant possibilities in fields such as land reform and stabilization of seasonal fluctuations in prices of food crops where food aid can be effective only if it can be planned or committed over a longer period than has been possible under the present Programme.

215. The sale of food under the project approach followed by WFP has been permitted only in exceptional circumstances. The policy in respect of sales was laid down by the Executive Director at an early stage, and experience has indicated that this policy, which received the endorsement of the Intergovernmental Committee, was amply justified. The policy stems logically from the approach itself, under which the supplies are calculated according to the requirements of the diet to be consumed in a particular project. Thus, the obvious course would be to move the supplies directly into consumption without the intervention of the market. However, administrative and logistic convenience has sometimes called for a relaxation of this general rule, so that the supplies provided under WFP have been first allowed to be sold and later, with a minimum lapse of time, repurchased. The circumstances justifying such relaxation have had to be proved in each case. This is a necessary safeguard against disruption of the market by the extra supplies released through WFP aid.

216. Aid from WFP is always given free and in kind to requesting Governments. The question of sale of WFP commodities arises only in respect of the method adopted by the receiving government in distributing these commodities to a beneficiary group, the alternative methods being either distributing direct to such a group or indirectly through the market. There need be no apprehension of disruption to trade when the sales are confined to an intended beneficiary group. Even if distribution is effected through sale to the members of this group, so long as they use the supplies themselves and do not sell them again to others, and so long as the money recovered from them is not put back into general circulation, but is used for specific local expenditure in support of the project, the transaction, taking place outside the currents of normal trade, would still remain commercially insulated.

217. Sales on the open market, however, raise two possible problems. First, once the WFP commodities are released through sales, they are merged with other supplies of the same kind and there is no certainty of their reaching their particular destination as defined in a project. Second, the discharge of WFP commodities through sale must increase the supply of such commodities in the country's market, depress their price and discourage those engaged in their trade and production, unless this increase of supply is counterbalanced by an equivalent increase in demand. The policy followed by WFP has

been to scrutinize the circumstances of all proposed sales, so as to make reasonably sure that the additional supplies provided by it will be absorbed by additional demand in the briefest possible time and, further, that this additional demand originates from the new income accruing to the intended beneficiaries of project.

218. The FAO principles of surplus disposal are intended to guard against harmful interference with international trade or internal production through use of commodities in commercial surplus. The sales policy pursued in WFP derives directly from these principles, which are written into the regulations governing the Programme and may be retained in the provisions governing any new multilateral programme. For the same reason, the regulations also lay down that the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems should be consulted before supplies are provided to a project. Such consultation has permitted interested governments to keep a watch on the possible market effects of projects aided under WFP. It has thus served to strengthen the confidence of governments in the working of food aid, and it is recommended that the practice should continue in the future.

219. It has been argued that the interpretation of the FAO principles of surplus disposal in international forums and administrations has hitherto been somewhat one-sided, inasmuch as the interests of the exporting countries have received more attention than the dangers of possible disincentives to agricultural producers in countries receiving food aid. This is an aspect of the problem of which the experimental Programme has been well aware and about which it may be presumed that a future multilateral programme will be fully vigilant.

220. At the same time, some relaxation of the present sales policy may be in order in the future, so that more consideration may be given to the question of balancing the disadvantages of possible market displacement by sale of WFP supplies against the countervailing advantages to be gained by achieving the objectives of a particular project, such as increased efficiency and output in the long run. It may be noted that the FAO principles themselves contemplate such a contingency.

(d) *Development plans*

221. A point of major emphasis in the WFP studies, noted in chapter III, which is widely supported by other writings on the theory of food aid, is that one of the most substantial and effective ways of deploying food aid is in support of an over-all development plan. This might be called the "programme approach", as distinct from the "project approach". A growing number of developing countries now seeking to complete development plans or formulate new ones is faced with problems of inflation and a deteriorating balance of payments in which inability to pay for adequate food imports is a significant element. Also, planners hesitate to incorporate employment objectives and employment-making projects in their plans with a view to taking fuller advantage of an under-employed labour force, because they fear that inflation and pressure on foreign exchange reserves will occur. This danger easily arises when increased con-

sumption of food and other goods by the newly-employed raises demand above the level to which supply can rise within the period of the plan.

222. Although early thought was given to experimenting with a programme approach,¹⁸ the WFP General Regulations specifically direct the provision of aid to projects, thus implying the exclusion of this wider approach. In any event, as has been mentioned above, lack of resources and explicit authorization to make long-term commitments during the three-year term of WFP has precluded experiment with a programme approach. If these limitations can be removed, a start could be made with such an approach under a new multilateral food aid programme, without prejudice to the continued development of the project approach, which should remain a primary and characteristic activity.

223. A multilateral programme can make quite a novel contribution to the programme approach. This contribution should be defined and the need for experiment made clear, in order to avoid any confusion of the programme approach either with large bulk supplies of food under bilateral programmes, on the one hand, or, on the other, with the project approach followed by WFP during the experimental period.

224. The essence of the programme approach is to provide a country with the extra food it requires in order to achieve a higher rate of economic growth under a development plan, since this food cannot be otherwise obtained from domestic or international markets. This happens because the plan, in order to meet its development priorities, has to set limits to the allocation of foreign exchange for food imports, while there is an inevitable time-lag in effecting an increase in domestic agricultural output.

225. Thus, calculation of the food aid to be provided under the programme approach would be based upon plan targets for domestic food production and food imports compared with estimated increase in demand for food during the plan period. Allocations of foreign exchange and of all other scarce resources under the plan would be carefully analysed. This phase must come first, to ensure that the country's contribution to investment in its own capacity to grow could not be larger; secondly, to ascertain that the allocation of resources to different investments is optimal, as far as possible, and that no further resources could be transferred from other uses to increasing food output or imports without reducing the over-all rate of growth.

226. Subsequently, in the course of implementation of the plan, there might well be occasion to revise the flow of food aid upwards or downwards as expectations are checked against current statistics and against unforeseen developments. Reference would be made not only to current statistics of agricultural production and imports but also to indices of food prices, which will indicate the actual balance of demand and supply and

¹⁸ See the communication addressed by the Director-General of FAO to Ministers of Agriculture of member Governments in his letter No. 82 of October 1962, paras. 14, 16 and 17.

enable the food aid — by judicious releases of stocks on to the open domestic market — to serve as a price stabilizer.

227. Unlike a buffer stock stabilization scheme, however, the food-aid stock would be run down to nil *pari passu* with the closing of the food gap. There would be no objection to the government using counterpart funds from the sale of the food to buy back food if prices fell unduly low, but in the long run (if the planning and execution have been correct) the food aid is bound to be all consumed. An operation of this kind would also involve studies of trends in the balance of payments, terms of trade and public expenditures and receipts, which would reveal how closely priorities and allocations under the plan can be and are being followed, and what upward or downward revisions in the flow of food aid would be justified. As a help and safeguard to domestic agriculture (additional to the price-stabilizing effect already mentioned) the extent of increase in employment, both over-all and in individual programmed projects, would be watched to verify that the expected additional demand for food can be sufficiently sustained to justify the continuance of food aid.

228. Unforeseeable developments affecting food output during the implementation of the plan may also require revisions in the amount of food aid provided. These might include a particularly good or bad harvest, or some other unexpected difficulty of domestic production, or an adverse trend in the terms of trade and in foreign exchange earnings necessitating a reorientation of priorities for imports, including food. Examination of these different indicators, and the application of planning and performance tests, might be undertaken once a year. The food aid programme would then establish the volume of assistance to be provided in the following year in accordance with decisions reached in consultation with the beneficiary government concerning upward or downward revisions in the rate of aid required.

229. There are two main differences between this programme approach, recommended as a new feature of further multilateral aid and the bulk-supply approach exemplified by food aid under Title I of U.S. Public Law 480. First and foremost, the programme approach is subject, to a far greater extent, to the planning and performance tests outlined above. Secondly, the food would be provided entirely as a grant for use as development aid without requiring the establishment in a beneficiary country of counterpart funds that would remain under the ownership and control of the multilateral programme. The annual reviews of the rate of aid required would replace the control of counterpart funds as the instrument for ensuring that the aid serves the purposes intended.

230. Another distinctive quality of the programme as against the bulk-supply approach would be that, if the planning and performance tests are to have their full effect, the amount of food aid which the multilateral programme would be initially committed to provide over a plan period would not only be revocable in case of non-adherence to the conditions agreed upon but would, as already indicated, be subject to revision upward or downward within stated limits that could be quite wide apart.

231. A valuable consequence of rigorous testing, to which some allusion has already been made, would be to ensure that adequate consideration is given at all times to the needs of domestic agriculture. A potential danger of food aid provided on less strict terms is that it can tempt governments and planners to neglect efforts to increase domestic food output to the extent needed to achieve eventual independence of food aid.

232. It is necessary to state the difference between the programme and the project approach in a new multilateral programme because, although many of the superficial differences are obvious, it may nevertheless be thought that the two approaches are similar in essence and that projects might be neglected in favour of the programme approach without any significant loss, and with the advantage of simplicity in arrangements for bringing the food to the consumer.

233. Actually, the distinction between the open market sale of the food under the programme approach, and its direct distribution to identifiable beneficiaries undertaking in return specified activities under the project approach, is by no means so superficial as the difference in the scale of the aid. Under the project approach, tangible and specific results can be shown, which it is clear could not have been achieved without the food aid, and it is largely this which has won the satisfaction of quite a number of governments with WFP. These results include not only the expansion of employment and capacity to produce — whether through construction, land clearing, training or anything else — but also improvements in the health and nutrition of particular under-privileged groups of people whose welfare cannot be directly sought under the programme approach. The relatively wide range of commodities available to a multilateral programme has made, and can continue to make possible, a policy of combining food aid with such local foods as are available to each project in order to meet nutritional standards, not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively.

234. As will be recalled, some commodities were pledged to WFP in far larger quantities than others, and this may be expected to continue under a new programme because the pattern of surplus accumulation is remaining substantially unchanged in North America and it would appear that a somewhat similar pattern will develop in Western Europe. It is therefore proposed, for this as well as administrative reasons, that only commodities forming a major proportion of the total pledges, such as cereals, would be provided under the programme approach, thus leaving a more balanced and varied "food basket" with which to provision projects. Both for this reason and because it would be undesirable to lose the advantages exclusive to the project approach, consideration might be given to linking programme and project approaches, when providing aid to particular countries.

235. It is possible to link programme and project approaches in a particular country if the projects are supplementary to the national development plan, so that the food aid would be additional to that required under the programme approach. One of the special WFP studies has drawn attention to the opportunities for implementing

projects which need not be an integral part of a plan because they make minimal demands upon scarce resources and use mainly surplus labour and food aid.¹⁹

236. The operation of the programme approach by a new multilateral programme would be closely co-ordinated with bulk-supply food aid under bilateral programmes. The multilateral programme would make a start on an experimental basis and would concentrate its efforts at least during the early years on the support of development plans in smaller countries. This would be dictated by the volume of resources likely to be made available to it. The possibility of forming consortia to combine food aid with other kinds of aid required to implement development plans should also be considered.

237. To sum up: future activities under a new multilateral food aid programme should embrace: (i) economic and social development projects, and specific feeding projects with a development effect; (ii) food aid in support of over-all development plans and programmes, on an experimental basis, initiated in a few selected smaller countries; and (iii) help in emergencies affecting food supplies.

(e) *Method of work*

238. While the execution of programmes and projects to which food aid is supplied should be an obligation of the aid-receiving governments, in accordance with sound principles of international assistance the administration of the multilateral programme should be responsible for appraisal and evaluation of its own activities and of the effects of the aid provided by it.

239. One of the responsibilities of a future programme should also be to initiate and assist research work and studies on different aspects of the problems of food aid in development as they arise in the course of the programme's activities. Such provision, when organized in close association with the actual operation of the programme, would make for reciprocal reinforcement of theory and practice.

240. As has hitherto been the practice during the experimental period, the new programme would continue to rely fully, in all these activities, upon the co-operation of the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. This co-operation could be extended to other agencies which might take a closer interest in the programme, such as IBRD and IDA, particularly because food aid could support and complement their own financial aid programmes. Such collaboration has been greatly facilitated by the appointment of WFP liaison officers by a number of the above organizations, and there is no doubt that the close working relationships already developed should continue in the future. It should be pointed out that in applying the qualifying criteria and performance tests envisaged for the programme approach, WFP must draw heavily on the specialized services available from the United Nations, FAO, IBRD and other co-operating organizations.

Resources of the future programme

241. General Regulation of WFP provides that voluntary contributions should take the form of "appropriate commodities, acceptable services and cash, aiming at a cash component of at least one-third of the total contributions".

242. "Appropriate commodities" are defined as foods and feedstuffs which are not so highly perishable as to make their distribution impracticable at reasonable cost and their utilization impossible without excessive waste. Because any developmental activity requires commodities other than food and livestock feed, such as hand tools, machinery, building materials, fertilizer, seeds or breeding stock, and because workers' households consume commodities other than food, such as textiles, the question arises as to whether any of these commodities should be included. There would be obvious advantages if the percentage of the additional demand arising from a given project met by the programme could be increased through expansion of its commodities range to include such non-food items.

243. Upon closer examination, however, the disadvantages of attempting such a broadening are seen to be impressive and deterring. There are practical and daunting difficulties in utilizing such non-fungible items as machinery, where only a particular design may be suitable for a given area and where maintenance and the replacement of parts may pose a major problem, or a raw material which must be processed sometimes outside the recipient country, before it can meet consumers' needs. Few other classes of commodities enter so directly into consumption as do basic foods, and therefore lend themselves so readily to distribution by a multilateral world-wide aid agency.

244. Because so many of the projects of the new multilateral programme will no doubt continue to be in the agricultural field where yields may be substantially increased by the proper use of fertilizer, there is perhaps more reason to consider the possibility of adding fertilizer to the list of acceptable commodities than is the case with any other producer goods. Even here, however, there are some difficulties, arising from the fact that the fertilizers used must be adapted to local soils, crops, cultural practices and climatic conditions, and the fact that in addition FAO already has a Fertilizer Programme, albeit a very small one. Therefore, although the possibility exists that, at some future time, fertilizer might be added to the range of commodities handled by the multilateral programme, there do not appear to be pressing reasons for taking this step immediately. Should governments, however, so wish, the inclusion of fertilizer might of course be considered, provided this aid did not detract from the cash and commodity pledges and was supplemented by corresponding additional cash contributions to pay for freight and insurance on the fertilizer. This leads to the important question of whether the total resources available to the multilateral programme would be increased significantly by the inclusion of such items or whether their inclusion would merely result in a reduction in the amount of cash made available. It seems probable that, with the exception of cotton, none of these items would be donated without reducing the cash component of pledges. It must be re-

¹⁹ Discussed in Study No. 3. A summary of the arguments adduced is given in paras. 171 and 172 above.

membered that the precondition for a multilateral programme giving aid in kind is the existence of a considerable volume of a given type of resource which governments are willing to donate without a corresponding reduction in the volume of their cash aid. This condition exists in the case of cereals, some dairy products, vegetable oils and a few other agricultural products, but not so far as the non-agricultural products are concerned.

245. In brief, then, it appears that a new multilateral programme should, at least for the time being, confine its commodity list — as in the experimental Programme — to food and feedstuffs. These foods and feedstuffs should continue to include both those in actual surplus, which will no doubt continue to comprise the major portion, and others which are not in surplus but which are necessary to balance nutritionally the diets of people or livestock or to improve the palatability of the diet.

246. Pledges of food or feedstuffs cannot be utilized unless accompanied, in the aggregate, by sufficient cash to pay for their shipment, insurance and superintendence, and to pay the costs of administering the programme, including advisory assistance to recipient countries in the storage, distribution and utilization of the food or feed. Shipping, insurance and superintendence costs vary with the commodity and the country of origin and destination, but have been found so far during the experimental period to average approximately 23.5 per cent of the f.o.b. values of the commodities shipped, or about 18 per cent of the total pledged resources. They are expected to average somewhat higher during the balance of the experimental period, and an approximation of 19 per cent of the value of total resources appears reasonable for a continuing programme, although it may be reduced somewhat if shipments of entire cargoes to development programmes as distinct from projects can be undertaken.

247. Administrative costs will amount during the WFP's experimental period to approximately 5 per cent of the total value of available resources, or, if the cost of field supervision is included, rather than being charged to projects, to approximately 6 per cent. In a continuing programme of larger size, particularly one moving a significant portion of the commodities to programmes rather than to projects, administrative costs should drop, probably to somewhere between 4 per cent and 5 per cent.

248. Although shipping pledges can be used in lieu of cash if they are from a country with a sufficiently large and well-deployed merchant marine to ensure their ready use, cash pledges, which permit the purchase of shipping services on a wider and non-discriminatory basis, are always preferred. However, one country, because its laws require that 50 per cent of all pledged commodities be moved under its own flag, is obliged to make available sufficient shipping to ensure the fulfilment of this condition. It is hoped that no other country will find it necessary to pledge shipping services to a continuing programme. By and large, cash contributed in lieu of shipping finds its way back to donor countries as payment for freight bought by WFP.

249. Thus, if only administrative, shipping, insurance, superintendence and supervisory costs were to be met

from cash (and services) pledges, and if no margin were to be allowed for possible increases in freight and insurance costs, it would be necessary for 23 per cent or 24 per cent of the total pledged resources to consist of cash and shipping, of which 4 per cent to 5 per cent would be needed to pay for administration and around 19 per cent to pay for shipping, etc., on commodities valued f.o.b. at 77 per cent or 76 per cent of the total pledges. However, this would leave no margin of safety for freight and related cost increases and would not permit the purchase of scarce commodities to balance diets; the purchase of commodities from nearby sources to cope expeditiously with emergency needs; the financing of necessary technical assistance where this cannot be freely obtained from other sources; or the purchase of food exports from developing countries, as recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

250. The original target of 33½ per cent cash was predicated on operational needs related only to the project approach. Purchases to balance diets would not be necessary for aid to development programmes, for which it is proposed that only surplus commodities available from pledges would be used. Consequently, if future operations consist of aid to projects and aid to programmes in the proportions assumed in table VII below (para. 271), the weighted average of cash requirements is close to 30 per cent [i.e. $(0.63 \times 33\frac{1}{2}) + (0.37 \times 23)$].

251. If the cash and shipping component of total pledges could be increased to 30 per cent of the total, the utilization shown in table VI would be possible.

TABLE VI

	(per cent)	(per cent)
Cash and shipping		30
Comprising:		
Required for administration and technical assistance	4-5	
Available for the purchase of commodities needed to balance diets or to cope expeditiously with emergency needs	6-7	
Required to move pledged and purchased commodities	19	
	30	
Commodities		70
		100

252. Although, of course, purchases made to balance diets or to cope expeditiously with emergency needs might sometimes be made also in developing countries, the allocation indicated above would still not permit the purchase of commodities from exporting developing countries primarily to support markets in those countries. An increase in the cash component of pledges much above 30 per cent would therefore be necessary before any steps could be taken towards implementation of the recommendation referred to in paragraph 249.

253. It is assumed that cash contributions to the new programme would not affect the availability of financial resources to other multilateral programmes. The current regulations provide that cash contributions shall be made

only in convertible currencies, although the Executive Director is permitted to use his discretion regarding acceptance of readily usable currencies from the developing countries. Experience suggests that this discretion can be used by the Executive Director only in very exceptional circumstances.

254. During the experimental period, all commodity pledges have been valued at the world market prices prevailing at the time of pledging and expressed in monetary terms. In point of fact, most pledging governments made generalized pledges of a number of commodities rather than pledging specific quantities of one or a few commodities, so that, for most countries, expression in monetary terms was the only feasible procedure to follow. A very few countries, however, made pledges of specific quantities of one or a few commodities. These were valued at current market prices and expressed in monetary terms, so that a price increase for instance of 25 per cent between the time of pledging and the time of delivery of the commodity has resulted in a 20 per cent reduction in the tonnage delivered. This has not had any significant effect upon the total amount of resources available to WFP and it is suggested that the present policy be followed in a continuing programme. If, however, any pledging country were to desire strongly that its pledge be regarded as one for specific physical quantities of one or two commodities, and if the new programme's governing body were willing to approve this deviation from the general method of handling pledges, there would appear to be no serious difficulty involved in assigning a nominal (i.e. current market) value to such a commodity pledge while regarding the physical quantity as unchanging.

255. Experience during the experimental period has demonstrated that although a small percentage of all worthwhile projects proposed can be carried through to satisfactory completion in one or two years, the vast majority of viable projects must have a longer life. It would therefore be essential for a continuing multilateral programme to be able to commit itself to projects extending for as long as five years from the date of signature of the agreement concerned. It is not necessary for this purpose to have firm pledges from governments covering the entire life of the project: EPTA, for instance, enters into commitments for periods extending beyond the fiscal years for which funds have been pledged. On the other hand, it would appear to be undesirable to go to the end of the period for which funds are assured before seeking confirmation by way of a pledging conference that resources will in fact be available for the immediately following year.

256. The suggested procedure is therefore to seek firm pledges for the following three years at pledging conferences held every two years. Late in 1965, for instance, pledges would be invited for the years 1966, 1967 and 1968, while late in 1967 adjustment in the 1968 pledges might be sought and new pledges would be sought for 1969 and 1970. This procedure would have the added advantage of permitting targets to be set on the basis of the actual rate of commitment up to the date of the second and all successive pledging conferences, so that countries would be able to decide how much to pledge on the basis of the demonstrated ability of the new programme to utilize

pledges. Even if the rate of commitment were not to increase from year to year, because of the extended life which is anticipated for the majority of projects in the second and each subsequent year to the end of the fifth year, actual shipments of commodities would increase because the instalments in the second and subsequent years under agreements concluded in previous years would be superimposed on the first year's instalments under agreements concluded in that year. In fact, however, the rate of commitment will probably increase as more countries become aware of the potentialities of food aid and as the new programme itself acquires more experience and improves its operational procedures. As a result, the need for resources is expected to increase from year to year, and biennial pledging conferences appear to offer an excellent way of ensuring that these needs are known and met.

257. The necessity for assured supplies, if commitments running over a period of years are to be made either to projects or to development programmes, poses serious problems. It may be helpful to examine the differing positions of major potential donors to a continuing multilateral food aid programme. The aggregate of contributions from developing countries themselves can be expected to continue to constitute a very small fraction of total donated resources. The following discussion is therefore confined to potential donors among the developed countries. These may be divided into three categories:

(a) Agricultural exporting countries which have agricultural support and stock-holding policies resulting in the accumulation of stocks of readily storable commodities.

(b) Agricultural exporting countries which do not hold stocks in excess of normal commercial requirements, because their principal exports are relatively perishable, or because they do not have the resources to hold stocks, or because the stock-holding policies of other countries make it unnecessary.

(c) Agricultural importing countries which rarely export agricultural products in significant volume and usually have internal price levels for agricultural products above world market prices.

258. Food aid, whether on a bulk-supply or project basis, was undoubtedly initiated because of the existence of surplus stocks in a very few countries, and those countries will undoubtedly continue to supply a portion of their aid in the form of food. Most food aid will probably continue to be furnished by countries in category (a) and on a bulk-supply basis. However, significant quantities are already being moved on a project basis, most of it bilaterally but some multilaterally. In the latter case it is combined with other foods supplied by countries in category (b). Food aid from countries in category (b) is particularly useful in multilateral food-aid projects because it permits the balancing of diets by adding animal proteins and fruit products. Countries in category (c), which normally do not export food but sometimes have fortuitous surpluses, can appropriately contribute not only food but also cash, which some of them have an opportunity to recover in the form of ocean freight, as they have extensive and competitive merchant fleets. The three categories are distinguished for conceptual purposes.

It will be appreciated that in practice a country may sometimes be in one category and at other times in another.

259. The tendency on the part of some donor countries to consider food aid primarily from the viewpoint of their own need to dispose of specific surpluses raises problems in ensuring the continuity of supply of those commodities which have been committed to food-aid projects extending over a period of years. Countries holding surplus stocks do not guarantee such continuity to food-aid programmes or projects financed by them bilaterally, or to multilateral programmes, or projects which they are supporting. Instead, commitments made are subject to the availability of the commodities. This state of affairs, unsatisfactory as far as the recipient country is concerned, arises from the fact that the supplying country attaches a lower priority to aid needs than to commercial markets, so that supplies available for aid are always residual and therefore subject to substantial variation. Yet it is to be hoped that, as the performance and results of food-aid projects become evident, donor governments will give higher priorities to fulfilling commitments to food-aid programmes and projects, notwithstanding other claims on existing supplies.

260. The situation of countries not holding stocks is somewhat more satisfactory as far as continuity of supply is concerned. Since their food donations are drawn from normal commercial channels and paid for with budgeted funds, a tighter supply position results in higher prices and a smaller physical quantity of the commodity being furnished, instead of supplies being completely withheld. In the event that the country has to resort to imports to procure the commodity it has pledged, it can utilize the appropriate funds to purchase the commodity outside the country, from the lowest cost sources available, or can make over the funds to the multilateral programme to do the buying. In either case, disbursement of foreign exchange is involved.

261. It should be emphasized that a maximum degree of flexibility in the use of commodity pledges, both as between commodities and over the life of the pledge, is highly desirable. A few governments, whose budgetary procedures preclude the carrying forward of the unused portion of a pledge from any one fiscal year into the next, may therefore wish to modify their procedures in order to make this possible.

262. From the foregoing it would be expected that the truly international character of the programme would be maintained by the contribution to it of resources from a wide selection of countries, both developed and developing. Developed countries are not only morally committed to helping developing countries but also may recognize that their own long-range interests can be served by a food-aid programme which would promote development and thus expand ability to purchase their own products. The burden of supplying commodities or cash to such a programme should not be left entirely to countries which have surplus commodities, inasmuch as these countries are expected to refrain from commercial sales of surpluses that would disrupt world markets. It should be shared by other countries which stand to benefit from a programme

which would ensure that prices and markets are safeguarded by adherence to accepted principles and which averts the danger of price fluctuations that could affect their economies.

263. Cash contributions to a multilateral food programme both from countries that cannot give food themselves and from others, can mobilize quantities of food surpluses that could not otherwise be used, because they are available in countries that cannot afford to give them away or at least cannot afford to meet the full administrative and shipping costs of converting them into use as aid. Cash contributions thus have a multiplier effect on the total volume of food aid becoming available.

264. Finally, developed countries are, either directly or indirectly, interested in commodity agreements, and one factor determining the negative attitude towards such agreements is the fear that any support scheme involved might create surpluses. A multilateral food-aid programme which has proved that food aid can be used as capital for purposes of economic and social development without unduly disturbing commercial markets would provide a convenient outlet in this connexion and would therefore acquire a most important additional function. It should not be overlooked, however, that there is a limit to the capacity of developing countries to absorb quantities of food aid at any particular time when surpluses may become available for the purpose and it has been suggested above that it should be a function of a future multilateral programme to give advice on this subject.

Rate of growth of multilateral food aid

265. It is envisaged that multilateral food aid should be continued on an open-ended basis, that is to say, it should be maintained for as long as it can perform a useful role. This would among other things permit the support of many worthwhile projects that can only be implemented over a long term and on a larger scale than could be envisaged during the experimental period. The present activities of WFP cannot be vastly expanded overnight, but should grow soundly and steadily from the level of activity reached during the experimental period. There could and should, however, be an immediate expansion to cover support for national development plans and programmes, as has been outlined above.

266. In assessing the possible rate of growth of the activities of the new programme, a distinction should be drawn between commitments and expenditure. A major proportion of the commitments would be related to development projects. During the experimental period \$21.2 million have been committed for approved development and feeding projects in 1963, and \$44 million are expected to be committed for similar projects in 1964. These figures, however, cannot be considered as fully indicative of future possibilities. It is to be remembered that, partly because the present Programme is experimental and of short-term duration, partly because requests received too late could not be accommodated for lack of resources, and partly because of initial unfamiliarity with the procedures of the Programme on the part of all concerned, the number of projects approved is

today much smaller than it would have been in the absence of these constraints.²⁰ The example of countries such as Turkey indicates that where there is understanding and capacity to prepare projects, considerable resources (amounting in the case of Turkey to about 8 per cent of the Programme's resources for the experimental period) could be committed to useful projects of diverse types.

267. In a larger programme of indefinite duration, free from the constraints of the experimental period and benefiting from accumulating experience and an enlarged and trained staff, it would be reasonable to expect, especially as an early start can be made with preparations in 1965, that commitments on development projects could grow substantially in the coming years. A figure of \$70 million, including some \$10 million for the extension of existing projects, may therefore be considered reasonable for the commitments to be made to new projects in 1966. The figure of \$90 million for new commitments to be made in the following year would not be too substantial, and the rate of \$120 million per year could be reached in the succeeding years.

268. As far as emergencies are concerned, in the light of experience gained during the experimental period, it is felt that an average of \$7 million a year might be committed for emergency aid. Finally, it is considered highly desirable to experiment with the provision of food aid through multilateral channels in support of over-all development plans or programmes in selected countries. Here again, however, it is proposed to be conservative and to allocate approximately \$30 million for the programme approach in the first year, which would make possible the initiation of programme agreements of about \$10 million each in three countries. These agreements would run for several years with re-commitment each year if experience warranted the renewal. One country at the same annual rate of \$10 million might be added each year, so that annual commitments would rise to \$70 million in the fifth year. This may well be an under-estimation, because the balance of payments in a large number of countries has until recently been deteriorating and food assistance may be a major element in restoring equilibrium. On the other hand, such assistance should not obscure the fact that in the present stage of development in many countries the scope for food assistance on the basis of specific projects is far more extensive.

269. On the above assumptions, the amount of commitments to be incurred in the coming years for emergency aid, for development projects and for support of development plans and programmes could grow from \$107 million in 1966 to some \$197 million in 1970.

270. Because of the time-lag between obligations and payments arising from the fact that commitments made for projects extend over a number of years, the rate of cash and commodity expenditure on such projects would not be as high in the first few years as the rate of commitment. For purposes of estimation it has been assumed that 20 per cent of the total resources committed in any

one year would be applied to one-year projects, 20 per cent to two-year projects, 35 per cent to three-year projects, 20 per cent to four-year projects, and 5 per cent to five-year projects. Because agreements will presumably be signed at a fairly uniform rate throughout the year and because a lag of two or three months generally exists between the signing of an agreement and the actual shipment of food and payment of freight and insurance, it is further assumed that only one-half of the commodities for the first instalment of project agreements signed in 1966 will be delivered in 1966, one-half of the commodities for the first instalment of project agreements signed in 1967 will be delivered in 1967, and so on, and that this six-month lag will continue throughout the duration of the projects. On the basis of these assumptions it may be expected that during the first year only half of the commodities to be supplied under one-year agreements, one-fourth of the commodities under two-year agreements, one-sixth of the commodities under three-year agreements, one-eighth of the commodities under four-year agreements, and one-tenth of the commodities under five-year agreements, will be delivered. This would mean that, on an average, the amounts in commodities and cash that would be required to meet the new project commitments made in respect of a given year would reach 25 per cent of these commitments during the first year, 38 per cent during the following year, 23 per cent during the third year, 11 per cent during the fourth year, and 3 per cent during the fifth year. As far as emergency assistance is concerned, it may be estimated that, by and large, the amount of expenditure in a given year would equal that of the commitments made during that year, with a lag of only \$1 million due to commitments in one year resulting in expenditures during the following year. So far as commitments made for support on a programme basis are concerned half of each year's commitment, including recommitments for following years, would be discharged in the following year.

271. Details of the commitments and of the expenditure in commodities and cash which might take place over the years 1966–1970 are shown in the table VII and chart III. Administrative costs are indicated separately.

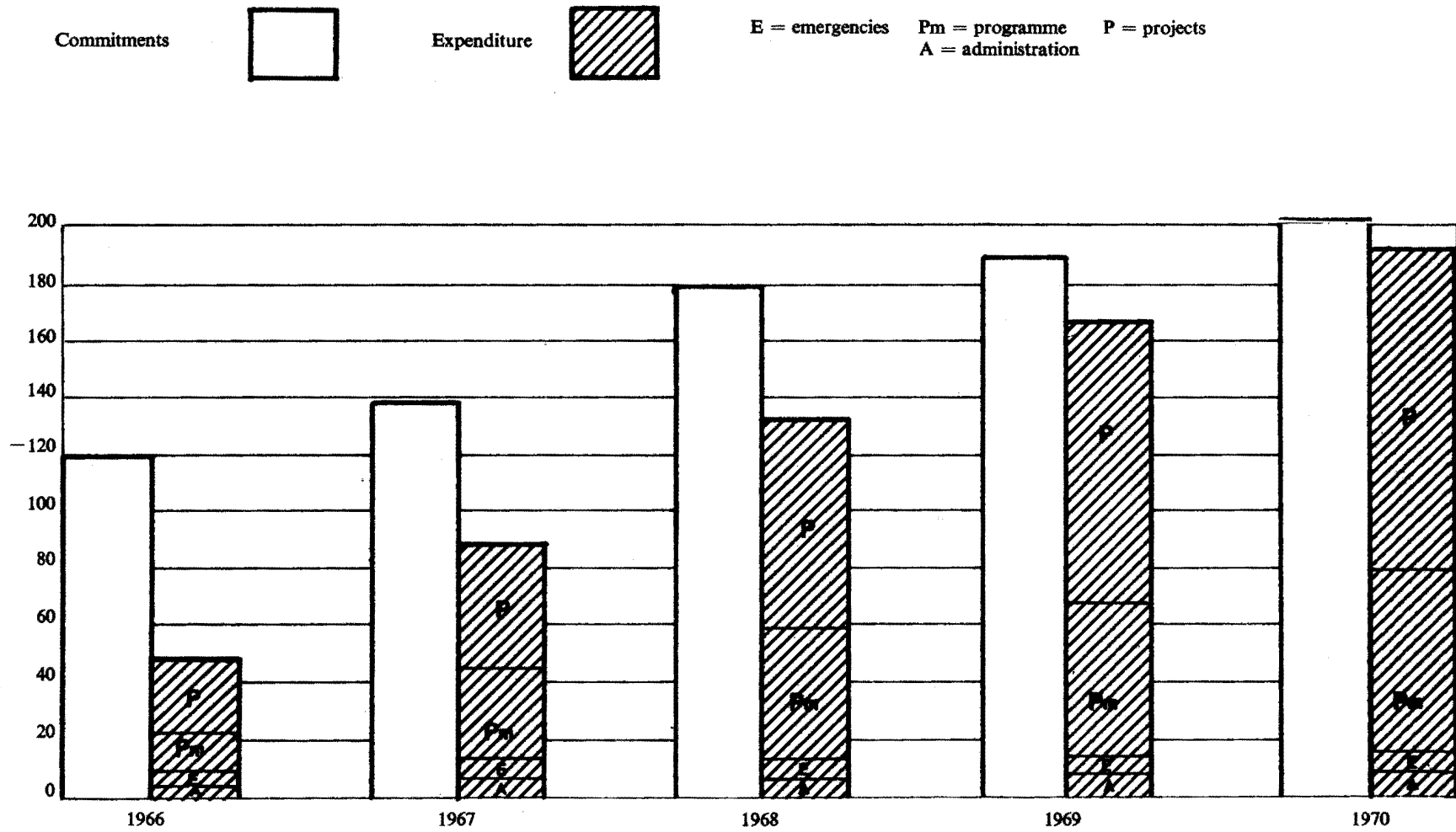
TABLE VII
(millions of United States dollars)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Totals
I. <i>Rate of commitment</i>						
Emergencies	7	7	7	7	7	35
Projects	70	90	120	120	120	520
Development programmes . . .	30	40	50	60	70	250
Administration . . .	3	4	6	7	8	28
	110	141	183	194	205	833
II. <i>Rate of expenditure</i>						
Emergencies	6	7	7	7	7	34
Projects	25	45	78	104	115	367
Development programmes . . .	15	35	45	55	65	215
Administration . . .	3	4	6	7	8	28
	49	91	136	173	195	644
TOTALS		276		368		

²⁰ For a more detailed list of considerations which have limited the number of projects submitted during the experimental period, see para. 114 above.

CHART III

Hypothetical commitments and expenditure in a future expanded programme, 1966-1970
(in millions of United States dollars)



272. It would be helpful if governments would, at the time of taking the contemplated action in regard to the future of the Programme in the FAO Conference and the General Assembly, make a declaration of intent regarding the rate at which the activities and therefore the over-all commitments of the Programme could grow, which would authorize the Executive Director to commit resources up to the total indicated above of approximately \$830 million over the next five years. At a pledging conference, which might appropriately be held late in 1965, firm pledges would be sought to cover activities during the first three years amounting, in accordance with the table VII, to some \$275 million, of which 30 per cent should be in cash. It would be understood that total pledges could be used at any time during the three-year period for which they are made. The annual figures in the above table do not constitute ceilings for expenditure or commitment during the individual years to which they relate.

273. At a second pledging conference, late in 1967, the actual rate of commitment and drawing down of resources would be reviewed and new pledges would be made to supply the programme with adequate resources to continue the rate of growth then deemed to be feasible. Table VII illustrates, so far as can be estimated at this stage, what the continued rate of growth might be in the fourth and fifth years, and the consequent total of additional pledges required during these two years (some \$370 million, of which 30 per cent would again be in cash).

Organization and administration of the future programme

274. A report such as the present one is not complete unless consideration is given to the implications of the suggested future programme in terms of organizational and administrative requirements.

(a) Organization

275. Should it be decided to extend the mandate of WFP beyond its present experimental period, there would seem to be little ground for modifying its basic institutional and organizational arrangements, even if the size of its operations were to be substantially increased. The basic reasons for affiliation of the Programme to the United Nations and to FAO would remain: both organizations would continue to be most directly concerned with its fundamental objectives and the Programme would still depend on them for over-all policy guidance and technical advice in the development of its activities. This double allegiance of the Programme has worked well and it would seem that it should be continued in the future.

276. While theoretically there might be some advantage within this over-all framework in endowing the Programme with a distinct juridical personality, the continuation of the present situation in which the Programme is considered as an extension of the United Nations and of FAO has very distinct practical advantages. In particular it avoids many problems which its status and that of its staff would otherwise raise in the many countries in which its operations would be conducted.

277. This close relationship between WFP and the United Nations and FAO should not adversely affect the maintenance of close ties with those agencies and programmes in the United Nations family of organizations which will be concerned with the development of future WFP activities. The need for such close co-operation with such specialized agencies as the ILO, UNESCO and WHO, and with TAB, the Special Fund, UNICEF and UNHCR, is, and will continue to be, particularly strong. It will be made all the more necessary in the future when WFP activities are developed on a wider and longer-term basis in their fields of responsibility. Such co-operation is basic to maintaining the widespread and lively interest which the Programme has created among other international organizations in the potential role of food aid for accelerating the development process. In addition, the elaborate and well-tested procedures evolved during the experiment to enable the Programme to benefit from the wealth of technical talent in the co-operating organizations in identifying, developing, implementing and evaluating the results of projects aided with WFP food would only facilitate and advance the Programme's future work if reliance on these technical services were continued. As has already been mentioned, dependence on the specialized services of the United Nations, FAO and other organizations would be particularly heavy in the case of WFP aid given in support of over-all national development programmes.

278. The institutional framework for inter-agency co-operation already exists. It is provided on the one hand by the ACC and on the other by the institution of full-time liaison officers, who maintain a permanent link between their organization and the Programme.

279. A close relationship will be required between WFP and the various operational programmes of the United Nations through which international assistance is being dispensed. The Programme already exchanges information with a number of these programmes on a regular basis. This co-operation, however, will have to be strengthened through periodic contacts and possibly through *ad hoc* arrangements yet to be devised. It has been suggested earlier in this chapter that arrangements for co-operation comparable to those made with the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO and WHO might be extended to other agencies which might value a closer interest in WFP, such as IBRD and IDA.

280. Little change would seem to be required in the number and composition of the organs through which the activities of WFP are being carried out. An Intergovernmental Committee would continue to be required as the organ through which the two parent organizations would exercise general guidance over WFP's administrative and operational policies, authorize development projects and approve administrative and operational budgets. The arrangements under which these functions are now carried out maintain the flexibility required in the performance of the Programme's activities while preserving the necessary degree of control. The delegation of authority to the Executive Director for the approval of projects for which the commodity costs do not exceed \$500,000 has proved extremely useful and ought to be continued. Experience

of the approval of projects by the Intergovernmental Committee through correspondence has been short, and more experience may be needed before any decision is taken with regard to the continuation of this procedure. The arrangements through which the Committee is being advised on all administrative and financial matters by the appropriate committees of the United Nations and FAO, although somewhat cumbersome, seem to have been of considerable assistance to the Committee, and Governments of member States may wish to continue them.

281. The frequency and length of the sessions required by the Committee to perform its functions will depend to a large degree on the existence of measures through which projects can be approved between sessions. Consideration might be given to the possibility of the Committee meeting only once a year in the future, but, if the frequency of meetings was reduced, there would be some danger of slowing down the rate of progress of the work. The composition of the Committee is, of course, a matter for the Governments to decide, but present experience indicates that the arrangement by which the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council each elect one-half of the twenty-four members of the Committee has worked well. The procedure through which the Committee reports once a year on its activities to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council has provided both Councils with the basic information they require to pass judgement on the WFP over-all activities, and there would be every advantage in maintaining it in the future.

282. With regard to the executive organ of WFP, the joint Administrative Unit which now operates the Programme in accordance with the directives given by the Committee, there would need to be little change in its basic features. It would continue to function under the leadership of an Executive Director, acting by virtue of authority delegated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO.

(b) Administration

283. As explained earlier, the joint Administrative Unit has operated through the Office of the Executive Director and three Divisions during the experimental period. In the field, the TAB Resident Representatives acting as the local representatives of WFP have played an extremely valuable role by assisting in negotiating pledges as well as in developing, implementing and appraising projects. Technical services in appraising projects requests and evaluating operational projects have been satisfactorily provided by the co-operating agencies. General financial and administrative support services have been provided on a reimbursable basis to the Administrative Unit through the regular FAO administrative service.

284. A future multilateral food-aid programme would continue to rely to the fullest possible extent on the services at present provided by the co-operating international organizations in a continued effort to hold the cost of administering WFP at the lowest possible level. It is recognized, however, that an enlarged Programme would throw a heavier burden on the international agencies concerned and that as a result the level at which they have been reimbursed during the experimental period would

need to be reviewed in the light of the anticipated increased workload resulting from an expanded programme.

285. Expert technical assistance has already been found to be necessary in many cases to ensure adequate preparation of a project and subsequent support in its execution. It cannot readily be assumed that such assistance will be forthcoming whenever needed from co-operating agencies of the United Nations family, since their own budgetary resources, as well as the resources of the United Nations technical assistance programme, are often found to be fully committed. It is therefore to be presumed that a future programme will occasionally be called upon to bear the cost of supplementary technical assistance to be provided through the co-operating agencies for the preparation and implementation of projects.

286. Resident Representatives of TAB would continue to be the local representatives of an expanded programme, to assist governments in identifying suitable projects and encourage them to submit requests for food aid, to help in negotiating project agreements and to undertake the many administrative duties associated with the development, operation and appraisal of projects, as well as the arrangements for the visits of WFP headquarters staff and those of the co-operating international organizations. In an enlarged multilateral food-aid programme there is no doubt that many TAB field offices would be faced with a much heavier workload than has been the case in the experimental Programme. Provision would therefore have to be made both for reimbursement of TAB for its expenses in helping to give these services and for the development of the Programme's own field staff working in close association with the Resident Representatives. The seniority and terms of reference of this staff would reflect the increased responsibilities in the field, especially in regard to those functions which WFP experience indicates cannot be so effectively undertaken at headquarters. Responsibility for advising and assisting governments in establishing and operating arrangements for dispensing food aid, at present borne by project officers, would in future be absorbed as one among the broader functions of this proposed field staff.

287. Experience gained during the experimental period has demonstrated that in order to ensure a well co-ordinated, balanced and adequate presentation of requests for food aid, the planning and processing of requests at headquarters should be supplemented by regular and prolonged visits of headquarters staff to the project sites to assist governments in investigating the details and in the screening of projects. Although the development of field staff, proposed above, would meet some of these needs in a different way in a new programme, appropriate and adequate arrangements would have to be made for headquarters control over field work.

288. Therefore, while no major change in the present structure of the United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit is envisaged at an early stage, there are already certain indicators pointing to the need for an increase in its size resulting from the larger scale of activities of the Programme, and a substantial part of this increase would be in out-stationed officers. The degree of strengthening required depends to a considerable extent on whether the

programme approach would be adopted in the expanded programme as a supplement to the project approach, and on the size and number of projects to be implemented. Another factor to be considered is the extent of evaluation of completed projects, which should become a permanent feature of an enlarged programme, and the need for making suitable arrangements for dealing with cost-and-benefit appraisal and end-use checking, in accordance with procedures to be established, where the Programme's participation in a project is of sufficiently large size and constitutes an appreciable part of the total cost of a project. A new research and evaluation unit should be established both to undertake this work as required and to initiate and assist research on food aid.

289. These increases in the size of the Programme will inevitably lead to increased pressure on the administrative services, which have been handled by FAO during the experimental period but which may become too heavy for FAO to undertake in an expanded programme. Limitations on the use of FAO financial, administrative and general services would mean that while the reliance of the Administrative Unit on them would continue to the fullest possible extent, some consideration might have to be given to a certain number of functions being taken over by the latter in order to facilitate and expedite a larger volume of operations. At an appropriate time specific proposals would need to be made in this connexion.

290. The total cost of management and administration of the Programme during the experimental period has been kept to the minimum consistent with operational efficiency. As already stated, this has amounted to approximately 5 per cent of the total pledged resources, or, if the cost of field supervision of projects is included under administration (rather than under the project budgets as has been the practice in the experimental period) to about 6 per cent. The proposals included in this section regarding increased allocations to the co-operating agencies of the United Nations family and to TAB headquarters, as well as adequate strengthening of the joint Administrative Unit, will necessarily imply an increase in the administrative budget in an expanded programme. However, as has already been noted in the discussion of future resources, the proportion of administrative costs in the total cost of operations should become less as the scale of operations increases. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to expect that while it is now at approximately 6 per cent including field personnel, it will in the future be lower, depending on the size and scope of the new programme. On the basis of the particular assumptions in the latter regard adopted above as a means of calculating resource requirements, the proportion of administrative expenses is foreseen to lie somewhere between 4 per cent and 5 per cent.

ANNEX I

Statement of pledges received by 1 November 1964 (in United States dollars)

Contributing country	Commodities	Services	Cash	Total
Afghanistan	—	—	1,000	1,000
Australia	1,000,000	—	500,000	1,500,000
Austria	442,029	—	57,971	500,000
Belgium	548,678	—	351,322	900,000
Bolivia	13,333	—	6,667	20,000
Cambodia	—	—	1,000	1,000
Cameroon	—	—	4,000	4,000
Canada	3,320,000	—	1,680,000	5,000,000
Ceylon	10,000	—	—	10,000
Chile	100,000	—	—	100,000
China (Rep. of)	2,080	—	—	2,080
Congo (Leopoldville)	—	—	1,000	1,000
Colombia	60,000	—	—	60,000
Cuba	320,000	—	—	320,000
Cyprus	—	—	100	100
Dahomey	—	—	204	204
Denmark	1,333,333	—	666,667	2,000,000
Ecuador	—	—	1,000	1,000
Ethiopia	—	—	2,000	2,000
Finland	625,000	—	—	625,000
France	2,150,000	—	850,000	3,000,000
Gabon	—	—	1,700	1,700
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	6,800,000	—	1,200,000	8,000,000
Ghana	—	—	5,000	5,000
Greece	126,950	—	—	126,950
Iceland	5,000	—	—	5,000
India	333,333	—	166,667	500,000
Indonesia	100,000	—	4,141	104,141
Iran	—	30,000	100,000	130,000

<i>Contributing country</i>	<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Services</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Total</i>
Iraq	40,000	—	20,000	60,000
Ireland	600,000	—	240,000	840,000
Israel	25,733	5,000	19,267	50,000
Italy	500,000	—	1,000,000	1,500,000
Ivory Coast	5,000	—	—	5,000
Jamaica	—	—	3,000	3,000
Japan	—	666,667	333,333	1,000,000
Jordan	—	—	4,000	4,000
Kuwait	—	—	100,000	100,000
Lebanon	—	—	5,000	5,000
Liberia	—	—	3,000	3,000
Libya	—	—	1,000	1,000
Luxembourg ^a	—	—	10,000	10,000
Madagascar	8,163	—	—	8,163
Malaya	3,300	—	3,300	6,600
Morocco	25,000	—	—	25,000
Netherlands ^a	1,563,318	222,000	763,300	2,548,618
New Zealand	425,000	—	75,000	500,000
Niger	1,200	—	—	1,200
Norway	1,105,977	—	559,989	1,665,966
Pakistan	—	530,000	—	530,000
Philippines ^b	28,736	—	53,699	82,435
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	—	—	2,800	2,800
Romania	—	—	41,667	41,667
Sierra Leone	—	—	1,400	1,400
Somalia	—	—	5,000	5,000
Sudan	—	—	7,000	7,000
Sweden	1,000,000	—	1,000,000	2,000,000
Switzerland	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tanganyika	14,000	—	—	14,000
Thailand	—	—	70,000	70,000
Tunisia	35,714	—	—	35,714
Turkey	18,470	—	—	18,470
United Arab Republic	666,667	—	333,333	1,000,000
United Kingdom ^c	3,060,000	—	2,640,000	5,700,000
United States	40,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	50,000,000
Venezuela	10,000	—	—	10,000
Viet-Nam (Rep. of)	—	—	1,000	1,000
Yugoslavia	100,000	—	—	100,000
	66,526,014	5,453,667	19,896,527	91,876,208

^a New or revised pledges.

^b Change due to revised exchange rates.

^c An estimated 20 per cent of a supplemental \$700,000 pledge consists of cash to pay freight on commodities.

ANNEX II

List of projects (94) approved by 1 November 1964

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Food/feed cost (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Total WFP cost (United States dollars)</i>
Afghanistan	Food assistance to boarding schools in Kabul	409,900	718,800
Afghanistan	Construction of hydro-electric installations at Naghlu	454,900	916,100
Algeria	Education and training of war orphans	257,300	327,300
Bolivia	Land settlement in four areas	1,714,000	2,537,000
Bolivia	Food assistance for rural teachers' colleges	352,700	507,800
Bolivia	Urban community development	339,200	493,200
Brazil	School feeding in the Bom Jesus da Lapa district	249,100	315,400
British Guiana	Land settlement in four areas	426,500	551,100
British Guiana	Construction and extension of school buildings	73,700	90,000
Burundi	Improvement of agricultural production through distribution of improved seeds	241,200	541,200
Ceylon	Minor irrigation works	79,500	97,600

<i>Country</i>	<i>Project title</i>	<i>Food/feet cost (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Total WFP cost (United States dollars)</i>
Ceylon	Voluntary labour (Shramadana) development plan	360,800	530,400
Chad	Land reclamation and school feeding, N.E. Lake Chad	411,600	940,800
Chile	Community development in the Punitaqui Valley	1,071,500	1,489,500
Republic of China	Land reclamation in 13 co-operative farms	307,400	438,200
Republic of China	Chiayi tidal land reclamation	359,900	529,200
Republic of China	Chianan canal lining and drainage	224,700	339,400
Republic of China	Forest conversion, Taiwan Province	282,900	451,900
Colombia	Feeding programmes in the Department of Caldas	565,100	718,100
Congo (Brazzaville)	Training of urban unemployed youth for rural settlement	444,000	544,000
Dahomey	Experiment in the feasibility of using yellow maize to stabilize the price of white maize	55,000	86,300
Ghana	Volta River resettlement	1,186,000	1,437,800
Greece	Reafforestation in selected areas, Epirus	107,200	169,500
Guinea	Feeding scheme in technical schools	323,200	391,200
Honduras	Control of beetle pest in pine forests	115,000	154,000
India	Supply of compounded balanced feed for increased production of pork and pork products, W. Bengal	220,200	427,900
India	Intensive egg and poultry production and marketing, Babugarh, Uttar Pradesh	100,000	171,900
India	Work programme for utilizing rural manpower, Madhya Pradesh	63,000	91,500
India	Construction and renovation of bunds and tanks	126,000	174,900
India	Increase in milk production in Anand, Gujarat	817,400	1,167,400
India	Improvement of feed for dairy cows, Andhra Pradesh	149,200	256,000
India	Supply of double-toned milk to low-income groups in Delhi	255,000	309,400
Indonesia	Transmigration, land settlement and extension, South Kalimantan	329,000	473,000
Indonesia	Rehabilitation after volcanic eruptions in Bali	1,890,200	3,106,000
Iran	Land drainage in Shaour, Khuzistan	679,600	1,189,300
Iran	Construction of secondary roads, Shadegan, Khuzistan	372,800	583,000
Iraq	Urban improvement and construction of a circular road in Arbil	465,700	540,000
Iraq	Co-operative action for community development	302,700	391,600
Jamaica	Watershed management—Cane River and the Upper Rio Minho	867,500	956,500
Jamaica	Land settlement (Hayes Cornpiece Farmstead)	77,300	90,000
Jordan	Pilot project for Bedouin settlement and improvement of nomadic sheep husbandry	358,300	521,000
Jordan	Restoration of the Hejaz Railway	91,900	142,000
Jordan	Soil conservation and olive tree planting in three pilot areas	404,500	501,200
Jordan	Improvement of nutrition in educational establishments	104,700	127,500
Republic of Korea	Flood control in the Naktong River Basin	114,400	183,000
Republic of Korea	Road construction, Cheju Island	236,300	368,300
Republic of Korea	Land improvement in Songtan and Educk districts	105,000	151,800
Lebanon	Development of the tourist trade through archaeological excavations	167,900	237,600
Lebanon	Land reclamation and afforestation	256,500	367,500
Lebanon	Revitalization of the silk industry	207,100	261,300

Country	Project title	Food/feed cost (United States dollars)	Total WFP cost (United States dollars)
Madagascar	Pilot land-settlement scheme on Lower Mangoky River	69,300	88,700
Mauritania	School feeding	205,500	380,500
Morocco	Land development in Sahela-Sra (W. Rif)	412,400	515,000
Morocco	Literacy campaign	425,800	540,800
Morocco	School feeding	314,800	386,900
Nepal	Milk collection and chilling centre	30,000	40,000
Peru	Colonization, S. Lorenzo area	471,600	659,300
Philippines	Land reform in seven pilot areas	230,000	265,600
Philippines	Livestock and poultry feeding	232,000	462,000
Regional Project: Cambodia, Laos and Thailand	Assistance in the development of the Lower Mekong Basin	897,100	1,305,600
Senegal	Expansion of rural employment through self-help activities	262,100	342,100
Senegal	Development of food industries	233,000	344,900
Sudan	Resettlement of Wadi-Halfa farmers	1,152,600	1,583,200
Sudan	Afforestation, Bahr-el-Ghazal Province	137,400	193,200
Sudan	Khartoum Green Belt	99,100	123,800
Sudan	Community development in the Khartoum and Managil areas	160,300	203,700
Surinam	Transmigration and improvement of agriculture, Brokopondo	167,900	212,900
Syria	Stabilization and development of nomadic sheep husbandry	490,000	748,600
Syria	Restoration of the Hejaz Railway	233,000	291,000
Syria	Construction of public amenities in selected areas	216,100	286,300
Syria	Construction of secondary roads	697,900	822,600
Tanganyika	Land settlement in five areas	116,700	158,500
Tanganyika	Four settlement schemes	183,900	240,400
Togo	Development of rural communities	75,700	94,700
Togo	Feeding scheme in 15 school canteens	177,000	221,300
Togo	Agricultural development in North Togo	67,000	112,200
Tunisia	Promotion of poultry production and sheep husbandry	1,182,500	1,561,900
Turkey	Establishment of nine pilot villages	257,900	378,200
Turkey	Construction of secondary roads in Mus Province	401,700	488,800
Turkey	Kizilcahamam watershed management	313,000	447,300
Turkey	Afforestation with quick-growing species	650,000	823,700
Turkey	Farmers' training camps in 20 provinces	370,700	461,500
Turkey	Expansion and improvement of cement production	408,900	491,700
Turkey	Expansion of the nitrogen industry	653,300	765,000
Turkey	Expansion of a pulp and paper factory	367,900	442,500
Turkey	Development of the Zonguldak coal basin	784,700	911,200
Turkey	Expansion of the Karabük Iron and Steel Works	768,400	889,100
Turkey	Mineral prospection and exploration	136,300	165,600
Turkey	Erosion control and watershed protection for flood prevention	398,400	600,000
United Arab Republic	Nomad resettlement and livestock husbandry	2,797,100	3,409,800
Upper Volta	Price stabilization scheme	165,000	410,000
Yugoslavia	Reconstruction of Skopje after earthquake	1,229,500	1,536,900
Zambia	National Youth Service	98,000	178,900
Zambia	Refugee training and settlement	44,100	75,400
		37,960,100	52,766,700

DOCUMENT E/4054

Third annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme

[Original text: English/French/Spanish]
[28 May 1965]

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is the third annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme. It is submitted in pursuance of WFP General Regulation 11 and covers the period between 1 July 1964 and 14 April 1965.

2. In this period the Programme continued to expand at an accelerated rate, as was to be expected, and practically all the projects that can be undertaken with any chance of fulfilment under the experimental Programme have now been approved. A very large proportion of these have become operational, with a consequent rapid increase in the activities of the Programme Operations Division. Beginnings too are being made with the appraisal of projects and this will expand in the remaining months of 1965.

3. Toward the end of the period, much attention was paid to the appraisal of multilateral food-aid possibilities in conjunction with the consideration of the future of the Programme. This appraisal has been based on five expert studies which the Programme commissioned, on the report of the Executive Director on the future of multilateral food aid in the light of the experience gained, and on the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO following their consideration of the expert studies and the Executive Director's report. The Committee's recommendations concerning the future of multilateral food aid and the Programme are set out in a separate document (E/4060).

II. MAJOR DECISIONS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

4. The Committee held two regular sessions during the period under review: the sixth from 7 to 11 December 1964 and the seventh from 31 March to 14 April 1965, both in Rome.

Sixth session

5. The Committee took the following decisions at its sixth session:

(a) that the Executive Director's authority to approve projects with commodity costs not exceeding \$500,000 be extended until its seventh session;

(b) that any amount in excess of \$9 million remaining after allocation for emergencies on 1 January 1965 could be committed between that date and its seventh session for other emergencies or economic and social development projects;

(c) that the allocation for emergency relief operations should be reviewed at its seventh session;

(d) that the procedure for the Committee's approval of projects by correspondence be continued;

(e) that the budget estimates submitted for 1965 be approved, on the understanding that the Executive Director would review the need for further recruitment to fill the additional posts authorized and that the budget would be reconsidered at its seventh session;

(f) that note be taken of the Executive Director's approval of thirty-eight projects each with a food value not exceeding \$500,000 and that two projects, one in Colombia and the other in the United Arab Republic, in which the food value exceeded \$500,000 be approved;

(g) that, if the Programme were to be extended beyond 1965, some of the projects involving shipments late in 1965 could be continued through re-submission by the governments concerned, and that the necessary preparations for this could be undertaken after its seventh session;

(h) that, except in cases of extreme urgency, which should be reported to its next session, use of the contingency item in the administrative budget or use of savings should not involve commitments extending beyond the period of the administrative budget.

Seventh session

6. The Committee decided to recommend the continuation of the Programme under the joint auspices of the United Nations and FAO, on an open-ended basis, for as long as multilateral food aid should be necessary, participation in and contribution to the Programme remaining voluntary. Its recommendations on the Programme's objectives, activities, magnitude and composition of resources, pledging arrangements and procedure for periodic reviews are given separately, as already stated in paragraph 3 above.

7. The Committee also took the following decisions:

(a) that the Executive Director's authority to approve projects having a food or feed cost not exceeding \$500,000 be renewed until the eighth session;

(b) that, having regard to the desirability of making maximum use of the resources available to the experimental Programme and of ensuring reasonable operational flexibility, a sum of \$7 million should remain earmarked for emergency aid operations in 1965 (this sum being inclusive of commitments already made since 1 January), and that a further sum of \$2 million should be used for emergency aid or development projects in 1965, at the discretion of the Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO;²¹

²¹ As a result of these decisions, a sum of approximately \$4 million so far earmarked for emergency aid has become available for use in development projects.

(c) that the procedure for the Committee's approval of projects by correspondence be continued until the eighth session;

(d) that an upward adjustment of \$35,300 in the administrative budget estimates for 1965, to take account of increases in the reimbursement to FAO in respect of office rental and maintenance, be approved;

(e) that revisions to development project budgets involving commodities valued at over \$500,000, made to take account of changes in the value of commodities supplied and the costs of their transport, insurance and superintendence, be approved;

(f) that note be taken of the Executive Director's approval of eleven projects, each with a food value not exceeding \$500,000; that four projects (in Basutoland, Colombia, India and Peru) in which the food value exceeded \$500,000 be approved; and that, as an exceptional measure, the Executive Director be authorized to approve, after further examination, a rehabilitation project in Burundi in which the commodity value exceeded that under his approving authority, and that to avoid delay, the supplies required for the first three months might be provided on an emergency basis;

(g) that the Executive Director should present at the eighth session a comprehensive paper setting out, as a basis for further discussion, current WFP evaluation practices, and making proposals for evaluation and appraisal in an expanded Programme;

(h) that recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning a World Food Aid Programme²² and a related proposal by the Argentinian Government for conversion of the World Food Programme into a World Food Fund²³ deserved further study, and that to that end the Executive Director, in collaboration with the United Nations, FAO and the other organizations concerned, should arrange for an independent expert to prepare, for consideration at the Committee's eighth session, a broadly based study as to the feasibility of implementing the Argentinian proposal, taking into account the spirit of recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(i) that note be taken of the Executive Director's report on co-operation between the Programme and other members of the United Nations system of organizations, which indicated the growing interest of these bodies in the Programme and the potentialities for advantageous collaboration if the Programme were continued and enabled to enter into long-term commitments;

(j) that in connexion with a report by the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal (CSD) on consultative arrangements with the Programme, the former should be requested, in view of the possible extension and expansion of the Programme, to prepare a further report concerning, *inter alia*, the submission of special feeding projects to CSD for review; the efficacy of current CSD

safeguards; the extent to which current WFP projects involved the principle of additionality; and the degree of certainty that these projects were not adversely affecting international commercial trade or agricultural production in recipient countries;

(k) that, in order to facilitate smooth transitional arrangements between the current Programme and an extended Programme,

- (i) the Executive Director should discuss with donor countries the position of their current commodity pledges, with a view to arranging that commodities unutilized by the end of 1965 should as far as possible be held available in 1966;
- (ii) where the Executive Director, in particular cases, was unable to complete projects out of such resources as could be carried over from the experimental period, he was authorized to complete them out of any resources pledged for 1966-68;
- (iii) the Executive Director might start in 1965 on the preparation of project requests for subsequent years, in collaboration with the United Nations, FAO and other interested agencies.

III. RESOURCES OF THE PROGRAMME

8. By 30 June 1964, the actual date to which the statistics included in the second annual report of the Inter-governmental Committee refer, the total contributions pledged for the three-year duration of the Programme had reached a total (in round figures) of \$91.2 million. Since that date, three additional countries have made pledges to the Programme, one donor country has revoked its pledge and another, for technical reasons, has been unable to fulfil its pledge: the total number of contributing countries now stands at sixty-eight. Of this number, over two thirds are developing countries. The latter have together pledged about 3.3 per cent of the total, which by 14 April 1965 amounted to \$93.7 million. Four countries which had previously made pledges have increased them, and several countries have agreed to the conversion of all or a portion of their services pledges to commodities or cash, or of a portion of their commodities pledge to cash, while others have converted from cash to commodities. The net result of new pledges, augmented pledges and converted pledges is as follows: the commodity total has increased by about \$3 million; the services total has decreased by \$0.1 million through the conversion of certain pledges to cash: and cash has decreased by \$0.2 million.

9. The position on 14 April 1965 is shown in table I.

TABLE I

	Value (millions of United States dollars)
Commodities	68.7
Services (shipping and insurance) . . .	5.4
Cash	19.6
	93.7

²² *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 32.

²³ FAO document, WM/IGC:7/1/Add.2.

10. The pledged commodities consist primarily of cereals, certain types of dairy product and vegetable oils. Of the \$53.4 million worth of commodities already

delivered or committed for future delivery to projects by 14 April 1965, almost 82.9 per cent consisted of these three groups (cereals, 57.3 per cent; dairy products, 20.1 per cent; vegetable oils, 5.5 per cent) and only slightly over 17.1 per cent of all other commodities (fish, 6.7 per cent; meat, 5.5 per cent; pulses, 2.9 per cent; fruit, 1.2 per cent; tea and coffee, 0.5 per cent; sugar, 0.3 per cent).

11. The proportion of cash pledges to total pledges stands at 20.9 per cent as compared with about 21.6 per cent a year ago. If the cash and services pledges are taken together, they account for 26.6 per cent of the total, as compared with 27.6 per cent a year ago.

12. In addition to resources available from pledges, over \$327,800 of miscellaneous income had been received by 31 December 1964, primarily in the form of interest earned on time deposits. It is estimated that by 31 December 1965 total miscellaneous income will amount to at least \$500,000, bringing the total resources, without any allowance for future pledges, to over \$94.2 million and cash resources to over \$20 million.

13. It now appears that cash and shipping pledges would be sufficient to move all the commodities pledged, even though some \$1.25 million have been set aside to meet possible liquidation costs and increases in shipping costs. As a result of a number of factors, it now seems unlikely, however, that all WFP commodities will in fact be shipped and, in the circumstances, the Programme will probably at the end of the experimental period, have a sizeable carry-over of cash into 1966.

IV. EMERGENCY AID

14. In accordance with the Committee's decisions at previous sessions, 25 per cent of the commodities pledged to the Programme have continued to be earmarked for use in emergency operations.

15. All eight emergency operations described in the Committee's second annual report,²⁴ namely those in Iran, Indonesia, Sarawak, Pakistan, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba and Dahomey, have been completed.

16. Although, in addition to a fourth instalment of food aid committed for emergency relief in Bali, it was decided to supply maize, vegetable oil and skim milk powder worth about \$430,000 as a fifth instalment, emergency feeding was concluded in general by 1 September 1964, with the exception of food aid to about 1,680 hospital patients suffering from hunger oedema, which continued until 31 December 1964. The balance of unused food commodities, worth nearly \$1.2 million, was transferred to a rehabilitation project on the same island.

17. Since the date of the Committee's second annual report, the Programme has agreed to supply food for emergency relief operations to nine countries, five of which suffered natural disasters, while the other four have been faced with the problem of an influx of refugees or displaced persons.

18. The following are the nine operations:

(1) *British Guiana*. A request was received from the Government in July 1964 for food aid for 15,000 displaced persons for a period of six months. It was decided to supply wheat flour, canned fish, vegetable oil and dried skim milk, worth \$109,000. Distribution is proceeding.

(2) *Uganda*. In August 1964 the Government requested the Programme for emergency food assistance for 25,000 Rwandese and Sudanese refugees for a period of three months. As a result of this, maize flour, dried skim milk and vegetable oil, worth \$155,000, were provided by the Programme. So far, about 1,000 refugees have benefited from this assistance.

(3) *Congo (Brazzaville)*. In August 1964 a request was received from the Government for food aid for a period of three months for 3,000 repatriated refugees from Congo (Leopoldville). The Programme responded by supplying wheat flour, vegetable oil, dried skim milk and canned fish worth \$27,500. For the first time, the Programme was able to make arrangements for a small part of the food to be transported by air. Distribution is still in progress.

(4) *Brazil*. Severe floods in north east Brazil caused considerable damage to food and food crops. In response to the Government's request, received in September 1964, the Programme supplied wheat flour and dried skim milk to a value of \$266,000.

(5) *Tanzania*. In October 1964 a request was received from the Government for assistance in feeding 10,000 persons who entered the country from Mozambique. The Programme agreed to supply maize, sorghum, dried fish and vegetable oil, worth \$126,500, to be used to feed the refugees for six months.

(6) *Honduras*. In November 1964 the Government requested emergency food aid for four months for 665 farmers' families suffering heavy loss of crops through flood and insect damage. The Programme agreed to supply maize, wheat flour, dried skim milk, butter, dried fish, cheese and dried whole milk to a value of \$49,000.

(7) *Philippines*. Typhoon damage in the south eastern part of the Philippines called for a request, submitted in December 1964, for emergency food assistance consisting of canned meat and canned fish, worth \$175,500. Shipping instructions were issued immediately on acceptance of the request. This emergency request is not the same as that mentioned in the second annual report, which the Government of the Philippines later decided not to pursue.

(8) *Somalia*. In December 1964 the Government requested emergency food aid to meet a food shortage caused by drought. The Programme agreed to supply sorghum, horse beans and vegetable oil, to a value of \$667,000. First shipments have been made.

(9) *Ceylon*. In December 1964 a cyclone struck Ceylon, causing heavy loss of life and property and necessitating emergency food aid. The Programme is providing wheat flour and beans, worth \$382,500, for the use of the victims of the disaster.

19. The cost to the Programme of all emergency operations undertaken between the beginning of the Programme and 14 April 1965 is shown in table II.

²⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 20, document E/3949, paras. 13 and 14.

TABLE II

Country	Cause of emergency	Value of food only (United States dollars)	Total value (United States dollars)
Iran	Earthquake	182,152	276,787
Thailand	Hurricane	70,126	76,216
Algeria	Displaced persons	666,667	715,460
Morocco	Floods	2,250,550	2,532,997
Tanganyika	Refugees	27,997	32,338
Indonesia	Volcanic eruption	700,134	949,766
Sarawak	Floods	174,158	210,342
Pakistan	Cyclone	339,635	414,536
Syria	Floods	308,196	329,950
Trinidad and Tobago	Hurricane	420,839	485,225
Cuba	Hurricane	667,724	797,954
Dahomey	Refugees	18,797	21,277
British Guiana	Displaced persons	109,141	130,041
Congo (Brazzaville)	Refugees	27,600	34,600
Uganda	Refugees	155,000	288,000
Brazil	Floods	266,152	398,152
Tanzania	Refugees	126,500	164,500
Honduras	Floods	49,268	64,218
Somalia	Drought	667,222	1,129,922
Philippines	Typhoon	175,500	200,000
Ceylon	Cyclone	382,500	539,100
TOTALS		7,785,858	9,791,381

20. The commodities committed to emergency operations by 14 April 1965 are listed in table III.

TABLE III

Commodity	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (thousands of United States dollars)
Cereals	62,690	4,438
Dairy products	3,099	1,086
Other protein foods	15,820	1,909
Other foods	990	353
TOTALS	82,599	7,786

V. USE OF RESOURCES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, INCLUDING SPECIAL FEEDING

21. Considerable progress was made in developing economic and social projects and special feeding projects. By July 1964, a total of 169 requests for such projects had been submitted, of which seventy-three had been approved, involving a total cost to WFP of \$46,280,000 as then calculated. By 14 April 1965, the Executive Director had received 202 official requests, of which 104 had been approved and twenty-six were under consideration, the balance having been withdrawn. By that same date, nine approved projects had also been withdrawn and the costs of many of the others modified.

22. The cost of food or feed commodities for the 104 approved projects, as estimated on 14 April 1965, amounted to \$47,206,200, and the total cost to the Programme to \$63,493,300.

23. The breakdown of these projects by type of activity set out in table IV below shows that, while most of the activities remain centred on rural development, the efforts made to increase the demonstration value of the Programme by developing a wider range of projects have been very successful.

TABLE IV

	Percentage of total cost
<i>Special feeding</i>	
Feeding of expectant and nursing mothers and of pre-school children	2.2
Feeding of students	6.6
Feeding programmes for other special groups	4.7
<i>Economic and social development</i>	
Colonization and land settlement	22.4
Land reform	0.4
Land reclamation and development	11.4
Irrigation and drainage	4.0
Afforestation	4.2
Diversification of crops	0.8
Promotion of animal husbandry	12.2
Establishment of stocks for price stabilization	1.8
Community development	8.8
Housing, building and area planning	3.0
Road construction	5.8
Other public works	4.1
Industrial projects	6.0
Mining projects	1.6
	100.0

24. As a result of the efforts made by the Executive Director to expedite signature of agreements by recipient governments, including *ad hoc* visits by members of the WFP staff, agreements had been signed for as many as eighty-eight of the 104 approved projects by 14 April 1965. Nevertheless, the delays encountered between approval of projects and conclusion of the relative agreements with governments were still a cause for concern.

25. Of the projects for which agreements had been signed, 86, involving a total budgeted cost to the Programme of \$52,337,000 and a food or feed cost of \$39,060,800, had become operational by 14 April 1965. The commodities committed to the projects operational at that date are listed in table V.

TABLE V

Commodity	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (thousands of United States dollars)
Cereals	316,707	21,948
Dairy products	16,552	8,947
Other protein foods	9,614	5,400
Other foods	5,945	2,766
TOTAL	348,818	39,061

26. In order to ensure as far as possible that all WFP commodities contributed to projects are properly utilized, the occasional supervision exercised by officers from WFP headquarters is supplemented, where this appears necessary to both the Executive Director and the contracting government, by the assignment of a project officer, whose functions include that of advising the government on all WFP food distribution matters, assisting the government with its reporting and appraisal work, and serving as a staff assistant to the TAB Resident or Regional Representative on all matters affecting the Programme. Twenty-two such officers had been appointed by 14 April 1965 for projects in the following thirty-seven countries:

Afghanistan	India	Saudi Arabia*
Basutoland*	Iran	Senegal*
Bechuanaland*	Iraq*	Sudan
Bolivia	Jamaica*	Surinam*
British Guiana*	Jordan	Syria*
Burundi*	Laos*	Tanzania*
Cambodia*	Lebanon	Thailand*
Ceylon*	Malawi*	Tunisia*
Chad	Mali*	Turkey
Colombia	Mauritania*	United Arab Republic
Congo (Brazzaville)	Morocco	Zambia
Guinea*	Nepal	
Honduras	Philippines	

* Countries sharing the service of a project officer.

VI. PROJECT APPRAISAL AND EVALUATION

27. In the second half of 1964 a number of preliminary appraisals of WFP projects were undertaken. The main objective of this appraisal work was to provide the Executive Director with information for his review of activities of the Programme which was to be submitted at the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee. These studies were made mainly by private consultants from universities and other scientific or technical bodies in developed as well as in developing countries. The United Nations and several specialized agencies also rendered assistance with this preliminary appraisal work. The general impressions gained from such appraisal documents are set out below.

Settlement projects

28. The more successful settlement projects aided by the Programme are those that were already well prepared before its establishment. Experience with the less successful projects points to the necessity for adequate assessment of the farming potential of the locations chosen, careful selection of settlers and accurate estimation of their numbers, assurance of the needed infra-structure, comprising roads, access to markets and other facilities, and credit and extension assistance.

Livestock projects

29. Closely integrated technical advice is needed in planning livestock projects, if the two essential conditions for their success, i.e., simultaneous efforts toward internal production of the feed supplies initially provided by the Programme, and a systematic plan for reducing uneconomic numbers and improving productivity of the herds, are to be met.

Labour-intensive projects

30. Experience with a substantial number and variety of WFP projects in this category demonstrates that the emphasis on labour-intensive projects, especially for rural development and welfare, to be found both in the WFP General Regulations and in WFP studies, is consistent with strongly felt needs in many developing countries where there is great scope for fuller employment of unskilled labour in development work. With the stimulus given to community participation in development through self-help activities, unsuspected sources of organizational capacity are utilized.

School feeding projects

31. In all school feeding projects, basic diets are improved and nutritional habits are formed in age-groups where these advantages have a powerful effect.

32. Besides attaining the immediate results of better health and attendance, support to middle-grade education and technical training schemes assists in the ultimate formation of a body of supervisory and skilled personnel whose availability is crucial to the process of development as it is at present taking shape in many countries.

Other projects

33. Analysis of WFP projects has shown that good use of food aid is not confined to the major categories mentioned above. For example, there are those for furthering industrialization in presently inaccessible areas not yet served by established food markets, where a sharp rise in local food prices might result from the sudden influx of wage earners: such projects have shown how food can help to finance the provision of labour to the amount and level of skill required, not only through mobilization of the unemployed but also through increased productivity of those already employed and reduction of accident rates associated with inadequate nutrition of workers.

Problems encountered in project implementation

34. Although WFP operational projects are on the whole going well, it is only fair to note that here some problems have been encountered. These problems can be summarized as follows.

35. Projects dealing with resettlement activities are sometimes delayed in implementation because the number of people originally envisaged cannot be resettled in the area at the rate contemplated in the agreement, because of lack of funds or necessary arrangements for transportation, or unsuitable and insufficient land and accommodation, or through faulty selection of settlers. However, these problems are inherent.

36. During the implementation of the projects another point often comes up, i.e., the acceptability of the food supplied by the Programme. During the preparation of projects emphasis is placed on providing a balanced diet, and food has been supplied by the Programme accordingly. However, in some cases it became apparent after the food had been delivered to the country concerned that the people who were to receive the food were unaccustomed to one or more of the items supplied and were therefore reluctant to eat it unless considerable efforts were made by

appropriate specialists such as home economists and extension workers to educate the people on means of preparing the new food.

37. It should also be mentioned that storage of the food delivered by the Programme often causes problems, sometimes serious problems, due to inadequate storage facilities in the country. In spite of efforts made by the Programme to remind the countries concerned that they must make necessary arrangements for safe and appropriate storage in accordance with their responsibilities under the agreements, there have been cases where food delivered to a country deteriorated owing to faulty or too-long storage and had to be sold at distress prices instead of being used for the purpose for which it had been provided. To minimize such cases, project officers are assigned to the majority of countries having projects to assist governments on the problems of handling of food, transport and storage.

38. Although the agreements signed with governments stipulate that once WFP food arrives at the port of entry or frontier station and is delivered to the recipient country it is the government's responsibility to move this food promptly to the distribution sites, difficulties sometimes arise because the government concerned has not made sufficient financial provision to meet the costs involved. This difficulty sometimes requires either a reduction in the quantity of food from that originally agreed upon or consequent delay of shipments.

39. So far as shipments from donor countries are concerned, difficulties have been encountered in co-ordinating the arrival in recipient countries of commodities coming from different points of origin and as a consequence some unfortunate delays in implementation of projects have occurred. This difficulty, however, ordinarily applies only in regard to the first instalment for a new project, since for subsequent instalments it is possible to issue shipping orders early enough to keep up a continuous supply to the project.

40. For reasons completely beyond the Programme's control, serious delays have been encountered during the past winter because of the longshoremen's strike in the United States, which made it impossible to move any commodities from that country for about two months. This problem was only partly solved by borrowing com-

modities in recipient countries for subsequent replacement when conditions returned to normal following the settlement of the strike.

VII. BUDGET, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

41. As already indicated, by 14 April 1965 the total resources of the Programme had reached \$94,229,100 for the experimental period; of this total, \$15,713,300 had been earmarked for use in emergency operations, \$70,913,900 for use in economic and social development projects, \$2 million for use either in emergencies or development projects at the discretion of the Executive Director, \$4,338,100 for administrative expenses, and \$1,263,800 had been set aside as a reserve for liquidating the Programme or extending its operations into 1966 (\$800,000) and for possible increases in transport costs and possible difficulties in the use of pledges (\$463,800).

42. By 14 April 1965, out of the \$15,713,300 earmarked for emergency assistance, a total of \$9,791,381 had been committed. By the same date, from the \$64,338,100 available for development projects, a total amount of \$59.8 million had been committed.

43. Of the \$4,338,100 budgeted for administrative costs throughout the experimental period, \$1,149,044 had been spent by 31 December 1963. A further sum of \$1,379,083 had been spent in 1964 against an approved budget of \$1,583,300. At its sixth session, the Committee had approved an administrative budget of \$1,774,700 for 1965, and at its seventh session, increased this amount by \$35,300.

44. While the basic structure of the Joint UN/FAO Administrative Unit remained unaltered, the professional staff had increased from twenty-eight at 31 December 1964 to thirty-six by 14 April 1965 and that of the general service from thirty-four to forty-nine. The number of project officers has also been increased from seven to twenty-two.

45. At its seventh session, the Committee approved several measures designed to facilitate the transition from the present experimental period to an extended Programme in the event that such an extension were to be approved by the United Nations General Assembly and by the FAO Conference.

DOCUMENT E/4060

Recommendations of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme on the Programme's future

[Original text: English/French/Spanish]
[28 May 1965]

1. The Committee decided during the course of its seventh session that its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and to the FAO Council on the future of the World Food Programme should be set out in a separate document, rather than included in its third annual report to those bodies.

2. The Committee's recommendations on this subject, and the considerations on which they were based, are recorded in the relevant section of the Committee's report on its seventh session²⁵ which is attached as annex I.

²⁵ FAO document MO/IGC: 7/21, paras. 10-44.

3. In the same connexion, the Intergovernmental Committee believes that the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO may wish to recommend to the General Assembly and the FAO Conference respectively a draft resolution providing for the continuation and

expansion of the World Food Programme in accordance with its own recommendation. It accordingly submits the text of a suggested draft resolution, attached hereto as annex II.

ANNEX I

Extract from the Intergovernmental Committee's report on its seventh session, containing recommendations on the future of the World Food Programme

INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee had before it substantial documentary material to assist its consideration of this question. Five studies on the role of food aid and development^a had been prepared individually by experts to meet the request of the General Assembly in resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961; these studies were carried out along lines approved by the Committee. A further study on the subject of food aid and education^b requested by the General Assembly in resolution 1933 (XVII) of 11 December 1963 had been drawn up on an inter-agency basis. The Executive Director had prepared a report (E/4043) analysing the experience of WFP during its first two years and containing his suggestions for the future of the Programme. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, appraising the work of the World Food Programme, had prepared a joint report (E/4015), giving their recommendations on its future. Comments by the ILO, UNESCO and WHO^c on the Executive Director's report and the studies were submitted to the Committee. Views on the expert studies were also given by OECD.^d The Committee considered as a sub-item of agenda item 4 the Recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning a World Food Aid Programme^e and received a related proposal submitted by the Government of Argentina.^f The Committee also received a study on a suggested new approach to the World Food Programme, which was submitted by the Government of Israel^g and introduced by the Observer for that country. The Committee had before it, in connexion with agenda item 8, resolutions adopted by the Trade Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Eighth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America that were also relevant to agenda item 4.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

Basis for continuation of the Programme

2. The Committee felt that the achievements of WFP so far were sufficiently positive to justify the Programme's continuation, although the final results of its current experimental phase would not be known for some time. In the Committee's opinion, multilateral food aid should be recognized as a continuing and integral part of over-all aid activities under the United Nations system of organizations. It was pointed out that the Programme should continue its experimentation in the different possibilities open to food aid, their relative effectiveness and the appropriate ways of assessing their results, particularly in relation to the economic development of recipient countries.

^a FAO documents WM/IGC:7/4/Add.1-5.

^b *Ibid.*, WM/IGC:7/4/Add.7.

^c *Ibid.*, WM/IGC:7/4/Add.9-11.

^d *Ibid.*, WM/IGC:7/9/Add.1.

^e See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 32.

^f *Ibid.*, WM/IGC:7/1/Add.2.

^g *Ibid.*, WM/IGC:7/24.

3. The Committee therefore recommended that, following the conclusion of its present experimental phase on 31 December 1965, WFP be continued, remaining as at present under the joint auspices of the United Nations and FAO. The Committee agreed that the objectives of the Programme should continue to be:

(a) meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition (this could include the establishment of food reserves);

(b) implementing projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to pre-school and school feeding, labour-intensive projects and rural welfare.

The main aim of the Programme would be to assist the economic and social progress of the developing countries through the provision of food aid, in conjunction, where appropriate, with other forms of available aid. The Programme would thus contribute to development and at the same time help directly to relieve sufferings caused by hunger and malnutrition.

4. The Committee recommended that the Programme be continued on an "open-ended" basis for as long as multilateral food aid is found necessary. In reaching this conclusion the Committee proposed that the Programme be regularly reviewed by the Committee, with a view to making recommendations to the parent bodies, before each pledging conference and, if circumstances so required, the Programme might be modified, that is to say expanded, curtailed, or even terminated, at the end of any period for which resources had been pledged. Detailed proposals for the frequency of pledging conferences giving prior opportunity for review are made below in paragraphs 10 and 11 ("Pledging arrangements").

5. The Programme would remain on a voluntary basis, both for donor and for recipient Governments.

Programme target for the pledging period 1966-1968

6. The Committee gave deep consideration to the size of the target figure which should be recommended to governments for the pledging period 1966-1968. In the course of the discussion, a large number of countries emphasized that the vast needs of the developing countries called for a substantial expansion of WFP. A number of representatives of developing countries reported that the absorptive capacity of their respective countries far exceeded the scale on which the Programme might be able to provide project aid.

7. On the other hand, it was pointed out that to set an unrealistically high target with as a result a probably considerable shortfall in contributions would have adverse psychological effects and could prejudice the healthy growth of the Programme. A number of representatives also drew attention to the necessity for governments to reach a decision on the level of contributions to WFP only after weighing such factors as balance of payments considerations, the extent of their total aid programme, the most appropriate form in which they could give aid and an appropriate division between multilateral and bilateral aid.

8. Several representatives gave preliminary and general indications of the level at which their respective Governments were ready to support the Programme for the period 1966-1968.

9. Since the need was urgent and since it appeared that WFP could constructively and effectively carry out activities amounting

to \$275 million during the next three years, a large majority of the Committee recommended that this goal be given earnest consideration by Governments as they determined the amounts they would pledge for the years 1966-1968. One delegation observed that on the basis of the indications referred to in paragraph 8 above, this figure did not appear realistic and that for this reason it reserved its position on this point.

Pledging arrangements

10. On the assumption that WFP was to be continued, the Committee devoted attention to desirable arrangements for making future pledges to the Programme. It recommended that a first pledging conference take place as soon as possible after the FAO Conference and the United Nations General Assembly had taken the requisite decisions on the future of the Programme. At this conference, pledges would be made for the three years 1966-1968. Since governments would need several months' notice of this pledging conference, the Committee recommended that the FAO Council and the Economic and Social Council invite States Members of the United Nations and members of FAO and the related agencies to make the necessary preparations.

11. From experience of the current Programme it was considered desirable that in future the Executive Director should have clear indications, sufficiently far in advance, of the resources likely to be available to the Programme, so that he might plan ahead. The Committee therefore recommended that future pledging conferences take place at intervals of two years, following the review procedures set out in paragraph 4 above, and be held at least one year before the expiry date of the current pledging period. At these conferences, pledges would be made for two years. The second pledging conference for the new Programme would thus be held before the end of 1967, and the third before the end of 1969.

Composition of pledges

12. The Committee examined the desirable composition of future resources in terms of commodities, services and cash. It noted that the original objective in 1961 called for one-third cash and the balance in commodities and services. Some members proposed that all new pledges contain an adequate convertible currency cash component. The Executive Director stated that a recent review of costs had led to the conclusion that, if all commodities currently available to the Programme were moved, the total expenditure on freight, insurance and superintendence would amount to over 22 per cent of resources. Allowing for administration costs, the basic cash/services requirement of a future Programme would thus amount to 27 per cent. The Committee noted that the Executive Director felt that, in the light of the above considerations, the Programme would need to have at least 33 per cent of its resources in the form of cash and shipping services, in order to permit the purchase of commodities to balance diets or to cope expeditiously with emergency needs.

13. A representative expressed the hope that an increase in the scale of the Programme would result in over-all economies, so that a 25 per cent cash/services component would prove adequate. Another representative expressed his concern that even a 30 per cent component would provide only a very modest opportunity to the Executive Director for the purchase of commodities to balance diets. Some representatives proposed figures of 30 to 33 per cent, while others supported the proposal of the Government of Argentina that the cash/services proportion be fixed at 50 per cent.

14. The Committee recommends that countries give due regard to the importance of achieving the objective of providing the Programme with adequate cash and services at the rate estimated by the Executive Director when determining the cash element in their contributions.

15. The Committee also considered the extent to which developing countries might make pledges in non-convertible currencies. The Committee noted in this connexion that General Regulation 4(d)

already provides that developing countries may, in exceptional circumstances, make their cash contributions in currencies readily usable in the Programme, in agreement with the Executive Director. This provision was felt to be adequate for the future, on the understanding that the Executive Director would have authority to use such non-convertible cash contributions for the purchase of either services or commodities as required.

Recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and related proposal put forward by the Government of Argentina

16. The Committee considered recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning a World Food Aid Programme. In this connexion the Committee also considered the proposal submitted by the Government of Argentina for the conversion of the WFP into a World Food Fund on a new basis and on a larger scale. It was envisaged, *inter alia*, that this fund would have 50 per cent of its resources in the form of cash.

17. A large number of representatives supported the Argentine proposal. In the course of the discussion it was emphasized by several representatives that WFP must have the full support of food-exporting countries, both developed and developing, if it were to enjoy truly world-wide support. On the other hand, it was pointed out that WFP in its current phase had fallen substantially short of its aim of a cash component amounting to one third of total resources; it was therefore not clear how an expanded Programme could expect to obtain cash resources that would have to be greatly increased in both absolute and relative terms. A number of representatives also considered that the proposal in question would change the concept of the present WFP and questioned whether it came within the terms of reference of the Committee; thus it should be considered, at least in the first instance, by other higher organs such as the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council.

18. The Committee agreed that the proposal of the Argentine Government deserved further study. It therefore requested the Executive Director, in collaboration with the United Nations, FAO and the other organizations concerned, to arrange for a study by an independent expert of the proposal made by the Government of Argentina. This study should be on a broad basis and should take into account recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Committee requested that this study be ready in time for consideration at its eight session with a view to a submission being made, as appropriate, to FAO and the United Nations.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME

Emergencies

19. The Committee agreed that the Programme, in its next phase, should continue to provide food aid in cases of emergency in accordance with the present arrangements. The Committee recognized that, to date, as indicated in the Executive Director's report, there were difficulties in the way of prompt action by the Programme in the earliest days following sudden disaster, but proposed that the Programme continue to seek out possible ways of overcoming them. A number of representatives emphasized that the holding by the Programme of food stocks in different regions in immediate readiness for emergency action would be unduly expensive, and without compensating advantage over the already proven practice of borrowing from food stocks held in the stricken country or nearby. The Programme should continue to give food aid as required in the subsequent phases of rehabilitation and reconstruction following a disaster. The Committee agreed that it would be appropriate to reserve \$7 million from the Programme's resources at the beginning of each year but that, if the need arose, and in order to meet requests for help in emergencies, up to \$10 million would be made available during the year to the Director-General of FAO without the need for a further specific authorization from the Committee. Any balance

of the emergency allocation unused at the end of the year would return to the general resources of the Programme.

Projects for economic and social development

20. All members of the Committee were in agreement in stressing that the provision of food aid linked to specific projects should continue to be the main activity of the future Programme. It had been well established in the experimental period as a characteristic and satisfactory feature of multilateral food aid. A number of representatives stressed the fact that wider experimentation in different types of project should be undertaken in the next phase of the Programme. The Secretary-General and the Director-General in their joint report had drawn attention to a number of possibilities such as the provision of food aid for linked or related development projects, large-scale projects or multi-purpose projects, or projects covering an entire economic sector. The Committee agreed that such possibilities should be fully explored in the next phase of the Programme. It was also felt that increasing attention could be paid in the future to special feeding projects, industrial projects and labour-intensive projects.

Purchases of foodstuffs

21. The Committee agreed that, in so far as the Programme in future had resources to purchase foodstuffs to provide a more balanced diet, such purchases should take place at world market prices, being made, in so far as was possible and economic, from those developing countries which were exporters of food and were seeking to expand food exports.

Sales of WFP commodities

22. The Committee further considered the policy and the issues involved in the sales of WFP commodities, with particular reference to the next phase of the Programme. Action had already been taken at the current session to seek a report on various aspects of the problem from the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems.

23. In referring to discussions on these questions at previous sessions and to present policies in this field, a number of representatives stressed the need for more knowledge of the extent and effects of sales. The concept of sales in exceptional circumstances had been agreed in the experimental phase, but with an evolving Programme deeper consideration was needed to assess the extent and effects of sales operations.

24. It was agreed that further consideration should be deferred until the eighth session of the Committee, which should then have before it the report of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, together with a report which the Executive Director agreed to provide on such relevant data as the extent and nature of sales, and the kinds of projects in which sales were included. When reaching this decision the Committee had in mind that in contemplating a larger, continuing World Food Programme there was a need further to consider its policies in this matter.

Aid for national development programmes (the "programme approach")

25. In his report, the Executive Director had proposed that, in its next phase, WFP experiment in the provision of food aid in connexion with over-all national development plans (the "programme approach") as well as carrying out specific projects or groups of projects. This proposal was extensively debated by the Committee and a number of differing viewpoints were advanced. On the one hand, many representatives felt that aid given on a programme basis could make an enhanced and possibly more effective contribution to the progress of those countries with soundly based development plans. Experimentation, it was argued, must continue and this was a new field of action in which the Programme should make a cautious start. The prospect of increased surpluses in various parts of the

world could lead in future years to the need for multilateral surplus utilization on a far larger scale, and it would be advisable to start experimentation on a programme basis as soon as possible. Conversely, many others felt that experimentation with the project approach was still far from complete and should be considerably widened before WFP attempted to engage in a new field of endeavour. By its nature, the programme approach involved relatively large quantities of commodities, and it was by no means clear that the resources which would be effectively available to WFP in its next phase would be adequate to provide for the whole range of projects yet capable of being initiated and explored, many of which were related to development plans. Under these conditions, allotment of a considerable segment of resources for the development plan of one country might not be justified. Attention was also drawn to the problems relating to economic assessment, judgement of a country's development plan and its execution, regarding which it was doubtful whether the Committee could wield the necessary influence, even if thought desirable as a policy. The importance of avoiding any possible adverse effects on agricultural production in the recipient country was generally emphasized.

26. The Committee finally agreed that it should record no decision in principle for or against a programme approach but invited the Executive Director to carry out a detailed factual study on the basis of full co-operation with a specific country. For this study, co-operation should be sought from the United Nations, FAO, IBRD and other interested organizations, and the study should be submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee as soon as the Executive Director felt that he had sufficient elements in hand to make a useful presentation. It should be made clear to the country on which the study was based that the purpose of the study was to determine the feasibility of such an approach, and that it involved no commitment on behalf of WFP. The Committee, in considering the Executive Director's study, would then decide, in the light of all relevant factors, whether to proceed further.

Rate of commitment

27. The Committee agreed with the view advanced in their respective reports by the Executive Director and by the Secretary-General and the Director-General that the potentialities of food aid in support of economic and social development projects could not be fully exploited unless WFP could enter into longer-term commitments than had been possible during its initial period. This would, *inter alia*, facilitate the planning of recipient countries and the linking of food aid with financial aid from other sources. It was felt that the future Programme should be able to undertake commitments to support projects of up to five years' duration. Since pledges would be available for three years only, this would involve making conditional commitments for instalments falling due in subsequent years for which resources were not yet to hand. The question therefore arose of the extent to which such conditional commitments could be made in amounts over and above actual resources already pledged, which could then all be used in the current pledging period for which they were given.

28. While there was general recognition of the desirability that scope be given to implement projects for a duration of up to five years, many representatives stressed the over-all necessity for keeping WFP commitments within total pledges. On the other hand, some representatives favoured authorization for commitments in excess of pledges, so that the Programme could develop and gain momentum.

29. It was finally agreed that while commitments should be limited to pledges already made, the Executive Director should have authority to enter into projects involving commitments for up to five years. In so far as the applicable agreements involved planned deliveries beyond the extent or duration of pledges, these agreements which should relate to projects submitted to the Intergovernmental Committee for approval, should carry the qualification that their full execution was conditional upon resources becoming available.

It was further agreed that the position should be reviewed in 1967 when the Committee and the Executive Director would be in a better position to evaluate the Programme and over-all needs in the light of experience. It was also considered that at that time, after less than two years of the next pledging period had elapsed, the Programme would hardly have involved the undertaking of commitments exceeding the total value of the pledges available for the three years 1966-1968.

Revision of the General Regulations, provisional financial procedures and rules of procedure

30. The recommendations of the Committee concerning the future of the Programme did not appear to involve the need for any major change in the current General Regulations, provisional financial procedures or rules of procedure. These, with amendments to certain provisions, could continue to govern the renewed Programme for the time being, though a more detailed examination of the subject might indicate the advisability of some further changes to meet current conditions and the conception of WFP as a continuing operation rather than a three-year experiment.

31. To provide a more adequate assessment of any such needs the Committee established a Working Party to examine, with the aid of the United Nations and FAO, the amendments that would be required in the General Regulations, provisional financial procedures and rules of procedure in order that they might appropriately serve an extended World Food Programme of the character recommended by the Committee. This Working Party is to be composed of the representatives of Canada, Colombia, France, India, the United Kingdom and the United States, and was requested to circulate its report to the Committee well in advance of the eighth session.

TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Continuation and completion of projects started during 1963-1965

32. The Committee's attention was drawn to various problems that might arise in respect of projects which had been started in the experimental period, but might not be completed before the end of 1965. So far, projects had provided for all instalments of commodities to be shipped before the end of 1965. It was already clear, however, that the execution of certain projects was falling behind schedule, so that instalments should if possible be held over until 1966. In the case of new projects which the Programme might start in the course of

1965, it could hardly be expected that implementation would be completed by the end of the year. It was unclear how far commodity pledges which were made in respect of the current period would, in fact, continue to be available in 1966 if not shipped before the end of 1965.

33. The Committee requested the Executive Director to discuss the position of the various commodity pledges involved with the respective donor governments. It was hoped that as far as possible governments would continue to hold pledged commodities available in 1966.

34. If in any particular cases the Executive Director were unable to complete projects out of such resources as could be carried over from the experimental period, the Committee authorized him to complete the projects out of resources pledged for 1966-1968. The Executive Director undertook to furnish donor governments by the end of 1965 with a list of their pledged commodities which would be called in 1966 to carry out commitments already made; shipping dates would be given as far as practicable. The Executive Director also undertook to specify to recipient governments that instalments foreseen for 1966 would be made subject to the availability of resources.

Preparation of project requests for the extended Programme

35. In order to enable the new phase of the Programme to make a rapid and effective start, the Committee authorized the Executive Director to start in 1965 the preparation of project requests for the next period. Such preparatory work should be undertaken with the support of the United Nations, FAO and the other co-operating agencies. The Committee visualized a more active role for United Nations agencies in relation to using food aid in their projects. The Executive Director thus had authority to move ahead as far as possible with new projects; but commitments and execution would need to await the availability of new pledges and formal extension of WFP. The project requests would be made ready for submission to the Intergovernmental Committee at its first session in 1966.

ANNEX II

Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council and FAO Council and by the United Nations General Assembly and the FAO Conference

[See below E/4105, paras. 4, 5 and 6.]

DOCUMENT E/4105*

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[28 July 1965]

1. At its 367th-370th meetings, held on 21, 22, 23 and 26 July 1965, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Adnan Pachachi (Iraq), First Vice-President of the Council, considered item 16 of the Council's agenda (World Food Programme), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/4015), report on the World Food Programme by the Executive Director (E/4043), third annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4054), recommendations of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the World Food Programme on the Programme's future (E/4060) and an extract from the provisional report of the FAO Council on its forty-fourth session (E/4094).

3. The draft resolutions proposed by the Intergovernmental Committee for adoption by the Economic and

* Incorporating document E/4105/Corr.1

Social Council and by the General Assembly (E/4060, annex II), were reproduced (E/AC.6/L.319) in a form suitable for action by the Council.

4. The representatives of Argentina and the United States of America proposed that the blanks in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly should be filled by "\$275 million" and "33 per cent".

5. The Committee then voted on the draft resolutions as follows:

(i) The amendment submitted by Argentina and the United States was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The vote was taken by roll call, and the voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ghana, India, Iraq, Iran, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

Against: None

Abstaining: Austria, France, Gabon, Japan, Luxembourg, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(ii) By 17 votes to none with 7 abstentions operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly was retained;

(iii) The draft resolutions were then approved by 23 votes to none with 1 abstention, in a roll-call vote. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Gabon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Iran, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

Against: None

Abstaining: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change, See below Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council.]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1080 (XXXIX). World Food Programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the future of the World Food Programme (E/4060),

Having further studied the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the future development of the Programme (E/4015) and the report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (E/4043),

1. *Submits* for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly the following draft resolution;

2. *Appeals* to States Members of the United Nations and Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization to give urgent consideration to the possibility of announcing contributions at the pledging conference to be convened by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Director-General, if the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization decide on the continuation of the Programme;

"Continuation of the World Food Programme

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the vast and growing needs of the peoples of the developing countries, of the pressing requirement for assistance in their economic and social development, and of the sufferings caused by hunger and malnutrition,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1496 (XV) of 27 October 1960 and 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference

resolution 1/61 of 24 November 1961 concerning the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme,

"Having considered the report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee on the future of the World Food Programme as transmitted by the Economic and Social Council,

"Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the future development of the Programme (E/4015) as well as the report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (E/4043),

"Having considered the results obtained by the Programme during its initial phase and the contribution which it is making toward achieving the goals of the United Nations Development Decade and of the Food and Agriculture Organization Freedom from Hunger Campaign,

"Taking note with satisfaction of the contributions of foodstuffs, money and services already made by Member States of the United Nations and Member Nations and Associate Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as the co-operation of recipient countries in the elaboration and implementation of development projects, in which for the first time food aid is being utilized for development in a multilateral framework,

"Recognizing the potentialities of this Programme, in which the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization have co-operated through the joint UN/FAO Administrative Unit,

"Appreciating the co-operation and assistance extended to the Programme by the interested specialized agencies

and operating programmes of the United Nations, and by a number of other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

"*Having considered* resolution 1080 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 of the Economic and Social Council and resolution 3/44 of the Food and Agriculture Organization Council,

"1. *Decides* to extend the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme, established in virtue of General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference resolution 1/61, on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable, on the understanding that the Programme will be regularly reviewed before each pledging conference and that if circumstances so require it may be enlarged, curtailed or terminated at the end of any period for which resources have been pledged;

"2. *Establishes* for the three years 1966-1968 a target for voluntary contributions of \$275 million, of which not less than 33% should be in cash and services, and urges Member States of the United Nations and Member Nations and Associate Members of the Food and Agriculture Organization to make every effort to ensure the early attainment of the target;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture

Organization, to convene a pledging conference at United Nations Headquarters as soon as feasible;

"4. *Decides* that the next following pledging conference, subject to the review provided for in paragraph 1 above, should be convened in 1967, at which time Governments would be invited to pledge contributions for 1969 and 1970, with a view to reaching such target as may be recommended by the General Assembly and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference;

"5. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and the Food and Agriculture Organization Council at their first meetings after the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly and the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference respectively to elect to the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme twelve members each for terms of ... years and to proceed to similar elections every ... years thereafter;

"6. *Requests* the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee to review the General Regulations of the Programme in the light of the present resolution and calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the Food and Agriculture Organization Council to take appropriate action thereon."

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 16 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4094	Extract from the provisional report of the FAO Council on its forty-fourth session	Mimeographed
E/AC.6/L.319	Draft resolution submitted by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4060, annex II)	Ditto



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 17: Report of the Statistical Commission*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1385th meeting; see also the records of the 359th and 360th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.359 and 360).

DOCUMENT E/4086

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[5 July 1965]

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), considered at its 359th and 360th meetings, held on 30 June and 5 July 1965, item 17 of the Council's agenda (Report of the Statistical Commission) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirteenth session (E/4045).

3. In the report of the Commission there was a draft resolution for adoption by the Council (*ibid.*, chap. XIII). The Committee unanimously approved this draft resolution at its 359th meeting (see below, para. 5, draft resolution I).

4. At its 360th meeting the Chairman submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would take note of the Commission's report and endorse the work programme

proposed by the Commission. This draft resolution was also unanimously approved by the Committee (see below, para. 5, draft resolution II).

5. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

I

1970 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMMES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1054 B (XXXIX).]

II

REPORT OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1054 A (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1054 (XXXIX). Report of the Statistical Commission

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the Statistical Commission (thirteenth session), (E/4045) and endorses the programme of work and priorities contained therein.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

B

1970 WORLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS PROGRAMMES

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the reports of the thirteenth sessions of the Population Commission¹ and the Statistical Commission (E/4045),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of

19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade, which requests the Secretary-General to develop proposals for the intensification of action in the fields of economic and social development with particular reference to the need to review facilities for the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of statistical and other information required for charting economic and social development and for providing a constant measurement of progress towards the objectives of the Decade,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the development of 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give assistance under the technical co-operation programme to countries which require technical advice and help in the conduct of their censuses;

3. *Recommends* that Member States undertake to carry out population and housing censuses during the period 1965–1974, and preferably around the year 1970, and that they take into account the international recommendations (*ibid.*, paras. 138–148) in order that the censuses may meet national requirements and facilitate the study of population and housing problems on a world-wide basis.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4019).*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 17 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4045	Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13</i>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 18: Social development

- (a) Report of the Social Commission;
- (b) Report on social programmes and targets for the second half of the Development Decade;
- (c) Report on methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1395th meeting and the records of the 525th-529th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.525-529)*.

DOCUMENT E/4108***Report of the Social Committee**

[Original text: English]
[28 July 1965]

1. At its 525th-529th meetings, held from 23 - 28 July 1965, the Social Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 18 of the Council's agenda (Social development). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documentation in connexion with its consideration of this item: the report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session (E/4061); a note by the Secretary-General "Concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: review of Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII)" (E/CN.5/388 and Corr.1); a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394); a report of the Secretary-General on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387); a report on the administrative aspects of social planning (E/CN.5/393).

3. Agenda item 18 as referred to the Committee comprised the following three sub-items:

- (a) Report of the Social Commission;

(b) Report on social programmes and targets for the second half of the Development Decade;

(c) Report on methods of determining social allocations and organizational arrangements for social planning.

4. At its 525th meeting, the Committee agreed to the Chairman's proposal that, in so far as the reports under sub-items (b) and (c) had been examined by the Social Commission, the Committee should have a general debate covering all the sub-items and examine them, separately, in relation to the draft resolutions and new proposals which would be before it. The Committee decided not to consider draft resolution II proposed by the Social Commission for action by the Council (E/4061, chap. IX) since it had been considered by the Economic Committee in connexion with item 20 of the Council's agenda (Progress in land reform).¹

5. The general debate was held at the 525th and 526th meetings. Draft resolutions and new proposals were discussed and action was taken upon them at the 527th to 529th meetings.

6. During the discussion of the draft resolutions contained in chapter IX of the report of the Social Commission, the following draft resolutions, amendments to

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20, document E/4098, paras. 2 and 3.*

* Incorporating document E/4108/Corr.1.

draft resolutions contained in the report and other relevant documentation were submitted to the Committee: a draft resolution on implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1 and Corr.1); a communication from the Heads of the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President (E/AC.7/L.473); amendments to draft resolution VII of the Commission submitted by Chile (E/AC.7/L.474); a draft resolution on planning of social development submitted by Pakistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.7/L.475); amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1, submitted by the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.476); an amendment to draft resolution I of the Commission, submitted by the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.477); amendments to draft resolution V of the Commission, submitted by Iraq and the United Arab Republic (E/AC.7/L.478); amendments to draft resolution XI of the Commission submitted by Argentina (E/AC.7/L.479).

7. The Committee's consideration of, and action on, proposals submitted during the discussion and on the draft resolutions submitted by the Social Commission, with the amendments mentioned above, and on oral amendments presented during the discussion are given below, in the order in which they were considered.

Draft resolution III. Organizational arrangements for the United Nations social defence programme

8. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution and the Committee approved draft resolution III submitted by the Commission by 14 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions. (See para. 37, draft resolution B below.)

Draft resolution IV. Concerted practical action in the social field: research-training programme on regional development

9. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution and the Committee approved draft resolution IV submitted by the Commission, by 21 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. (See para. 37, draft resolution C below.)

Draft resolution VI. Social development

10. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution and the Committee approved draft resolution VI submitted by the Commission, unanimously. (See para. 37, draft resolution E below.)

Draft resolution VII. Proposed conference of Ministers responsible for social welfare.

11. Three amendments to this draft resolution were submitted by Chile and a number of modifications to this text, proposed orally, were also agreed to by the Committee.

12. In operative paragraph 1, the Committee agreed, on the basis of an oral suggestion by the representative of Peru, to replace the words "to be held" after the words "responsible for social welfare" by the words "which might be held". Amendment No. 1 by Chile to replace "in 1967 or 1968" by "1968 or later" in the same paragraph was adopted unanimously by the Committee.

13. In operative paragraph 2, the Committee agreed, on the basis of suggestions by the representatives of Chile and Austria, to replace the words "endorsement in operative

paragraph 1" by "appropriateness of convening such a conference".

14. The representative of Chile revised his amendment No. 2 on the basis of suggestions by the representative of the United Kingdom, replacing the words "Governments of Member States" by the words "these States". This amendment, whereby a new paragraph was added between operative paragraphs 2 and 3 was adopted by 21 votes to none with 3 abstentions, and the numbering of the paragraph was consequently changed (Chilean amendment No. 3).

15. Draft resolution VII submitted by the Commission, as amended during the discussion, was approved by the Committee by 19 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. (See para. 37, draft resolution F below.)

Procedural proposal by the United States of America

16. At the 525th meeting the representative of the United States made a procedural proposal to the effect that draft resolution A on co-operation for economic and social development contained in annex III to the report of the Social Commission be referred to the Council's Co-ordination Committee for consideration. This proposal was, however, withdrawn by the representative of the United States at the 528th meeting.

Draft resolution V. Distribution of income

17. The amendments to this draft resolution, submitted by the representatives of Iraq and the United Arab Republic, were voted upon together and adopted unanimously by the Committee.

18. Draft resolution V, submitted by the Commission, as amended, was approved unanimously by the Committee. (See para. 37, draft resolution D below.)

Draft resolution VIII. Family, child and youth welfare services

19. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution and the Committee approved draft resolution VIII submitted by the Commission, by 18 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. (See para. 37, draft resolution G below.)

Draft resolution IX. Training of social welfare personnel

20. The Committee accepted without objection an oral suggestion by the representative of the United Kingdom to replace in operative paragraph 3 (b) the words "programme areas" by "projects and activities" and the words "projects and activities" by "those".

21. Draft resolution IX, submitted by the Commission, as amended, was approved by 19 votes to none with 4 abstentions by the Committee. (See para. 37, draft resolution H below.)

Draft resolution X. Reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme

22. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution and draft resolution X, submitted by the Commission was approved by the Committee by 14 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions. (See para. 37, draft resolution I below.)

Draft resolution XI. Youth and national development

23. Two amendments were submitted to this draft resolution by the representative of Argentina. Amendment No. 1 was revised as a result of discussion, the word

"defensa" being replaced by the word "protección", and the amendment was then adopted by the Committee by 20 votes to none with 3 abstentions. Amendment No. 2, which applied to operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, was adopted unanimously.

24. The representative of France orally proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution:

(i) in the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "(including UNICEF)" should be inserted after the words "United Nations";

(ii) in operative paragraph 3, the words "UNICEF and" should be inserted after the words "in co-operation with"; and

(iii) in operative paragraph 4, the words "and invites UNICEF to continue its assistance for this purpose" should be added at the end.

25. Draft resolution XI, submitted by the Commission, as amended during the debate, was approved unanimously by the Committee. (See para. 37, draft resolution J below.)

Draft resolution XII. Rehabilitation of the disabled

26. Draft resolution XII was approved unanimously by the Committee. (See para. 37, draft resolution K below.)

Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1

27. This draft resolution, which the Committee at its 510th meeting had decided to consider in connexion with agenda item 18 (a) was submitted by the USSR.² Five amendments were submitted to this resolution by the United Kingdom.

28. Amendment No. 1 of the United Kingdom to delete the first preambular paragraph and the words "General Assembly" was adopted by the Committee by 12 votes to 3 with 8 abstentions.

29. Amendment No. 2 of United Kingdom proposed in operative paragraph 1 the substitution for the words "to take the necessary steps to ensure the speediest implementation of this Declaration;" by "to give attention to the inclusion in programmes of social development of all necessary provision for the needs of children." The representative of USSR revised operative paragraph 1, on the basis of a proposal by Iraq, including at the end of the paragraph the words "and to give attention to the inclusion in programmes of social development of all necessary provision for the needs of the children". The representative of the United Kingdom thereupon withdrew his amendment No. 2.

30. The Committee adopted amendment No. 3 of the United Kingdom to delete the operative paragraph 2 by 11 votes to 9 with 3 abstentions. Amendment No. 4 of the United Kingdom, to delete the operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 13 votes to 7 with 3 abstentions.

31. The representative of the United Kingdom revised his amendment No. 5 by inserting after the words "United Nations programmes", the words "and taking into account the views of UNICEF". This amendment, as revised, was adopted by 10 votes to 6 with 7 abstentions.

32. Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1 as amended was approved by the Committee by 18 votes to none with 5 abstentions. (See para. 37, draft resolution L below.)

Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.475

33. Several oral suggestions were made during the discussion of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.475 submitted by the representatives of Pakistan and USSR. The sponsors revised their draft resolution to take account of these suggestions as given below:

(i) in the fourth preambular paragraph, to delete the words "as a guide";

(ii) in operative paragraph 1, to replace the words "a fuller study" by "further studies", to delete the word "of" after the word "analysis", and to replace the words "from the practice of the states with the most experience in planning social development" by the words "taking account of the various systems of planning for social development";

(iii) in operative paragraph 2, to replace the words "this report" by the words "these studies";

(iv) to replace operative paragraph 4 by the following:
3. *Recommends* that the Social Commission should consider a report by the Secretary-General on the above-mentioned studies at its eighteenth session".

34. Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.475, as revised by the sponsors, was approved unanimously by the Committee. (See para. 37, draft resolution M below.)

Draft resolution I. Report of the Social Commission

35. An amendment to replace in operative paragraph 3, the words "to give highest priority to" by the words "to take all necessary steps for" was submitted by the United Kingdom. This amendment was adopted by the Committee by 20 votes to 2 with 1 abstention.

36. Draft resolution I, submitted by the Social Commission, as amended, was approved by 20 votes to none with 3 abstentions. (See para. 37, draft resolution A below.)

37. The Social Committee therefore recommends the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following draft resolutions:

A

REPORT OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 A (XXXIX).]

B

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 B (XXXIX).]

C

CONCERTED PRACTICAL ACTION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD: RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below

² See *ibid.*, agenda item 27, document E/4088, para. 7.

"Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 C (XXXIX).]

D

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN THE NATION

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 D (XXXIX).]

E

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 E (XXXIX).]

F

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 F (XXXIX).]

G

FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 G (XXXIX).]

H

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 H (XXXIX).]

I

REAPPRAISAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMME

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 I (XXXIX).]

J

YOUTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 J (XXXIX).]

K

REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 K (XXXIX).]

L

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 L (XXXIX).]

M

PLANNING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1086 M (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1086 (XXXIX). Social progress

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Social Commission (sixteenth session) (E/4061);

2. *Decides* to adopt the programme of work and priorities contained therein with the understanding that it will be re-examined in the light of the results of the discussions concerning the reappraisal and reorientation of the activities of the United Nations in the social field;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps for the preparation of the necessary documentation for the reappraisal, taking into account the replies of Governments to the questionnaire envisaged and the discussions and proposals made at the sixteenth session of the Social Commission (*ibid.*, chap. IV).

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

B

ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 as well as its preliminary review in 1964 of the administrative arrangements brought into effect as a consequence of this resolution,

Having considered the Secretary-General's statements on this question including the report of the consultant (E/CN.5/383 and Add.1), as well as the comments of the Social Commission thereon,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's proposals for strengthening the Organization's capacity to meet the demands for international action appropriate to the role which the United Nations is expected to play in the field of social defence,

1. *Endorses* the principle that the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality should be undertaken as part of comprehensive economic and social development plans;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* that, in keeping with Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII), technical assistance in the social defence field has been strengthened during recent years, and that it is expected that this will be continued particularly through regional training and research projects and the use of regional advisers;

3. *Agrees* that the expertise of the Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should be made available on a continuing basis, that it should report as appropriate to the Social Commission, and that its membership should be increased from seven to ten;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed to the establishment of a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry on its responsibilities in the social defence field and invites Member States to contribute to this account.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

C

CONCERTED PRACTICAL ACTION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD: RESEARCH-TRAINING PROGRAMME ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 975 B (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 on the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation*,³ and 830 B (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 on urbanization,

Having considered the Secretary-General's reports on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387), on concerted practical action in the social field: review of Council resolution 496 (XVI) dated 31 July 1953 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) dated 5 December 1963, (E/CN.5/388 and Corr.1) on administrative aspects of social planning, (E/CN.5/393) and on social targets for social development (E/CN.5/394 and Corr.1),

Noting the common aspiration of developing countries to modernize their economies through industrialization and agricultural improvement programmes as a basis for raising standards of living of their populations, and recognizing that regional development and an appropriate distribution of population within the country are essential factors in achieving such modernization and social development,

Noting with concern that, as a by-product of population growth and economic development, many social and economic problems of both developing and industrialized countries arise from the vast migration to the cities, often far beyond the capacity of the cities, particularly the capital cities, to absorb the total labour force in productive employment,

Noting further that various countries, often assisted by the United Nations, are experimenting with a variety of programmes and projects to cope with the problems caused by excessive migration to already overcrowded cities,

Convinced that the effectiveness of measures to deal with these problems can be greatly enhanced by study in depth of the practical experience in existing regional development projects within countries, and the training of manpower in the new methods and techniques resulting from such research,

Considering that there is an urgent need for a carefully organized and co-ordinated research and training effort by the United Nations to promote modernization in the cities and the countryside and to minimize the undesirable effects of over-centralization of population and of industries through the development of improved patterns of human settlement and programmes of planned social and economic adjustment,

1. *Invites* Member States:

(a) To collaborate with the Secretary-General in making available their own experience in regional development projects which may be suitable for international study and training purposes,

(b) To consider the contributions, both technical and financial, which they might make to the implementation of such a programme;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a draft programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects presently under way in selected Member States as a means of developing suggestions as to methods and techniques that could assist countries in promoting development and achieving optimum patterns of rural and urban human settlement and production activities, and to submit the draft programme to the regional economic commissions, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies of the United Nations to obtain their views and comments;

(b) To make arrangements as necessary, to provide for the United Nations Secretariat the necessary resources, including consultant services as appropriate, within the limits of the United Nations regular budget or from outside sources, to enable it to prepare the research-training programme;

(c) To select, after consultation with potential host Governments, a reasonable number, possibly six to twelve, of regional development projects already under way in various parts of the world, reflecting different stages of development, best suited for the planned research and training activities, giving particular attention to the availability of a university, research institute or similar institution as a resource for the programme related to each selected project;

(d) To explore the possibility of obtaining financial support for the implementation of such a programme from the Special Fund and other resources of the United Nations and specialized agencies and from outside sources, including host Governments in which the selected regional development projects are located;

3. *Requests further* that the Secretary-General report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session, his concrete

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

proposals for the programme, together with such views and comments as he has obtained as specified in operative paragraph 2 (a).

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

D

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME IN THE NATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and socio-economic development,

Taking note of the existing practical problems in this regard, including the fact that social measures in their present form may not always promote a more equitable distribution of income in the nation as stated in the Secretary-General's report on methods of determining social allocations (E/CN.5/387 chap. IV) and on targets of social development (E/CN.5/394, para. 37),

Taking note of the desirability of more just and equitable distribution of income in the nation,

Noting also the proposals of the Statistical Commission to enquire into the statistical aspects of distribution of income as stated in the report to the Council of the Statistical Commission, on its thirteenth session,⁴

Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To convene a small group of experts to review the relationship between distribution of income in the nation and social policy, including questions of definition and measurement of distribution of income in the nation in the context of social policy;

(b) To formulate, on the basis of the recommendations of this expert group, a programme of work and study for the United Nations on the subject of the relationship between social policy and distribution of income in the nation, with a view to developing guidelines for the formulation of social policy measures in such a way that they would best promote a more just and equitable distribution of income in the nation;

(c) To report to the Social Commission at its eighteenth session on the progress made in this work.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

E

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that by its resolution 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended that the Council should review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953, entitled "Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies", in the light of the

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 13 (E/4045)*, para. 15.

1963 Report on the World Social Situation,⁵ and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the *1963 Report on the World Social Situation* stresses that the gap between the developed countries and the developing countries in the economic and social field is widening,

Considering that the United Nations should play a primary role in the economic and social development of the developing countries during the United Nations Development Decade, through a renewed effort on the part of the United Nations organs responsible for considering social questions, and through improved and increased assistance to be given to countries requesting it,

Considering that, since the establishment of the Social Commission, the composition of the United Nations has changed profoundly and the social needs of Member States have altered very substantially,

Considering, therefore, that the Social Commission should be in a position to re-examine the role which it should play, within the framework of United Nations programmes, in order to take practical and immediate action to meet the urgent social needs of Member States,

1. *Invites* the Social Commission to re-examine, at its next session, the role which it should play within the framework of United Nations programmes in order to meet the needs of Member States;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission a report based on the replies of Governments to a questionnaire which he should address to them for the purpose of determining the needs of Member States in the social field and, if possible, the priority to be given to those needs, and the possibilities of increasing the technical co-operation resources which Member States could offer;

3. *Invites* the Social Commission to submit to the Council at its forty-first session, its proposals regarding the action to be taken to give effect to this resolution.

*1395th plenary meeting
30 July 1965.*

F

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme and the addendum to this report⁶ and the comments of the Social Commission and the *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,⁷

Recognizing that achievement of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade requires increased emphasis on the planning and development of social welfare programmes,

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

⁶ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3 and Add.1.

⁷ E/CN.5/395.

Recognizing further the importance of the exchange of views and wide consensus among senior social welfare officials of Member States as a basis for the formulation of a more dynamic United Nations policy in social welfare, including comprehensive guidelines for Governments in the development or extension of social welfare services in relation to major stages of economic and social development,

1. *Endorses* the merit of convening a conference of Ministers and their senior advisers responsible for social welfare which might be held in 1968 or later on social welfare programmes in national development, in order to examine national and regional variations in the approach to social welfare and identify common elements in social welfare functions and services, to clarify the role of social welfare in economic and social development, and to focus attention on ways of maximizing the contribution of social welfare programmes to human development and to raising the levels of living;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies regarding the appropriateness of such a conference;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult these States and the specialized agencies concerned regarding the subjects to be placed on the agenda of such a conference;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission at its seventeenth session and to the Council at its forty-first session on the results of these consultations and steps contemplated thereon.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

G

FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on family, child and youth welfare services⁸ and the comments of the Social Commission (E/4061, chap. VI) and of its *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,⁹

Recalling the request contained in Council resolution 903 D (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 for the preparation of a report "containing suggestions for the use of Governments interested in the establishment and extension of family, child and youth welfare services, training of personnel, and methods of financing these services",

Recognizing that social welfare services for families, children and youth constitute a vital component of broader measures for raising levels of living and the development of human resources and that United Nations activities in this field should be further developed within the context of the overall United Nations programme for improving economic and social conditions all over the world,

Recognizing that raising the standard of living of families, children and youth cannot be achieved without producing a sufficient quantity of material wealth as well as its fair distribution,

Recognizing also that the plans for the expansion of social services for families, children and youth should be made as a part of planning for overall economic and social development and that the planning organs and other competent authorities should be responsible for continuously evaluating the fulfilment of such plans,

Noting that the carrying out of radical democratic reforms aimed at solving such problems as the abolition of illiteracy, unemployment, the creation of national cadres, the achievement of full sovereignty over national resources, is the chief condition for an effective implementation of family, child and youth social welfare programmes,

1. *Recommends* that the report on family, child and youth welfare services including the guidelines which are set forth in the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/396) and annexed to this resolution, be given the widest possible circulation as a valuable aid to Governments, specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations;

2. *Recommends* Governments to devote more and more national resources and efforts to:

(a) Reducing and eliminating illiteracy among children and youth;

(b) Providing young people with equal material opportunities for obtaining education which fully corresponds to their demonstrated abilities and reasonable aspirations;

(c) Eliminating child neglect and homelessness among children as rapidly as possible;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake the preparation of monographs on the development and operation of welfare services for families, children and youth in selected countries at different stages of development, in order to provide more specific information as a basis for national social welfare planning, including appropriate priorities and allocation of resources;

(b) To undertake studies of:

(i) The effects on family life of rapid population growth, urbanization and labour mobility and of the social welfare measures required to assist families in these circumstances;

(ii) The effective use of volunteers, especially in social welfare programmes concerned with youth development;

(iii) The social welfare needs and problems of youth, and suitable welfare programmes to meet these needs;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to give high priority to co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the interested specialized agencies in the further expansion of assistance to family and child welfare programmes in developing countries in line with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade with respect to the younger generation, and to this end,

⁸ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.4 and Corr.1, 2 and 3.

⁹ E/CN.5/395.

to provide as far as possible the essential supporting technical services including increased staff resources and technical assistance as requested by Governments for project planning, implementation and evaluation.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

ANNEX

GUIDELINES FOR GOVERNMENTS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OR EXTENSION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FOR FAMILIES, CHILDREN AND YOUTH

1. National development inevitably means change. From the standpoint of families, children and youth, two major kinds of change are involved. Firstly, the effect of national development is to change the economic, social and physical environment, possibly to open up new horizons and opportunities, certainly to pose new challenges for the family if not to impose additional burdens on it. Secondly, development almost invariably involves adjustments within the family itself, in the roles and responsibilities of family members and in relationships among the generations.

2. There is, at the same time, growing recognition that the rate and direction of development is determined, in part, by the motivations and capacities of people and by the quality of the nation's human resources. The family plays a significant role in this regard not only by its resourcefulness in helping to meet the needs of the individual for food, shelter and clothing, for affection and for a sense of belonging, but also by providing a setting in which the younger generation may absorb and adapt to changing circumstances the traditions and values of the particular society.

3. In order to raise family levels of living and improve conditions of family life, as well as to enable the family to surmount the personal stresses and strains accompanying change and to contribute within its capacity to national as well as individual development, the following basic considerations and requirements should be recognized and taken into account in national planning:

(a) Raising family levels of living is dependent, in the first instance, on the production of material goods. The economic and social well-being of the family also requires a rational and equitable distribution of the nation's available resources.

(b) Improvements in material levels of living and the quality of family life require a broad range of social programmes and services. Progress in the social field depends not only on the availability of appropriate social welfare services, but on educational programmes designed to eliminate illiteracy and raise the general standards of education, and basic health measures to reduce the incidence of illness and disability and to improve the general health level of individuals and families. Adequate housing and programmes to organize employment and eliminate unemployment are also essential.

(c) In order to ensure the well-being of the family, the planning of social programmes, including social welfare services, should therefore be integrated, and social planning should also be integrated with economic planning.

(d) In the planning of social welfare services for families, children and youth, the assumption should be avoided that there is in any given circumstance an ideal family pattern. The needs and problems of families, children and youth with which social welfare services as well as other social programmes are concerned, do not conform to any fixed or immutable pattern. Just as family patterns and family needs evolve partly in response to the challenges of a dynamic society, so must social welfare services be conceived in a dynamic rather than a static way. In the development of welfare programmes and institutional arrangements, account should be taken of the diversity in the problems accompanying development within each country and even within a particular locality, in order that social welfare programmes might remain continuously responsive to the changing economic and social situation.

(e) Although the production of adequate material resources and an equitable distribution of these resources are essential to improvement in family levels of living, the welfare needs of families, children and youth do not necessarily disappear as economic affluence is approached or achieved, nor are all social problems likely to be resolved as economic development goes forward. Indeed, rapid economic development may well produce, in the short run, particularly acute social stresses for the family or particularly insistent social problems requiring special responses in the form of social welfare programmes that may prove to be inapplicable, or not as applicable, in subsequent stages of development. Experience indicates, in short, that social welfare needs and problems are present at all stages of economic growth; and that social welfare services have a potentially positive role to play at each stage.

4. In different countries and cultures, the required social welfare services are provided differently, depending on such indigenous factors as social values and objectives, the role and structure of government and/or non-governmental organizations, and the availability of material resources and trained manpower. In spite of these differences, the origin, the function and the content of social welfare services are frequently somewhat similar. Social welfare services come into being to meet certain human needs that can no longer be satisfied exclusively on a kinship basis within the extended family or clan, on the informal level of mutual aid among friends and neighbours, or on a religious or ethical basis of voluntary sharing and alms-giving. Social welfare services function, broadly speaking, to support and strengthen the family or, in the event of special circumstances such as death of the bread winner or a natural disaster, to provide appropriate assistance for family members or to arrange a substitute for family life for surviving children. The scope of social welfare embraces such varied programmes and services as: information and guidance to parents in the care and rearing of children and in improving the atmosphere and conditions in the home and its environment; counselling to families and youth concerning problems of personal and social relationships; advice and assistance to parents and young people in obtaining material aid or in locating and using community services; preventive and/or remedial programmes for groups needing special care, such as homeless and neglected children, the delinquent and the handicapped, migrants, refugees, the elderly, etc; community programmes of an educational, cultural and/or recreational nature for young people and for families; and, in general, social action to assess and interpret the welfare needs of families, children and youth, and to marshal the resources necessary for their satisfaction.

5. If a nation's social welfare services are to achieve the objectives set for them, if overlapping and duplication are to be avoided and a balanced network of services is to be developed, and if this network is to remain responsive to changing human needs and social conditions, government must take ultimate responsibility for the establishment and evolution of an overall policy in the social welfare field. In a broad sense, what is required is articulation of the nation's social goals and identification of the social programmes and priorities required for their attainment. Specifically, co-ordination in planning, policy and programmes will be necessary at a number of interlocking levels.

(a) The establishment or improvement of welfare services must be related, in the first place, to the major objectives of and programmes for national development. The latter may be relevant to the development of welfare programmes in at least three respects. First, the nature and direction of national development helps to determine the economic and social conditions and to pose the human problems with which particular welfare services will be concerned. Second, the rate of progress in economic and social development helps to determine the extent both of the demand and of the resources available for social welfare programmes. Third, other economic or social measures may be designed, on occasion, to supplement, or to serve as a substitute for, one or more welfare services.

(b) The development of welfare services must be related, in the second place, to programmes and services in closely related fields such as health, housing and education. Services in allied fields may, at times, provide at least a partial substitute for, or may require supplementation by, social welfare programmes. Welfare services are frequently associated at the operating level with programmes or facilities in other social fields. There is often, in any case, sufficient similarity, if not overlapping, in the objectives and the methods of certain social services to require, at the operating level, a substantial measure of programme co-ordination and/or staff co-operation.

(c) Welfare services are affected by, and must be planned in relation to, the nation's structure of social law and custom dealing with protection of the individual and with personal relationships within the family. Welfare services for families, children and youth and the nation's legal framework are clearly interdependent with respect to such matters as marriage and divorce, the obligations of family members toward one another, inheritance of property, employment of minors, the nature and extent of the State's responsibility for the care of young children and the regulation of juveniles, and the status and protection of adults who are not competent to manage their own affairs.

(d) The development of social welfare services for families, children and youth must take account, finally, of certain intrinsic requirements within the social welfare field itself. Reference has already been made to the need to establish a national social welfare policy. If this policy is to be realistic, it should include practical arrangements for welfare planning and determination of priorities, for the education and training of required personnel, for the organization of specific services and their effective co-ordination, for the financing of the total social welfare endeavour, and for the fact-finding and research necessary to effective planning, administration and continuing evaluation of individual programmes.

6. In social welfare as in other fields, planning clearly takes place at more than one level. Planning is an essential element in the organization and evolution of a single welfare agency or service in a particular neighbourhood or community. Within the boundaries of a municipality or a group of adjacent municipalities, the local network of social welfare services may be planned by local government and/or by a local welfare council or council of social agencies. Intermediate levels of government frequently have responsibility for the planning of all welfare programmes within their particular jurisdiction. There is, finally, the planning which is required at the national level.

7. In the organization and administration of welfare services, national, intermediate and local, there is often considerable variation within a nation — as well as among nations, — in programme auspices and standards, methods of financing, recruitment and training of personnel and even in timing and priorities. Some diversity in these areas frequently produces, if it is not a prerequisite to, progress in the social welfare field. If such diversity is to be harmonized with national objectives and needs, however, government must take responsibility for the overall development of social welfare programmes, for ensuring adequate financial resources for such programmes, and for the establishment of appropriate planning machinery. Experience indicates that a separate social welfare department, bureau or agency is likely to be needed at each level of government to carry out the specialized tasks involved.

8. One of the major responsibilities of such a department of social welfare at the national level will be to formulate and keep under continuous review a schedule of national priorities for the establishment or extension of welfare programmes and services. National priorities in the development of welfare services for families, children and youth are inevitably influenced by such factors as the prevailing economic and social philosophy; demographic factors including the growth and age composition of the population, the proportions in rural areas and urban settlements, and the rate and directions of population movement; the nature and extent of

specific social problems and human needs; the degree of public support for particular service and the stage of development in other national programmes. Within these broad limits developing nations, in particular, may find it advisable, if not essential, to assign high priority to one or more of the following population groups or welfare programmes:

(a) Those groups whose present or potential contribution to national development is likely to be of vital importance — children and youth; girls and women especially in societies where their role and status are undergoing significant change; individuals and families migrating to urban areas in search of employment and opportunities for a better life; rural people grappling with radical changes in agricultural technology or living conditions;

(b) Those groups which may be especially vulnerable in a period of rapid development or which may be regarded as having special social or humanitarian claims on the nation — children and young people who lack a normal home life; persons with physical and mental handicaps especially, perhaps disabled war veterans; the ill; the aged and infirm;

(c) Programmes which emphasize prevention rather than highly specialized care or expensive remedial treatment. The appropriate preventive services might include services to support and strengthen family life; group services for women involving instruction in home management, child care and training, health and sanitation, nutrition, literacy, etc.; appropriate welfare services for the young child; services for out-of-school youth combining a continuing educational experience, training in specific skills and recreation;

(d) Having in mind the relationship between expanding population and family welfare, family planning programmes where they are compatible with a country's demographic structure and are in harmony with the moral and social values of a particular society; as well as measures designed to enhance national levels of living for growing populations by harnessing continuing advances in technology to the nation's productive processes;

(e) Those social welfare projects and programmes which stimulate citizen initiative and encourage citizen participation, including the participation of youth, in activities designed to enrich the quality of family and community life and to improve the community environment.

9. Effective social welfare services require appropriately trained and experienced personnel. Consequently, in planning welfare services for families, children and youth, adequate consideration should be given alike to probable personnel requirements and to practical possibilities for related education and training. The determination of personnel requirements is obviously not just a matter of counting the number of positions to be filled. It also involves some analysis of the major types of welfare jobs which have been established or are envisaged. In most developing countries, the most pressing personnel needs are likely to be, initially, at two widely separate levels. One is at the level of direct service to individuals, groups and communities; the other is at the advanced level of social policy development, planning, programme administration and social welfare education.

10. In the early stages of development, the relatively low level of general education and the relatively non-specialized character of most welfare services will alike dictate that most of the training for direct social welfare services should be at a fairly general and elementary level as a basis for the performance of simple functions in multi-purpose programmes or settings. As economic and social development proceeds, more specialized welfare programmes are likely to emerge; greater differentiation in job requirements will become necessary; and more specialized training will be required at a number of different but functionally related levels.¹⁰

¹⁰ For a more extensive analysis of current practice and possible developments in social welfare training, see *Training for Social Work — Fourth International Survey* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.IV.3); and the report by the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel (E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6).

11. The training of senior social welfare personnel is likely, in the first instance, to pose a more formidable challenge. In a number of developing countries, however, a worth-while start has been made through in-service training, short courses, seminars and similar devices. As experience is gained and resources permit, schools of social work and government training institutes may be established and a variety of more elaborate and extensive training programmes can be developed.

12. Regardless of the nature or level of the functions they perform or the extent and level of their previous training, social welfare personnel will require opportunities through in-service or similar training arrangements to keep abreast of changing knowledge and evolving social welfare programmes.

13. In a context of scarce resources and multiple needs, developing countries cannot afford to ignore the potential role of volunteers in the operation of their family, child and youth welfare services. Indeed, regardless of the stage of development (or of the particular economic and social system) of a country, volunteers have an important role to play in the initiation and provision of social welfare services. However, if volunteers are to make an effective contribution in the provision of welfare services, various kinds of short-term training should be provided. Volunteers also require, whenever possible, appropriate guidance and direction from qualified paid personnel.

14. Social welfare services are sometimes viewed as an institutional expression or extension of the kind of undifferentiated helping activity which occurs on a customary basis within the extended family, clan or local community. As specialization in social functions develops and an institutional framework begins to emerge, the related issues of organization and co-ordination assume increasing importance.

15. At the various operating levels, intermediate and local, there are a number of possible approaches to these problems. Staff from allied fields may be assigned to work on a team basis in a particular social programme or with respect to a particular social problem. Services in a number of allied fields may be associated in a single administrative unit or community facility. A welfare council or one or more advisory committees may be established to promote co-operation and co-ordination of effort at the operating level, as well as to encourage the further development of required welfare programmes and other social services.

16. Machinery and arrangements for co-ordination in the field, while important, are not likely to be sufficient in themselves. As already indicated, an agency is required with the authority and responsibility, as well as the technical resources, for planning national policy and programmes in social welfare. Channels for communication and co-operative action must be established between this national agency and government departments in allied fields. Above all, perhaps, the effectiveness of organizational arrangements and operating procedures in the field may depend on what might be called the administrative climate. Efforts at programme integration or co-ordination at the operating level may be frustrated by excessive centralization of decision-making, or may founder on the rocks of departmental exclusiveness and/or interdepartmental jealousies in the national government. As professional specialization increases, the difficulties of co-ordination are likely to be augmented unless mutual understanding is promoted through the content of training programmes for related social fields and disciplines.

17. Equal emphasis and attention should be given within the social welfare sector itself to adequate arrangements for co-ordination among governmental and non-governmental programmes at national, intermediate and local levels. While governments should assume the primary responsibility as indicated in paragraphs 5 and 7 above, social planning councils or similar bodies may also play an important role in the planning and co-ordination of non-governmental welfare programmes at all levels, as well as in advising governmental bodies on these matters where appropriate. These

bodies frequently include not only interested and informed citizens and representatives of non-governmental welfare services, but representatives of appropriate governmental agencies or departments.

18. Social welfare services for families, children and youth are financed, on occasion, in a variety of specific ways — with the proceeds from earmarked taxes, by government-operated lotteries, through the establishment of a national welfare foundation or trust, by direct charge to the user or indirect taxation of the users' employers, through various forms of voluntary fund-raising, as part of one or more social security programmes. Each of these methods is likely to have its own distinctive advantages and its own inherent limitations, depending, in part at least, on tradition, social philosophy, structure of government and similar factors, in the particular country. Other things being equal, however, the financing of government welfare programmes out of general revenues is, in practice as well as in theory, the most satisfactory approach.

19. If the tax system is inefficient or inadequate, a developing country may have no alternative other than to reserve most of its general revenues for programmes receiving a higher priority and to have recourse, in the short-run at least, to other methods of financing specific welfare and other social services. It should be recognized, on the other hand, that the planning and financing of welfare programmes should involve value judgments not only concerning priorities among competing social problems or needs, but also concerning alternative ways of distributing the financial burden. The financing of specific services from sources other than general government revenues tends to obscure where it does not avoid, these fundamental issues by eliminating the need for periodic appropriations and the opportunity for periodic review of programmes.

20. Most developing countries do not have the financial resources, the skilled manpower or the required facilities to undertake elaborate and extensive research in the field of social welfare. Nor in the early stages of programme development is such research likely to be necessary. Evidence of the need for new welfare services may be obvious to all, or may, at most, require a simple survey of the most pressing family and community problems. An inventory of existing facilities and services may also reveal major areas of un-met needs, as well as provide the groundwork for planning a co-ordinated network of welfare programmes. If an adequate system of record-keeping is built into each new service and arrangements are made for compiling statistical and other operational data at the national level, some of the raw material required for more systematic study and analysis will begin to emerge concurrently with the capacity to make use of it effectively through a planned research programme and to apply the results appropriately in the further development of welfare policy and specific services. Programme evaluation and assessment must, in most cases, evolve in a somewhat similar fashion, beginning with individual or collective judgment based on experience and readily available information, and gradually becoming more systematic and sophisticated as the required administrative framework and procedures are developed.

21. In the evaluation of services as in other kinds of programme research, an outside consultant may be helpful in assessing the present level of performance and in suggesting procedural or substantive improvements. Assistance of this sort cannot, however, provide an adequate substitute either for the continuous fact-finding required for effective day-to-day administration of welfare services or for the gradual development of adequate research facilities and competence as an essential component of programme planning.

H

TRAINING OF SOCIAL WELFARE PERSONNEL

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the training of social welfare personnel¹¹ and the

¹¹ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6.

comments of the Social Commission and its *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare thereon,¹²

Recognizing the rapidly expanding need for trained social welfare personnel and that appropriate training of such personnel is a key consideration in maximizing the contribution of the social welfare field to the development of human resources and raising the levels of living,

Noting the growing acceptance of social work as a distinctive discipline and as the primary element in social welfare training, as well as the widening role and increasing responsibilities of trained social workers in social welfare programmes and in related services in allied fields,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General and its comprehensive review of the trends and problems in the development of social welfare training programmes and the possibilities outlined for practical approaches to meeting the urgent needs for social welfare personnel particularly in developing countries, as well as the suggestions contained in chapter III for future programme developments in this field;

2. *Endorses* the guidelines contained in the Secretary-General's report¹³, for the further development, over the next five years, of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To make the report on training of social welfare personnel available to Member States, drawing their attention particularly to chapter V containing suggestions for national action in the progressive development of social welfare training programmes, and also to the specialized agencies concerned and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(b) To include among the projects and activities to be given priority during the United Nations Development Decade those designed for the further development of the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme taking into account the guidelines referred to in paragraph 2 above and the particular needs of developing countries for trained personnel in this field;

(c) To give priority to assistance to developing countries in the establishment and expansion of social welfare training programmes realistically adapted to local circumstances and social welfare manpower requirements, and particularly to assistance for social welfare training programmes for teachers and trainers, personnel for key positions in planning, policy development and administration, and for auxiliary social welfare workers;

(d) To undertake, as a basis for the preparation of the fifth quadrennial international report on training social welfare personnel, a systematic study of new approaches and experiments in social welfare training, enlisting the co-operation of interested Governments and, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council actively interested in this field.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

I

REAPPRAISAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMME

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme,¹⁴ the report on the United Nations social service research and publication programme,¹⁵ and the comments of the Social Commission and its *ad hoc* Group on Social Welfare thereon,¹⁶

Recalling its own resolution 975 G (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 authorizing the convening of an *ad hoc* Group on Social Welfare to report to the Social Commission its findings as to ways in which the United Nations social service programme would be organized and strengthened to make a maximum contribution to mobilization of human resources during the United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Commends* the reappraisal report of the Secretary-General which clearly portrays major trends and issues in the United Nations social welfare programme;

2. *Endorses* the view that social welfare has an essential role in the development efforts of nations, and that the United Nations social welfare programme should be strengthened to make its maximum contribution to national development;

3. *Approves* the programme proposals described in paragraph 32 of the reappraisal report which emphasize broad social welfare programmes of a developmental type and provide the basic components for a United Nations policy for social welfare;

4. *Emphasizes* the need, as presented in the reappraisal report and supported by the *ad hoc* Working Group, for the study and analysis of national experience in social welfare planning and administration as the basis for the development of guidelines useful to Governments;

5. *Recommends* that emphasis be placed on an organizational level for social welfare in the United Nations which will facilitate carrying out functions of leadership, programme development, research, and technical assistance in social welfare;

6. *Urges* that consideration be given by the appropriate authorities of the United Nations, as soon as possible, to the question of the need for substantial increases in the social welfare staff, both at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, and in resources for advisory social welfare services in order to provide adequately for the expanding United Nations social welfare programmes, to meet the requests of Member States for such services, to ensure the essential supporting technical services for co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund, and to co-operate, as appropriate, with multilateral and regional organizations.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

¹² E/CN.5/395.

¹³ See E/CN.5/AC.12/L.6, para. 46, b.

¹⁴ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.3.

¹⁵ E/CN.5/AC.12/L.5.

¹⁶ E/CN.5/395.

J

YOUTH AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the emphasis given to the younger generation in programmes for the mobilization of human resources to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the Secretary-General's proposals for action,¹⁷

Recognizing that it is the young people of all nations and especially youth in the developing countries who are particularly affected by economic and social development programmes,

Considering the importance of treating the needs of youth as part of plans and programmes for the well-being and advancement of the family and the community as a whole,

Noting that the activities of the United Nations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, and the specialized agencies in several fields are of clear relevance to the welfare, education, physical and cultural development, and social participation of young people,

1. *Recommends* that Governments, in formulating their development plans and establishing institutional arrangements for their implementation, should take fully into account the needs of young people and their role in national development, and also the social protection of their vocation and equality of opportunity to develop and use their abilities;

2. *Recommends further* that Governments consider, as a matter of priority, appropriate policies and measures for combating unemployment and under-employment among young people and in enabling them to participate in services to their communities in accordance with their vocation and abilities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies, to give due attention, *inter alia*, by providing the services of advisers at inter-regional, regional and country levels, to:

(a) Assisting Governments, at their request, on questions of planning for the younger generation in the context of overall development programmes and on policies and programmes for the welfare, protection, education, both in and out of school, vocational guidance and training and advancement of youth, including measures aimed at increasing the quality and scope of participation by youth in national development;

(b) Encouraging the participation of appropriate non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, or the specialized agencies concerned with youth and voluntary service by young people, so that their experience, competence and facilities may be utilized to the fullest extent in the interest of youth;

(c) Facilitating co-operation with bilateral and appropriate multilateral programmes interested in providing assistance to developing countries in the field of youth;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider whether additional resources may be necessary to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to assist Governments in this field and invites the United Nations Children's Fund to continue its assistance for this purpose.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

K

REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 309 E (XI) of 13 July 1950 and the resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its eighth session on the rehabilitation of the handicapped,¹⁸

Noting the progress that has been made in the field of rehabilitation as a result of the activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations interested in the social, medical and vocational rehabilitation of the disabled,

Noting further the continuing importance of Recommendation 99 concerning vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1955,

Welcoming the resolution adopted by the thirteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1964, requesting the Director-General to give increased attention to the education of handicapped persons,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to accord rehabilitation services, especially the training of personnel, an appropriate place in their social programmes and draws attention to the usefulness, particularly in developing countries, of taking full account of possibilities for the establishment and extension of basic services for the disabled as part of their social programmes;

2. *Requests* the United Nations, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations to expand their activities in the field of rehabilitation within their priorities and available resources, in order to contribute to social and economic progress through improved quality and effectiveness of services to the disabled.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

L

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the great importance of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1959, (General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV)),

Drawing attention to the fact that, although almost six years have passed since the adoption of the Declaration,

¹⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

¹⁸ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/2305), para. 52.

in many countries little progress is observed towards meeting the urgent needs of children, and that children continue to suffer from hunger, disease and other social and economic ills, and are deprived of other rights set forth in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments of Member States and also upon the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and non-Governmental organizations to take the necessary steps to ensure the speediest possible implementation of this Declaration and to give attention to the inclusion in programmes of social development of all necessary provision for the needs of children;

2. *Requests* the Social Commission to consider at its seventeenth session in connexion with the re-examination of the Commission's role in the framework of the United Nations programmes, and taking account of the views of the United Nations Children's Fund, the question of the adequacy of the provision for the needs of children in programmes of social development.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

M

PLANNING OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on methods of determining the appropriate allocation of resources to the various social sectors at the different stages of economic development of the countries of the world, (E/CN.5/387) prepared in accordance with its resolution 903 B (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962,

Referring to General Assembly resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 and 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December

1963 on the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors of development, and to its own resolution 903 B (XXXIV) on planning for balanced economic and social development,

Considering the necessity of planning for speedy and co-ordinated economic and social development and the interest of the majority of countries in the study of planning problems and in obtaining practical assistance in this field,

Recognizing the importance which this and subsequent reports and studies may have, particularly for the developing countries, in evolving their policies,

Noting that the Secretary-General's report is a useful attempt to describe the various methods of planning social development which are used in practice,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare further studies of this question, making a more detailed analysis and drawing more far-reaching conclusions, taking account of the various systems of planning for social development;

2. *Recommends* that the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Economic Projections and Programming Centre, among other bodies, as well as experts representing countries with different social and economic systems should be invited to participate in the preparation of these studies to the greatest possible extent;

3. *Recommends* that the Social Commission should consider a report by the Secretary-General on the above-mentioned studies at its eighteenth session.

*1395th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 18 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4061	Report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1 and Corr.1	Implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4108, paras. 27-32 and 37
E/AC.7/L.473	Communication from the Heads of the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President	Mimeographed
E/AC.7/L.474	Chile: amendments to draft resolution VII (E/4061, chap. IX)	See E/4108, paras. 11, 12, 14, 15 and 37
E/AC.7/L.475	Pakistan and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4108, paras. 33, 34 and 37
E/AC.7/L.476	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1	Mimeographed. See E/4108, paras. 27-31 and 37
E/AC.7/L.477	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution I (E/4061, chap. IX)	See E/4108, paras. 35-37

E/AC.7/L.478	Iraq and United Arab Republic: amendments to draft resolution V (E/4061, chap. IX)	Mimeographed. See E/4108, paras. 17 and 37.
E/AC.7/L.479	Argentina: amendments to draft resolution XI (E/4061, chap. IX)	Mimeographed. See E/4108, paras. 23 and 37
E/CN.5/383 and Add.1	Assessment of arrangements for carrying out United Nations responsibilities in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders	Mimeographed
E/CN.5/387	Methods of determining social allocations: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/CN.5/388 and Corr.1	Review of Economic and Social Council resolution 496 (XVI) in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII): note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/CN.5/393	Administrative aspects of social planning: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/CN.5/394 and Corr.1	Preliminary report of the Secretary-General on targets for social development	Ditto
E/CN.5/396	Suggested guidelines for Governments in the establishment or extension of social welfare services for families, children and youth: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 19 : Report of the Population Commission *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1394th meeting; see also the records of the 529th and 530th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.529 and 530).

DOCUMENT E/4109

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]
[29 July 1965]

1. The Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered at its 529th and 530th meetings, held on 28 July 1965, item 19 of the Council's agenda (Report of the Population Commission).

2. The Committee in considering this item had before it the Report of the Population Commission on its thirteenth session (E/4019).

3. An amendment (E/AC.7/L.480) to the draft resolution referred to the Council by the Population Commission (E/4019, chap. XII) was submitted by India and Iraq. Denmark subsequently also sponsored this amendment. Following a general discussion, the Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendment thereto, as follows:

4. An amendment by India, Iraq and Denmark to insert a new operative paragraph 5(b) and to renumber

5(b) and 5(c) as 5(c) and 5(d) respectively was adopted by the Committee by 15 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

5. A separate vote on operative paragraph 4 was requested by the representative of Ecuador. This paragraph was maintained by 22 votes to 2.

6. A separate vote was requested on operative paragraph 5(a) by the representative of Ecuador. Operative paragraph 5(a) was maintained by 22 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

7. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Committee by 20 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

8. The Social Committee therefore recommends the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1084 (XXXIX). Work programmes and priorities in population fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 on population growth and economic development and Council resolutions 933 C (XXXV) of 5 April 1963 on intensification of demographic studies, research and training and 1048 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 on population growth and economic and social development,

Bearing in mind the problems in the economic and social development of developing countries associated with the growth and structure of population and migration from the countryside to the cities,

Recalling the concern with these problems expressed in the responses of many Governments of developing countries to the inquiry among Governments on problems resulting from the interaction of economic development and population changes¹ carried out in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly,

Taking note of the views expressed by the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session (E/4019, paras. 105-117) on population growth and economic and social development and on possibilities of assisting Governments of developing countries in dealing with population problems, and in particular the Population Commission's recommendations on the long-range programme of work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the population fields,

Being aware that many countries lack technical personnel with specialized training in population questions and facilities for training national technicians,

Considering that there is a need to intensify and extend the scope of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to population questions,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Population Commission in the report of its thirteenth session on the long-range programme of work in the fields of population, including its recommendations with regard to the increase and improvement of demographic statistics, the strengthening of regional demographic training and research centres, and other activities to increase the supply of

technically trained personnel in the developing countries, expansion and intensification of research and technical work, widening of the scope and increase of the amount of technical assistance in population fields available to Governments of developing countries upon their request, and conferences and related activities in the population fields;

2. *Draws the attention* of the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to the recommendations and suggestions of the Population Commission relating to activities in their fields of interest;

3. *Invites* the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies to give consideration to possibilities of modifying and expanding their programmes of activities in the population fields along the lines indicated by the recommendations of the Population Commission;

4. *Calls to the attention* of the General Assembly the need to provide the necessary resources, within the framework of the decisions taken to balance the budget of the United Nations, for the United Nations to carry out the intensified and expanded programme of activities in the fields of population recommended by the Population Commission;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To consider giving a position for the work in population in the United Nations Secretariat that would correspond to its importance;

(b) To provide, in accordance with Council resolution 222 (IX) of 14 and 15 August 1949 and General Assembly resolution 418 (V) of 1 December 1950, advisory services and training on action programmes in the field of population at the request of Governments desiring assistance in this field;

(c) To consult the interested specialized agencies on the division of responsibilities and co-ordination of activities in the long-range programme of work in the population fields recommended by the Population Commission;

(d) To present to the Population Commission at its fourteenth session proposals with regard to the priorities of work over future periods of two years and of five years, within the framework of the long-range programme of work in the population fields.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 21, document E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 19 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4019	Report of the Population Commission on its thirteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 9</i>
E/AC.7/L.480	India and Iraq: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Population Commission (E/4019 chap. XII)	Mimeographed. See E/4109, paras. 3, 4, 7 and 8



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 20 : Progress in land reform *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1392nd meeting*; see also the records of the 360th, 361st, 363rd and 364th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.360, 361, 363 and 364).

DOCUMENT E/4048

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[18 May 1965]

1. In resolution 887 (XXXIV), the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to it in 1965 the Fourth Report on Progress in Land Reform (E/4020 and Add. 1 and 2) together with his comments, particularly on its implications for economic and social development.

2. The report as a whole indicates that the general situation regarding the implementation of land reform programmes has not greatly changed since the third progress report was considered by the Council at its thirty-fourth session in 1962. Nevertheless, there is evidence of some notable achievements in several countries, particularly in land tenancy reform and land distribution and settlement programmes. Thus, changes in the distribution of land ownership affecting the status of a considerable proportion of the farmers have taken place in certain countries, mainly in Asia and Latin America. In many others in the same regions, the legal framework has been established and the administrative arrangements are being completed for similar reforms involving the redistribution of land accompanied by broad programmes of social and economic development in the areas affected. In Africa, there have been new departures in the field of land settlement, often designed to introduce new patterns of group farming and new standards of agricultural technology. There have also been measures, in societies in Africa and elsewhere, where a good deal of land is still held in communal tenures to nationalize and strengthen the legal framework of land rights in such a way as to

provide the basis for orderly and rapid economic development. Land consolidation programmes have continued to bring benefits, particularly in European countries, and industrial countries in many parts of the world have continued to strengthen the powers of land management entrusted to public bodies to deal with the problems and exploit the opportunities connected with the migration of population from rural areas.

3. In its discussion of recent measures, the report, in chapter II, section (A) and again in chapter VI, emphasizes the multiplicity of objectives underlying reforms which involve large-scale redistribution of land. Antiquated tenure systems are seen to be in need of reform both because they support great social inequalities and because they are obstacles to the technological development of agriculture and, by extension, of the whole economy. The relative importance attached to the removal of inequality, on the one hand, and economic development (in the sense of growth in the total output of goods and services) on the other, depends on the prevailing political ideology and balances of political forces, and tends to determine the pace and nature of the reform programme. Chapters IV and VI discuss some of the ways in which redistribution of land, removing or lessening inequalities, can itself affect economic development. The general conclusion is reached that while the long-term effects stimulate economic growth and promote social development, such benefits may not be immediately apparent in the aftermath of a rapid and large-scale re-

distribution of land. However, the critical transitional period might be shortened by the careful application of complementary measures. There are many examples to show that if a thorough appraisal of the existing situation had preceded the actual planning of land reform programmes, it would have been possible to make better plans and so avoid high costs in both human and material values. Such appraisals might also help to avoid some of the more undesirable short-term effects of land reform programmes.

4. Since all countries wish to promote economic development, even though that objective may be subordinated in their reform programmes to the more immediate aim of reducing social inequalities or changing the social-political structure, there is room for further study of the ways in which land redistribution measures can be carried through so as to maximize the possibilities of economic and social development. The report notes the increasing tendency in a number of countries to insist that land reforms should be integrated measures in which land redistribution is accompanied by a variety of programmes to extend technical advice and credit to new owner-occupiers, to develop infra-structural services, promote community development schemes etc. Such an approach is fully in accord with the accepted United Nations definition of land reform.¹ As the fourth report points out, however, such "integral land reform" measures require considerable time for their full implementation. This raises several issues which call for further study. Among these, there is the difficult question of striking an appropriate balance between speed of redistribution and thoroughness of development efforts in land reform programmes. The many factors involved need to be understood and their interrelationships analysed to enable policy makers and administrators to chart a course for land reform implementation realistically adapted to national objectives and available material and personnel resources.

5. The report further makes the important distinction, particularly in chapter VI, between those countries with a large non-agricultural sector which can be expected to provide investment funds for extensive programmes of agricultural development, and those countries where the economy is still predominantly agrarian and where the narrowly-based commercial and industrial sector cannot be expected to provide such resources. For the former category of countries, "integral land reform measures" raise no insurmountable problems. The problems of the latter group of countries, however, are more intractable. In particular, the following subjects may require further investigation:

(a) The role of foreign bilateral or multilateral assistance in supporting the development aspects of land reform programmes in such countries. In particular, the Council may wish to consider the suggestion in chapter II, section K of the report that programmes of development which require popular participation and changes in popular attitudes might be assisted by material aid to improve communications.

(b) New or improved ways in which community development can make the most effective contribution to land reform programmes in relation to: (i) agricultural improvement; (ii) general economic improvement; (iii) social development, including the adjustment of activities and ways of life to conditions of rural change.

(c) The extent to which the implementation of land reform programmes can be advanced and improved by more adequate administrative concepts and by more effective administrative machinery.

6. The degree to which land distribution measures should aim to achieve greater social equality is usually a matter of great political controversy; the compensation paid to those from whom land is taken may be a major determinant of the extent to which equalization of wealth is achieved. The precise level and modalities of compensation adopted in a particular land reform programme will thus be determined by historical, legal, social and political factors as well as by the actual economic situation of the country and the financial position of its Government. By and large, it is found that in actual experience the level of compensation tends to represent a compromise between financial availabilities and considerations of individual and social justice. Chapter III examines the problems confronting Governments when determining the level and form of compensation payable for land redistribution and the manner and sources of its financing. It reviews the various techniques available to Governments for achieving different policy objectives while seeking to reconcile the competing claims on the limited resources available for the financing of land reform, represented by compensation payments, credits and services to new owners and general agrarian development projects. The problem of compensation for land redistribution is thus seen by Governments not as a mere matter of valuation and payment for land transferred from one owner to another, but as an integral element of the social and economic programme for land reform and agrarian development and, more specifically, of the financial planning required for its effective implementation.

7. The sections of the report dealing with land settlement schemes (chapter II, sections E and F), while recording some commendable achievements, also dwell at length on some of the difficulties which such schemes have encountered. The fact that land settlement schemes are often designed to achieve a variety of objectives, including improved agricultural production, decongested towns and fuller employment, tends to confuse criteria for the selection of settlers and also for the evaluation of results. Nevertheless, the emphasis which the report places in these sections, as also in the section dealing with administrative problems, on the role of administrators and the varying modes of leadership and authority highlights an important and often neglected aspect. The speculative nature of much of this discussion underlines the fact that there is as yet little certain knowledge of the principles which can ensure success in planning settlement schemes. There is clearly a need for more research aimed at establishing these principles by comparative study of the factors which have caused some schemes to succeed and others to fail.

¹ *Progress in Land Reform: Third Report*, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.2), foreword, para. 6.

8. The Council will note the growing appreciation of the need for adequate training programmes to prepare for land reform programmes, which is recorded in chapter II, section K, and also the initial successes of the efforts, commended in its resolution 887 (XXXIV), to establish regional research and training institutes. The observations in the report concerning the relative importance of attitudes, on the one hand, and cognitive knowledge, on the other, in such training programmes, and their relevance to the content and methods of training are of particular interest in this connexion.

9. Taken together, the last three chapters of the report give a broader survey of the implications of land reform — chiefly of programmes of land redistribution — for technological progress in agriculture, for improving the opportunities for employment, for promoting the general growth of the economy and for raising levels of living. These objectives serve not only to underline the importance of land tenure reform, but also to urge the need for an accurate assessment of the probable consequences of different types of reform. As is frequently pointed out, the process of reform may be disruptive and its immediate consequences painful. Even though disruptive and painful reforms usually have beneficial consequences in the long run, it is, nevertheless, advisable to be aware of their implications and to try to reduce the effect of undesirable consequences to a minimum.

10. In planning land reform measures, the interdependence of economic and social development must be recognized and programming undertaken concurrently. To this end, much may be achieved by co-ordinating programmes of land reform with those of community development. The advocacy of co-ordination in this sphere, though it implies more than communication and exchange of views, is not intended to suggest that community development by itself can take the place of land reform programmes. It may be useful in some cases for both programmes to concentrate on working with the same individuals or the same farms until certain results have been achieved. For example, at the conclusion of the land redistribution phase of the reform programme, responsibility for the follow-up could be transferred to or shared with community development officials in order to ensure continuity of promoting local economic and social improvements.

11. It is important that land reform programmes recognize the degree of sectoral interdependence within a society. Often the contribution to development depends on the availability of new cultivable land, on industrialization, or on both. Where land is not available, the only hope of solving deep-seated rural problems depends on the growth of rural and urban industry. A land reform programme should therefore take industrial possibilities into consideration and utilize them to the best possible advantage.

12. Land reform programmes require authorities with the requisite power and determination to maintain a continuous pace of implementation. Economically, this encourages the accumulation of skill and capital as progress is made. Socially — and this is perhaps more

important — a steady pace of implementation helps to sustain any hope or confidence already created among the rural population. On the other hand, the psychological damage of a slow, discontinuous pace can more than cancel out any advantages the reform may have achieved. A reform programme which exists only on paper or is only partly and slowly implemented, may easily give rise to a sense of hopelessness and distrust of the leadership, both of which feelings are detrimental to development. Although the specific rate of implementation must be decided according to the particular circumstances of each country, it seems clear that a certain continuity and speed are necessary for useful results, and for this, strong leadership and expert advice are essential.

13. In the light of the above observations, the Council may wish to consider the following suggestions for specific action:

(a) There is a need for continuing to report, study and compare the planning, implementation and evaluation of land reform programmes. Governments are becoming increasingly aware of the value of accumulated and comparative experience in this regard. Every effort should be made to add to the stock of accumulated knowledge by undertaking evaluation studies and making the results fully available, and also, perhaps, by admitting outside observers whose different perspectives may aid in the clarification of problems. The Council might consider recommending a comparative study of administration aspects of land reform programmes, including the special administrative machinery and adaptation of existing machinery at national and local levels required to implement these programmes.

(b) The report highlights the great importance of social factors, such as the rapport between farmers and development workers and the pattern of social relations within rural communities in determining the success or failure of programmes seeking to induce change in rural areas. More generally, there is a need to safeguard and enhance the well-being of the individuals, groups and communities for whose benefit land reform is planned but whose identity may be lost through excessive attention to impersonal considerations of a legal, economic or technical nature. A re-evaluation of the sociological aspects of rural development programmes may therefore be useful at this stage when land reform is entering the implementation phase in an increasing number of countries. Specifically:

- (i) evaluation studies should include not simply statistical before-and-after comparisons based on administrative records or farm management studies, but also more prolonged sample-study research by qualified social scientists into changes in attitudes and community structures;
- (ii) the personal relations which emerge between officials and development workers, on the one hand, and farmers, on the other, being often crucial determinants in the success of reform efforts, these, too, should be the object of continuous objective evaluation by social scientists in the course of development programmes. In order to exemplify the need for such research and to

contribute to an understanding of the factors involved, the Council might wish to recommend a series of comparative sample field studies in various countries concerning the role of development workers and the relative effects of different administrative structures and approaches;

- (iii) the Council might also wish to recommend a comparative study with special reference to the importance of community structures and of local leadership as factors affecting the different types of land settlement projects and the relative effectiveness of different methods of recruiting settlers and of creating new community organizations.

(c) Since the agrarian structure of developing countries frequently is marked by the existence of minute and under-sized farms, the size of which limits the application of advanced agricultural techniques and the income potentialities of the farming population, the Council may wish to recommend that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) undertake a detailed comparative study to devise schemes by the application of which the shortcomings of small farms can be overcome, and technological and social progress assured.

(d) The World Land Reform Conference to be held in Rome in 1966, will provide an additional valuable opportunity for the comparative assessment of the experience of land reform programmes so far gained. The Council may wish to urge Governments to make the maximum contribution to the success of the Conference, both by the preparation and submission of reports describing and evaluating their experience in land reform pro-

grammes and by ensuring a strong representation at the Conference.

(e) In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1526 (XV), which recommended that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned, should prepare every three years a survey of developments in land reform, the Council may wish to indicate the problems to which special attention needs to be paid in the fifth report, which will be presented to the Council at its forty-sixth session.

(f) It may be recalled that the Council, at its thirty-sixth session, recommended "the use whenever feasible, and at the request of the Government concerned, of joint field missions and joint seminars and the joint arrangement of other field activities by the United Nations, the FAO . . . and other agencies concerned" (resolution 975 D (XXXVI) operative para. 3). Although the international organizations are fully agreed on the desirability of this approach, progress has been slow, mainly because requests from Governments have usually not been conceived in sufficiently broad terms to call for multi-disciplinary assistance. There have been, however, some recent inter-agency missions, particularly in the field of large-scale land settlement and rural development, which have confirmed the value of joint action in this connexion. The Council may wish to draw the attention of Governments to the usefulness of this joint approach and to reaffirm that further efforts should be made along these lines, in order to provide Governments of developing countries with the kind of comprehensive and balanced advice frequently required for major programmes in the field of land reform.

DOCUMENT E/4098 *

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[16 July 1965]

1. At its 360th, 361st, 363rd and 364th meetings, held on 5, 7, 12 and 14 July 1965, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), First Vice-President of the Council, considered item 20 of the Council agenda (Progress in land reform) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: the fourth report on progress in land reform (E/4020 and Add. 1 and 2); a note by the Secretary-General (E/4048) and chapter II of the report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session (E/4061). The Committee also had before it the following proposals: (i) draft resolution II submitted by the Social Commission (*ibid.*, chap. IX); (ii) a draft resolution submitted

by Romania (E/AC.6/L.311); (iii) a draft resolution submitted by India, Peru and Romania (E/AC.6/L.315).

3. The Committee decided to recommend to the Council that no action need be taken with regard to draft resolution II submitted by the Social Commission, while the representative of Romania informed it that his draft resolution had been replaced by the draft resolution submitted by India, Peru and Romania, which thus remained the only proposal before the Committee.

4. The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the following changes in their text:

(i) the words "and necessary" were inserted after the words "constitutes an essential" in the third preambular paragraph;

(ii) the word "participating" was inserted after the word "Invites" in operative paragraph 1;

* Incorporating document E/4098/Corr.1.

(iii) the following sub-paragraph was inserted as paragraph 3(a) and the remaining sub-paragraphs re-lettered accordingly:

“(a) Take measures for rapid implementation of land reform in the interest of landless and small peasants and agricultural hired labourers, taking into account that effective and democratic changes in land tenure and use, with the help of timely and adequate financing including State credit, governmental assistance and facilities for marketing and distribution of agricultural products, can lead to the situation when the land will become, for the man who tills it, the basis of his economic and social welfare;”

(iv) operative paragraph 3(f) (now 3 (g)) was reworded

as follows:

“Provide, in accordance with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1932 (XVIII) and in co-operation with appropriate institutions, financial or any other aid requested by countries engaged in carrying out land reform;”

5. The Committee unanimously approved the three-power draft resolution, as amended, and therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council”.]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1078 (XXXIX). Progress in land reform

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note with appreciation of the fourth report on the progress of land reform prepared jointly by the Secretariats of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and submitted by the Secretary-General in virtue of Council resolutions 370 (XIII) of 7 September 1951 and 712 (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 and of General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, and of the Note of the Secretary-General (E/4048),

Having taken note of resolution II on land reform recommended by the Social Commission at its sixteenth session (E/4061), chap. II,

Recognizing that land reform constitutes an essential and necessary factor for general economic and social development,

Recalling that progress has been made in a number of countries and that useful experience has been acquired within the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particularly of the Food and Agriculture Organization,

Convinced that the exchange of experience in the field of land reform is of vital importance for a successful solution of the problems connected with land reform,

1. *Invites* participating Governments to contribute their utmost to the success of the World Land Reform Conference, to be convened in 1966 by the Secretary-General and by the Food and Agriculture Organization, with the participation of the International Labour Organisation, by preparing reports on the experience they have acquired in connexion with land reform programmes, and by sending highly experienced representatives and technicians to the Conference;

2. *Calls upon* all countries participating in the Conference, the specialized agencies concerned and the

regional economic commissions, to co-operate actively with the Secretary-General and the Food and Agriculture Organization in the preparation and organization of the Conference;

3. *Recommends* that Governments:

(a) Take measures for rapid implementation of land reform in the interest of landless and small peasants and agricultural hired labourers, taking into account that effective and democratic changes in land tenure and use, with the help of timely and adequate financing including State credit, governmental assistance and facilities for marketing and distribution of agricultural products, can lead to the situation when the land will become, for the man who tills it, the basis of his economic and social welfare;

(b) Take measures to adjust the farm structure to conditions of technological progress;

(c) Give proper attention to the various aspects of agricultural taxation related to land reform, including the realistic assessment of agricultural and forest land for taxation purposes;

(d) Provide supporting services to cultivators, particularly in the fields of agricultural credit, marketing, training and extension and co-operatives, with due regard to the use of community development methods;

(e) Promote programmes of land reform based on popular participation and changes in the attitudes of the population groups concerned by material aid to improve communication;

(f) Keep implementation of land reform programmes under continual evaluation by an effective system of reporting and studies;

(g) Provide, in accordance with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1932 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and in co-operation with appropriate institutions, financial or any other appropriate aid requested by countries engaged in carrying out land reform;

4. *Recommends further* that the Secretary-General and

the specialized agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization:

(a) Give special attention to analytical studies on various aspects of land reform, including: administration; full utilization of community development for land reform, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1915 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963; ways and means of overcoming the disadvantages of small farms; employment and training implications; the role of peasant and other organizations; and the relationship between land reform and industrial development;

(b) Study the financial aspects of land reform and prepare a report on the possibilities of international co-operation in the financing of land reform;

(c) Continue to render the necessary assistance, within the framework of the United Nations Technical Co-

operation programmes, to countries, upon request, in the elaboration and implementation of land reform measures;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization, to allocate adequate budgetary and staff resources to research and operational activities in the field of land reform;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the fifth report on progress in land reform to the Council and the General Assembly in 1968, taking into account the conclusions of the World Land Reform Conference.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 20 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4020 and Add.1 and 2	Fourth report on progress in land reform	Replaced by E/4020/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.I
E/4061	Report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
E/AC.6/L.311	Romania: draft resolution	Mimeographed
E/AC.6/L.315	India, Peru and Romania: draft resolution	See E/4098, paras. 4 and 5



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 21 : Water desalination in developing countries *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1385th meeting; see also the record of the 362nd meeting of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.362).

DOCUMENT E/4006

**Water desalination in developing countries with special
reference to costing procedures: report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]
[5 March 1965]

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to resolution 1033 A (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to keep under review activities in the field of water desalination and to intensify the activities of the Secretariat in this field. After a brief review of recent and current developments, particular reference is made below to the detailed report entitled *Water Desalination: proposals for a costing procedure and related technical and economic considerations*, (ST/ECA/86) which is being issued separately.

2. It will be recalled that, when it adopted the above resolution, the Council had before it, and now also has available as a background document, the United Nations survey entitled *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* (ST/ECA/82). This document examines the water situation in forty-three developing countries and territories, gives information on sixty-one operating desalination plants as well as nineteen new plants then under consideration or construction, and presents a general evaluation. It has received wide attention since its appearance in July 1964.

Recent and current developments

3. The increased interest in, and importance of, water desalination has during the past year been reflected in an acceleration of activities in this field, both in the

United Nations Secretariat and at other levels; this acceleration has been such that there is a need to promote co-operation and exchange of information.

4. Among other developments, the following related to aspects mentioned in the Council resolution may be of particular interest. The understandings reached between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have now been followed by a formal agreement, signed in Moscow on 18 November 1964; the agreement provides for co-operation in developing methods for desalting water, including the use of atomic energy as a possible heat and electricity source, and for exchanges in scientific reports, joint technical meetings and reciprocal inspection visits by experts to installations and laboratories. Another bilateral arrangement was that between Israel and the United States, providing, *inter alia*, for preliminary and feasibility studies with respect to a large-scale plant for the combined production of fresh water and electric power.

5. The Council's Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has included desalination among the priority areas of work when considering the "possibility of an immediate world-wide attack on a limited number of especially important problems of research or application". At its second session in November 1964, the Committee

considered the subject further and at its forthcoming third session (31 March — 9 April 1965) it will have before it a paper on "Desalination of sea and brackish water".

6. As requested by the Council, the report on *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* was submitted to the Third International Conference of the United Nations on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, at which special discussions were devoted to desalination and the possible use of nuclear energy, and a panel meeting was held on the subject. The Secretary-General's representative introduced the above report and outlined the steps being taken for the study on costing procedures and other activities undertaken in pursuance of the Council's resolution. In this connexion it may be noted that close collaboration is maintained with the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is particularly interested in the application of nuclear energy to desalination, one of several possible sources of energy for this purpose and one of particular promise for very large plants where there is also a market for a very large output of power at a high load factor. Co-operation is also maintained with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which is concerned with the promotion of relevant basic scientific research.

7. In addition and in further response to the request of the Council, the United Nations Secretariat continues to intensify its activities in this field with respect to (i) advisory services, (ii) training and (iii) studies.

8. It will be recalled that the Council in paragraph 1 of resolution 1033 A (XXXVII), drew the attention of Member States to the facilities offered by the United Nations for technical assistance to investigate prospects for the economic application of water desalination in water-short areas. So far, specific missions under the aegis of the United Nations have already been completed in Argentina, India, the Netherlands Antilles, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. A major report on Tunisia will be published shortly. A sixth mission is currently under way in the United Arab Republic, and the Secretariat will do its best to meet further requests for technical assistance. It is also anticipated that Governments may wish short-term assistance from the Secretariat in the preparation of requests to the Special Fund for pilot schemes and other desalination projects.

9. With respect to training, preparations are being made to convene at United Nations Headquarters, from 22 September to 2 October 1965, an inter-regional seminar on the Economic Applications of Water Desalination, as part of the technical assistance programme. Policy-makers and administrators from some thirty developing countries concerned with the possible introduction and operation of desalination schemes, as well as various experts, are expected to participate in this seminar. Co-ordination has been arranged with a related, much larger International Symposium on Water Desalination, scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., immediately afterwards, under the auspices of the United States Government.

10. In the spirit of paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1033 A (XXXVII), continuous contact is being maintained with experts in the field, and technical developments at various levels, such as those which might result from studies by governmental and non-governmental institutions and private enterprises, are closely followed. It is hoped to present at a subsequent date a further report to the Council on these developments, along with an evaluation and a detailed consideration of their applicability to developing countries.

11. The Secretariat has also initiated studies both directly in the field of desalination, notably on costing procedures, and in related fields, notably on the economics of conveyance of water and related factors to be taken into account in water resource development through desalination or conventional sources.

*Report on Water Desalination:
proposals for a costing procedure
and related technical and economic considerations*

12. One of the findings of the report on *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* was the existence of, and the urgent need to do something about, the conflicting criteria currently employed in costing desalination plants and product water. In pursuance of resolution 1033 A (XXXVII), a study group was convened at United Nations Headquarters in October 1964 to discuss the various problems involved and make appropriate recommendations. The results of these discussions form the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1 above, *Water Desalination: proposals for a costing procedure and related technical and economic considerations*.

13. The report, which is primarily addressed to the practitioners, is divided into two parts and two annexes. Part I indicates the principal items of investment which enter into cost calculations, and proposes a simplified procedure by which an approximate but reasonably realistic cost for product water may be obtained. Both single-purpose (desalination only) and dual-purpose (desalination and power) plants are considered in the presentation.

14. Part II is a review of technical and economic factors encountered in the selection, construction and operation of desalination plants. Among items considered briefly are: (i) plant location problems; (ii) treatment of raw water and quality of product water; (iii) size of units and of storage capacity; (iv) energy requirements; (v) investment requirements by process type; (vi) costing and related problems for dual-purpose plants; and (vii) specific problems in developing countries.

15. The costing procedure outlined attempts to provide a tool which should make it possible to establish cost of water from existing installations on a uniform basis, and which may be used as a guide for rate-setting policies. The intention has been to devise a method which would equally be applicable to plants not yet built, but for which basic data are available and principal technical specifications can be provided by manu-

facturers or consulting firms. When an adequate system for costing water from conventional sources is available, the procedure suggested would make it possible to compare the cost of desalinated water from a plant with given specifications to that of water from an alternative source, costed through the use of parameters comparable to those employed for desalination. As far as costing water and electricity in dual-purpose plant operations is concerned, the procedure relies mainly on economic parameters to avoid the complications which often arise when physical data and parameters are used in cost allocations.

Recommendations

16. The Council may wish to draw the proposed costing procedure, and related considerations in the report, to the attention of Governments and to allow for an evaluation of its usefulness at a later stage in the light of experience.

17. Consistent with the intent of Council resolution 1033 A (XXXVII), it would be appropriate to strengthen co-operation among the various agencies working on

desalination problems and to stimulate the exchange of technical information as new developments occur. Provided adequate priority can be given to work in this field, the United Nations Secretariat could intensify its role as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and as a focal point for co-operation in the broad field of desalination.

18. As additional resources become available for the purpose, the Secretariat could also undertake, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries and with the benefit of the experience derived from the intensification of operational activities concerned with water desalination, studies on the economics of combined plants for the production of fresh water and electric power in large, intermediate and small-scale installations; on the possibilities of utilizing waste steam from all sources and waste products for the production of desalinated water; and on the economic utilization of minerals in sea and brackish water, including the recovery of minerals as a by-product of desalination and of fresh water as a by-product of recovery of salt and other mineral products in solution.

DOCUMENT E/4095

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[13 July 1965]

1. The Economic Committee, under the Chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), considered at its 362nd meeting on 8 July 1965 item 21 of the Council's agenda (Water desalination in developing countries) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: a report of the Secretary-General on Water desalination in developing countries with special reference to costing procedures (E/4006), *Water Desalination in Developing Countries* (ST/ECA/82) and *Water Desalination: proposals for a costing procedure and related technical and economic considerations* (ST/ECA/86).

3. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Chile, Iran, Madagascar and the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.313).

4. The sponsors of the draft resolution agreed to accept the following changes in their text:

(i) the words "and also the views expressed by the

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4026, paras. 28-36)" were added at the end of the second preambular paragraph;

(ii) the words "the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency" were inserted after the words "the activities of the United Nations Secretariat" in the fifth preambular paragraph;

(iii) the words "while recognizing the specialized role of other organizations" were added at the end of operative paragraph 3 (a);

(iv) the words "and the International Atomic Energy Agency" were inserted after the words "in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned" in operative paragraph 3(d).

5. The Committee unanimously approved the draft resolution as revised by the sponsors and therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1069 (XXXIX). Water desalination in developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 1033 A (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964,

Having considered the report on water desalination in developing countries with special reference to costing procedures (E/4006) and having noted the supporting study prepared by the Secretariat (ST/ECA/86) and also the views expressed by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4026 paras. 28-36),

Recognizing that wider dissemination of the increasing body of knowledge on the subject of water desalination, and on the use of nuclear and conventional power in the desalting process would be of benefit to all Member States concerned with desalination,

Appreciating the increased emphasis being given to desalination as a means of facilitating the process of economic development in water-short areas,

Noting with satisfaction the activities of the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the field of water desalination,

Taking into account the need to strengthen co-operation among the various agencies working on desalination problems and to stimulate the exchange of technical information as new developments occur,

1. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the above-mentioned report and study and to the usefulness of the latter as a tool for executives and engineers concerned with water desalination problems;

2. *Invites* the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development also to take this work into consideration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To take the necessary steps to intensify the role of the Secretariat as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and as a focal point for co-operation in the broad field of desalination, while recognizing the specialized role of other organizations;

(b) To survey, and compile a report on, desalination studies and projects which have been or are being undertaken in the Member States, whether the projects or study be governmental, international or private in origin;

(c) To submit the foregoing report for consideration at a future session of the Council and with a view to its subsequent circulation to Member States;

(d) To explore further possibilities, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency, for accelerating progress in the over-all water desalination effort and its practical application in water-short areas, and to report thereon to the Council.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 21 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4026 and Corr. 1	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement 14 and Corr.</i>
E/AC.6/L.313	Chile, Iran, Madagascar and United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4095, paras. 4 and 5.
ST/ECA/82	<i>Water Desalination in Developing Countries</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.5
ST/ECA/86	<i>Water Desalination: proposals for a costing procedure and related technical economic considerations</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.B.5



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 22: International Co-operation in cartography *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1385th meeting; see also the records of the 362nd and 363rd meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.362 and 363).

DOCUMENT E/4057

Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East: report by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[27 May 1965]

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 928 (XXXV), requested the Secretary-General

“... to take the necessary steps . . . to convene in Manila during the last quarter of 1964 a fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, including consultations regarding a provisional agenda and the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies, as well as to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations.”

2. The Conference was scheduled to take place during the period 21 November to 5 December 1964. On 14 May 1964 the Secretary-General extended the requisite invitations to attend the Conference, at which time he also suggested to Governments that they transmit to the Secretariat, not later than 15 August 1964, any proposals they might have for items to be placed on the agenda, together with supporting documentation.

3. The Conference took place as scheduled. It was attended by representatives and observers from thirty countries, as well as by observers from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO), two non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations, and two international scientific organizations. An agenda was adopted which covered the following fields: geodesy, hydrography, oceanography, topography, photogrammetry, aerial photo-interpretation, topical mapping, aeronautical charts, International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, and geographical names. Twenty-two resolutions were adopted. The proceedings are being published in two volumes; volume 1, containing the report of the Conference, and the resolutions, has already been issued.¹ A brief summary of the most important resolutions is given below. In general, the resolutions tended to stress the need for co-operation in the field of cartography among the countries of the region, and also to invite the co-operation, where desirable, of countries outside the region.

Map Information Office (resolution 3).

4. The Conference expressed its appreciation of the progress made by the Government of Thailand in establish-

¹ *Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East*, volume 1 — *Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.I.16).

ing the Map Information Office in accordance with resolution 5 of the third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East,² and recommended to the countries of the region that full co-operation with this Office be maintained in the collection of basic literature on cartography, maps and other material of regional interest and in the dissemination of information on the availability of such material. The Conference further recommended that the Government of Thailand be provided with technical assistance, if necessary, in servicing the Map Information Office through the United Nations technical Co-operation programmes (including the Special Fund) and it urged the countries of the region to provide the Office with maps, charts, national atlases, indexes and reports in respect of a number of specified cartographic matters. The Conference invited countries of other regions to contribute similar material.

Establishment of base-line for calibrating electronic and electro-optical instruments (resolution 4)

5. The Conference recommended to those countries in the region that did not have a geodetic base-line for calibrating their electronic and electro-optical distance measuring devices that they establish such a base-line.

Calibration of crystal frequencies in electronic distance measuring devices (resolution 5)

6. The Conference recommended that each country of the region investigate the availability of adequate laboratory frequency calibration equipment and carry out crystal frequency calibrations at time intervals as deemed necessary.

Establishment of additional world gravity base stations in the region (resolution 6)

7. The Conference invited the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG) to consider the establishment of additional world gravity base stations in the Far East and recommended that the various countries of the region establish national gravity base stations referenced to the stations of the world gravity base net.

Establishment of a regional magnetic observatory for calibration of magnetic surveying instruments (resolution 7)

8. The Conference invited the IUGG to consider the establishment of a regional magnetic calibration observatory in the region, and expressed the view that additional modern instruments and facilities for the proposed regional calibration observatory, if necessary, might be requested through United Nations technical assistance programmes.

An international tsunami warning system (resolution 8)

9. The Conference took note of the international tsunami warning system now operating in the Pacific

Ocean area and recommended to the States participating in the Conference which were not a part of the tsunami warning system that they establish adequate internal communication and responsible administration for their part of the system, establish and operate seismic and tidal stations and integrate their system with that currently in operation.

Standard scales for basic maps (resolution 10)

10. The Conference recommended to the cartographic agencies of the region the production of national base maps at the scales of 1 : 25,000, 1 : 50,000, 1 : 250,000, 1 : 1,000,000, 1 : 2,000,000 and 1 : 5,000,000. It also requested the more developed countries to assist the countries of the region by contributing on request whatever reproduction material might be available in their cartographic agencies on a cost or exchange basis.

Aerial photo-interpretation (resolution 13)

11. The Conference recommended that four sub-regional centres be set up in India, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand to impart training in photo-interpretation.

Regional economic atlas for Asia and the Far East (resolution 15)

12. The Conference noted that the Government of Thailand was prepared to undertake the compilation and publication of a regional economic atlas within two years from the closing date of the fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East. It recommended that:

(a) All interested countries and the countries of Asia and the Far East region co-operate with the Government of Thailand by supplying source material to the Royal Thai Survey Department in Bangkok as soon as possible and not later than October 1965, so that compilation might be completed about October 1966 and publication about October 1967;

(b) The scale of the source maps sent to Bangkok should be at 1 : 1,000,000 and in no case smaller than 1 : 5,000,000;

(c) The Government of Thailand request the United Nations to provide technical assistance experts for the compilation and reproduction of the maps of that atlas;

(d) All compilations be distributed to the interested countries contributing source materials before any publication was done, and that a working group, consisting of China, Israel, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand (as its Secretary), should meet in Bangkok within two years from the time of the Conference to discuss the final draft of the atlas ; and

(e) The over-all specifications of the published atlas should follow certain directives set out in the same resolution.

International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW) (resolution 16)

13. The Conference noted the proceedings and results

² See *Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East*, vol. 1 — *Report of the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.I.14), p. 9.

of the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale held in Bonn in 1962 and recommended that a working group, consisting of China, Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines, be formed to promote and establish liaison with the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and cartographic agencies of the region with a view to utilizing, as far as possible, the specifications common to both the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW) and the World Aeronautical Chart (WAC ICAO) in the preparation of base manuscripts for subsequent publications in either series. The Conference further recommended that the working group make periodic reports on the progress made in this work.

Geographical names (resolution 17)

14. The Conference urged the countries of the region to take part in the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, scheduled to be held in 1967, and recommended that those countries should set up national working groups of experts on geographical names to provide as full an account as possible of their practices in processing geographical names for use by the United Nations in its preparations for the Conference.

Hydrographic training centres (resolution 18)

15. The Conference recommended that the establishment of sub-regional training centres in hydrography in India and Japan be encouraged by the Economic Commission for Asia and The Far East (ECAFE), with expert advice and aid in the latest methods and techniques as well as in the training of personnel, as required.

Use of the metric system in navigation charts (resolution 19)

16. The Conference, recognizing the importance of a uniform system of measurement in navigation charts, recommended that a uniform system of inscribing depths be adopted by regional charting authorities, as follows:

“(a) Where applicable, the coastal series on the scales 1 : 50,000 and larger shall be converted to the metric system as and when the opportunity arises;

“(b) All new editions as far as possible shall be published using the metric system.”

The co-operative study of the Kuroshio (Japan current) (resolution 20)

17. The Conference, recalling that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, at its third session in June 1964, had adopted as an official programme the co-operative study of the *Kuroshio*, and recognizing that the cartographic activities of that study comprised an important aspect of the project, invited interested countries willing to participate in the study of the *Kuroshio* to

extend full support to the project. It also recommended that a working group be formed to establish liaison with the United Nations, ECAFE, UNESCO, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, and interested countries, and further recommended that the working group make periodic reports on its work to the countries of the region, as well as to other interested countries.³

Regional oceanographic survey of a portion of the South China Sea (resolution 21)

18. The Conference invited the United Nations, UNESCO, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and interested countries with available technical resources to participate in a regional oceanographic survey of a portion of the South China Sea with emphasis on the most urgently needed hydrographic surveys. It also recommended that an initial working group comprising representatives of countries interested and willing to participate in this project be formed and be enlarged as desired.⁴

Establishment of a United Nations cartographic unit at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (resolution 2)

19. The Conference recommended that a unit of the United Nations Headquarters Cartographic Section be established at the headquarters of ECAFE, with the following aims in view: to assist member nations in the co-ordination and preparation of all matters concerning cartography and in co-operating on such matters; to advise member nations on cartographic techniques suitable for their specialized requirements; to assist member nations in providing the ways and means to acquire cartographic equipment and personnel for the planning and development of mapping and charting projects in the interests of their economic development, and to facilitate the training of suitable personnel in the techniques and processes involved in the field of cartography.

Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (resolution 1)

20. The Conference recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the offer of the Government of Australia to act as host to the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, be accepted and that the Conference be convened in Australia not later than March 1967.

³ It was agreed that the group would consist of representatives from the following countries: Canada, China, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America, with the delegate from Japan acting as Secretary.

⁴ It was agreed that the working group would be composed of delegates from the cartographic agencies of the following countries: China, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand and United States of America, with the delegate of the Philippines acting as Secretary.

DOCUMENT E/4087

United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[5 July 1965]

1. The Council, at its 1343rd meeting on 6 August 1964, decided that an International Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names should be convened in 1967, either in Geneva or New York, and it requested the Secretary-General to report to it further at the thirty-ninth session on arrangements for the Conference.

2. Accordingly, the Secretary-General would suggest that the Conference should be held in Geneva in August 1967, and that it should be scheduled to last for three weeks.

3. The financial implications of holding the Conference are set forth in the annex below.

ANNEX

Financial Implications of Holding a United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

1. The estimates of the cost of holding the Conference have been based on the assumption that:

- (a) it will be held in Geneva for a period of three weeks immediately following the close of the 1967 summer session of the Council;
- (b) there will be only two meetings a day to be serviced and these will not be held simultaneously;
- (c) interpretation will be provided in the official languages of the Council;
- (d) summary records will be restricted to plenary meetings and issued in English and French;
- (e) the proceedings of the Conference will be published in the working languages of the Council and will be comprised of the

summary records of the plenary meetings, the reports of sub-groups and the Final Act. It is assumed that the proceedings will not exceed 300 mimeographed pages;

- (f) the travel and subsistence costs of participants will not be borne by the United Nations.

2. Accordingly, the costs are estimated at \$ 43,000, distributed as follows:

	United States dollars
(a) Salaries of 19 temporary staff members to be hired to service the meetings:	
One team of 8 interpreters	26,000
3 English précis-writers	
2 French précis-writers	
1 English reviser	
1 French reviser	
3 English stenographers	
3 French stenographers	
2 sound technicians	
3 secretaries for the officers of the Conference . .	
(b) Translating and printing the proceedings and the Final Act	13,000
(c) Travel and subsistence of 3 substantive staff members from Headquarters	3,500
(d) Miscellaneous expenses for such items as freight for documentation, cables, postage, etc.	500
TOTAL	43,000

3. Provided that the Council concurs with the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General, provision as indicated above would be made in the initial budget estimates for 1967 and possibly, in the case of the printing costs, in the initial budget estimates for 1968.

DOCUMENT E/4096

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]

[13 July 1965]

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), considered at its 362nd and 363rd meetings on 8 and 12 July 1965 item 22 of the Council's agenda (International co-operation in cartography) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (E/4057) and a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/4087).

3. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Japan (E/AC.6/L.312) and a note by the Secretary-General (E/AC.6/L.314) concerning the financial implications of that draft resolution.

4. The Council will recall that at its 1343rd meeting on 6 August 1964 it decided to convene an International Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and that it requested the Secretary-General to report to it at the thirty-ninth session in regard to the arrangements for the Conference. These arrangements and the financial implications of holding the Conference were set forth in the Secretary-General's memorandum. The Committee recommends that the Council should

approve the arrangements suggested by the Secretary-General, taking note of the financial implications. [See below "*Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council*".]

5. When the Committee came to vote on the draft resolution submitted by Japan, a separate vote was taken, at the request of the representative of the USSR, on the words "including the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations

and members of specialized agencies, as well as to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations", and the words were retained by 22 votes to 3.

6. The Committee then approved the draft resolution unanimously. It therefore recommends that the Council should adopt the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "*Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council*".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1070 (XXXIX). The convening of a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (E/4057) which was held in Manila from 21 November to 5 December 1964,

Commending the valuable contribution of the Conference in furthering the progress of cartographic work in the region,

Noting the recommendation of the Conference that a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East should be convened not later

than March 1967,

Noting also with appreciation that the Government of Australia has offered to act as host to the Conference in Canberra from 8 to 22 March 1967 and to extend full co-operation in this connexion,

Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to convene in Canberra from 8 to 22 March 1967 a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, including the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, as well as to the specialized agencies concerned and other interested international organizations.

*1385th plenary meeting.
16 July 1965,*

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1385th meeting on 16 July 1965, the Council approved the arrangements set forth in the Secretary-General's Memorandum (E/4087) for the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, and took note of the financial implications of holding the Conference.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 22 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.6/L.312	The convening of a fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East — Japan: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See E/4096, paras. 5 and 6
E/AC.6/L.314	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.312: note by the Secretary-General.	Ditto. See also <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 37, document E/4122, note (b)</i>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 23: Travel, transport and communications :*

- (a) Transport development;
- (b) Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949

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E/4066	Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949: report of the Secretary-General	65
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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1394th meeting; see also the records of the 369th-371st meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.369-371).

DOCUMENT E/3998 and Add.1

Draft convention on road traffic and comments thereon by the Secretariat

DOCUMENT E/3998

DRAFT CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC¹

[Original text: French]
[28 January 1965]

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,

DESIRING to facilitate international road traffic and to increase road safety through the adoption of uniform traffic rules,

HAVE AGREED upon the following provisions:

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

A vehicle is said to be "in international traffic" in

the territory of a country if, without being registered in that territory, it is owned by a national or legal person not normally resident there and is temporarily imported into and utilized in that territory by its owner or by another person not normally resident there;

"Road" means any way open to the public for vehicular traffic;

"Carriageway" means that portion of a road normally used by vehicular traffic;

"Lane" means any one of the longitudinal strips into which the carriageway is divisible, whether or not defined by longitudinal road markings, but amply sufficient in width for one moving line of vehicles;

"Intersection" means any crossroads or fork, including the areas formed by such crossroads or forks;

"Motorway" means a road which has been specially designed and built for motor traffic, which is not directly accessible from properties bordering on it, and which:

¹ Draft prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to Council resolution 1034 (XXXVII). For article-by-article explanatory comments, see document E/3998/Add.1 below.

(a) Is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, divided from each other by a strip not intended for traffic;

(b) Has no level intersection with any other road, with any way for vehicles running on rails or vehicles connected to electric conductors, or with any footpath;

"Through road" means a road which has been specially designed and built for motor traffic and which is not directly accessible from properties bordering on it but which does not possess all the other characteristics of a motorway;

A vehicle is said to be:

(i) "Stopped" if it is stationary for any reason other than the need to avoid interfering with another road user or colliding with an obstruction or to comply with traffic regulations;

(ii) "Parked" if it is stopped within the meaning of the above definition and the stop is not limited to the time needed to pick up or set down passengers or to load or unload goods;

However, it shall be open to any Contracting Party not to regard as parking any period during which a vehicle is stationary within the meaning of sub-paragraph (ii) above and which does not exceed a time-limit fixed by national or local legislation and to regard as parking any period during which a vehicle is stopped within the meaning of sub-paragraph (i) above and which exceeds a time-limit fixed by national or local legislation;

"Cycle with auxiliary engine" means any cycle which is fitted with an auxiliary internal combustion engine having a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cc (3.05 cu.in) and which retains all the normal characteristics of a cycle with respect to its structure and performance, in particular the characteristic that it can be propelled by pedals;

"Cycle" means any cycle which is not self-propelled and, for States making no reservation on this subject under the provisions of article 53, paragraph 2, of this Convention, any cycle with auxiliary engine;

"Motor cycle" means any self-propelled cycle, with or without sidecar, which is not covered by the definition of "cycle";

"Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle, other than a cycle with auxiliary engine or than a vehicle running on rails or connected to an electric conductor, which is normally used to transport persons or goods, or to draw vehicles used for the transport of persons or goods, upon a road;

"Power-driven vehicle" means any self-propelled road vehicle other than a cycle with auxiliary engine or than a vehicle running on rails; this expression covers vehicles connected to electric conductors;

"Trailer" means any vehicle designed to be drawn by a motor vehicle, and includes semi-trailer;

"Semi-trailer" means any trailer designed to be coupled to a motor vehicle in such a way that part of it rests on the motor vehicle and that a substantial part of

its weight and of the weight of its load is borne by the said motor vehicle;

"Articulated vehicle" means an assembly comprising a motor vehicle and a semi-trailer coupled to that motor vehicle;

"Driver" means any person who drives a motor vehicle or other vehicle (including a cycle), or who guides herds, flocks or draught, pack or saddle animals on a road;

"Maximum load" means the maximum weight of load declared permissible for the vehicle by the competent authority of the country of registration of the vehicle;

"Permissible maximum weight" of a vehicle means the sum of:

(i) The weight of the vehicle when it is stationary and ready for the road, including the weight of the driver and other members of the normal crew of the vehicle, and

(ii) Its maximum load;

"Laden weight" means the actual weight of the vehicle as loaded, with the crew and passengers on board;

"Light trailer" means any trailer of a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 750 kg (1,650 lb.);

"Direction of traffic" and "appropriate to the direction of traffic" means the right if the regulations provide that the driver of a vehicle must pass to the right of an oncoming vehicle, with the possible exception of oncoming tramcars or trains on roads and of certain oncoming vehicles on certain mountain roads, otherwise these expressions mean the left;

Persons pushing or pulling a cycle, a motor cycle without sidecar, a perambulator, an invalid carriage or a wheelbarrow shall be deemed to be "pedestrians";

The requirement that a driver shall "yield priority" or "yield the right of way" to other drivers means that he shall not proceed if by so doing he might compel such other drivers to change their direction or speed abruptly.

2. The annexes to this Convention shall be deemed to be integral parts of the Convention.

Article 2

1. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that the rules of the road in force in its territory conform to the provisions of chapter II of this Convention.

2. Subject to the exceptions provided for in annex 1 to this Convention, each Contracting Party shall be bound to admit to its territory, in international traffic, motor vehicles and their trailers which fulfil the conditions laid down in chapter III of this Convention and whose drivers fulfil the conditions laid down in chapter IV; it shall also be bound to recognize registration certificates issued in accordance with the provisions of chapter III as *prima facie* evidence that the vehicles to which they refer fulfil the conditions laid down in the said chapter III.

3. Each Contracting Party shall be bound to admit

to its territory, in international traffic, cycles which fulfil the technical conditions laid down in chapter V of this Convention and whose driver has his normal residence in the territory of another Contracting Party; it shall not require the drivers of cycles in international traffic to hold a driving permit.

4. Measures which the Contracting Parties have taken or may take, either unilaterally or under bilateral or multilateral agreements, to facilitate international road traffic by simplifying customs, police, health and other similar requirements shall be deemed to be in conformity with the object of this Convention; this provision shall also apply to measures taken to ensure that customs offices and posts at a given frontier point have the same competence and are kept open during the same hours.

5. Nothing in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this article shall affect the right of each Contracting Party to make the admission of motor vehicles and cycles and of their drivers and occupants to its territory, in international traffic, subject to its regulations concerning the commercial carriage of passengers and goods, its customs and police requirements, its health or phytosanitary regulations and, in general, its regulations on matters other than road traffic.

Article 3

Each Contracting Party to this Convention which is not a Contracting Party to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at on the same day as this Convention undertakes:

To ensure that all road signs, road markings and signal lights installed in its territory form a coherent system;

To limit the number of types of signs and to place signs only at points where they are deemed essential;

To instal danger signs, which shall be placed at a sufficient distance from the obstructions indicated to give drivers adequate warning;

To make it unlawful to affix to a sign, the post thereof or any other traffic control device anything not related to the purpose of such sign or device;

To make it unlawful to instal any board, notice, marking or device which might be confused with signs or other traffic control devices or which might make them more difficult to understand.

Chapter II

RULES OF THE ROAD

Article 4

Road users shall comply with the instructions conveyed by road signals or road markings.

Article 5

1. Road users shall promptly obey all directions given by traffic police.

2. These directions shall include, *inter alia*, the following gestures, with the meanings stated:

(a) Arm raised upright: stop signal for all drivers; however, if given at an intersection, this gesture shall not require drivers already on the intersection to stop;

(b) Arm(s) outstretched horizontally: stop signal for all traffic approaching from the front or behind;

(c) Red light swung from side to side: stop signal for traffic coming from the direction indicated.

3. Officials who are to direct moving vehicles shall be so equipped and stationed as to be perfectly identifiable and visible by day and by night.

4. The directions given by traffic police shall take precedence over the instructions conveyed by road signs or road markings and over traffic rules.

Article 6

1. Every driver, pedestrian or other road user shall avoid any behaviour likely to endanger or obstruct traffic, to endanger persons or to cause damage to public or private property.

2. It shall be unlawful to obstruct traffic or to risk making it dangerous by throwing, depositing, leaving or dropping on the road any object or substance or, except in the case of road works, by digging or creating any other obstruction on the road. If, however, the fall of an object or the creation of another obstruction cannot be avoided, the requisite steps shall be taken to remove the obstruction as soon as possible and, if necessary, to warn road users of its presence.

Article 7

1. Every moving vehicle or moving combination of vehicles shall have a driver.

2. Pack, draught or saddle animals and, except in such special areas as may be marked at the entry, herds and flocks shall also have a driver.

3. Every driver shall be in a fit physical condition to drive and shall in particular possess the physical ability, knowledge and skill necessary for the purpose.

4. Every driver shall at all times be able to control his vehicle or to guide his animals. A driver shall not leave his vehicle without having taken the necessary precautions to avoid accident.

Article 8

1. Convoys of vehicles and flocks of animals shall be divided into sections of moderate length and sufficiently spaced out for convenience of traffic.

2. Outside built-up areas, the drivers of motor vehicles of over 3.5 tons permissible maximum weight and the drivers of combinations of vehicles of over 10 m overall length shall, except when about to overtake, leave gaps between their vehicles sufficient to enable faster vehicles overtaking them to slip into those gaps.

3. Each Contracting Party may grant exceptions to the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, *inter alia*, to facilitate the movement of flocks.

Article 9

1. The direction of traffic shall be uniform on all roads in a country except, where appropriate, on roads used solely or principally by through traffic between two other countries.

2. Unharnessed animals moving along the carriageway shall be kept as near as possible to the edge of the carriageway appropriate to the directions of traffic.

3. Except when overtaking in accordance with article 14 of this Convention, every driver of a vehicle shall keep to the lane nearest to the edge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic; the drivers of cycles and motor cycles shall in addition keep as near as possible to the edge of this lane appropriate to the direction of traffic.

4. The provisions of paragraph 3 of this article shall not apply in cases where the number of lanes or the carriageway and the density of traffic are such that vehicles proceed in parallel lines; each Contracting Party may, however, continue to apply the said provisions in such cases to cycles and motor cycles and to vehicles which are not motor vehicles within the meaning of this Convention. Where vehicles travel in parallel lines, a driver may move from one line to another only if by so doing he does not compel other drivers to change their normal driving behaviour; however, if the change of line is made for the purpose of preparing to turn right or left or to park, only the provisions of article 13 of this Convention shall apply.

5. On two-way carriageways having three lanes, no driver shall take the lane situated at the edge of the carriageway opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic. On two-way carriageways having at least four lanes, no driver shall, except where traffic in each line is regulated by a green or red light placed directly above the lane, take the lanes situated entirely on the half of the carriageway opposite to the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

6. Where a road comprises two or three distinct carriageways separated by a dividing strip or running at different levels, no driver shall take the carriageway opposite to the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

Article 10

Subject to the provisions of article 9 of this Convention, every driver may pass to the left or right of islands, pillars or the like placed on the carriageway on which he is travelling, except in the following cases:

(a) Where the direction to be taken by traffic is indicated by a sign;

(b) Where the island, pillar or the like is on the centre line of a two-way carriageway; in this case, the driver shall keep to the right of it in countries where traffic keeps to the right, and to the left of it in countries where traffic keeps to the left.

Article 11

1. Every driver of a vehicle shall at all times have its speed under control and shall drive in a reasonable and

prudent manner. He shall in particular pay due regard to forward visibility on the road, the lie of the land, the state of the road, the condition and load of his vehicle, and traffic congestion. He must be able to stop within the limits of forward visibility and when faced with a foreseeable obstruction. He shall slow down or stop whenever circumstances so require, and particularly when visibility is not good.

2. It shall be unlawful to impede the normal progress of other drivers by travelling abnormally slowly without a valid reason, or by braking abruptly, when not compelled to do so for safety reasons.

3. The driver of a vehicle travelling behind another vehicle shall keep at a sufficient distance to avoid collision if the front vehicle should suddenly slow down or stop.

4. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to prevent the Contracting Parties from fixing general or local speed limits for all vehicles or for certain categories of vehicles, or from fixing a minimum speed on certain roads.

Article 12

1. When meeting oncoming traffic, every driver shall keep as close as possible to the edge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic so as to leave sufficient lateral space; if unable to do so because of an obstruction or the presence of other road users, he shall slow down and if necessary stop to allow the oncoming road user to pass.

2. Each Contracting Party may adopt special rules, other than those of this article, for meeting on certain mountain roads.

Article 13

1. Before pulling out of or into a line of parked vehicles, overtaking, changing lanes on the carriageway, turning left or right into another road or on to a property bordering on the road, every driver shall first make sure that he can do so without risk of endangering other road users travelling behind, ahead of or towards him, having regard to their position, direction and speed, and shall give clear and sufficient warning of his intention by means of the direction indicator on his vehicle or, failing this, by extending his arm in the direction in which he is going to travel.

2. This warning of intention shall be given continuously throughout the manoeuvre; it shall cease as soon as the manoeuvre is completed.

3. Nothing in this article shall affect the freedom of the Contracting Parties to require other traffic to yield priority in built-up areas to public transport vehicles moving off after stopping to pick up or set down passengers.

Article 14

1. In overtaking vehicles and animals, drivers shall pass them on the side opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic.

2. Nevertheless, they shall overtake on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic if the driver to be overtaken has signalled his intention to turn and has moved his vehicle or animals over to the side of the carriageway opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic, either in order to turn to that side into another road or on to a property bordering on the road, or in order to stop on that side.

3. Subject to the provisions of articles 6 and 13 of this Convention, every driver shall make sure before overtaking:

(a) That no driver behind him has begun to overtake him;

(b) That the lane he is going to take is clear far enough ahead, having regard to the difference between the speed of his vehicle while overtaking and that of the road users to be overtaken, for him not to endanger or impede oncoming traffic. In particular, on two-way carriageways, it shall be unlawful to overtake when approaching the crest of a hill and on blind corners, unless there are at this point lanes defined by longitudinal road markings and overtaking is carried out without leaving the lanes marked as closed to oncoming traffic.

4. When overtaking, every driver shall give the road user overtaken a sufficiently wide berth. After overtaking, he shall move back to the position on the road prescribed by article 9 of this Convention, first making sure that he can do so without inconvenience to other road users.

5. A driver about to be overtaken shall, except in the case provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, keep as close as possible to the edge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic. He shall refrain from accelerating; if the vehicle he is driving is bulky, he shall slow down if this is necessary to facilitate overtaking.

6. It shall be unlawful to overtake any vehicle other than a cycle or motor cycle without sidecar:

(a) At an intersection, except:

In the case prescribed for in paragraph 2 of this article;

Where the road on which overtaking takes place has priority at the intersection;

Where traffic is regulated at the intersection by a traffic police officer or by light signals;

In built-up areas, where permitted by local regulations;

(b) At level-crossings not equipped with gates or half-gates, unless traffic is regulated there by light signals including a positive signal authorizing vehicles to proceed.

7. A vehicle shall not overtake another vehicle which is approaching a pedestrian crossing marked on the carriageway, or which has stopped before such crossing, except at a slow enough speed to be able to stop at once if a pedestrian whom the driver could not see is on the crossing. This provision shall not apply where vehicular

traffic at the pedestrian crossing in question is regulated by light signals.

8. Where vehicles travel in parallel lines in accordance with article 9, paragraph 4, of this Convention, the movement of vehicles in one line at a speed greater than that of the vehicles in the other lines shall not be deemed to be overtaking within the meaning of this article.

Article 15

1. Every driver approaching an intersection shall exercise special care.

2. Every driver emerging from an earth track on to a road other than an earth track shall be bound to yield priority to vehicles travelling on that road.

3. Every driver emerging on to a road from a property bordering thereon, shall be bound to yield priority to vehicles travelling on that road.

4. At intersections other than those specified in paragraph 2 of this article and article 23, paragraph 2, of this Convention, the driver of a vehicle shall be bound, unless directed otherwise by road signs, road markings or a traffic police officer, to yield priority to vehicles approaching from his right in countries where traffic keeps to the right, and from his left in countries where traffic keeps to the left.

5. However, each Contracting Party may provide:

(a) That the drivers of vehicles which are not motor vehicles within the meaning of this Convention shall always be bound to yield priority to motor vehicles;

(b) That drivers on a roundabout shall have priority over drivers about to enter it, or that no fixed rule of priority shall be observed on roundabouts.

6. Provided that it formulates a reservation in accordance with article 53, paragraph 2, of this Convention, each Contracting Party may also adopt general provisions other than those of paragraph 4 of this article.

7. Every road user who has entered an intersection where traffic is regulated by a traffic police officer or by light signals may clear the intersection without waiting for the way to be opened in the direction in which he wishes to turn, provided that this does not impede the progress of other road users moving in the open direction.

Article 16

1. Before turning right or left into another road or on to a property bordering on the road, every driver shall, subject to the provisions of articles 6 and 13 of this Convention:

(a) If he wishes to turn off on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic, keep as close as possible to the edge of the carriageway appropriate to that direction and make as tight a turn as possible;

(b) If he wishes to turn off on the other side, in the absence of road signs or markings on the carriageway giving other instructions, and subject to such other provisions as each Contracting Party may issue for cycles

and motor cycles, move as close as possible to the centre line of the carriageway if it is a two-way carriageway, or to the edge opposite to the side appropriate to the direction of traffic if it is a one-way carriageway, and, if he wishes to enter another two-way road, make his turn so as to enter the carriageway of such other road on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic;

(c) In no case impede the progress of oncoming road users on the carriageway he is about to leave, or traffic on cycle tracks crossing the carriageway he is about to enter, or endanger pedestrians crossing the latter carriageway.

Article 17

Every road user shall take particular care in traversing a level-crossing. In particular:

(a) When approaching any level-crossing, the drivers of vehicles shall reduce speed;

(b) No road user shall enter a level-crossing not equipped with gates, half-gates, or light signals warning of the approach of trains, without making sure that no rail vehicle is approaching.

Article 18

Every driver intending to slow down to any appreciable extent shall, unless he has made sure that there is no traffic behind him or that any other traffic is a long way behind, give clear and sufficient warning of his intention by means of the STOP lights of his vehicle or, failing these, by extending his arm and moving it vertically up and down at right angles to the direction in which he is travelling.

Article 19

1. If pavements or verges are provided for pedestrians at the side of the carriageway, pedestrians shall use them. However, the following persons may walk on the carriageway:

(a) Persons deemed to be pedestrians under article 1 of this Convention and pedestrians carrying bulky objects, if they would seriously inconvenience other pedestrians by walking on the pavement or verge;

(b) Groups of pedestrians led by a guide or forming an authorized procession.

2. If no pavement or verge is provided, or if these are not practicable, pedestrians may walk on the carriageway.

3. Pedestrians walking on the carriageway in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall keep as close as possible to the edge of the carriageway and, unless they form an authorized procession, shall walk in single file. Outside built-up areas, pedestrians walking alone or in single file should, preferably, keep to the side opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic; however, persons pushing a cycle or motor cycle shall in all cases keep to the side of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic.

4. Pedestrians shall not step on to a carriageway in

order to cross it, except at pedestrian crossings indicated by markings on the carriageway, until they have made sure that they can do so without danger and without obstructing vehicular traffic.

5. On crossing the carriageway at a pedestrian crossing indicated by markings on the carriageway.

(a) If the crossing is equipped with special light signals for pedestrians, they shall obey the instructions given by such lights;

(b) If the crossing is not equipped with such signals but vehicular traffic is regulated at the crossing by light signals, pedestrians shall not step on to the carriageway while the green light indicates that vehicles may proceed along it;

(c) At other crossings, pedestrians shall not step on to the carriageway without exercising caution and taking into account the distance and speed of approaching vehicles.

6. Once they have started to cross a carriageway, pedestrians shall not linger or stop on it unnecessarily.

7. Invalids travelling in a vehicle propelled by the occupant, and dog-drawn vehicles, may use pavements and verges.

Article 20

1. Subject to the provisions of articles 6 and 11 of this Convention, drivers shall avoid endangering pedestrians who are on a pavement, a verge or an island, or walking on the carriageway.

2. Where there is a pedestrian crossing indicated by markings on the carriageway:

(a) If vehicular traffic is regulated at such crossing by light signals or by a traffic police officer, drivers, when forbidden to proceed, shall stop short of the crossing and, when they are free to proceed, shall refrain from preventing or impeding the progress of pedestrians who are using the crossing under the conditions laid down in article 19, paragraph 5, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), of this Convention and who are walking at a normal speed; drivers turning into another road at the entrance to which there is a pedestrian crossing, shall travel slowly and yield the right of way, if necessary stopping for this purpose, to pedestrians using or about to use the crossing under the conditions laid down in article 19, paragraph 5, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), of this Convention;

(b) If vehicular traffic is not regulated at such crossing by light signals or by a traffic police officer, drivers shall approach the crossing only at a speed moderate enough not to endanger pedestrians using it or to impede their normal progress; if necessary, drivers shall stop to allow them to cross. Moreover, when a flashing yellow light warns drivers to exercise particular care at the crossing, they shall in all cases allow pedestrians to cross, if necessary, stopping for the purpose.

Article 21

1. Stopped vehicles and animals shall be kept off the

carriageway if feasible or, failing this, shall be kept as close as possible to the edge of the carriageway. A driver shall not stop his vehicle on a carriageway save on the side appropriate, for him, to the direction of traffic; however, stopping on the other side shall be permitted where stopping on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic is prevented by the presence of rail tracks; moreover, each Contracting Party may:

Authorize stopping on such other side where stopping on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic is prohibited by road signs;

On one-way roads, authorize stopping on such other side as well as or instead of stopping on the side appropriate to the direction of traffic.

2. Save where local regulations provide otherwise, vehicles shall not stop two abreast and stopped vehicles shall be placed parallel to and as far as possible from the centre line of the carriageway.

3. Subject to the provisions of article 5, paragraph 1, of this Convention and to any special prohibitions indicated by road signs or road markings, it shall be unlawful for a vehicle to stop at any point where it would be likely to constitute a danger or to obstruct traffic. Stopping shall be unlawful in particular:

(a) Save where local regulations provide otherwise, on pavements, cycle tracks and tramway or railway tracks on a road;

(b) On pedestrian crossings, cyclist crossings and level-crossings;

(c) Save in such spaces as may be specially marked, under bridges or flyovers and in tunnels;

(d) On the carriageway close to the crests of hills and on corners, where visibility is not sufficient for the stopped vehicle to be passed in complete safety having regard to the speed of vehicles on the section of road in question;

(e) On a carriageway bearing a longitudinal marking, where the width of carriageway left available between the marking and the stopped vehicle would be insufficient for vehicles to pass and the marking is such that vehicles approaching it on the same side as the stopped vehicle are forbidden to cross it.

4. Subject to the provisions of article 5, paragraph 1, of this Convention and to any special prohibitions indicated by road signs or road markings, it shall be unlawful to park a vehicle on the carriageway:

(a) Unless otherwise indicated by markings on the carriageway:

At the approach to an intersection, within 5 m (16 ft. 5 in.) of the projection of the nearside edge of the transverse carriageway;

At any point within 12 m (50 ft.) on either side of a sign indicating a bus, trolleybus or tram stop;

(b) In front of the entrance to a private carriageway;

(c) In any space where the parked vehicle would conceal road signs from the view of road users;

(d) On a carriageway bearing longitudinal marking, where the width of carriageway between the marking

and the parked vehicle would be less than 3 m and the marking is such that vehicles approaching it on the same side as the parked vehicle are forbidden to cross it;

(e) Outside built-up areas, on the carriageway of roads marked "priority" by appropriate signs.

5. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to prevent the Contracting Parties from prohibiting both parking and stopping at the approach to an intersection with 5 m (16 ft. 5 in.) of the projection of the nearside edge of the transverse carriageway.

Article 22

1. Every driver shall leave the carriageway clear and, to this end, shall pull in to the side and if necessary stop when warned of the approach of a priority vehicle by its special visual and/or audible signals.

2. Provided that they do not endanger other road users, the drivers of priority vehicles shall not be bound, when warning of their movement is given by special signals on the vehicle, to comply with any provisions of this chapter other than those of article 5.

3. It shall be unlawful for road users to cut across:

Troop columns;

Files of schoolchildren accompanied by a monitor;

Funeral processions;

Other authorized processions.

Article 23

1. On motorways and through roads:

(a) The presence of pedestrians, animals, cycles and all vehicles other than motor vehicles and their trailers, as well as of motor vehicles and their trailers which, by virtue of their design, are incapable of attaining on the level a speed specified by each Contracting Party at not less than 40 km (25 mi.) per hour, shall be forbidden;

(b) It shall be unlawful for drivers:

(i) To stop on the carriageway; any driver who, for some reason beyond his control, is compelled to stop should endeavour to take his vehicle off the carriageway and, if he is unable to do so, should take all necessary steps to give other drivers sufficient advance warning of the obstruction ahead of them;

(ii) To park vehicles in any space other than the parking sites marked;

(iii) To make U-turns, travel in reverse, or drive on to the central dividing strip including the cross-overs linking the two carriageways.

2. Drivers emerging on to a motorway or through road from a road other than a motorway or through road shall yield priority to vehicles travelling on the motorway or through road, if necessary stopping for this purpose.

Article 24

1. It shall be unlawful for cyclists to travel two or more abreast; each Contracting Party may, however, authorize exceptions to this rule.

2. It shall be unlawful for cyclists to ride without holding the handlebars, to allow themselves to be towed by another vehicle, or to carry, tow or push objects which may hamper their riding or may endanger other road users.

3. It shall be unlawful for cyclists to carry passengers on their cycle; each Contracting Party may, however, allow passengers to be carried on any pillion or additional saddle with which the cycle may be fitted.

4. Each Contracting Party may require cyclists to use cycle tracks where these exist.

Article 25

It shall be unlawful for any person to open the door of a vehicle, to leave it open, or to leave the vehicle without making sure that this will not endanger or obstruct other road users.

Article 26

Audible warning devices shall be used sparingly. They shall not be used in built-up areas except as a necessary warning of imminent danger.

Article 27

Each Contracting Party may adopt special rules, other than those laid down in this chapter, for tram or train traffic on roads and for meeting or overtaking such traffic.

Article 28

1. Any load on a vehicle shall be so distributed and, if necessary, secured as to prevent it from:

(a) Endangering persons or causing damage to public or private property, *inter alia*, by dragging or falling on the road;

(b) Obstructing the driver's view or impairing the stability or operation of the vehicle;

(c) Making unnecessary noise;

(d) Masking, at night, the lights and reflex reflectors which the vehicle is required by this Convention or by national legislation to carry.

2. All accessories, such as cables, chains and tilts, used to secure or protect the load shall be drawn tight around the load and firmly fastened; in no case shall they sway beyond the outside edges of the vehicle or of its load, drag on the ground or mask, at night, the lights and reflex reflectors which the vehicle is required by this Convention or by national legislation to carry.

3. Loads projecting further than one metre beyond the rear or front of the vehicle shall be visibly marked by day and by night.

Article 29

Subject to the provisions of the national legislation of the Contracting Parties concerning the obligation to come to the aid of the injured, every driver or other road user involved in an accident shall:

(a) Stop as soon as he can do so without further endangering traffic;

(b) Endeavour to guarantee traffic safety at the scene of the accident;

(c) At the request of other persons involved in the accident, produce an official document showing his identity;

(d) If any person has been injured or killed in the accident, remain on the spot until the police arrive.

Article 30

1. From nightfall until dawn, and during the day when visibility is so poor that a vehicle might not be clearly seen unless indicated by lights:

(a) Every power-driven vehicle, other than a motor cycle, on a carriageway shall show an even number of white or selective yellow lights in front and an even number of red lights in the rear; these lights shall be placed symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; one white or selective yellow light and one red light shall be fitted on each side within 0.40 m (16 in.) of the extreme outer edge of the vehicle; the provisions of this sub-paragraph shall apply to combinations of a power-driven vehicle and a trailer or trailers, and in this case the red lights shall be fitted at the rear of the last trailer;

(b) Every vehicle or combination of vehicles to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) above do not apply shall, on a carriageway, show at least one white or selective yellow light in front and one red light in the rear; these lights shall be placed on the side of the vehicle opposite to that appropriate to the direction of traffic; in the case of animal-drawn vehicles and hand-carts, the device emitting these lights may be carried by the driver or by an escort walking on that side of the vehicle.

2. The lights specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall be such as to ensure that the vehicle is clearly indicated to other road users; a single lamp or device shall not be used to produce both the white or selective yellow light and the red light unless the vehicle is short enough and equipped in other respects to meet this requirement.

3. In no case shall a vehicle display red lights, red reflectors or red reflecting material towards the front, or white or selective yellow lights, white or selective yellow reflectors or white or selective yellow reflecting material towards the rear: this provision shall not apply to the use of white or selective yellow reversing lights or to the reflectorization of the light-coloured numbers on rear registration plates or of the light background of such plates; each Contracting Party shall, however, remain free to prohibit the use of such reversing lights and, for vehicles which it registers, the reflectorization of such plates.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, it shall be lawful for power-driven vehicles not exceeding 6 m (20 ft.) in length or 2 m (6 ft. 6 in.) in width which have no vehicle coupled to them, when

parked on a road in a built-up area, to show only one white or selective yellow light in front and one red or amber light in the rear, placed on the side of the vehicle opposite to the edge of the carriageway on which the vehicle is parked. Furthermore the provisions of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), of this article shall not apply to cycles, or to motor cycles without sidecar and not carrying batteries, when they are parked in a built-up area at the extreme edge of the carriageway.

5. Each Contracting Party may, to such extent as it deems possible without impairing traffic safety, grant exceptions to the provisions of this article for:

- (a) Animal-drawn vehicles and handcarts;
- (b) Vehicles of special shape or kind or used for special purposes under special conditions;
- (c) Vehicles parked on an adequately lighted carriageway.

6. Each Contracting Party may require groups of pedestrians led by a guide or forming an authorized procession, as well as the drivers of herds, flocks or draught, pack or saddle animals, to display, when moving along the carriageway in the circumstances defined in paragraph 1 of this article, a device emitting a white or selective yellow light towards the front and a red light towards the rear or an amber light in both directions.

Article 31

1. The drivers of a vehicle equipped with driving lights, passing lights or position (side) lights as defined in annex 5 to this Convention shall use the said lights under the following conditions when the vehicle is required under article 30 of this Convention to show at least one or more white or selective yellow lights in front:

(a) The driving lights shall not be lit in built-up areas where the road is adequately lighted or outside built-up areas where the carriageway is continuously lighted and such lighting is sufficient to enable the driver to see clearly for an adequate distance;

(b) The driving lights shall be switched off:

When the driver is about to meet another vehicle; the lights shall then be switched off far enough away to enable the driver of such other vehicle to proceed easily and without danger;

When the vehicle is following closely behind another; however, the lights may be switched on intermittently to indicate the intention to overtake and may be kept on once the vehicle begins overtaking;

In any other circumstances in which it is necessary to avoid dazzling other road users or the users of a waterway or railway running alongside the road;

(c) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the driving lights shall be lit when, having regard to the speed of the vehicle, the sight distance would be insufficient for the driver to travel in complete safety without the said lights.

(d) The passing lights shall be lit:

When the use of driving lights is prohibited by the provisions of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above and the use of the position (side) lights alone would be insufficient to enable the driver to see clearly for an adequate distance;

When, owing to circumstances such as atmospheric conditions, the position (side) lights would be insufficient to enable other road users to see the vehicle far enough away; in particular they shall be lit when visibility is appreciably reduced by fog or snowfall; each Contracting Party may, however, authorize the use of driving lights instead of passing lights in daytime in such cases;

(e) The passing lights shall be switched off in built-up areas where the road is adequately lighted;

(f) The position (side) lights shall be lit when neither the driving lights nor the passing lights are on; they may be lit when the driving lights or the passing lights are on.

2. A vehicle equipped with fog lights as defined in annex 5 to this Convention shall use the said lights only in fog or snowfall; notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d), of this article, it shall be unlawful to use the passing lights when the fog lights are on.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, each Contracting Party may permit fog lights to be used on narrow, winding roads in the absence of fog or snowfall; in such a case the passing lights may be lit at the same time but the fog lights shall be switched off when the driver is about to meet another vehicle.

4. The driver of a vehicle equipped with a reversing light shall use such light only when the reversing device is engaged and on condition that no other road user is inconvenienced thereby.

5. When a vehicle is equipped with a rear registration plate and a device for lighting such plate, that device shall be lit when the red rear lights are on.

Article 32

On every vehicle equipped with a silencer to reduce the noise of the exhaust to an acceptable level, that silencer shall be in constant operation when the engine is running.

Chapter III

CONDITIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND THEIR TRAILERS TO INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

Article 33

1. In order to be entitled to the benefits of this Convention, every motor vehicle in international traffic must be registered by a Contracting Party, or by a subdivision thereof constituting a separate entity for the purpose of registration, and its driver must carry a certificate issued in witness of such registration either by a competent authority of such Contracting Party or a subdivision thereof or, on behalf of the Contracting Party or sub-

division thereof, by an association duly empowered by it for that purpose. This certificate, to be known as the registration certificate, shall bear at least the following particulars:

A serial number, to be known as the registration number, composed in the manner indicated in annex 2 to this Convention;

The date of first registration of the vehicle;

The full name and home address of the holder of the certificate;

The name or the trade mark of the maker of the vehicle;

The serial number of the chassis (the maker's identification or serial number).

2. Trailers in international traffic which are coupled to a motor vehicle registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall be entitled to the benefits of this Convention whether or not they are registered by a Contracting Party; however, if a registration certificate is issued for such a trailer by a Contracting Party, such certificate shall conform to the provisions of the said paragraph 1.

Article 34

1. Every motor vehicle in international traffic shall display its registration number at least at the rear, under the conditions laid down in annex 2 to this Convention.

2. Where one or more trailers are coupled to the motor vehicle, the single trailer or the last trailer shall display its registration number or, failing this, the registration number of the motor vehicle, under the same conditions.

Article 35

1. Every motor vehicle in international traffic shall display at the rear, in addition to its registration number, a distinguishing sign of the country, or of the subdivision constituting a separate entity for the purpose of registration, which registered the vehicle. The composition of this sign and the manner of displaying it shall conform to the requirements of annex 3 to this Convention.

2. Where one or more trailers are coupled to the motor vehicle, this sign shall also be displayed at the rear of the single trailer or of the last trailer.

Article 36

Every motor vehicle in international traffic and every trailer coupled to such a vehicle shall display the identification marks specified in annex 4 to this Convention.

Article 37

1. Every motor vehicle in international traffic and every trailer coupled to such a vehicle shall be in good working order and in a sufficiently safe mechanical condition not to endanger the driver, other occupants of the

vehicle or other road users and not to present any risk of damage to public or private property. They shall also satisfy the requirements of annex 5 to this Convention.

2. Each Contracting Party undertakes that, if it or one of its subdivisions issues registration certificates or causes the same to be issued to motor vehicles, or to trailers intended for coupling to motor vehicles which do not satisfy the requirements of annex 5, it will mark such certificates in a clearly visible manner with the words "NON VALABLE POUR L'APPLICATION DE LA CONVENTION DU . . . SUR LA CIRCULATION ROUTIÈRE" in the French language and, if it so desires with the words "NOT VALID FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC OF . . ." in other languages.

Chapter IV

DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Article 38

1. Each Contracting Party shall recognize as valid for the operation of a motor vehicle in international traffic in its territory, provided that the motor vehicle falls within the category or categories of vehicles covered by the permit:

(a) When they are drawn up in its national language or in one of its national languages or when they conform to the requirements of annex 6 to this Convention, driving permits, to be known as domestic permits, issued by another Contracting Party, by a subdivision of such other Contracting Party constituting a separate entity for the purpose of the issue of driving permits, or by an association duly empowered for that purpose, and authorizing the holder to drive motor vehicles in the territory of the country of issue;

(b) Driving permits, to be known as international permits, conforming to the requirements of annex 7 to this Convention and issued by another Contracting Party, by a subdivision of such other Contracting Party constituting a separate entity for the purpose of the issue of driving permits, or by an association duly empowered for that purpose.

2. However:

(a) Where the validity of the driving permit is made subject by special endorsement, to the condition that the holder should wear certain devices or that the vehicle should be equipped in a certain way to take account of the driver's disability the permit shall not be recognized as valid unless these conditions are observed;

(b) Each Contracting Party may refuse to recognize the validity in its territory of driving permits held by persons under eighteen years of age;

(c) Each Contracting Party may refuse to recognize the validity in its territory, for the operation of motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles in categories C, D, and E as defined in annexes 6 and 7 to this Convention, of driving permits held by persons under twenty-one years of age.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2,

sub-paragraph (c), of this article, the definitions of categories A, B, C, D and E given in annex 6 to this Convention shall be deemed to be equivalent to the more detailed definitions of those categories given in annex 7.

4. Measures which the Contracting Parties have taken or may take, either unilaterally or under bilateral or multilateral agreements, to recognize, in cases other than those specified in paragraph 1 of this article, the validity in their territory of driving permits issued in the territory of another Contracting Party shall be deemed to be in conformity with the object of this Convention.

Article 39

Any domestic or international driving permit valid in the territory of a Contracting Party under article 38 of this Convention, for the operation of vehicles in a particular category shall also be valid for the operation in the territory of that Contracting Party of all motor vehicles in the same category, regardless of their place of registration. The provisions of this article shall not, however, require any Contracting Party to recognize the validity of any domestic or international permits which may have been issued in the territory of another Contracting Party to persons who had their normal residence in its territory at the time of issue of the permit or whose normal residence has been transferred to its territory since the permit was issued.

Article 40

1. Any Contracting Party may withdraw from a driver the right to use his domestic or international driving permit if he commits a breach of its national traffic regulations rendering him liable under its legislation to the forfeiture of his driving permit. In such event, the competent authority of the Contracting Party or subdivision thereof withdrawing the right to use the permit may:

Call in the permit and retain it until the driver leaves its territory or until the expiry of the period for which the right to use the permit is withdrawn, whichever is the earlier;

Communicate the withdrawal of the permit to the authority by or on behalf of which the permit was issued;

In the case of an international permit, enter in the space provided for the purpose an endorsement to the effect that the permit is no longer valid in the national territory.

2. The Contracting Parties undertake to communicate to each other such information as will enable them to establish the identity of:

Any driver holding a domestic or international driving permit who has incurred liability to a penalty for a breach of the traffic regulations;

The person in whose name any vehicle involved in a serious accident is registered.

3. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to prevent a Contracting Party from refusing a driver the

right to use the domestic or international driving permit which he holds if it is evident or proved that he is unable to drive safely.

Article 41

Those Contracting Parties which have formulated, in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, of this Convention, a reservation excluding cycles with auxiliary engine from the definition of cycles shall nevertheless not be entitled to require that the driver of such a machine in international traffic in their territory should hold a driving permit; but

(a) They may impose such a requirement on drivers from countries which have formulated the same reservation and in which a driving permit is required for the operation of such a machine;

(b) In order to be able to prohibit the operation of such a machine in their territory by any driver who commits a breach of the traffic regulations there, they make the use of such machines in international traffic in their territory conditional upon the issue without examination or formalities, to drivers entering the country, of a document which authorizes them to drive and which may thus be withdrawn from them.

Article 42

1. For a period of five years from the date of the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with the first sentence of article 46 thereof, international driving permits conforming to the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 19 September 1949 shall be accorded, for the purposes of articles 38 to 40, the same treatment as the international driving permits provided for in this Convention.

2. Domestic permits conforming to the model given in annex 9 to the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 19 September 1949 and issued in the territory of a Contracting Party before the entry into force of this Convention in that territory or within 365 days following such entry into force shall be treated for the purposes of articles 38 to 40, without any time-limit, as domestic permits conforming to the model given in annex 6 to this Convention.

Chapter V

CONDITIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF CYCLES TO INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

Article 43

Cycles in international traffic shall:

(a) Have an efficient brake;

(b) Be equipped with a bell capable of being heard at a sufficient distance and carry no other audible warning device;

(c) Be equipped with devices such that it can show, in accordance with the requirements of article 30 paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), of this Convention, a white or selective yellow light in front and a red light and a red reflector in the rear.

Chapter VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 44

1. This Convention shall be open until for signature by all countries which are Members of the United Nations and by any other country invited to the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals held at in

2. This Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; their deposit shall be accompanied by notification of the distinguishing sign of the country concerned in accordance with the provisions of annex 3, paragraph 4, to this Convention.

3. From . . . (the day after that indicated in paragraph 1 above) . . . , this Convention shall be open for accession by those of the countries referred to in paragraph 1 of this article which have not signed this Convention in accordance with the said paragraph 1 and by any other country which the Economic and Social Council may authorize for the purpose. It shall also be open for accession on behalf of any Trust Territory of which the United Nations is the Administering Authority. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; their deposit shall be accompanied by notification of the distinguishing sign of the country or territory concerned in accordance with the provisions of annex 3, paragraph 4, to this Convention.

Article 45

1. Any country may, on ratifying or acceding to this Convention or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention will be applicable to all or any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible; such notification shall be accompanied by notification of the distinguishing sign of the territory concerned in accordance with annex 3, paragraph 4, to this Convention. This Convention shall become applicable to the territory or territories specified in the notification thirty days after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification or, if this Convention has not entered into force at that time, then upon the date of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article rendering this Convention applicable to a territory which it represents at the international level may, under article 49 of this Convention, denounce the Convention with respect to the said territory. The Convention shall cease to apply to the territory in question on the expiry of a period of one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of the relevant notification.

Article 46

This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of

ratification or accession. For each country ratifying or acceding to it after that date, this Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the deposit of the relevant instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 47

This Convention shall terminate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Parties, the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic and the International Convention relative to Road Traffic signed in Paris on 24 April 1926, the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic opened for signature at Washington on 15 December 1943 and the Convention on Road Traffic opened for signature at Geneva on 19 September 1949.

Article 48

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Convention by addressing a communication on the subject to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of any amendment so proposed and shall at the same time request them to reply within six months stating whether they:

(a) Desire that a conference should be convened to consider the amendment; or

(b) Favour its acceptance without a conference; or

(c) Favour its rejection without a conference.

The Secretary-General shall also transmit the proposed amendment to all those countries, other than Contracting Parties, which were invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals held at . . . in . . .

2. In the event that at least two thirds of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), of this article that they favour the adoption of the proposed amendment without a conference, notification of their decision shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting Parties. Ninety days from the date of such notification, the amendment shall take effect for all Contracting Parties except those which, within that period, notify the Secretary-General that they object to it; for these latter Contracting Parties the original provision shall remain in force.

3. In the event that the two-thirds majority prescribed in paragraph 2 of this article is not obtained but at least one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they desire that a conference should be convened to consider the proposed amendment, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the Contracting Parties for the purpose of reviewing this Convention.

4. Where the two-thirds majority prescribed by paragraph 2 of this article has not been obtained and the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 for convening a conference are not fulfilled, but the number of Contracting Parties replying that they favour rejection of the amendment without a conference is less than the total number of Contracting Parties replying either that they

desire a conference to be convened to consider the proposed amendment or that they favour acceptance of the amendment without a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the Contracting Parties for the purpose of reviewing this Convention if no such conference has been held pursuant to this article during the ten-year period preceding the expiry of the six-month period specified in paragraph 1 of this article and if, on that expiry, this Convention has been in force for not less than ten years.

5. If a conference is convened, the Secretary-General shall invite to it those countries, other than Contracting Parties, which were invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals, or which the Economic and Social Council may decide to invite. He shall request the Contracting Parties and the other countries invited to the Conference to submit, within a period of six months, any proposals which they desire the said Conference to examine in addition and he shall communicate such proposals, before the opening of the conference, to the Contracting Parties and to the other countries invited to the conference.

6. Any amendment to this Convention which is adopted by the conference by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties represented at the conference shall be communicated to all Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. One hundred and eighty days after this notification, the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties except those which, within that period, notify the Secretary-General that they object to it; for these latter Contracting Parties the original provision shall remain in force.

7. However, the conference may, by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties represented at the conference, provided that such majority comprises more than half the total number of Contracting Parties, determine that the amendment is of such a nature that any Contracting Party which has given notice of objection thereto and which does not withdraw its objection within a period of twelve months after the entry into force of the amendment shall, upon the expiry of that period, cease to be a Party to this Convention.

8. A Contracting Party which has notified the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 or paragraph 6 of this article that it objects to an amendment may at any time, provided that, where the provisions of paragraph 7 apply, the period of twelve months specified in that paragraph has not expired, withdraw such objection by notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The amendment shall take effect for that Contracting Party upon receipt by the Secretary-General of the said notification.

Article 49

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 50

This Convention shall cease to have effect if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force.

Article 51

Any dispute between Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation and application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 52

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to prevent a Contracting Party from taking such action, compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation, as it considers necessary to its external or internal security.

Article 53

1. Any country may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 51 of this Convention.

2. Any country signatory of this Convention and any country which accedes or has acceded thereto may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, formulate the reservations provided for in article 1, paragraph 1, in the definition of cycles, and in article 15, paragraph 6.

3. Reservations to this Convention and its annexes other than the reservations provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be permitted only if they are made in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) The country desiring to formulate such a reservation shall notify the Secretary-General thereof no later than at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession;

(b) The Secretary-General shall communicate such reservation to those countries which are Contracting Parties at the time of such notification; if the Convention is not yet in force, he shall communicate the reservation, after five countries have deposited their instrument of ratification or accession, to those five countries;

(c) The reservation shall be deemed to be accepted on the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its communication by the Secretary-General unless, within that period, at least one fourth of the countries to which it has been communicated notify the Secretary-General that they are unable to accept it.

4. If a country formulates a reservation under paragraph 3 of this article, it shall be deemed to have deposited its instrument of ratification or accession only if that reservation is accepted and on the date on which the reservation is deemed to have been accepted.

5. Any Contracting Party which has formulated a reservation under paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of this article

may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

Article 54

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, in addition to the communications provided for above in articles 48 and 53 of this Convention, notify all the countries referred to in article 44, paragraph 1, of the following:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 44;

(b) Notifications with regard to the territorial application of this Convention in accordance with article 45;

(c) The dates on which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article 46;

(d) The date of entry into force of amendments to this Convention in accordance with article 48, paragraphs 2 and 6, and objections to those amendments communicated by Contracting Parties in accordance with those paragraphs;

(e) The date on which a country ceases, in accordance with article 48, paragraph 7, to be a Party to this Convention;

(f) The withdrawal, in accordance with article 48, paragraph 8, of objection to an amendment to this Convention;

(g) The list of Contracting Parties not bound by amendments to this Convention;

(h) Denunciations of this Convention in accordance with article 49;

(i) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 50;

(j) Reservations formulated in accordance with article 53, paragraphs 1 and 2, decisions under article 53, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (c), to accept or reject such reservations and withdrawals of reservations under article 53, paragraph 5.

Article 55

After . . . , the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit a certified true copy thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 44, paragraph 1.

Article 56

1. This Convention is done in a single original copy in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall arrange for the preparation of official translations of this Convention into the Russian and Spanish languages and shall attach them to the English and French texts when he transmits the certified true copies of the original text pursuant to article 55 of this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized for the purpose, have signed this Convention.

DONE AT . . . , in single copy, on

ANNEX 1

Exceptions to the obligation to admit motor vehicles and their trailers in international traffic

1. Any Contracting Party may refuse to admit to its territory, in international traffic, motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles whose over-all weight, weight per axle or dimensions exceed the limits fixed by its national legislation for vehicles registered in its territory. However, where the limits so fixed by the national legislation of Contracting Parties between whose territories there is substantial movement of heavy vehicles in international traffic are below the following limits:

	Metres	Feet
Over-all width	2.50	8.20
Over-all height	3.80	12.50
Over-all length:		
Vehicle	11.00	36.00
Articulated vehicle	14.00	46.00
Other combination of vehicles	18.00	59.00
	Metric tons	Pounds
Weight per most heavily loaded axle (weight transmitted to the road by all wheels the centres of which can be included between two parallel vertical planes 1.00 m (40 in.) apart extending across the full width of the vehicle)	8.00	17,600
Weight per most heavily loaded tandem axle group (a tandem axle group consists of two axles, the axes of which are more than 1 m (40 in.) and less than 2 m (7 ft.) apart)	14.50	32,000
Over-all weight:		
Vehicle	22.50	49,600
Articulated vehicle	32.00	70,500
Other combination of vehicles	36.00	79,350

those Contracting Parties shall endeavour to conclude among themselves a regional agreement permitting access to the main roads of the region, in international traffic, to vehicles and combinations of vehicles whose weight and dimensions do not exceed these limits, subject to such modifications of the said limits as they deem it appropriate to make by reason of the state of the roads and traffic conditions in their territories; if such a regional agreement cannot be concluded, each of the Contracting Parties concerned shall apply in its territory unilateral measures to that end.

2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 of this annex, the lateral projection of the following items beyond the outer edge of vehicles shall not be regarded as projection beyond the permissible maximum width:

Tyres, near their point of contact with the ground;

Snow chains mounted on the wheels;

Driving (rear-view) mirrors, provided that they are so designed as to yield both forwards and backwards under moderate pressure so that they no longer project beyond the permissible maximum width;

The movable arms of direction indicators;

Fixed side direction indicators, provided that the projection involved does not exceed a few centimetres.

3. Any Contracting Party may refuse to admit to its territory, in international traffic, the following combinations of vehicles in so far as its national legislation prohibits the use of such combinations:

(a) Motor cycles with trailer;

(b) Combinations of vehicles including more than one trailer;

(c) Combinations of vehicles, other than articulated vehicles, in which the laden weight of the trailer exceeds the laden weight of the drawing vehicle;

(d) Articulated vehicles used for the transport of passengers.

4. Any Contracting Party may refuse to admit to its territory, in international traffic, motor vehicles or combinations of vehicles whose tractive power per ton of permissible maximum weight is less than the minimum required by its national legislation.

5. Any Contracting Party may make it a condition for the admission of any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle to its territory, in international traffic, that the motor vehicle should carry a device, as described in annex 5, chapter III, paragraph 9, intended to give warning of the vehicle's presence when it is stopped on the carriageway.

6. Any Contracting Party may make it a condition for the admission of motor vehicles with a permissible maximum weight exceeding 3,500 kg (7,700 lb.) to steep roads in its territory, in international traffic, that the motor vehicle should carry a scotch, chock or similar device which can prevent the vehicle from running downhill. It may also impose the same requirement upon combinations of vehicles where the over-all permissible maximum weight of the drawing vehicle and the trailer or trailers exceeds 3,500 kg (7,700 lb.).

7. Any Contracting Party may refuse to admit to its territory, in international traffic, any motor vehicle or trailer coupled to a motor vehicle which displays a distinguishing sign, as prescribed in annex 3, other than that specified by article 35 of this Convention.

ANNEX 2

Registration number of motor vehicles in international traffic

1. The registration number referred to in articles 33 and 34 of this Convention shall be composed either of numerals or of numerals and letters. The numerals shall be Arabic numerals and the letters shall be in capital Latin characters. Other numerals or characters may, however, be used, but if so the number shall be repeated in Arabic numerals and capital Latin characters.

2. The number shall be so composed and displayed as to be legible in normal daylight at a distance of at least 30 m (100 ft.) by an observer placed behind the vehicle.

3. When the number is displayed on a special plate, this plate shall be fixed in a vertical or nearly vertical position and in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. When the number is displayed or painted on the vehicle, the surface on which it is displayed or painted shall be vertical or nearly vertical and in a plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

ANNEX 3

Distinguishing sign of vehicles in international traffic

1. The distinguishing sign referred to in article 35 of this Convention shall be composed of one to three letters in capital Latin characters. The letters shall have a height of at least 80 mm (3.1 in.) and their strokes a width of at least 10 mm (0.4 in.). The letters shall be painted in black on a white ground of elliptical form with the major axis horizontal.

2. On motor cycles and their trailers, the ellipse shall be at least 175 mm (6.9 in.) in width and 115 mm (4.5 in.) in height. On other motor vehicles and their trailers, the ellipse shall be at least:

240 mm (9.4 in.) in width and 145 mm (5.7 in.) in height if the distinguishing sign is composed of three letters;

175 mm (6.9 in.) in width and 115 mm (4.5 in.) in height if

the distinguishing sign is composed of less than three letters.

3. The provisions of annex 2, paragraph 3, shall apply to the display of the distinguishing sign on vehicles.

4. On acceding to or ratifying this Convention, each country shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the distinguishing sign which it selects for display in international traffic on vehicles registered by it. On notifying the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 45 of this Convention, that the said Convention will be applicable to a territory which it represents at the international level, a country shall also notify the Secretary-General of the distinguishing sign selected for display in international traffic on vehicles registered in that territory. By a further notification addressed to the Secretary-General, any country may change a distinguishing sign of which it has previously given notification. In the event that a distinguishing sign of which a country gives notification has already been the subject of notification by another country pursuant to this Convention or to the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 19 September 1949, or has been assigned to another country or another territory by annex 4 to the said 1949 Convention or by annex C to the Convention relative to Motor Traffic done in Paris on 24 April 1926, the Secretary-General shall announce that the notification cannot be accepted; however, it should be accepted if the other country gives its consent thereto or if the distinguishing sign in question was that of a country or territory which at the time of notification is part of the notifying country or for whose international relations that country is responsible. A modification of a previously selected distinguishing sign shall take effect three months after the date on which the Secretary-General was notified thereof.

5. The Secretary-General shall inform the Contracting Parties of the distinguishing signs of which he has been notified pursuant to this annex and shall communicate to them every two years an up-to-date list of distinguishing signs adopted pursuant to this Convention and to the Convention on Road Traffic done at Geneva on 19 September 1949; the first such communication shall be made within three months after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification of or accession to this Convention and shall be addressed to all the countries referred to in article 44, paragraph 1.

ANNEX 4

Identification marks of vehicles in international traffic

1. The identification marks shall comprise:

(a) In the case of a motor vehicle:

(i) The name or the trade-mark of the maker of the vehicle,

(ii) On the chassis or, in the absence of a chassis, on the body, the maker's identification or serial number,

(iii) On the engine, the maker's engine number if such a number is placed thereon by the maker;

(b) In the case of a trailer, either the information referred to in (i) and (ii) above or an identification mark issued for the trailer by the competent authority.

2. The marks mentioned above shall be placed in accessible positions and shall be in a form easily legible and not capable of being easily altered or removed.

ANNEX 5

Technical conditions concerning the equipment of motor vehicles and trailers in international traffic

Chapter I. Braking

A. Braking of motor vehicles other than motor cycles

1. Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle shall be

equipped with brakes which can be operated easily from the driver's seat and which are capable:

Of controlling the movement of the vehicle and of stopping it in a safe, rapid and efficient manner under any conditions of loading on any up or down gradient on which the vehicle is operated;

Of holding the vehicle stationary on an up or down gradient.

2. These brakes shall be such that:

(a) In the event of failure of the braking device normally used, which shall be known as the service braking, it remains possible, by means of an emergency braking device, to stop the vehicle within a reasonable distance;

(b) The braking device, which shall be known as the parking braking, designed to hold the vehicle stationary on a gradient is capable of being secured in the absence of the driver, the operative surfaces of the brake being held in the braking position by a purely mechanical, direct-acting device.

3. The parking braking may be operated by the same device as the emergency braking or the service braking.

4. The service braking shall act on the wheels of at least two axles; these wheels shall be symmetrically placed in relation to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. The number of wheels on which the emergency braking acts shall be the same on either side of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; the same requirement shall apply to the number of wheels on which the parking braking acts.

5. No braking surface shall be capable of being disconnected from the wheels otherwise than momentarily, for example by means of the clutch or the gear box; in addition, the service braking shall act on braking surfaces directly attached to the wheels or attached through parts not liable to failure.

B. Braking of trailers other than semi-trailers

1. Light trailers having a permissible maximum weight of less than half the unladen weight of the drawing vehicle need not be equipped with a braking device. Any other trailer, with the exception of semi-trailers, shall be equipped with:

(a) At least one braking device acting on at least half its wheels;

(b) A parking braking device, which may be the same as that provided for above in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, capable of preventing, by means of a purely mechanical, direct-acting device, the rotation of the wheels when the trailer is uncoupled.

2. The wheels acted upon by the single braking device or, if there is more than one braking device by the one normally used when the trailer is in motion shall be placed symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal axis of the trailer.

3. The braking device referred to in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), of this section B shall be capable of being operated by applying the service braking of the drawing vehicle; however, if the permissible maximum weight of the trailer does not exceed 3,500 kg (7,700 lb.), this device may be brought into action merely by the trailer moving up on the drawing vehicle (overrun braking).

4. The braking devices shall be such that the trailer shall be stopped automatically if it becomes detached whilst in motion. This requirement shall not apply, however, to luggage trailers with one wheel or one axle, or to caravans or other camping trailers, provided that the permissible maximum weight of the trailer does not exceed 1,500 kg (3,300 lb.) and that the coupling arrangements comprise, in addition to the main attachment, a secondary attachment which may be a chain or a wire rope.

C. Braking of combinations of vehicles

(i) Articulated vehicles

1. With regard to the requirements applicable to braking, an articulated vehicle shall be treated as a motor vehicle and shall therefore be subject to the requirements of section A, paragraphs 1 to 5, of this chapter I. In addition:

(a) Unless the semi-trailer is a light trailer, the service braking shall act on at least half the wheels of the semi-trailer;

(b) The semi-trailer shall be equipped with a parking braking device capable of preventing, by means of a purely mechanical, direct-acting device, the rotation of the wheels when the semi-trailer is uncoupled;

(c) Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to prevent a Contracting Party from requiring that semi-trailers coupled to a motor vehicle registered in its territory shall be fitted, if they are equipped with brakes, with a braking device which will stop the semi-trailer automatically if it becomes detached whilst in motion.

(ii) Other combinations of vehicles

2. The provisions of section A, paragraphs 1 to 5, of this chapter I shall apply to the drawing vehicle and those of section B, paragraphs 1 to 4, to the trailer or trailers. In addition, the braking devices shall be such that the combination of vehicles, if regarded as a single vehicle, satisfies the requirements of section A, paragraphs 1 to 5. Lastly, the service braking shall act on at least half the wheels of the combination.

D. Braking of motor cycles

Every motor cycle shall be equipped with brakes capable of controlling the movement of the motor cycle and of stopping it in a safe, rapid and efficient manner. These brakes shall be such that, in the event of failure of the braking device normally used, it remains possible, by means of an emergency braking device, to stop the motor cycle within a reasonable distance.

Chapter II. Lights and reflectors

1. With the exception of motor cycles, every motor vehicle capable of exceeding 40 km (25 mi.) per hour on the level shall be equipped in front with an even number of white or selective yellow driving lights capable of adequately illuminating the road at night in clear weather for a distance of at least 100 m (325 ft.) in front of the vehicle.

2. With the exception of motor cycles, every motor vehicle capable of exceeding 10 km (6 mi.) per hour on the level shall be equipped in front with an even number of white or selective yellow passing lights capable of adequately illuminating the road at night in clear weather for a distance of at least 30 m (100 ft.) in front of the vehicle without dazzling other road users. The inner edges of the illuminating surfaces of those passing lights which are closest to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall be at least 600 mm (24 in.) apart.

3. Every motor cycle capable of exceeding 40 km (25 mi.) per hour on the level shall be equipped with at least one driving light and one passing light conforming to the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 above; all other motor cycles shall be equipped with at least one passing light conforming to the requirements of paragraph 2 above. Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to prevent those Contracting Parties which have formulated a reservation excluding cycles with auxiliary engine from the definition of cycles, in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, of the Convention, from exempting such machines from all or some of the obligations imposed by this paragraph.

4. Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle without sidecar shall be equipped in front with two white position (side)

lights. These lights shall be visible at night in clear weather at a distance of 150 m (500 ft.) in front of the vehicle without dazzling other road users. On either side, that point on the illuminating surface which is furthest from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall be as close as possible to and in any case within 400 mm (16 in.) of the extreme outer edge of the vehicle.

5. (a) Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle without sidecar shall be equipped at the rear with an even number of red lights visible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 150 m (500 ft.) from the rear of the vehicle. On either side, that point on the illuminating surface of one of these lights which is furthest from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall be as close as possible to and in any case within 400 mm (16 in.) of the extreme outer edge of the vehicle.

(b) Every motor cycle without sidecar shall be equipped at the rear with at least one red light visible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 150 m (500 ft.) from the rear of the vehicle.

(c) Every trailer coupled to a motor vehicle shall be equipped at the rear with an even number of red lights visible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 150 m (500 ft.) from the rear of the trailer. On either side, that point on the illuminating surface of one of those lights which is furthest from the longitudinal axis of the trailer shall be as close as possible to and in any case within 400 mm (16 in.) of the extreme outer edge of the trailer. However, it shall be lawful for a trailer whose overall width does not exceed 0.80 m to be equipped with only one such light if it is coupled to a motor vehicle on which two red rear lights remain visible, or to a motor cycle without sidecar.

6. Every motor vehicle or trailer displaying a registration plate at the rear shall be equipped with a device for lighting the plate such that the registration number lighted by this device is legible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 20 m (65 ft.) from the rear of the vehicle.

7. The electrical wiring on every motor vehicle or combination of vehicles composed of a motor vehicle and one or more trailers shall be such that the red rear light or lights and the light of the rear registration plate lighting device are lit at the same time as any of the position (side) lights, passing lights and driving lights.

8. Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle without sidecar shall be equipped with an even number of red reflex reflectors of other than triangular form, fitted at the rear of the vehicle, symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. On either side, that edge of one of these reflectors which is furthest from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall be as close as possible to and in any case within 400 mm (16 in.) of the extreme outer edge of the vehicle. The reflectors may be incorporated in the red rear lamps. These reflectors shall be visible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 100 m (325 ft.) when illuminated by the driving lights of another vehicle.

9. Every motor cycle without sidecar shall be equipped with a red reflex reflector, of other than triangular form, fitted at the rear of the vehicle, either incorporated in or separate from the red rear lamp and meeting the visibility requirements laid down in paragraph 8 of this chapter II.

10. Every trailer shall be equipped with an even number of red reflex reflectors fitted at the rear of the vehicle, symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal axis of the trailer. These reflectors shall have the form of an equilateral triangle with one angle uppermost and one side horizontal, and with sides not less than 150 mm (6 in.) nor more than 200 mm (8 in.) long; no signal light shall be placed inside the triangle. These reflectors shall be visible at night in clear weather at a distance of at least 100 m (325 ft.) when illuminated by the driving

lights of a motor vehicle. On either side, that edge of one of these reflectors which is furthest from the longitudinal axis of the trailer shall be as close as possible to and in any case within 400 mm (16 in.) of the extreme outer edge of the vehicle.

11. Every trailer shall be equipped at the front with two position (side) lights emitting a white light towards the front if its width is such that the planes parallel to its longitudinal axis passing through its extreme outer edges are outside the longitudinal planes passing through the extreme outer edges of the drawing vehicle, and that they are either more than 100 mm (4 in.) distant from the latter planes or more than 400 mm (16 in.) distant from the longitudinal planes passing through those points of the illuminating surface of the position (side) lights of the drawing vehicle which are furthest from the longitudinal axis. These lights shall be fitted as close as possible to the extreme outer edges of the trailer and, in any case, on the parts of the trailer protruding beyond the sides of the drawing vehicle and within 400 mm (16 in.) of the extreme outer edges of the trailer.

12. With the exception of motor cycles, every motor vehicle capable of exceeding 25 km (15 mi.) per hour shall be equipped with two red or amber stop lights at the rear. The same shall apply to every trailer which is the last vehicle in a combination of vehicles. However, no stop light shall be required on small trailers whose dimensions are such that the stop light or lights of the drawing vehicle remain visible, and no Contracting Party shall require stop lights on the drawing vehicle of articulated vehicles in international traffic so long as the semi-trailer is not uncoupled. The stop lights shall be actuated upon application of the service braking of the motor vehicle. If the stop lights are red, their intensity shall be markedly greater than that of the red rear lights.

13. Every motor vehicle except a vehicle whose driver, being visible to other road users from every angle, can indicate his changes of direction by hand signals shall be equipped with direction indicators, visible by day and by night to road users affected by the vehicle's movements and fitted on the vehicle in pairs.

The light emitted by a direction indicator shall be:

Amber or white towards the front;

Amber or red towards the rear.

Indicators placed on the side walls of the vehicle may be either movable arms protruding beyond the sides of the vehicle or fixed devices; indicators placed at the front or rear of the vehicle shall be fixed devices.

The lights of fixed devices shall be of the flashing types. The movable arm of a direction indicator shall, when the indicator is operating, either oscillate and show a steady light, or show a flashing light.

The flashing frequency of flashing lights shall be ninety flashes per minute with a tolerance of ± 30 .

14. If fog lights are fitted on a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle, they shall be two in number and shall be placed low and, in any case, in such a way that no point on their illuminating surface is above the highest point on the illuminating surface of the passing lights; moreover, their position should be such that on either side, that point on the illuminating surface which is furthest from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle is within 400 mm (16 in.) of the extreme outer edge of the vehicle.

15. If a reversing light is fitted on a motor vehicle, the device actuating this light shall be such that the light can be lit only when the reversing device is engaged. This provision shall not be construed to prevent the Contracting Parties from prohibiting reversing lights on vehicles which they register.

16. No lights shall be flashing lights with the exception of those of direction indicators and those which are used, in accordance with the legislation of the Contracting Parties, to mark vehicles which have priority or vehicles or combination of vehicles of exceptional size.

17. For the purposes of the provisions of this annex, any combination of two lights, whether identical or not, but having the same function, shall be deemed to be a single light if the projections of their illuminating surfaces on a vertical plane perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle occupy not less than 50 per cent of the smallest circumscribed rectangle.

18. Lights of the same kind on the same vehicle shall be of the same colour and, except on motor cycles with sidecar, lights which are in even number shall be placed symmetrically in relation to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

19. Lights of different kinds and, subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 above, lights and reflex reflectors may be associated in the same device provided that each of these lights and reflectors complies with the applicable provisions of this annex.

Chapter III. Other provisions

1. Steering apparatus

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a strong steering apparatus which will allow the driver to change the direction of the vehicle easily, quickly and with certainty.

2. Driving (rear-view) mirror

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with at least one driving (rear-view) mirror of adequate dimensions, so placed as to enable the driver to view from his seat the road to the rear of the vehicle. However, this provision shall not be compulsory for motor cycles.

3. Audible warning device

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with at least one audible warning device, which is of sufficient strength and which is not a bell, gong, siren or other strident-toned device.

4. Windscreen wiper

Every motor vehicle fitted with a windscreen shall be equipped with at least one efficient and strongly made windscreen wiper, functioning without requiring constant control by the driver. However, a windscreen wiper shall not be compulsory on motor cycles unless they have a windscreen of such dimensions and shape that the driver cannot see the road from his driving seat except through the said windscreen.

5. Windscreen and windows

(a) The windscreen and windows shall be made of such transparent substances as will minimize the risk of physical injury in case of breakage. This provision shall not apply to the glass of lamps, dashboard instruments and mirrors.

(b) In addition, the windscreen shall be made of a stable substance which does not cause any appreciable distortion of objects seen through it, it shall be such that, in case of breakage, the driver still has a sufficiently clear view of the road.

6. Reversing devices

Every motor vehicle whose unladen weight exceeds 400 kg (900 lb.) shall be equipped with a reversing device controlled from the driver's seat.

7. Silencer

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a silencer that reduces the noise of the exhaust to an acceptable level; this

device shall be so fitted that the driver cannot interrupt its operation while the vehicle is in motion.

8. Tyres

The wheels of motor vehicles and of their trailers shall be fitted with pneumatic tyres showing round their entire circumference a pattern, the relief of which is clearly visible. This provision shall not, however, prevent the use of devices equivalent in elasticity and grip to such pneumatic tyres.

9. Device to be carried by vehicles for use as a warning when the vehicle is stopped

Every motor vehicle of which the permissible maximum weight exceeds 3,500 kg (7,700 lb.), or which is coupled with one or more trailers such that the permissible maximum weight of the resultant combination of vehicles exceeds this figure, shall carry a device intended to give warning of the vehicle's presence when it is stopped on the carriageway. This device shall be:

Either a signplate consisting of an equilateral triangle with sides not less than 40 cm long and a red border not less than 5 cm wide, with its centre either hollow or of a light colour; the red border shall be illuminated by transparency or fitted with a reflect or red strip; the signplate shall be such that it can be stood firmly in a vertical position;

Or some other device prescribed by the legislation of the country in which the vehicle is registered.

10. General provisions

(a) In so far as possible the machinery or accessory equipment of any motor vehicle shall not entail a risk of fire or explosion, cause the emission of noxious gases or offensive odours or produce disturbing noises.

(b) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed that the driver is able to see ahead, to the right and to the left clearly enough to enable him to drive safely.

(c) In so far as possible motor vehicles and the trailers coupled to them shall be so constructed as to reduce danger in case of collision. In particular, no ornament or other unessential object with projections or ridges which may be dangerous to road users shall be fixed to the front, sides or rear of a vehicle.

Chapter IV. Special provisions applicable to invalid carriages

1. For the purposes of the chapter, the expression "invalid carriage" means a motor vehicle whose unladen weight does not exceed 300 kg (700 lb.), which is not capable of exceeding 30 km (19 mi.) per hour on the level, which is specially designed and constructed — and not merely adapted — for the use of a person suffering from some physical defect or disability, and which is normally used by such a person only.

2. The provisions of chapters I and II of this annex shall not apply to invalid carriages; in order to be entitled to the benefits of the Convention, invalid carriages shall be subject with respect to braking, lights and reflectors only to the regulations of the country in which they are registered.

Chapter V. Transitional provisions

1. Chapter II, paragraph 5, of this annex shall not apply to motor vehicles and trailers which were first registered before the entry into force of this Convention in the country of first registration or within six months from the date of such entry into force. Instead the following provision shall apply:

"5. Every motor vehicle and every trailer at the end of a combination of vehicles shall be equipped at the rear with at least one red light visible at night time in clear weather at a distance of 150 m (500 ft.) from the rear of the vehicle."

2. Chapter II, paragraphs 12 and 13, and chapter III, paragraph 5, of this annex shall not apply to motor vehicles and trailers which were first registered before the entry into force of this Convention in the country of first registration or within two years from the date of such entry into force. Instead the following provisions shall apply:

"12. With the exception of motor cycles, every motor vehicle and every trailer at the end of a combination of vehicles shall be equipped with at least one stop light at the rear showing a red or amber light. This light shall be actuated upon application of the service brake of the motor vehicle. If the stop light is red in colour and is either incorporated in, or associated with, the rear red light, its intensity shall be greater than that of the rear red light. The stop light shall not be required on trailers and semi-trailers when their dimensions are such that the stop light of the drawing vehicle remains visible from the rear.

"13. When a motor vehicle is equipped with direction indicators, such indicators shall be one of the following:

"(a) A movable arm protruding beyond each side of the vehicle and illuminated by a steady amber light when the arm is in the horizontal position;

"(b) A constantly blinking or flashing amber light affixed to each side of the vehicle;

"(c) A constantly blinking or flashing light placed at each side of the front and rear of the vehicle. The colour of such lights shall be white or orange towards the front, and red or orange towards the rear."

"5. Windcreens shall be made of stable substance, transparent and not likely to produce sharp splinters if broken. The objects seen through this substance shall not appear distorted."

3. The provisions of chapter II, paragraph 14, and of the second sentence in chapter III, paragraph 10 (c), of this annex shall not apply to motor vehicles and trailers which were first registered before the entry into force of this Convention in the country of first registration or within six months from such entry into force.

ANNEX 6

Domestic driving permit

1. The permit shall consist of a sheet, size 222×105 mm, which can be folded in three into format A.7 (74×105 mm). The colour shall be pink.

2. The permit shall be printed in the language or languages prescribed by the authority issuing it or empowered to issue it; however, it shall bear the title "*Permis de conduire*" in French, with or without the title "Driving Permit" in other languages.

3. Handwritten or typed entries made on the permit shall be either in Latin characters or so-called English cursive only, or repeated in that form.

4. The cover and inside pages of the sheet shall conform to the models below. Provided that no changes are made in the contents of items A, B, C and D or, having regard to article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention, in their reference letters, or in the substance of the items relating to the identity of the holder of the permit, this requirement shall be deemed to be satisfied even if departures are made from these models in matters of detail, such as the inclusion of additional items (for example, the provision of additional categories for invalid carriages, agricultural tractors, motor cycles of small cylinder capacity, etc.), the transfer of all references to renewal to the cover of the permit or the addition of further items for permits of only temporary validity.

MODEL COVER PAGES OF PERMIT

3	Restrictive conditions for use: 4	1 (2) DRIVING PERMIT
	5	

¹ Name of the country of issue and its distinguishing sign as defined in annex 3.

² Seal or stamp of the authority issuing the permit or of the association empowered to do so.

³ Space reserved for renewal endorsements for which there is no room on the inside pages of permit.

⁴ For example "Must wear corrective lenses", "Valid only for the operation of vehicle No. . . .", "Vehicle must be equipped to be driven by a one-legged person".

⁵ Space reserved for changes of address or for entries required by the regulations governing domestic driving permits in the country of issue.

Model inside pages of permit

Panel 1

Panel 2

Panel 3⁸

1. Surname	Categories of vehicles for which the permit is valid:			
2. Other names ¹	A	Motor cycles (⁶)	Valid until: on	Renewed until: on (⁶)
3. Date ² and place ³ of birth	B	Motor vehicles, other than those in category A, having a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3,500 kg (7,700 lb) and comprising, in addition to the driver's seat, at most eight seats. (⁶)	Valid until: on	Renewed until: on (⁶)
4. Address	C	Motor vehicles which are used for the transport of goods and of which the permissible maximum weight exceeds 3,500 kg (7,700 lb) (⁶)	Valid until: on	Renewed until: on (⁶)
Signature of holder: ⁴	D	Motor vehicles used for the transport of passengers and comprising, in addition to the driver's seat, more than eight seats (⁶)	Valid until: on	Renewed until: on (⁶)
5. Issued by	E	Combinations of vehicles, where the drawing vehicle is in categories B and/or C and/or D, for which the driver is licensed. (⁶)	Valid until: on	Renewed until: on (⁶)
6. At on				
No.				
Signature ⁵ (⁶)		7		7

¹ Father's or husband's name may be inserted.² If date of birth is unknown, state approximate age on the date of issue of the permit.³ If place of birth is unknown, leave blank.⁴ Or thumbprint.⁵ Signature of the authority or association issuing the permit.⁶ Seal or stamp of the authority issuing the permit. In the right-hand column on panel 2, this seal or stamp shall be affixed only against the definitions of those

categories of vehicles for which the permit is valid; in the right-hand column on panel 3 it shall be affixed only against the renewals granted.

⁷ Space reserved for other categories of vehicles as defined by national or local regulations.⁸ If the permit is valid for an unlimited period for certain categories of vehicles the legends "Valid until..." and "Renewed until..." for the categories concerned shall be changed; for example, they might be replaced by the words "Duration of validity unlimited".

Model 1 [Obverse of front cover]

..... 1

International Motor Traffic

INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT

Convention on Road Traffic of

Issued by

At

Date

..... 2

(3)

- 1 Name of the country of issue and its distinguishing sign as defined in annex 3.
 2 Signature of the authority or association issuing the permit.
 3 Seal or stamp of the authority or association issuing the permit.

Model 2 [Reverse of front cover]

This permit is valid in the territories of all the Contracting Parties, with the exception of the territory of the Contracting Party where issued, for the period of one year from the date of issue. The categories of vehicles for the operation of which it is valid are marked at the end of the booklet.

1

This permit shall in no way affect the obligation of the holder to conform strictly to the laws and regulations relating to the right of establishment or to the exercise of a profession in each country through which he travels.

- 1 Space reserved for a list of the Contracting Countries (optional).

ANNEX 7

International driving permit

1. The permit shall be a booklet in format A.6 (105 × 148 mm). The cover shall be grey and the inside pages white.
2. The obverse and reserve of the front cover shall conform respectively to models 1 and 2 above; they shall be printed in the national language, or in at least one of the national languages, of the country of issue. The last two inside pages shall be facing pages and shall conform to the model 3 below; they shall be

printed in French. The inside pages preceding these two pages shall repeat the first of these two pages in several languages, which must include English, Russian and Spanish.

3. Handwritten or typed entries made on the permit shall be in Latin characters or in so-called English cursive.
4. Any Contracting Party issuing international driving permits of which the cover is printed in a language other than French, English, Russian or Spanish shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the translation into that language of the text of model 3 below.

Model 3

Left-hand page

PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE DRIVER	
Surname	1
Other names ¹	2
Place of birth ²	3
Date of birth ³	4
Address	5
CATEGORIES OF VEHICLES FOR WHICH THE PERMIT IS VALID	
Motor cycles; power-assisted tricycles and machines of like nature with a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb).	A
Motor vehicles, with the exception of those in category A, having a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3,500 kg (7,700 lb) and comprising, in addition to the driver's seat, at most eight seats. Motor vehicles in this category may be coupled, provided that the over-all permissible maximum weight of the vehicles so coupled does not exceed 3,500 kg (7,700 lb), with a trailer having a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 750 kg (1,650 lb) or with a heavier caravan whose permissible maximum weight shall not, however, exceed two thirds of that of the drawing vehicle.	B
Motor vehicles which are used for the transport of goods and of which the permissible maximum weight exceeds 3,500 kg (7,700 lb). Motor vehicles in this category may be coupled with a trailer having a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 750 kg (1,650 lb).	C
Motor vehicles used for the transport of passengers and comprising, in addition to the driver's seat, more than eight seats. Motor vehicles in this category may be coupled with a trailer having a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 750 kg (1,650 lb).	D
Combinations of vehicles, where the drawing vehicle is in categories B and/or C and/or D, for which the driver is licensed, but where the trailer is such that the combination no longer falls within these categories.	E
RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS FOR USE⁵	
.....	

¹ Husband's or father's name may be inserted.² If place of birth is unknown, leave blank.³ If date of birth is unknown, state approximate age on the date of issue of the permit.⁴ Seal or stamp of the authority or association issuing the permit. This seal or stamp shall be affixed against categories A, B, C, D and E only if the holder is licensed to drive vehicles in the category in question.

Right-hand page

1.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center; line-height: 100px;"> Photograph </div>	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
A	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 0 auto; text-align: center; line-height: 100px;"> Photograph </div>	
(⁴)		
B		
(⁴)		
C		
(⁴)		
D		
(⁴)		
E		
(⁴)	Signature of holder ⁶	
EXCLUSIONS:		
The holder is deprived of the right to drive in the territory of ⁷ until		
At on ⁸ ⁸		
The holder is deprived of the right to drive in the territory of ⁷ until		
At on ⁸ ⁸		

⁵ For example "Must wear corrective lenses", "Valid only for vehicle No. . . ."
"Vehicle must be equipped to be driven by a one-legged person".⁶ Or thumbprint.⁷ Name of country.⁸ Signature and seal or stamp of the authority which has invalidated the permit in its territory. If the spaces provided for exclusions on the page printed in French at the end of the booklet have already been used, any further exclusions should be entered on the reverse of that page.

DOCUMENT E/3998/Add.1

COMMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE DRAFT CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

[Original text: French]
[28 January 1965]

1. The draft convention has been prepared on the basis of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic;¹ the amendments to that Convention proposed — without result, but with almost no opposition — by the Governments of Austria and France; the draft European agreement supplementing the Convention, prepared by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE);² and, in the case of the traffic rules, the texts on the co-ordination of those rules³ adopted by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport (ECMT).

2. The draft Convention follows the structure of the 1949 Convention. However:

(a) Chapter III, on "Signs and Signals", appears merely as article 3;

(b) Draft article 5 deals with the directions to be given by traffic police, and thus replaces part IV of the 1949 Protocol; it appeared appropriate to deal with these directions in the text concerned with the rules of the road rather than in that defining road markings and signs;

(c) Annexes 1, 2 and 8 to the 1949 text have been brought into the body of the draft Convention, but there is a new annex 1 covering, in particular, the former article 23 and the former annex 7; the total number of annexes is thus limited to seven.

ARTICLE-BY-ARTICLE COMMENTS

Preamble

3. The wording of the preamble to the 1949 text has been amended very slightly.

Article 1

4. Article 1, paragraph 1, corresponds to article 4 of the 1949 text, with a few drafting changes; in addition, to simplify the text of the Convention or to make it clearer, the following expressions are defined:

"International traffic"; the definition is based on article 2, paragraph 1, of the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles (New York, 4 June 1954);⁴ however, since a vehicle may be temporarily registered in a given country in the name of a person not normally resident there, the definition specifies that for a vehicle to be in international traffic in a country it must not be registered there;

"Intersection";

"Motorway"; the definition is based on that adopted by ECE but excludes the elements of regulation embodied in the latter definition;

"Through road"; this is a new expression; ECE refers only to "roads other than motorways which are reserved for motor traffic";

"Stopping and parking" (see below E/3999/Add.1, para. 32);

"Motor cycle", "power-driven vehicle", "semi-trailer" and "light trailer"; in the 1949 Convention definitions were either omitted or included in the definition of other expressions; to simplify the drafting of the Convention it has been specified that motor cycles with sidecar fall within the category of motor cycles;

"Direction of traffic";

"Persons deemed to be pedestrians";

"Yield priority"; the definition is, of course, open to dispute.

5. In addition the following definitions have been expanded:

That of a motor vehicle, so as explicitly to include tractors normally used to draw trailers used for the transport of passengers or goods;

That of a cycle with auxiliary engine, so as to specify, in accordance with a proposal adopted by ECE, that such a machine must be capable of being propelled by pedals.

Article 2

6. Article 1, paragraph 1, of the 1949 Convention could have been interpreted to mean that the traffic rules set forth in chapter II of the Convention were applicable only to international traffic. Article 2, paragraph 1, of the draft convention therefore places each Contracting State under an obligation to apply in its territory traffic rules conforming to the text of the Convention.

7. Article 1, paragraph 2, of the 1949 Convention could have been construed as going beyond the obligations imposed by the New York Convention of 1954 on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles. In draft paragraphs 2, 3 and 5, an attempt is therefore made to specify the exact obligations which States assume; these paragraphs replace article 1, paragraph 2, and article 5 of the 1949 Convention. In paragraph 2, all that is needed is a reference to chapters III and IV of the Convention, since those chapters specify that registration certificates and driving permits must have been issued by a Contracting Party. On the other hand, in paragraph 3, which deals with cycles, it seemed necessary to mention the driver's normal residence, since there is no registration or driving permit for cycles. The reference to annex 1 which appears at the beginning of

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125 (1952), No. 1671, p.23.

² W/TRANS/SC1/249/Rev.2.

³ European Conference of Ministers of Transport, CM/GR/3(65)1.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 282 (1957), No. 4101, p. 250.

paragraph 2 is explained below, in paragraph 69-72 of these comments.

8. Paragraph 4 replaces article 3, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the 1949 Convention; paragraph 2 of that article has been discarded because its subject-matter has been dealt with in the New York Convention of 1954.

Article 3

9. As indicated above, this article replaces article 17 of the 1949 Convention. To avoid duplication with the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals it is made applicable only to those Contracting Parties which are not also Parties to the latter Convention.

Chapter II

10. This chapter is much more detailed than chapter II of the 1949 Convention; it is based very closely on the draft uniform traffic rules approved by the European Conference of Ministers of Transport, hereinafter called the ECMT rules. Some clauses are open to dispute, but in the course of discussion it will probably be easier to delete provisions than to add new ones.

11. Unlike the ECMT rules, however, the draft convention does not deal with tram or train traffic on roads, and merely makes provision for Contracting Parties to apply to such traffic rules other than those of the draft convention. Similarly, the draft convention (art. 29) is more concise than the European Conference text on the rules to be followed in case of accident. Standardization on these two subjects seemed impossible owing to the diversity of national laws and even of specific cases.

12. Again unlike the ECMT rules, the draft convention does not specify that the expression "built-up area" means "any urban area in which points of entry and exit are marked by road signs". The adoption of such a provision would have required all Contracting Parties, even those in whose territory there is still little motor traffic, to place road signs at the points of entry and exit in all their built-up areas; it therefore seemed preferable to omit any definition.

Article 5

13. Paragraph 2 defines the meaning of three gestures when made by traffic police. It is to be hoped that an agreement can be reached on this subject despite the doubts expressed in 1952 by the experts appointed to prepare a draft convention on road signs and signals.

Article 7

14. Unlike the ECMT rules, the draft convention does not require drivers leaving their vehicle to take all necessary precautions to prevent its improper use. Some countries do not regard failure to lock a motor vehicle as an offence.

Article 9

15. Paragraph 4 provides expressly for the case of traffic in parallel lines, which the 1949 Convention did

not mention; this case is also mentioned in article 14, paragraph 8. The text proposed is open to dispute, for it is very difficult to define the cases in which vehicles may legitimately travel in parallel lines. It is shorter than the corresponding text of the ECMT rules, which was also adopted by ECE and which provides that: Vehicles may travel in parallel lines, when this is warranted by the density of the traffic,

(a) on two-way carriageways divided into not less than four lanes, provided that lines of vehicles proceeding in one direction do not encroach on the lanes reserved for traffic in the other direction;

(b) on one-way carriageways divided by longitudinal markings into traffic lanes;

(c) when the competent authorities authorize or tolerate such traffic.

16. Paragraph 5 explicitly forbids overtaking in the third position on three-lane roads. This provision was merely implied in article 9 of the 1949 text and in the ECMT rules; it is still not stated explicitly in national highway codes, but such overtaking is so dangerous that it is perhaps desirable to be specific.

17. Paragraph 6, which is taken from the ECMT rules, relates mainly to urban roads consisting of a wide central two-way carriageway and two lateral one-way carriageways, separated from the central carriageway by a dividing strip.

Article 11

18. Paragraph 4 is not strictly necessary from the legal standpoint; it has been included merely as a reminder to Contracting Parties that they are entitled to lay down speed limits.

Article 13

19. Paragraph 3 does not appear in the ECMT rules; the proposed priority may be found necessary to facilitate the movement of public transport vehicles.

Article 14

20. The requirement that the drivers of bulky vehicles being overtaken should slow down if this is necessary to facilitate overtaking, which appears in paragraph 5, is not explicitly imposed either by the 1949 text or by the ECMT rules.

Article 15

21. Paragraph 2, which is copied from the ECMT rules, refers to an "earth track" without defining it. It might perhaps be preferable to say "Every driver emerging from a road whose carriageway is not made of cement concrete or surfaced with a hydrocarbon binder on to a road so surfaced or made of cement concrete shall . . .".

22. Paragraph 4 maintains the priority rule laid down in annex 2 to the 1949 Convention; like article 2 of the 1949 Convention, however, paragraph 6 makes provision for a reservation by Contracting Parties.

23. The rule of priority on the right (for countries where traffic keeps to the right) is difficult to apply at roundabouts; to give vehicles entering a roundabout priority over those already on it may lead to a traffic block. Paragraph 5(b) of the draft Convention therefore leaves Contracting Parties free to refrain from allotting any priority at roundabouts or to give priority to vehicles already on the roundabout.

Article 17

24. The wording proposed for sub-paragraph (b) is perhaps open to criticism. Despite the use of the words "in particular", it may be interpreted *a contrario* to mean that, at level-crossings equipped with gates, half-gates or light signals warning of the approach of trains, drivers of vehicles are under no strict obligation to satisfy themselves that no train is approaching. Some national systems of law impose such an obligation at all level-crossings without exception, in order to relieve the railway of responsibility in case of accident. In reality, however, when a level-crossing is equipped with gates, half-gates or light signals, all road users rely on the position of the gates or half-gates or on the instructions given by the lights; it therefore seemed difficult to impose in a convention an obligation which seems never to be observed in practice.

Article 19

25. The ECMT rules prohibit pedestrians from crossing the carriageway except at pedestrian crossings unless the nearest crossing is beyond "a distance to be determined by national legislation or already sanctioned by national case law". This provision seemed both too strict and too vague for inclusion in paragraph 4.

26. Paragraph 5(c) does not deal with the case of pedestrian crossings equipped with a flashing yellow light which requires vehicles approaching the crossing to exercise particular care. It seemed difficult and dangerous to give pedestrians absolute priority on such crossings, but article 20, paragraph 2(b), defines the obligations of the drivers of vehicles in this case.

Article 21

27. Paragraph 3(e) is a new proposal by the Secretariat and does not appear in the ECMT rules. It should be examined in conjunction with paragraph 4 (d), which is taken from the ECMT rules.

28. Paragraph 18 of these comments also applies *mutatis mutandis* to article 21, paragraph 5.

Article 24

29. This article omits the ECMT rule which forbids cyclists to take their feet off the pedals; for the reason of comfort, this prohibition seems to be disregarded in practice by a great many drivers of cycles with auxiliary engine.

30. Paragraph 4 is based on article 16, paragraph 2 (a), of the 1949 Convention but the wording has been

changed to avoid duplication with article 4 of the draft convention.

Article 26

31. In conformity with an increasingly widespread practice, this article prohibits the use of audible warning devices in built-up areas.

Article 30

32. This article differs from the 1949 Convention in many respects. In particular:

The article refers to "selective yellow lights" instead of "yellow lights", in accordance with a recommendation adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe;

Paragraph 1(a) requires that all power-driven vehicles other than motor cycles, instead of only motor vehicles in international traffic, shall show when in motion two white or selective yellow lights in front and two red lights in the rear. To allow for future developments, the expression "an even number of lights" has been used; the ECMT rules mention "at least two lights" in front and "two lights" in the rear; this question is connected with the provisions laid down for the lighting of motor vehicles in annex 5 to the draft Convention (see below, paragraph 78 of these comments);

Paragraph 3 explicitly provides for the possibility of reflectorizing the registration plates; this is in accordance with a recommendation adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe;

Paragraph 4 requires bulky vehicles to continue showing two lights in front and in the rear when parked.

33. The provisions of paragraph 1 (a) regarding the positioning of lights do not entirely duplicate the provisions of annex 5 on the same subject, for they apply to every power-driven vehicle whereas annex 5 relates only to motor vehicles. The same applies to the provisions of article 31, paragraphs 4 and 5, which should be examined in conjunction with the clauses of annex 5 requiring vehicles to be so wired that the device for the rear registration plate lights up at the same time as the red rear light or lights, and that the reversing light cannot light up except when the reversing device is engaged. Attention is drawn to this question, however, for it may be considered desirable to retain only the provisions of annex 5 so as to avoid any appearance of duplication.

Article 31

34. This is a new article but it incorporates the provisions made, in the case of cycles, at the end of article 26 and, in the case of motor vehicles, in annex 3, paragraph 4, and annex 6, section II, paragraphs (b) and (d), last sub-paragraphs, of the 1949 text. It seemed preferable to include all the provisions relating to the use of lights among the rules of the road rather than in the annex dealing with the technical equipment of vehicles.

35. The provision of article 31, paragraph 2, prohibiting the simultaneous use of fog lights and passing lights has sometimes been a subject of dispute.

Article 32

36. For the reason given in paragraph 34 above, this article incorporates the provision of annex 6 to the 1949 Convention (section III, para. (g)) requiring the silencer to be in constant operation.

Chapter III

37. This chapter follows chapter IV of the 1949 Convention very closely. A few drafting changes have been made, *inter alia*, to take into account the wording of article 2, paragraph 2.

Article 33

38. The particulars required to be shown on the registration certificate have been listed in the order recommended for the purpose by the Economic Commission for Europe. Since customs documents for the temporary importation of vehicles have been almost entirely eliminated in Europe, the Commission even recommended that each of these mandatory particulars should be prefaced by the same letter on all certificates in order to make them more easily understood abroad; a provision to that effect has not, however, been included in the draft Convention.

39. The French text of the 1949 Convention referred to the "date of first registration" as the "*date de première mise en circulation*"; the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Europe and the new text refer to the "*date de la première immatriculation*". It might be preferable, and sufficient, to refer to the "year of manufacture" and to add that the certificate should also state the name of the country in which it was issued, the date of issue and the title of the issuing authority or association. A further departure from the 1949 Convention is that the words "the full name . . . of the applicant" (*le nom, le ou les prénoms . . . du demandeur*) have been replaced by "The full name . . . of the holder" (*le nom complet . . . du titulaire*).

40. Paragraph 2, which has no equivalent in the 1949 Convention, is perhaps not essential; it was added in order to specify what is required for trailers.

Article 37

41. The 1949 text (art. 22) uses the words "cause damage to public or private property"; the draft convention replaces this phrase by "present any risk of damage to public or private property".

42. Paragraph 2 is new. Under the 1949 Convention, the Contracting Parties are not required to apply the provisions of annex 6 (annex 5 in the draft convention) to motor vehicles and trailers registered by them, and there is therefore no way of knowing whether or not a vehicle having the registration certificate prescribed by the Convention complies with the provisions of its annex 6. This is perhaps a somewhat theoretical case, but it would seem to be one worth dealing with in view of the legal scope of the Convention. Instead of the new paragraph 2, a provision might be included requiring the Contracting Parties to apply the provisions of annex

5 to all motor vehicles and trailers registered by them. Paragraph 2 may, however, offer the better solution in the case of certain special vehicles.

Chapter IV

43. This chapter corresponds to both chapter V of and annex 8 to the 1949 Convention. The presentation has been completely revised, taking into account the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2. A fair number of changes have also been made in the substance of the provisions.

Article 38

44. All reference to examination on competence as a condition for the issue of a driving permit has been dropped. Neither the 1949 Convention nor the new text places the Contracting Parties under a duty to require a driving permit and, as a corollary, to issue domestic permits. It would therefore seem illogical to require that, if domestic driving permits are issued, they should be issued only after an examination on competence. There are countries which issue domestic driving permits, at any rate for the operation of certain categories of vehicles, either without an examination on competence or after examining the candidates only on knowledge of the highway code. The main consideration for such countries is to be able to withdraw permits from offending drivers. Moreover, although countries which do not issue driving permits seem to be required under the 1949 text to issue international driving permits only after an examination on competence, this has not been the case in practice. The new draft text therefore represents an effort to reconcile the legal situation with what happens in practice.

45. Domestic driving permits are increasingly recognized abroad as valid for international traffic. The draft text accordingly goes beyond the 1949 Convention as regards the obligation to recognize domestic driving permits. Whereas under article 24, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the 1949 Convention an international driving permit may be required in all cases, the draft text places the Contracting Parties under a duty to recognize all domestic driving permits which conform to the model prescribed in annex 9 to the 1949 Convention (now draft, annex 6) and all domestic driving permits drawn up in one of their national languages. Moreover paragraph 4, the wording of which is based on article 2, paragraph 4 (article 3, paragraph 1, of the 1949 Convention), recommends an even greater degree of liberality in recognizing domestic driving permits. The new text is in conformity with the provisions adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe and with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism.⁵

46. Article 38, paragraph 2 (a), is new. It should help to clear up an ambiguity which was only intensified by paragraph 4 at the beginning of annex 9 to the 1949 Convention.

⁵ See E/3839, annex 3, para. H.

47. The 1949 Convention deals with the age of drivers in annex 8. The new text deals with this subject in article 38, paragraph 2 (b) and (c). While the presentation is different, the legal effect is the same except that, in order to take existing practice into account, the new text makes provision for the setting of a minimum age of twenty-one years for the operation of heavy vehicles.

48. Paragraph 3 was inserted here to simplify the drafting of the model for domestic driving permits shown in annex 6. It seemed inconvenient to include in such driving permits a detailed definition of the various categories of vehicles. In practice most domestic permits give only a brief definition of these categories. The definitions of the various categories are explained below in paragraph 81 of these comments.

Article 39

49. Chapter V of the 1949 Convention refers only to "Drivers of motor vehicles in international traffic". However, taken literally, article 24, paragraph 1, seems to cover not only the operation of vehicles in international traffic but also the operation of other vehicles and to make it possible for, say, a foreign driver entering a country by air or by train to drive a vehicle hired in that country. The new article 39 explicitly grants this right. Recognized driving permits are made valid for the operation of any vehicle, whether in international traffic or not, provided only that the vehicle is the category or categories for which the permit is valid.

Article 40

50. Paragraph 1 does not repeat the provision appearing at the end of article 24, paragraph 5, of the 1949 Convention to the effect that a Contracting Party withdrawing the use of a domestic permit may record such withdrawal of use on the permit. The practical effect of such an endorsement, which in most cases will be in a foreign language, seemed too limited to warrant the retention of this provision.

51. Paragraph 3 is based on article 24, paragraph 4, of the 1949 Convention. However, the scope of the latter is not entirely clear; to remedy this, the words "if it is evident that the conditions of issue are no longer fulfilled" have been replaced by the words "if it is evident or proved that he [the driver] is unable to drive safely". This covers, for example, a driver who has had an accident which has diminished his physical abilities, or drivers under the influence of alcohol.

Article 41

52. This article is taken from a proposal adopted by ECE. The drafting has, however, been altered somewhat to take account of article 2, paragraph 3, which makes it unlawful to require a driving permit for cycles.

Article 42

53. This article provides the transitional arrangements necessitated by the slight change made in the categories

of vehicles listed in the new annexes 6 and 7 from those listed in annexes 9 and 10 to the 1949 Convention (see below, in paragraph 81, the reasons for this change). International permits on the 1949 Convention model may continue to be used for five years after the entry into force of this Convention (in order to use up stocks of printed forms) and domestic permits on the 1949 model remain valid indefinitely provided that they were issued by a Contracting Party before the entry into force of the Convention in its territory or within a year after such entry into force.

Article 43

54. In accordance with a recommendation adopted by ECE, cycles are required to have both a red light and a red reflector at the rear, whereas the 1949 Convention requires only one or the other.

Final provisions

Article 44

55. This article corresponds to article 27 of the 1949 Convention. The previous paragraphs 3 and 4, however, have been combined into a single paragraph; in addition, reference has been made to the provisions of annex 3 concerning notification of the distinguishing sign of the country concerned.

Article 45

56. This article corresponds to article 28 of the 1949 Convention, simplified by the deletion of paragraph 2. Paragraph 1 specifies that the notification referred to shall be accompanied by notification of the distinguishing sign selected for the territory concerned. A drafting change has been made at the end of the former paragraph 3 (now paragraph 2).

Article 46

57. The period of thirty days specified in article 29 of the 1949 Convention has been changed to twelve months for consistency with the period of notice for the denunciation of that Convention. Article 47 of the draft convention imposes no obligation to denounce the 1949 Convention but, in view of the differences between the present draft and the 1949 text, some countries may consider that they cannot be bound by both Conventions. Furthermore a period of twelve months has been provided for the entry into force of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, so as to coincide with the period prescribed for the denunciation of the 1949 Protocol (the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals makes such denunciation compulsory), and it is desirable that the two new Conventions should enter into force simultaneously.

58. The second paragraph of article 29 of the 1949 Convention has not been included, but a sub-paragraph has been added to draft article 54.

Article 47

59. This article is a recapitulation of article 30 of the 1949 Convention, with the addition of a reference to that Convention.

Article 48

60. The changes made from article 31 of the 1949 Convention are designed to facilitate the review of the text; the procedure laid down in article 31 has been found by experience to be impracticable. The following are changes of substance:

(a) Article 48, paragraph 4, provides that a review conference shall be convened if the majority of the replies received favour convening such a conference or accepting the amendment and if no review conference has been held within the past ten years;

(b) Any review conference may consider not only the amendment for which it is convened but also all other proposals submitted (paragraph 5);

(c) When an amendment has been adopted by the review conference by a two-thirds majority, it no longer requires explicit acceptance by two thirds of the Contracting Parties; it enters into force automatically except for such Contracting Parties as object to it (paragraph 6);

(d) On the other hand, the interval elapsing before the amendment enters into force has been increased from ninety to 180 days; in addition, a review conference cannot decide by a two-thirds majority to terminate the participation in the Convention of Contracting Parties objecting to an amendment unless that two-thirds majority comprises more than half the total number of Contracting Parties.

61. Furthermore, the new text lays down a uniform fraction for the proportion of favourable replies needed to convene a conference (paragraph 3 of the draft convention — paragraph 2 of the 1949 text); this is the logical corollary of vesting general competence to review the Convention in any conference which may be convened.

62. Lastly, the draft text specifies that the two-thirds majority at such conferences shall be two-thirds of the number of Contracting Parties represented at the conference concerned; this, however, is merely a matter of drafting.

63. The substantive changes specified in paragraph 60, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), above have been approved in principle by the ECE.

Article 49, 51, 52 and 54

64. These articles correspond to articles 32, 33 and 34 and article 35, paragraph 1, of the 1949 Convention; some drafting changes have been necessary in article 54.

Article 50

65. This article has no equivalent in the 1949 Convention, but most Conventions include an article on the same lines.

Article 53

66. This article has no equivalent in the 1949 Convention, but the legal position was somewhat obscure when a country formulated a reservation at the time of

its accession or ratification and other Contracting Parties objected to the admission of that reservation. The new text is the one which, in 1964, ECE incorporated in the draft European agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention and Protocol.

Article 55

67. This article corresponds to article 35, paragraph 2, of the 1949 Convention. Article 35, paragraph 3, has been discarded because it does not appear in recent Conventions.

Article 56

68. The original of the 1949 Convention is in English and French; in accordance with the Final Act of the 1949 Conference (paragraph 7 (g)), an official authoritative Spanish translation was added to the certified copies of the original. The new text reproduces this provision and further provides for a translation into Russian.

Annex 1

69. This annex replaces article 23 of the 1949 Convention and annex 7 and annex 6, section IV, thereto.

70. Article 23 and annex 7 have been drastically changed. It was felt that article 23 could not be left unchanged, for hitherto the Contracting Parties have rarely regarded the second sentence of that article as imposing any obligation upon them. Moreover, taken literally and read in conjunction with annex 7, paragraph 3, this second sentence would require each Contracting Party, in the absence of a regional agreement, unilaterally to apply the limits of weight and dimensions specified in annex 7 to international traffic on its main roads, even if the limits it had set for domestic traffic on those roads were higher. Annex 1, paragraph 1, accordingly represents an attempt to reconcile text with practice. The limits of weight and dimensions which it prescribes are set out more simply than in annex 7, but it was not the Secretariat's intention to propose any substantive change in the figures given in that annex.

71. Paragraph 2 specifies what is meant by projection beyond the permissible maximum width; these detailed provisions follow the recommendations adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe.

72. Sub-paragraphs 3(b) and 3(d) reproduce, in simplified form, the provisions of annex 6, section IV, to the 1949 Convention. Sub-paragraphs 3(a) and 3(c) and paragraphs 4 and 5, however, are new. The general purpose here is to enable the Contracting Parties to reconcile the legal situation created by the Convention with the existing or future provisions of their national legislation. Paragraph 6 restates annex 6, section III, paragraph (i), to the 1949 Convention; annex 1 seemed a more appropriate place for this provision than the annex on the equipment of vehicles. At the same time this paragraph has been extended to cover combinations of vehicles with a permissible maximum weight exceeding 3,500 kg. Paragraph 7 reflects a wish expressed by

many Governments in discussions in the Economic Commission for Europe; drivers sometimes display on their vehicles the distinguishing sign, not of the country of registration, but of their country of nationality.

Annex 2

73. This annex corresponds to annex 3 of the 1949 Convention. The distance at which a number must be legible has been increased from 20 m to 30 m; many police officials may find this increase too small. Paragraph 4 of the 1949 text has been omitted on the grounds of duplication with the provisions of annex 5 and of article 31.

Annex 3

74. This annex is based on the provisions of annex 4 to the 1949 Convention. The list of distinguishing signs, which is necessarily incomplete, has been omitted, but the new text allows a change to be made in a distinguishing sign adopted previously. A procedure has been set up in paragraph 4 to ensure that no country chooses a distinguishing sign already adopted by another country, while permitting a territory which has become an independent country to keep its former distinguishing sign if it so desires. Lastly, paragraph 5 provides for the periodic communication by the Secretary-General of an up-to-date list of distinguishing signs adopted under the new Convention or under the 1949 Convention.

Annex 4

75. This annex reproduces the provisions of annex 5 to the 1949 Convention, with a slight drafting change to improve the French text of paragraph 2.

Annex 5

Chapter I. Braking

76. The text of annex 6 to the 1949 Convention has been revised in order to bring out more clearly the three functions of the brakes: service braking, emergency braking and parking braking. The only substantive changes which have been made are the following:

(a) Paragraph 4 of section A provides that, on motor vehicles other than motor cycles, the service brake shall act on at least two axles; this conforms to what is now general practice;

(b) The same paragraph provides that the wheels on which the emergency brake and the parking brake act shall be equal in number on either side of the vehicle and not, as in the 1949 text, that they shall be symmetrically placed on each side of the vehicle; this conforms to a practice which is followed without disadvantage on certain vehicles;

(c) Paragraphs 1 (a) and 2 of section C explicitly provide that the service brake shall act on at least half the wheels of the semi-trailer of articulated vehicles and on at least half the wheels of combinations of vehicles other than articulated vehicles;

(d) With regard to the braking of trailers, the second sentence of paragraph 4 of section B is based on the last

paragraph in section (b) of the 1949 text; it specifies further that the weight of the trailer shall not exceed 1,500 kg and that luggage trailers are trailers with one wheel or one axle. It may be thought that this second sentence of paragraph 4 of section B should be amended by deleting the reference to the secondary attachment (on the grounds that the prescribed chain or wire rope might snap under sudden tension caused by the parting of the main attachment) and perhaps also, as a corollary, by further limiting the types and weights of trailers exempt from the requirement of the first sentence;

(e) With regard to the braking of motor cycles, the provision of the 1949 text that brakes may be operated by hand or foot has not been retained; there is no such provision for other motor vehicles;

(f) Paragraph 1 (c) of section C is based on the 1949 text (last sub-paragraph of paragraph I (c) (i)). However, the 1949 text may be interpreted as allowing each Contracting Party to deny admission to its territory to articulated vehicles whose semi-trailer is not equipped with a braking device which will stop the semi-trailer automatically if it becomes detached whilst in motion; the draft annex no longer allows this latitude in cases where the drawing vehicle is registered abroad. At all events, semi-trailers very rarely become detached and it may be thought that paragraph 1 (c) of section C should be deleted.

Chapter II. Lighting

77. The 1949 text has been reproduced with a number of drafting changes. Some of these have been made possible by the definitions given in article 1 of the Convention, which include semi-trailers among trailers and motor cycles with sidecar among motor cycles. In addition, the provisions on the use of lights and silencers which appeared at the end of paragraphs II (b) and (d) and in paragraph III (g) of the 1949 text have been transferred to articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (see paras. 34 and 36 above).

78. The following substantive changes have also been made (except as specifically mentioned below, they are based on recommendations approved by ECE);

The speed which a motor vehicle other than a motor cycle must be capable of exceeding for driving lights to be required has been increased to 40 km per hour, and motor cycles not capable of that speed have been exempted from this requirement;

The speed above which passing lights are required on motor vehicles other than motor cycles has been reduced to 10 km per hour;

Motor vehicles are required to have "an even number" of driving lights, passing lights, red rear lights and reflectors instead of "at least two . . . driving lights", "two . . . passing lights", "at least one red light" and "two . . . reflectors". In ECE no change was envisaged with regard to driving lights; a recommendation for "at least two passing lights" and "an even number of reflectors" was considered but not adopted; for red lights, the Commission decided to recommend "at least two". It is

the Secretariat's idea to specify "an even number" throughout the draft text;

The new text omits the words "whatever the direction of the traffic may be" from the provision that passing lights shall not dazzle other road users; the reason is that many modern headlamps cast a beam which is higher on the side of the road away from the on-coming traffic (to be acceptable for both directions of traffic, such headlamps must be capable of adjustment for use where traffic moves in the other direction);

The distance between the inner edges of the illuminating surfaces of passing lights is required to be at least 600 mm;

The obligation to carry an even number of red rear lights on motor vehicles and their trailers is applied to all trailers coupled to motor vehicles instead of only to the last trailer in a combination of vehicles; an exception is made for narrow trailers;

The electrical wiring is required to be such that the rear lights are lit at the same time as any of the front lights (para. 7);

The reflex reflectors at the rear of trailers are required to be triangular (para. 10) and other rear reflectors to be other than triangular (paras. 8 and 9), whereas the 1949 text recommends only that they should "preferably" be triangular; in addition it is specified that there shall be no signal light inside the triangular reflectors on trailers, and the maximum length for the sides of such triangular reflectors is set at 200 mm;

A new paragraph, 11, has been inserted to make position (side) lights a requirement on trailers which are wider than the drawing vehicle;

Two stop lights are required instead of only one (para. 12); but stop lights are required only on motor vehicles capable of exceeding 25 km per hour, and it is made unlawful for a Contracting Party to require stop lights on the drawing vehicle of articulated vehicles in international traffic so long as the semi-trailer is not uncoupled. These two restrictions do not appear in the existing ECE proposals, however, the Commission has proposed that stop lights should not be required on agricultural tractors not capable of exceeding 25 km per hour;

The intensity of red stop lights is required to be greater — the draft text uses the words "markedly greater" — than that of the red rear lights in all cases, and not only when the stop lights are incorporated in or associated with the red rear lights;

Some fairly drastic changes have been made in the requirements for direction indicators, and these have been made a compulsory fitting (para. 13); in addition, in accordance with the colour terminology adopted by ECE, the colour formerly specified as "orange" for direction indicators is now called "amber";

If fog lights are fitted, there must be two such lights, placed low and close to the outer edge of the vehicle (para. 14);

If a reversing light is fitted — which can be done only if it is not prohibited by the legislation of the country of

registration — it must be capable of being lit only when the reversing device is engaged (para. 15);

In prohibiting flashing lights other than those of direction indicators, a further exception is made for priority vehicles and vehicles of exceptional size (para. 16);

The cases in which a combination of two lights is to be deemed to be a single light have been specified (para. 17);

The provision of the former paragraph II (o) relating to the incorporation of several lights in the same device has been extended to combinations of reflex reflectors and lights (para. 19).

79. The Secretariat draws attention to paragraph 6 which, like the 1949 text, requires the registration number to be legible at night at a distance of at least 20 m; it may be thought that this distance should be increased to 30 m, as proposed for daylight legibility (see para. 72 above). The Secretariat also points out that, like the 1949 Convention, the draft text does not make stop lights compulsory on any motor cycles.

Chapter III. Other provisions

80. In addition to some drafting changes, the following substantive changes have been made (here again they stem from the recommendations adopted by ECE):

A windscreen wiper has been made compulsory on motor cycles which have a windscreen of such dimensions and shape that the driver cannot see except through the windscreen;

All windows, not only the windscreen, are required to be made of a substance not likely to produce sharp splinters;

Paragraph 8 has been amplified to require that pneumatic tyres should show round their entire circumference a pattern, the relief of which is clearly visible; this addition necessitated a drafting change at the end of the paragraph;

A new paragraph 9 has been inserted making it compulsory for heavy vehicles to carry devices intended to give warning of the vehicle's presence when it is stopped on the carriageway.

The former paragraph (i) has been deleted; its provisions are covered in annex 1 (see para. 72 above);

Paragraph 10 (c) begins with a clause taken from the end of the former paragraph (j), sub-paragraph (i), and goes on to prohibit the use of objects or ornaments which project beyond the walls of vehicles;

The transitional provisions of the 1949 Convention have been replaced by new transitional provisions keeping the 1949 texts in force for vehicles registered before or shortly after the entry into force of the new Convention.

Annexes 6 and 7

81. The definitions of the categories of motor vehicles given in the models in annexes 6 and 7 should be examined in conjunction with article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The new texts slightly modify the

definitions given in annexes 9 and 10 to the 1949 Convention:

On a literal interpretation, the 1949 Convention included category A vehicles in category B; this defect in the definition of category B has been corrected;

The various categories no longer mention invalid carriages as they were defined in the Convention, i.e. power-driven wheelchairs; their inclusion in category A in the 1949 text was an anomaly, for it meant that a permit issued for the operation of a wheelchair authorized the holder, at least in law, to drive a motor cycle; the provision of a space in the two model driving permits for restrictive conditions for use and the provisions of article 38, paragraph 2 (a), would seem a satisfactory way to deal with the question of driving permits for all vehicles specially equipped for invalids;

In accordance with the proposals for amendment of the 1949 Convention which were submitted unsuccessfully by Austria and France, three-wheeled motor vehicles operated in the same way as four-wheeled vehicles have been excluded from category A and included in category B, and vehicles equipped for passenger transport, having a permissible maximum weight exceeding 3,500 kg and comprising at most eight seats in addition to the driver's seat have been expressly excluded from category B;

In order to facilitate tourism, it has been provided that vehicles in category B may be coupled not only, as under the 1949 Convention, with light trailers but also with caravans, subject to the twofold condition that the weight of the caravan does not exceed two-thirds of that of the drawing vehicle and that the weight of the combination does not exceed 3,500 kg; on the other hand, as an additional safety measure, category B now excludes vehicles coupled with a light trailer where the permissible maximum weight of the combination exceeds 3,500 kg.

82. It might, perhaps, also be desirable — although the text has not been amended to reflect this — to include in category B family vehicles having ten or twelve seats; for example, the following phrase might be inserted at

the end of the first clause in the definition of category B given in annex 7: "at most eight seats or, provided that the vehicles are not used in transport for direct or indirect hire or reward, at most eleven seats".

83. Many countries had had difficulty in adopting the model domestic permit prescribed by the 1949 Convention. That model shows only one date of issue and one date of expiry, whereas in practice a permit is often issued initially for a single category of vehicles and then extended, after further examination, to other categories; moreover, permits are often valid indefinitely for categories A and B but only for a limited period for categories C, D, and E. The draft model for the inside pages of the permit has therefore been modified in order to provide for the necessary entries and, to make room, the space for changes of address has been transferred to the outside of the permit. Changing the model will cause less inconvenience than might be thought, for many national permits adopted under the 1949 Convention by Contracting Parties to that Convention are closer to the new model than to that of 1949. In addition, in order to give the model the necessary adaptability, paragraph 4 of the instructions given at the head of annex 6 allows for the possibility of minor changes in the model, such as the addition of new categories.

84. Various other changes have also been made in the text of annexes 9 and 10 to the 1949 Convention. In particular:

In the model domestic permit, the distinguishing sign of the country appears beside the name of the country and not, as in 1949, in the oval stamp;

The number of languages in which international permits are to be printed may be reduced;

The model international permit no longer refers to the "last page", but to the "two facing pages" at the end of the booklet in which the permit is printed; in addition the entry "Issued by . . .", which appears in the 1949 model domestic permit but not in the model international permit, has been inserted on the front cover.

DOCUMENT E/3999 and Add.1

Draft convention on road signs and signals and comments thereon by the Secretariat

DOCUMENT E/3999

DRAFT CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS¹

[Original text: French]
[28 January 1965]

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,

RECOGNIZING that international uniformity of road signs and signals and road markings is necessary in order to facilitate international road traffic and to increase road safety,

HAVE AGREED upon the following provisions:

Chapter I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

1. The Contracting Parties to this Convention accept the system of road signs and signals and road markings described herein and undertake to introduce it as soon as possible. For this purpose:

¹ Draft prepared by the Secretariat pursuant to Council resolution 1034 (XXXVII). For article-by-article explanatory comments, see document E/3999/Add.1 below.

(a) Where the Convention prescribes a sign, a symbol or a marking for giving certain information to road users, the Contracting Parties undertake, subject to the time-limits specified in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, not to use any other sign, symbol or marking for giving that information;

(b) Where the Convention does not prescribe a sign, symbol or marking for giving certain information to road users, the Contracting Parties shall be allowed to use for that purpose any sign, symbol or marking they wish, provided such sign, symbol or marking is not already provided for in this Convention with a different meaning, and provided it conforms with the system as defined by the Convention.

2. Each Contracting Party undertakes to replace or supplement, no later than two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention in its territory, any sign, installation or marking which, although it has the distinguishing features of a sign, installation or marking belonging to the system defined in this Convention, is used with a different meaning from the one attaching to that sign, installation or marking in this Convention.

3. Each Contracting Party undertakes to replace, within fifteen years from the date of entry into force of this Convention in its territory, any sign, installation, or marking which does not conform with the system defined in this Convention. During this period, in order to familiarize road users with the system defined in this Convention, previous signs may be retained beside those prescribed in this Convention.

4. Nothing in this Convention may be construed as requiring the Contracting Parties to adopt all the signs and markings defined in this Convention. On the contrary, each Contracting Party shall limit the number of types of signs it adopts to what is strictly necessary.

5. The annexes to this Convention shall be considered as integral parts of the Convention.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties undertake to make it unlawful:

to affix to a sign, the post thereof, or any other traffic control device, anything not related to the purpose of such sign or device;

to install any board, notice, marking or device which might be confused with signs or other traffic control devices, make them more difficult to understand or distract the attention of road users in such a manner as to endanger road safety.

Chapter II

ROAD SIGNS

Article 3

1. The system provided for in this Convention shall differentiate between the following classes of road signs:

(a) Danger warning signs; these signs are intended to warn road users of the existence of a hazard on the

road and to indicate to him the nature of such hazard;

(b) Regulatory signs; these signs are intended to inform the road user of special obligations, restrictions or prohibitions with which he must comply; they are subdivided into:

- (i) Priority signs at intersections,
- (ii) Prohibitory or restrictive signs,
- (iii) Mandatory signs;

(c) Informative signs; these signs are intended to guide the road user when he is travelling or to provide him with other information which may be of interest or use to him; they are subdivided into:

- (i) Advance direction signs,
- (ii) Direction signs,
- (iii) Route identification signs,
- (iv) Place identification signs,
- (v) Confirmatory signs,
- (vi) Other signs providing useful information for drivers of vehicles,
- (vii) Signs indicating facilities which may be useful to road users.

2. Where, for the provision of certain information, this Convention allows a choice between several signs or several symbols:

(a) Each Contracting Party undertakes to adopt only one of such signs or symbols for its entire territory; however, by entering a reservation to this Convention under article 43, paragraph 2, any Contracting Party may allow each subdivision of its territory the possibility of choosing between the signs or symbols provided for; however, only one of such signs or symbols shall be adopted for the entire subdivision;

(b) The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to reach agreement at the regional level in order to make the same choice;

(c) The provisions of article 1, paragraph 3, of this Convention shall apply to signs and symbols of the type which is not chosen.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this article, the possibility which this Convention allows Contracting Parties in certain cases of adopting, by entering a reservation to the Convention, under article 43, paragraph 2, a sign or symbol differing from the one provided for in the Convention shall be regarded as a possibility of choice allowed by the Convention.

Article 4

1. Unless otherwise provided in other articles of or in the annexes to this Convention, signs shall be placed on the side of the road appropriate to the direction of the traffic concerned and facing that traffic; they may be duplicated on the other side of the carriageway.

2. They shall be placed in such a manner that they are as visible as possible to drivers and obstruct pedestrians as little as possible. Except where local conditions make another location preferable, the distance from the centre-line of a sign to the edge of the carriageway shall be between 0.50 m (20 in.) and 2 m (6 ft. 6 in.). As far as possible, the distance between ground level at the

edge of the carriageway on the side where the sign is placed and the lower edge of the sign shall be more or less uniform over a given route; it shall not exceed 2.40 m (8 ft.).

3. The dimensions of sign plates shall be such that the sign is readily discernible from a distance and can be easily understood when one approaches it; subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this article, these dimensions shall be adapted to the normal speed of vehicles.

4. The dimensions of danger warning signs and regulatory signs shall be standardized within the territory of each Contracting Party. As a general rule, there shall be three sizes for each type of sign: a standard size, a large size and a small size. Small-size signs shall be used where conditions do not permit the installation of standard-size signs or where traffic can move only at reduced speed. Large-size signs shall be used on roads with high-speed traffic, particularly on motorways; large-size danger warning signs may also be used in exceptional cases to indicate a particularly serious hazard.

Article 5

1. In order to make road signs more visible at night, the use of lighting or of reflecting materials or reflectors is recommended, at least for danger signs and regulatory signs, but they should not dazzle road users nor reduce the legibility of the symbol on the inscription.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall prohibit the use, for notifying regulations which apply only at certain times or on certain days, of signs having a special lighting system such that the regulation they notify is visible only when it is applicable; such signs if used, may be of smaller dimensions than those prescribed by the Convention.

Article 6

1. In order to facilitate international understanding of the signs, the system of signs and signals defined in this Convention is based on the use, wherever possible, of graphic symbols rather than inscriptions. Where a Contracting Party considers it necessary to modify the symbols prescribed, the modifications should be such as not to alter the essential character of the symbols.

2. Any Contracting Party wishing to adopt, in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), of this Convention, any sign or symbol not prescribed by the Convention shall endeavour to secure regional agreement on such new sign or symbol.

3. This Convention does not prohibit the addition below signs, for the purpose of facilitating the interpretation thereof, of an inscription, in the national language or languages, on a rectangular plate. It also does not prohibit the placing, for the same purpose, below regulatory signs, of an inscription within a rectangular plate containing the sign. However, Contracting Parties wishing to make such an addition shall

endeavour to reach agreement, at the regional level, on the adoption of a uniform system in this regard.

4. Where it is considered necessary to make the meaning of a symbol more explicit or, in the case of regulatory signs, to limit their application to certain categories of road users or certain periods, an inscription in the national language or languages and, if so desired, in one of the official languages of the United Nations shall be placed below the sign on a rectangular plate.

Class I. Danger warning signs

Article 7

1. Annex 1, section A, of this Convention provides the general model for danger warning signs; section B indicates the symbols to be placed on the signs of that model, and also the special sign II,A.1^a for providing warning of a road intersection where drivers must yield priority. Annex 1, section B, also gives some instructions for the use of danger warning signs.

2. Danger warning signs shall be installed at a distance from the danger point such as will ensure their greatest effectiveness, both by day and by night, having regard to road and traffic conditions, including the normal speed of vehicles; outside built-up areas, subject to the provisions of annex 1, section B, paragraph 2 sub-paragraph (a) (iii), concerning sign II,A.1^a, this distance shall not be less than 90 m (100 yd.) or more than 200 m (220 yd.) unless local conditions so demand.

3. Subject to the provisions of article 32 (a) of this Convention, danger warning signs shall be placed only where the competent authorities deem it necessary.

4. By entering a reservation under article 43, paragraph 2, of this Convention, any Contracting Party may substitute for the general model of danger warning signs other than sign II,A.1^a a square with one diagonal vertical having a yellow ground and a black border. In such case the side of the standard-size sign shall measure approximately 0.75 m (2 ft. 6 in.).

5. If a danger warning sign is used to provide warning of a hazard on a section of road of some length (e.g. a series of dangerous bends or a section of the carriageway in poor condition) and if it is considered desirable to indicate the length of the section, such indication shall be given on an additional plate placed below the sign and showing, between two vertical arrows, the distance involved; a sign equipped with this plate is depicted in annex 1, section C.

Class II. Regulatory signs

A. Priority signs at intersections

Article 8

1. Signs II,A.1, II,A.2, II,A.3 and II,A.4 are intended to acquaint road users with special rules regarding priority at intersections; they are depicted in annex 2 section A, of this Convention.

2. Sign II,A.1, "YIELD RIGHT OF WAY", shall be used

to indicate that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, drivers must yield priority to vehicles moving along or coming from other roads.

3. Sign II,A.2, "STOP AT INTERSECTION", shall be used to indicate that, at the intersection where the sign is placed, drivers must stop before entering the intersection and must yield priority to vehicles moving along or coming from other roads.

4. Signs II,A.1 and II,A.2 shall be placed in the immediate proximity of the intersection and as far as possible abreast of the point at which vehicles must stop or beyond which they must not proceed in yielding the right of way. Danger warning signs which may be placed in advance of signs II,A.1 and II,A.2 are defined in section B, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (a) (iii), of annex 1 to this Convention.

5. Sign II,A.3, "PRIORITY ROAD", may be used to indicate to users of a road that, at intersections of that road with other roads, drivers of vehicles moving along or coming from such other roads are required to yield priority to vehicles moving along that road. This sign may be repeated along the road after each intersection. Where sign II,A.3 has been installed on a road, sign II,A.4, "END OF PRIORITY", shall be installed on the approach to the point where the road ceases to have priority over other roads. Sign II,A.4 may additionally be installed in advance of the point where the priority ends; there shall then be added to it, as indicated in annex 2 by the diagram for sign II,A.4^a, a rectangular plate indicating the distance between the point where the sign is installed and the point at which the priority ends.

6. If danger warning sign I,3 is placed on a road at the approach to an intersection, or if the said intersection is situated between a sign II,A.3 and a sign II,A.4 on that road, sign II,A.1 or sign II,A.2 shall be placed at the intersection on all the other roads. Sign II,A.1 shall be installed only if drivers who are required to give way to vehicles moving along the road which such drivers are approaching have a good view of the sections of that road on either side of the intersection; where that is not the case sign II,A.2 shall be installed.

7. By entering a reservation under article 43, paragraph 2, of this Convention, any Contracting Party may substitute for sign II,A.2 either an octagonal plate having a yellow ground and a broad horizontal black band intersected at its middle point by a short narrow vertical black band and bearing the symbol "STOP" in white letters which shall be at least one-third of the height of the plate, or an octagonal plate having a red ground and bearing the symbol "STOP" in white letters which shall be at least one-third of the height of the plate.

B. Prohibitory or restrictive signs

Article 9

1. Annex 2, section B of this Convention describes and depicts the prohibitory or restrictive signs, and gives their meaning. It also describes and depicts the signs

indicating the end of a prohibition or restriction or of all prohibitions or restrictions.

2. By entering a reservation under article 43, paragraph 2, of this Convention, any Contracting Party may:

(i) use as a substitute for sign II,B.19, "ALTERNATE PARKING", sign II,B.17, with the addition, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 4, of this Convention, of an inscription on a plate below the sign;

(ii) use for the purpose of indicating that stopping is restricted as an substitute for sign II,B.18, "RESTRICTED STOPPING", sign II,B.17, "RESTRICTED PARKING" with the addition of the inscription "Stopping prohibited" in the national language or one of the national languages, either in the lower portion of the red border of the sign or in accordance with article 6, paragraph 4 of this Convention on a plate added below the sign.

(iii) use only sign II,B.20 for all prohibitions or restrictions of stopping and parking, with the addition, where necessary, in accordance with the provisions of article 6, paragraph 4 of this Convention, of a plate bearing such inscription as is necessary to give this sign a meaning other than the meaning "Parking prohibited" given it in annex II, section B.

C. Mandatory signs

Article 10

1. Annex 2, section C, of this Convention describes and depicts the mandatory signs.

2. By entering a reservation under article 43, paragraph 2, of this Convention, any Contracting Party may, provided it does not adopt other mandatory signs, substitute for the "DIRECTION TO BE FOLLOWED" signs shown in annex 2, a sign of the same shape and bearing the same symbol but having a white or light yellow ground, a black, dark blue or dark grey border and a black symbol.

D. Provisions which apply both to prohibitory and restrictive signs and to mandatory signs

Article 11

1. Prohibitory or restrictive signs and mandatory signs shall be placed in the immediate vicinity of the point where the prohibition, restriction or obligation begins. Nevertheless, signs prohibiting turning (II,B.10 and II,B.11) or proceeding without stopping (II,B.16), or showing a direction to be followed may, in the interest of good visibility, be placed at a suitable distance in advance of the point when the prohibition or obligation applies. They may also be duplicated at the point in question.

2. Signs prohibiting entry or overtaking, signs indicating speed limits, signs prohibiting or restricting stopping or parking, and mandatory signs shall, in principle, be repeated after each intersection if the prohibition or obligation continues in force after that intersection; such repetition shall not be mandatory, however, if the traffic emerging from the intersection and entering the

road on which the prohibition or obligation applies is very light or purely local.

Class III. Informative signs

Article 12

Annex 3 to this Convention describes the informative signs, depicts examples of such signs and gives some instructions for their use.

A. Advance direction signs

Article 13

1. Advance direction signs shall be placed at a suitable distance from the intersection; this distance may be as little as a few dozen metres in built-up areas, but on motorways and through roads it must be at least 500 m (550 yd.). The signs may be repeated. An additional plate placed below the sign may be used to indicate the distance between the sign and the intersection; this distance may also be shown by means of an inscription on the lower portion of the sign itself.

2. Advance direction signs may, if necessary, be placed above the carriageway, in which case the sign placed above each traffic lane must indicate the direction or directions for which traffic is channelled into that lane.

B. Direction signs

Article 14

1. One direction sign may bear the names of several places lying in the same direction, in which case the names shall appear one below the other on the sign, in increasing order of distance. The letters used for one place name may be larger than those used for the others only if the locality in question is the largest one.

2. When distances are shown, the appropriate figures shall be inscribed between the place name and the arrow-head.

C. Route identification signs

Article 15

Signs used to identify roads by their number, consisting of figures, letters or a combination of figures and letters, may be affixed to milestones, placed above or below other signs, or installed as separate signs.

D. Place identification signs

Article 16

1. Place identification signs are intended to indicate the name of a built-up area, river, mountain pass, beauty spot or the like.

2. Signs intended to indicate the name of a built-up area shall be placed at the beginning of that area; each

Contracting Party may provide that a sign thus placed shall notify road users that the traffic regulations applicable within its territory in built-up areas apply from that point onwards.

E. Confirmatory signs

Article 17

Confirmatory signs are intended to confirm the direction of a road wherever the competent authorities deem this necessary, e.g., at the point of exit from a large built-up area. They shall bear the name of one or more localities as provided in article 14, paragraph 1, of this Convention. When distances are shown, the figures indicating them shall be inscribed after the name of the locality.

F. Other signs providing useful information for drivers of vehicles

Article 18

Contracting Parties of a given region may agree to substitute for the symbol H and the inscription "HOSPITAL" of sign III,F.2 another symbol and another inscription which are more meaningful in their region.

G. Signs indicating facilities which may be useful to road users

Article 19

The Contracting Parties shall install informative signs other than those in categories A to F referred to in articles 13 to 18 of this Convention only where they consider it essential. In particular, signs III,G.2, III,G.4, III,G.5, III,G.6 and III,G.7 shall be installed only on roads where there are few facilities for emergency repairs, refuelling, accommodation or meals.

Chapter III

TRAFFIC LIGHT SIGNALS

Article 20

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 9 of this article, the only lights which may be used as light signals for traffic control purposes other than those intended solely for public transport vehicles, shall be those defined below:

(a) Non-flashing lights:

a green light, which shall mean authorization to pass the signal; however, a green light intended for vehicular traffic and placed at the entrance to an intersection shall not give authorization to proceed if the traffic is so congested in the direction in which the vehicles are to proceed that those entering the intersection would probably not have cleared it by the next change of phase;

a red light, which shall mean that vehicles may not pass the signal;

an amber light, which shall mean that the signal

previously given is about to change but that it has not yet changed;

(b) Flashing lights:

a green light, intended solely for pedestrians, which shall mean "The signal given is about to change; the red light is about to go on";

red lights, which may be installed only in the form of two lights flashing alternately, one appearing when the other is extinguished, and mounted on the same post at the same height, which shall mean that vehicles may not pass the signal; these lights may be used only at level-crossings, at the approach to opening bridges or to ferry-boat landing-stages to indicate that other vehicles may not pass the signal if fire-fighting vehicles are entering the road, or upon the approach of an aircraft the flight path of which crosses the road at a low altitude;

an amber light, which shall mean that special caution must be exercised.

2. The signals of the three-colour system shall be composed of three non-flashing lights which shall be red, amber and green, respectively. The amber light shall appear after the green light and shall mean that the road users for whom it is intended may not pass the signal, unless the vehicle concerned is so close to the signal when the light comes on that it could not safely be stopped before having passed the signal. The amber light shall not be used in conjunction with or after the red light.

3. Signals of the two-colour system shall be composed of a non-flashing red light and a non-flashing green light. Lights intended for pedestrians only shall be of the two-colour system. In the case of other lights, the two-colour system shall be used only in temporary installations except that in the case of existing installations, such a system may continue to be used for the period of time specified in article 1, paragraph 3, of this Convention; in installations of the two-colour system the red light and the green light shall not appear simultaneously.

4. A flashing amber light may be used alone; such a light may also be used in place of a three-colour traffic light signal at times when the traffic is light; where the topography of the area and the volume of traffic make it necessary to indicate to road users that there is a possibility of interference between road users authorized to proceed from several different roads, a flashing amber light may be incorporated in the phase sequence of the three-colour light signal. In such case it shall either completely or partly replace the green phase or be used in conjunction with the green light.

5. Where the green light in a three-colour system intended for vehicles is in the shape of one or more arrows, the lighting-up of the arrow or arrows shall confer on vehicles only the right to proceed in the direction or directions indicated by the arrow or arrows.

6. Where one or more green lights in the form of an arrow or arrows are added to a three-colour signal, the lighting-up of such additional arrow or arrows shall mean that whatever phase of the three-colour system

may be operating at the time vehicles may proceed in the direction or directions indicated by the arrow or arrows provided that they do not endanger pedestrians crossing the lane which the vehicles are entering. These additional green lights shall preferably be placed at the same level as the main green light. Where a small rectangular plate showing one or more green arrows on a light ground is used instead of the additional green lights in the form of arrows, it shall mean that vehicles may, whatever phase of the three-colour system may be operating at the time and subject to the above proviso, proceed in the direction or directions indicated by the arrow or arrows on the plate.

7. Where green or red lights are placed above the lanes, indicated by longitudinal markings, of a carriageway which has more than two lanes, the red light shall mean that traffic may not proceed along the lane over which it is placed and the green light shall mean that traffic may so proceed.

8. By entering a reservation under article 43, paragraph 2, of this Convention, any Contracting Party may elect to install signals consisting of a single flashing red light and meaning that vehicles are required to stop and then proceed with extreme caution.

9. By entering a reservation under article 43, paragraph 2 of this Convention, any Contracting Party may elect to install at certain level-crossings a slow-flashing lunar white light meaning that vehicles are authorized to proceed.

Article 21

1. Except where, owing to special local conditions, there is insufficient clearance, the lights of the three-colour and two-colour system shall be arranged vertically, the red light being placed preferably at the top; in the three-colour system, the amber light shall be placed in the middle.

2. Where traffic light signals intended for vehicles are placed at the side of the carriageway or on an island placed on the carriageway, the height of the lower edge of the lowest light above the carriageway shall be, unless special local conditions make it impossible, not less than 2 m (6 ft. 6 in.) and not more than 3.50 m (11 ft. 6 in.). In order to enable road users to see the phase changes more easily, the lights of the three-colour and two-colour systems may be duplicated at a lower level on the same post by means of smaller circular lights.

3. Where traffic light signals are suspended above the carriageway, they shall be placed as low as possible consistent with the height of the vehicles using the road.

4. In signals intended for pedestrians only, the red light shall be in the shape of the silhouette of a standing pedestrian and the green light in that of the silhouette of a walking pedestrian; alternatively, the lights shall show these silhouettes in black. In other signals, either the lights shall all be circular or the red light shall be circular, the amber light triangular and the green light square.

Chapter IV

ROAD MARKINGS

Article 22

1. When a longitudinal marking consists of a continuous line on the surface of the carriageway, it shall mean that no vehicles shall cross or straddle it; similarly, when the marking separates the two directions of traffic, it shall mean that no vehicle shall travel on that side of the marking, which, for the driver, is opposite the edge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic; each Contracting Party may decide, however, that such prohibition shall not apply where it is necessary to cross the marking in order to gain access to property bordering the road.

2. A longitudinal marking consisting of a broken line on the surface of the carriageway shall be used only to demarcate lanes or to mark the centre of the carriageway in order to guide and facilitate traffic; it may therefore be crossed by vehicles provided this can be done in complete safety.

3. A longitudinal marking consisting of a continuous line adjacent to a broken line on the surface of the carriageway shall have the meaning of a continuous line for all vehicles by the drivers of which the continuous line is seen to be located, in relation to the broken line, on the side of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic; for vehicles moving in the opposite direction, this marking shall have the meaning of a broken line; therefore vehicles moving on that side of the marking which consists of a continuous line may not cross or straddle it, and those moving on that side of the marking which consists of a broken line may cross or straddle it, provided this can be done in complete safety.

4. Longitudinal markings shall be used wherever the competent authority deems it necessary. Any marking placed on a section of road where insufficient visibility or other reasons make overtaking dangerous shall be either a continuous line or a continuous line adjacent to a broken line and having the meaning of a continuous line for drivers who cannot safely overtake another vehicle.

5. For the purpose of this article, the following shall not be regarded as longitudinal markings: continuous or broken lines used to mark the edges of the carriageway in order to make them more visible; continuous longitudinal lines connected to continuous transverse lines, used to demarcate parking spaces on the surface of the carriageway.

Article 23

1. Transverse markings consisting of continuous or broken lines on the surface of the carriageway shall be used either as a supplementary "stop" indication or to demarcate pedestrian or cyclist crossings.

2. A transverse marking consisting of a continuous line across one or more traffic lanes shall indicate the line behind which drivers are required to stop when complying with the "Stop at intersection" sign (sign

II,A.2) defined in article 8 of this Convention, with an indication given by a traffic light signal or a traffic controller, or with any other traffic regulation. So far as possible, such a transverse marking shall be provided wherever a sign II,A.2 is installed. The symbol "STOP" may be marked on the carriageway in advance of such a marking; the transverse marking and the symbol together shall then have the meaning of sign II,A.2.

3. A transverse marking consisting of a broken line, or of two adjacent broken lines, across one or more traffic lanes shall indicate the line beyond which vehicles shall not normally pass when giving way in compliance with the "YIELD RIGHT OF WAY" sign (II,A.1) defined in article 8 of this Convention. So far as possible, such a transverse marking shall be provided wherever a sign II,A.1 is installed. The inscription "YIELD RIGHT OF WAY" or "YIELD PRIORITY", in the national language or one of the national languages of the country concerned may be placed in advance of such a marking; the transverse marking and the inscription together shall then have the meaning of sign II,A.1.

4. Two transverse parallel continuous lines or a series of broad longitudinal stripes or other markings of geometrical shape shall be used to demarcate pedestrian or cyclist crossings.

Article 24

1. Other surface markings, such as arrows, parallel or oblique stripes, or inscriptions, may be used to repeat the indications given by signs or to give road users indications which cannot be suitably conveyed by signs. Such markings shall be used in particular to indicate the boundary of parking zones or areas, bus or trolleybus stops where parking is prohibited, and for pre-selection before intersections. In making the markings, account shall be taken of the need to lengthen considerably in the direction of traffic the letters of the inscriptions or the arrows because of the very small angle from which the arrows or inscriptions are seen by drivers.

2. Subject to the provisions of article 23, paragraph 4, of this Convention relating to pedestrian crossings, the marking, by means of parallel oblique stripes contained in a continuous line, of a zone of the carriageway or of a zone raised slightly above the level of the carriageway shall mean that vehicles must not enter that zone, which constitutes a directional island intended to guide traffic.

Article 25

1. The road surface markings mentioned in articles 22, 23 and 24 of this Convention may be painted on the carriageway or applied in any other way, provided that it is as effective; for this purpose, a row of studs placed sufficiently close together shall be deemed to constitute a continuous line.

2. If road surface markings are painted, they shall be yellow or white; however, shades of silver or light grey may be used instead of white. When both colours are used in the territory of a Contracting Party, one shall be used for markings other than carriageway

demarcation lines intended for moving vehicles and the other shall be used for markings indicating stopping or parking restrictions or demarcating the carriageway; markings intended for pedestrians or cyclists shall all be of the same colour.

Article 26

1. A marking on the kerb forming the edge of the carriageway, consisting of a continuous or broken red line or of a line painted alternately red and white shall mean that parking is prohibited along the kerb so marked.

2. Markings may be used on ancillary works of the roadway, such as kerbs and shoulders, to improve the visibility, especially at night, of the kerbs or of obstructions on the road.

Chapter V

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Signs for road works

Article 27

1. The limits of road works on the carriageway shall be clearly indicated at night.

2. Where the extent of the road works and the volume of traffic so require, barriers continuous or otherwise, painted in red and white or red and yellow stripes and, in addition, at night, lights or reflectors shall be set out to indicate the limits of the road works on the carriageway. These lights or reflectors shall be red or amber; however:

they may be white when visible to traffic coming from one direction only and marking the limits of road works on the opposite side of the road from that traffic;

they may be white or yellow when they mark the limits of road works separating the two streams of traffic.

B. Marking by means of lights or reflectors

Article 28

Where the edges of the carriageway are defined by means of lights or reflectors, such lights or reflectors shall be white or amber to indicate the presence of posts or islands on the carriageway, and either all white to indicate the edge of the carriageway, or red or orange to indicate the edge of the carriageway on the side appropriate to the direction of the traffic and white to indicate the edge of the carriageway on the opposite side.

C. Level-crossings

Article 29

1. Where a signalling system is installed at a level-crossing to give warning of the approach of a train or of the imminent closing of the gates or half-gates, it shall consist of one of the following:

a light signal of the three-colour red-amber-green system described in article 20, paragraph 2, of this Con-

vention, in which the green light may however be omitted;

the two alternately flashing red lights referred to in article 20, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), of this Convention;

where road traffic is very light, a light signal of the two-colour red-green system described in article 20, paragraph 3, of this Convention or a simple sound signal.

2. The traffic lights shall be installed on the verge of the carriageway appropriate to the direction of traffic; whenever circumstances such as the visibility of the signals or the density of the traffic so require, the lights shall be duplicated on the other side of the road, either by installing an additional device or by allowing the lights placed at the far side of the railway line to shine to the rear. However, if it is deemed preferable because of local conditions, the lights may be installed or duplicated on an island in the middle of the carriageway at a height of not more than 2.20 m (7 ft. 3 in.).

Article 30

1. At level-crossings equipped with gates or staggered half-gates on either side of the railway line, the extension of such gates or half-gates across the road, or the movement of such gates or half-gates, shall mean that no road user may proceed past the nearest gate or half-gate.

2. The showing of the red light or lights mentioned in article 29, paragraph 1, of this Convention or the operation of the sound signal mentioned in the same paragraph shall likewise mean that no road user may proceed past the signal. The showing of the amber light of the three-colour system mentioned in article 29, paragraph 1, shall mean that no road user may proceed past the signal, unless the vehicle concerned is so close to the signal when the amber light comes on that it could not safely be stopped before having passed the signal.

Article 31

1. The gates and half-gates of level-crossings shall be painted in alternate stripes of red and white or red and light yellow. Alternatively, they may be painted white or light yellow only, provided that a large central red disc is added.

2. At the level-crossings which have neither gates nor half-gates there shall be placed, in the immediate vicinity of the railway line, a sign in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross or a rectangular plate on which this cross is displayed against a neutral background. The St. Andrew's Cross, or in any case its lower arms, may be double if the line has two tracks or more. It shall be painted in red and white or in red and light yellow. If there is a light signal to indicate the approach of trains, the cross shall be placed on the same post as this light signal. The signs in the shape of a St. Andrew's Cross which are described in this paragraph are reproduced in annex 4 to this Convention as signs IV,1^a and IV,1^b.

3. A rectangular plate, with its longer side vertical, bearing three red oblique bars on a white or yellow ground (see annex 4, sign IV,2^a) may be placed below

danger warning signs I,8 and I,9, provided that signs consisting of plates of the same shape and bearing respectively one red oblique bar and two red oblique bars on a white or yellow ground are installed at about one-third and two-thirds of the distance between sign I,8 or I,9 and the railway line. The plates described in this paragraph are reproduced in annex 4 to this Convention as signs IV,2^b and IV,2^c.

Article 32

Because of the special hazard presented by level-crossings, the Contracting Parties undertake:

(a) to place danger signs I,8 or I,9 in advance of all level-crossings;

(b) to equip all level-crossings with gates or half-gates or a signal to indicate the approach of trains, unless the railway line on both sides of the level-crossing is visible to road users so that having regard to the maximum speed of the trains, the driver of a road vehicle approaching the railway line from either side has time to stop before entering the level-crossing if a train is in sight and road users who have entered the crossing when a train appears have time to clear the crossing;

(c) to equip every level-crossing provided with gates or half-gates operated from a box from which the gates or half-gates are not visible with one of the signals for indicating the approach of trains which are referred to in article 29, paragraph 1, of this Convention;

(d) to equip every level-crossing provided with gates or half-gates operated automatically by the approach of trains with one of the light signals for indicating the approach of trains which are described in article 29, paragraph 1, of this Convention;

(e) on roads where there is heavy motor traffic during the night, to illuminate or to provide with reflectors or reflecting material signs I,8 or I,9 and either to illuminate the gates or half-gates whenever they are not fully open or to provide them with lights which will be turned on in the same circumstances, or with red reflectors or reflecting material;

(f) to ensure the operation of gates or half-gates, at every level-crossing provided with them, whenever the railway line is open for train traffic;

(g) in order to avoid any misunderstanding on the part of road users, to remove from any level-crossing the gates, half-gates or devices for signalling the approach of trains with which such level-crossing is equipped, as soon as it is decided to terminate operation of those gates, half-gates or devices, even though the railway line may not be completely closed to train traffic;

(h) wherever possible, near level-crossings equipped with staggered half-gates on either side of the railway line, to provide a continuous longitudinal lengthwise marking in the middle of the carriageway or even to install directional islands separating the two opposing streams of traffic.

Article 33

1. The requirements of articles 31 and 32 of this Convention shall not apply:

(a) if the movement of rail vehicles crossing or entering a road is governed by the same rules as the movement of motor vehicles; in such case, no special signs shall be installed, except, where necessary, a sign indicating the intersection of the road in question with the road on which or along which the railway track lies;

(b) where, when a train is passing, road traffic is controlled by hand-signals given by an attendant; in such case the placing of a danger warning sign may be omitted or sign I,25, defined in annex 1, may be installed instead of sign I,9.

2. In addition, where traffic on the road is light and few trains travel on the track, those doing so moving at a relatively slow speed, the requirements of articles 31 and 32 of this Convention may be simplified and made less stringent.

Chapter VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 34

1. This Convention shall be open until for signature by all countries which are signatories of the Convention on Road Traffic, opened for signature at on

2. This Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. From (the day after that indicated in paragraph 1 above), this Convention shall be open for accession by those countries signatories of the Convention on Road Traffic, which have not signed this Convention in accordance with the first paragraph of this article, and by those countries which have deposited their instrument of accession to the Convention on Road Traffic. It shall also be open for accession on behalf of any Trust Territory of which the United Nations is the Administering Authority and on behalf of which the Convention on Road Traffic has been acceded to. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 35

1. Any country may, on ratifying or acceding to this Convention or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Convention will be applicable to all or any part of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible. This Convention shall become applicable to the territory or territories specified in the notification thirty days after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification or, if this Convention has not entered into force at that time, then upon the date of its entry into force.

2. Any country which has made a declaration under paragraph 1 of this article, rendering this Convention

applicable to a territory which it represents at the international level may, under article 39 of this Convention, denounce the Convention with respect to the said Territory. The Convention shall cease to apply to the territory in question on the expiry of a period of one year from the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 36

This Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or accession. For each country ratifying or acceding to it after that date, this Convention shall enter into force twelve months after the deposit of the relevant instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 37

Any country which is a Party to the Convention concerning the Unification of Road Signals opened for signature at Geneva on 30 March 1931 or to the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals opened for signature at Geneva on 19 September 1949 shall denounce that Convention or that Protocol at the time of its ratification of or accession to this Convention. If, however, the total number of ratifications of or accessions to this Convention is at that time less than five, the country concerned may, if it so desires, request the Secretary-General to consider its denunciation as being formally made on the date on which that total amounts to five.

Article 38

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Convention by addressing a communication on the subject to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall notify all the Contracting Parties of any amendment so proposed and shall at the same time request them to reply within six months stating whether they:

(a) Desire that a conference should be convened to consider the amendment; or

(b) Favour its acceptance without a conference; or

(c) Favour its rejection without a conference.

The Secretary-General shall also transmit the proposed amendment to all those countries, other than the Contracting Parties, which were invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals held at on

2. In the event that at least two-thirds of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 1, sub paragraph (b), of this article that they favour the adoption of the proposed amendment without a conference, notification of their decision shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all the Contracting Parties. Ninety days from the date of such notification the amendment shall take effect for all Contracting Parties except those which within that period, notify the Secretary-General that they object to it; for these latter Contracting Parties the original provision shall remain in force.

3. In the event that the two-thirds majority prescribed in paragraph 2 of this article is not obtained but at least one-third of the Contracting Parties inform the Secretary-General that they desire that a conference should be convened to consider the proposed amendment, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the Contracting Parties for the purpose of reviewing this Convention.

4. Where the two-thirds majority prescribed by paragraph 2 of this article has not been obtained and the conditions prescribed by paragraph 3 for convening a conference are not fulfilled, but the number of Contracting Parties replying that they favour rejection of the amendment without a conference is less than the total number of Contracting Parties replying either that they desire a conference to be convened to consider the proposed amendment or that they favour acceptance of the amendment without a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the Contracting Parties for the purpose of reviewing this Convention if no such conference has been held pursuant to this article during the ten-year period preceding the expiry of the six-month period specified in paragraph 1 of this article and if, on that expiry, this Convention has been in force for not less than ten years.

5. If a conference is convened, the Secretary-General shall invite to it those countries, other than Contracting Parties, which were invited to participate in the United Nations Conference on Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals, or which the Economic and Social Council may decide to invite. He shall request the Contracting Parties and the other countries invited to the conference to submit, within a period of six months, any proposals which they desire the said conference to examine in addition and he shall communicate such proposals, before the opening of the conference, to the Contracting Parties and to the other countries invited to the conference.

6. Any amendment to this Convention which is adopted by the conference by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties represented at the conference shall be communicated to all Contracting Parties by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. One hundred and eighty days after this notification, the amendment shall enter into force for all Contracting Parties except those which, within that period, notify the Secretary-General that they object to it; for these latter Contracting Parties the original provision shall remain in force.

7. However, the conference may, by a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties represented at the conference, provided that such majority comprises more than half the total number of Contracting Parties, determine that the amendment is of such a nature that any Contracting Party which has given notice of objection thereto and which does not withdraw its objection within a period of twelve months after the entry into force of the amendment shall, upon the expiry of that period, cease to be a Party to this Convention.

8. A Contracting Party which has notified the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of

paragraph 2 or paragraph 6 of this article that it objects to an amendment may at any time, provided that, where the provisions of paragraph 7 apply, the period of twelve months specified in that paragraph has not expired, withdraw such objection by notification addressed to the Secretary-General. The amendment shall take effect for that Contracting Party upon receipt by the Secretary-General of the said notification.

Article 39

Any Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

Article 40

This Convention shall cease to have effect if the number of Contracting Parties is less than five for any period of twelve consecutive months after its entry into force.

Article 41

Any dispute between Contracting Parties which relates to the interpretation and application of this Convention and which the Parties are unable to settle by negotiation may be referred, at the request of any of the Contracting Parties concerned, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

Article 42

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed to prevent a Contracting Party from taking such action, compatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and limited to the exigencies of the situation, as it considers necessary to its external or internal security.

Article 43

1. Any country may, at the time of signing, ratifying or acceding to this Convention, declare that it does not consider itself bound by article 41 of this Convention.

2. Any country signatory of this Convention and any country which accedes or has acceded thereto may, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, formulate the reservations provided for in article 7, paragraph 4, in article 8, paragraph 7, in article 9, paragraph 2, in article 10, paragraph 2, and in article 20, paragraphs 8 and 9, of this Convention.

3. Reservations to this Convention and its annexes other than the reservations provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be permitted only if they are made in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) The country desiring to formulate such a reservation shall notify the Secretary-General thereof no later than at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification or accession;

(b) The Secretary-General shall communicate such reservation to those countries which are Contracting

Parties at the time of such notification; if the Convention is not yet in force, he shall communicate the reservation, after five countries have deposited their instrument of ratification or accession, to those five countries;

(c) The reservation shall be deemed to be accepted on the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its communication by the Secretary-General unless within that period, at least one-fourth of the countries to which it has been communicated notify the Secretary-General that they are unable to accept it.

4. If a country formulates a reservation under paragraph 3 of this article, it shall be deemed to have deposited its instrument of ratification or accession only if that reservation is accepted and on the date on which the reservation is deemed to have been accepted.

5. Any Contracting Party which has formulated a reservation under paragraph 1, 2 or 3 of this article may withdraw it at any time by notification addressed to the Secretary-General.

Article 44

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, in addition to the communications provided for above in articles 38 and 43 of this Convention, notify all the countries referred to in article 34, paragraph 1, of the following:

(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with article 34;

(b) Notifications with regard to the territorial application of this Convention in accordance with article 35;

(c) The dates on which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article 36;

(d) The date of entry into force of amendments to this Convention in accordance with article 38, paragraphs 2 and 6, and objections to those amendments communicated by the Contracting Parties in accordance with those paragraphs;

(e) The date on which a country ceases, in accordance with article 38, paragraph 7, to be a Party to this Convention;

(f) The withdrawal in accordance with article 38, paragraph 8 of objection to an amendment to this Convention;

(g) The list of Contracting Parties not bound by amendments to this Convention;

(h) Denunciations of this Convention in accordance with article 39;

(i) The termination of this Convention in accordance with article 40;

(j) Reservations formulated in accordance with article 43, paragraphs 1 and 2, decisions under article 43, paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (c), to accept or reject such reservations, and withdrawals of reservations under article 43, paragraph 5.

Article 45

After, the original of this Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United

Nations, who shall transmit a certified true copy thereof to each of the countries referred to in article 1, paragraph 1.

Article 46

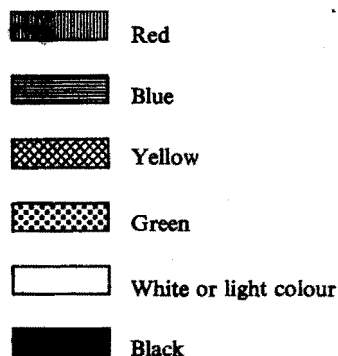
1. This Convention is done in a single original copy in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall arrange for the preparation of official translations of this Convention into the Russian and Spanish languages and shall attach them to the English and French texts when he transmits the certified true copies of the original text, pursuant to article 45 of this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized for the purpose, have signed this Convention.
DONE at, in a single copy, on

ANNEXES 1 TO 4

Key



ANNEX 1

Danger warning signs

A. GENERAL DESIGN OF DANGER WARNING SIGNS

Danger warning signs, with the exception of sign II, A.1^a described hereunder in section B, shall consist of an equilateral triangle having one side horizontal and the opposite vertex above it. The ground shall be white or light yellow and the border red. The symbols, with the exception of that on sign I,24, shall be black or dark blue.



The side of the standard-size sign shall measure approximately 0.90 m (3 ft.); the side of the small-size sign shall measure not less than 0.60 m (2 ft.).

B. TABLE OF SYMBOLS FOR DANGER WARNING SIGNS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF SUCH SIGNS

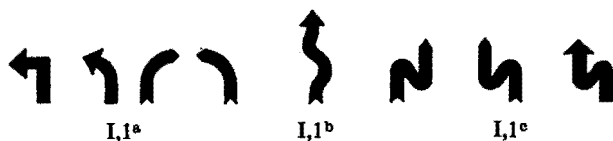
1. *Dangerous bend or dangerous bends*

Each Contracting Party shall choose either the conventional



I,1

symbol or a symbol indicating more clearly the nature of the bends and ending in an arrow, such as:



However, Contracting Parties which have chosen the conventional symbol may, in special cases, use symbols such as I,1^a, I,1^b, I,1^c.

2. *Intersection*

(a) In providing signs for intersections, the following cases shall be considered:

- (i) Intersection at which there is no special rule of priority — the following symbol shall be used:



I,2

- (ii) Intersection with a road, the users of which are required to yield priority — the following symbol shall be used:



I,3

This sign shall be installed on a road only if sign II, A.1 or sign II, A.2, or road markings having the same meaning are placed on the road or roads with which the road in question forms the intersection of which warning is given.

- (iii) Intersection with a road to the users of which drivers must yield the right of way — the following sign, II, A.1^a, shall be used:

II, A.1^a

This sign shall consist of an equilateral triangle having one side horizontal and the opposite vertex below it. The ground shall be white or light yellow and the border red; the sign shall bear no symbol. There shall be placed below the sign a rectangular plate with a white or light yellow ground and a black or dark blue rim, showing, in black or dark blue, the distance between the point at which the sign is installed and the road.

This sign may be repeated one or more times closer to the road intersection where local conditions make this advisable and particularly where there are other intersections between the danger warning sign and the intersection at which drivers are required to yield the right of way;

Where local conditions permit and make it desirable, this sign may, notwithstanding the requirement of the last part of article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention, be placed at a distance of 20 m (22 yd.) to 50 m (55 yd.) from the intersection. Each Contracting Party may, however, elect to use, in place of sign II, A.1^a, an ordinary danger warning sign showing the following symbol:



I,4

(iv) Roundabouts — the following symbol shall be used:



I,5

Where traffic keeps to the left the direction of the arrows of the symbol shall be reversed.

(v) Intersections at which traffic is regulated by light signals — where sign is used, it shall be sign I,24 described in paragraph 20 of this annex.

(b) Where the intersection of which warning is given does not consist only of the crossing, by another road, of the road on which the sign is placed, symbols I,2, I,3 and I,4 may be replaced by symbols which indicate more clearly the nature of the intersections such as:

I,2^aI,2^bI,2^cI,2^dI,3^aI,3^bI,4^a

3. Uneven road

To indicate dips or bumps in the road and sections where the carriageway is in poor condition, the following conventional symbol shall be used:



I,6

This symbol may be replaced by a symbol which indicates more clearly the nature of the irregularity in the profile of the road:

for a dip

I,6^a

for a bump

I,6^b

for a section of road in poor condition

I,6^c

4. Cattle and other animals crossing

The symbol used shall be the silhouette of an animal of the type mainly encountered, such as:

I,7^aI,7^b

5. Level-crossings

(a) To give warning of level-crossings with gates or staggered half-gates on either side of the railway line, the following symbol shall be used:



I,8

(b) To give warning of other level-crossings, each Contracting Party shall choose either symbol I,9^a or symbol I,9^b shown hereunder:

I,9^aI,9^b

In order to provide warning of a level-crossing with a tramway line, symbol I,9^c shown hereunder may, subject to compliance with the provisions of article 33, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a), of the Convention, be substituted for the sign chosen.

I,9^c

6. Dangerous descent

The following symbol shall be used:

I,10^a

The left-hand portion of this symbol shall occupy the left-hand corner of the sign plate and the figure shall indicate the gradient.

However, any Contracting Party may elect to use, instead of this symbol, the following symbol:

I,10^b

7. Steep ascent

The following symbol shall be used:

I,11^a

The right-hand portion of this symbol shall occupy the right-hand corner of the sign plate and the figure shall indicate the gradient.

However, any Contracting Party which has elected to use symbol I,10^b as the symbol for a dangerous descent may choose, instead of symbol I,11^a, the following symbol:

I,11^b

8. Carriageway narrows

The following symbol shall be used:



I,12

or a symbol indicating more clearly the road outline, such as

I,12^a

9. *Opening bridge*

The following symbol shall be used:



I,13

10. *Road works*

The following symbol shall be used:



I,14

11. *Slippery carriageway*

The following symbol shall be used:



I,15

12. *Pedestrian crossing*

The following symbol shall be used:



I,16

13. *Children crossing*

To indicate the approach to a section frequented by children, such as the exit from a school or playground, the following symbols shall be used:



I,17

14. *Cyclist entering or crossing*

To give warning of a section where cyclists frequently enter or cross the road, the following symbol shall be used:



I,18

According to the direction from which the cyclists enter or cross the road, the symbol may be reversed.

15. *Falling rocks*

To indicate the approach to a section where there is danger from falling rocks and the consequent presence of rocks on the road, the following symbol shall be used:



I,19

Where the cliff is on the left side of the road, the symbol shall be reversed.

16. *Runway*

To give warning of a section where the road is likely to be flown over at low altitude by aircraft taking off from or landing on a runway, the following symbol shall be used:



I,20

According to the direction in which the aircraft pass over most frequently, the silhouette of the aircraft may be reversed.

17. *Road leads on to a quay or river bank*

To indicate that the road is about to lead on to a quay or river bank, the following symbols shall be used:



I,21

18. *Loose gravel*

To indicate the approach to a section of road where gravel is likely to be thrown up, the following symbols shall be used:



I,22

Where traffic keeps to the left, the symbol shall be reversed.

19. *Cross-wind*

To indicate the approach to a section of road on which there is often a strong cross-wind, the following symbol shall be used:



I,23

According to the direction of the wind of which warning is given, the symbol may be reversed.

20. *Light signals*

If it is considered essential to indicate the approach to a section where traffic is regulated by three-colour light signals, because road users may not expect to encounter such a section, the following symbol shall be used:



I,24

If this symbol is used, no "intersection", "pedestrian crossing" or "cyclist entering or crossing" symbol shall be used to give warning of approach to the section in question.

21. *Two-way traffic zone*

To indicate the approach to a section of road temporarily or permanently carrying two-way traffic, where the preceding section carried one-way traffic only, the following symbol shall be used:



I,25

The sign showing this symbol shall be repeated at the beginning of the section and also, as frequently as may be necessary, along the section itself. Where traffic keeps to the left, the arrows shall be reversed.

22. Other hazards

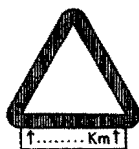
To indicate the approach to a section where a hazard other than those enumerated in paragraphs 1 to 20 above exists, the following symbol shall be used:



I,26

Each Contracting Party shall, however, be allowed to adopt graphic symbols in accordance with the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) of the Convention. Each Contracting Party may also adopt the above symbol I,26 in lieu of any or all of the symbols I,10 to I,21 above.

C. ADDITIONAL PLATE INDICATING THE LENGTH OF THE SECTION IN WHICH THE HAZARD EXISTS



ANNEX 2

Regulatory signs

A. PRIORITY SIGNS AT INTERSECTIONS

YIELD RIGHT OF WAY sign

This sign shall be in the shape of an equilateral triangle having one side horizontal and the opposite vertex below it. The ground shall be white or light yellow and the border red. The sign shall bear no symbol, but the words "Yield right of way" or "Yield priority" may, notwithstanding the provisions of article 6 of the Convention, be inscribed within the sign, in black or in dark blue, in the national language or one of the national languages of the country concerned.



II,A.1

The side of the standard-size sign shall measure approximately 0.90 m (3 ft.); that of the small-size sign shall measure not less than 0.60 m (2 ft.).

STOP AT INTERSECTION sign

This sign shall be circular with a white or light yellow ground and a red border; it shall show within it sign II,A.1 without any inscription, and near the top, in large letters, the symbol STOP, in black or dark blue.

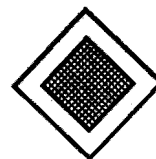


II,A.2

The diameter of the standard-size sign shall measure approximately 0.90 m (3 ft.); that of the small-size sign shall measure not less than 0.60 m (2 ft.).

PRIORITY ROAD sign

This sign shall be in the shape of a square, one diagonal of which is vertical; it shall have a yellow square in its centre and a black rim; the space between the two squares shall be white.

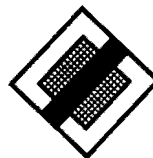


II,A.3

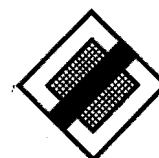
The side of the standard-size sign shall measure approximately 0.75 m (2 ft. 6 in.); that of the small-size sign shall measure not less than 0.50 m (1 ft. 8 in.).

END OF PRIORITY sign

This sign shall consist of sign II,A.3 above, with the addition of a series of black or grey parallel lines forming a centre band perpendicular to the lower left and upper right sides of the square.



II,A.4



II,A.4a

B. PROHIBITORY OR RESTRICTIVE SIGNS

1. Prohibitory or restrictive signs shall be circular; their diameter shall be not less than 60 cm (2 ft.) outside built-up areas and not less than 40 cm (16 in.) in built-up areas; however, the diameter of signs prohibiting or restricting stopping or parking may, in built-up areas, be reduced to 25 cm (10 in.).

2. Except as otherwise shown on the signs reproduced hereunder, prohibitory or restrictive signs shall have a white or light yellow ground with a wide red border. The symbols and the inscriptions, if any, shall be black or dark blue.

1. Entry prohibitions and restrictions

(a) To indicate prohibition of entry for all vehicles, each Contracting Party shall choose either symbol II,B.1^a or symbol II,B.1^b, shown hereunder:



II,B.1^a



II,B.1^b

Notwithstanding article 6 of the Convention, the words "Prohibited" or "No entry", in the national language or one of the national languages of the country concerned, may be inscribed on the white band in the centre of sign II,B.1^a.

(b) To indicate prohibition of entry for a certain class of vehicles or road users only, a sign bearing as a symbol the silhouette of the

vehicles or road users whose entry is prohibited shall be used. Signs II,B.2^a, II,B.2^b, II,B.2^c, II,B.2^d, II,B.2^e, II,B.2^f, II,B.2^g, and II,B.2^h hereunder shall have the following meanings:



II,B.2^a
No entry for all
motor vehicles
except motor cycles
without sidecars



II,B.2^b
No entry for motor
cycles



II,B.2^c
No entry for pedal
cycles



II,B.2^d
No entry for goods-carrying
vehicles

The inscription of a tonnage figure, either on the sign itself, below the silhouette of the vehicle, or, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, on a plate placed below the sign, shall mean that the prohibition applies only if the laden weight of the vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds that figure.



II,B.2^e
No entry for any motor vehicle
drawing a trailer other than a semi-trailer
or a single-wheel trailer

The inscription of a tonnage figure, either in light characters on the silhouette of the trailer, or, in accordance with paragraph 4 of article 6 of the Convention, on a plate placed below the sign, shall mean that the prohibition applies only if the permissible maximum weight of the trailer exceeds that figure.



II,B.2^f
No entry for
pedestrians



II,B.2^g
No entry for
animal-drawn vehicles



II,B.2^h
No entry for
handcarts

Each Contracting Party may elect to incorporate in the signs of category II,B.2 a red oblique bar joining the upper left quadrant and the lower right quadrant; this bar may be interrupted when it would cross the symbol, in order to make the latter more visible.

(c) To indicate prohibition of entry for several categories of vehicles or road users, as many prohibitory signs may be used as there are categories prohibited, or a single prohibitory sign may be used which shows silhouettes of the various vehicles or road users the entry of which is prohibited. Signs II,B.3^a, II,B.3^b and II,B.3^c hereunder are examples of such a sign:



II,B.3^a
No entry for all
motor vehicles



II,B.3^b
No entry for motor
vehicles and animal-
drawn vehicles



II,B.3^c
No entry for all
motor vehicles,
animal-drawn vehicles
and pedal cycles

Outside built-up areas, no sign may be installed which shows more than two silhouettes.

(d) To indicate prohibition of entry for vehicles whose weight or dimensions exceed certain limits, the following signs shall be used:



II,B.5
No entry for vehicles
having an over-all
width exceeding ...
metres (... feet)



II,B.6
No entry for vehicles
having an over-all
height exceeding
... metres (... feet)



II,B.7
No entry for vehicles
exceeding ... tons
laden weight



II,B.8
No entry for vehicles
having an axle weight
exceeding ... tons



II,B.9
No entry for vehicles
or combinations of
coupled vehicles
exceeding ... metres
(... feet) in length

2. Prohibition of turning

To indicate that turning is prohibited (to the right or to the left according to the direction of the arrow), the following two signs shall be used:



II,B.10^a
Turning to the left
prohibited



II,B.10^b
Turning to the right
prohibited

3. Prohibition of U-turns

To indicate that U-turns are prohibited, sign II,B.11 shall be used:



II,B.11
U-turns prohibited

4. Prohibition of overtaking

To indicate that, as an addition to the general rules governing overtaking, the overtaking of any self-propelled road vehicle, other

than a motor cycle without sidecar, is prohibited, sign II,B.12 shall be used:



II,B.12

Where traffic keeps to the left, the colours of the motor vehicles shown in this symbol shall be reversed.

To indicate that overtaking is prohibited only for goods-carrying vehicles of a permissible maximum weight exceeding 3.5 tons, sign II,B.12^a shall be used:

II,B.12^a

An inscription on a plate placed below the sign in accordance with article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention may modify the permissible maximum vehicle weight above which the prohibition applies.

Each Contracting Party may elect to incorporate in these signs II,B.12 an oblique red bar joining the upper-left quadrant and the lower-right quadrant; this bar may be interrupted where it would cross the symbol, in order to make the latter more visible.

5. Speed limit

To indicate a speed limit, sign II,B.13 shall be used. The figure appearing on the sign shall indicate the maximum speed in the unit of measurement most widely used in the country in question for designating the speed of vehicles. Km (kilometres) or M (miles) may be added above and to right of the figure denoting the speed.



II,B.13

Speed limited to the figure indicated

To denote a speed limit applicable only to vehicles of a permissible maximum weight exceeding a given figure, an inscription including that figure shall be placed on an additional plate below the sign, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention.

6. Prohibition of the use of audible warning devices

To indicate that the use of audible warning devices is prohibited, except in case of immediate danger, sign II,B.14 shall be used. It is recommended that this sign should not be used where this prohibition applies in all built-up areas in the country concerned.



II,B.14

7. Priority for traffic coming from the opposite direction

If, at a narrow section where passing is difficult or impossible, traffic is controlled and if — drivers being able to see clearly both by

night and by day the entire length of the section in question — such control is exercised by giving priority to traffic moving in one direction and not by means of the installation of traffic light signals, sign II,B.15 "PRIORITY FOR ONCOMING TRAFFIC" shall be placed at the end of the section in question and facing the traffic which does not have priority. This sign shall indicate that entry into the narrow section is prohibited so long as it is not possible to pass through that section without compelling oncoming vehicles to stop.



II,B.15

In countries where traffic keeps to the left, the arrows of the symbol shall be reversed.

An informative sign III,F.4 "PRIORITY OVER ONCOMING TRAFFIC" (see annex 3) shall be placed at the other end of the section.

8. Mandatory stop before proceeding

To indicate the proximity of a custom-house or police station at which a stop is mandatory, sign II,B.16 shall be used. Notwithstanding article 6 of the Convention, the symbol of this sign shall bear the word "Customs"; this inscription shall preferably appear in two languages; Contracting Parties using sign II,B.16 shall endeavour to reach agreement at the regional level on the inscription of this word in one common language on all the signs they install.



II,B.16

This sign may also be used to indicate other obligations to stop before proceeding; in this case the word "Customs" shall be replaced by another very brief inscription indicating the reason for the stop.

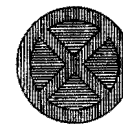
9. Prohibition or restriction of stopping and parking

(a) To indicate places in which parking is prohibited or where the duration of parking is restricted, sign II,B.17 shall be used; to indicate places where stopping is prohibited, or where the duration of stopping is restricted and parking is prohibited, sign II,B.18 shall be used.



II,B.17

Parking restricted



II,B.18

Stopping restricted

(b) Where no explanatory inscription is provided on a plate placed below the sign in accordance with article 6, paragraph 4, of the Convention, these signs shall indicate a total and permanent prohibition. An inscription on such an additional plate may restrict the scope of the prohibition, by indicating, as the case may be:

- (i) the days of the week or month or the periods of the day during which the prohibition applies;
- (ii) the length of the period during which vehicles are authorized to park or stop;
- (iii) the exceptions applicable to particular categories of vehicles.

(c) where parking is authorized on one side or the other of the road, alternately, sign II,B.19 shall be used instead of sign II,B.17



II,B.19
Alternate parking

The prohibition of parking shall apply to the figure-I side on odd dates and to the figure-II side on even dates. If the alternation of parking periods is not on a daily basis, the figures I and II shall be replaced on the sign by an indication of the periods for alternation, e.g., 1-15 and 16-31 for an alternation on the first and sixteenth day of each month.

(d) To indicate that parking is restricted, each Contracting Party may elect to use sign II,B.20 instead of sign II,B.17.



II,B.20
Parking prohibited

(e) Except in particular cases, the signs shall be so placed that their disc is perpendicular to the centre-line of the road, or at a slight angle to the perpendicular plane of that centre-line.

(f) With the exception of the prohibitions indicated by sign II,B.19 all prohibitions and restrictions of parking shall apply only on that side of the carriageway on which the signs are placed.

(g) Prohibitions and restrictions shall apply from the point at which the sign is placed to the next point of entry of a road on the same side; nevertheless,

(i) where the prohibition or restriction applies only over a short distance, an arrow may be shown below the sign, on an additional plate parallel to the centre-line of the road or at a slight angle thereto, pointing in the direction in which the prohibition or restriction applies, with a figure indicating the distance over which it applies;

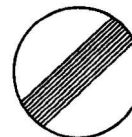
(ii) if the prohibition or restriction ceases to apply before the next point of entry of a road, and if the possibility provided by sub-paragraph (i) above is not availed of, there shall be placed, at the point where the prohibition or restriction ceases to apply, a further sign having an additional plate placed parallel to the centre-line of the road, or at a slight angle thereto, and showing an arrow pointing in the direction in which the prohibition or restriction applies;

(iii) where, outside built-up areas, the prohibition or restriction applies over a considerable distance, a plate may be added parallel to the disc of the sign, indicating the distance over which the prohibition or restriction applies.

(h) The provisions of paragraph (g) above shall not preclude duplication of the signs.

10. "END OF PROHIBITION" signs

To indicate the point at which all prohibitions notified by prohibitory signs for moving vehicles cease to apply, sign II,B.21 shall be used. This sign shall be circular and have a white or light yellow ground; it shall have no border or shall have only a black rim and it shall bear a diagonal band consisting of narrow black or dark grey parallel lines.



II,B.21
End of all
prohibitions

To indicate the point at which a given prohibition or restriction notified to moving vehicles by a prohibitory or restrictive sign ceases to apply, sign II,B.21^a shall be used. This sign shall be similar to sign II,B.21, but shall show, in addition, in light grey, the symbol of the prohibition or restriction which terminates. The diagrams hereunder show examples of this sign:



End of speed limit



II,B.21^a
End of prohibition
of overtaking

Signs II,B.21 and II,B.21^a may be duplicated, but only if affixed to the reverse side of the prohibitory or restrictive sign intended for traffic coming in the opposite direction, even though they will then, contrary to the provisions of article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, not be on the side of the road appropriate to the direction of the traffic.

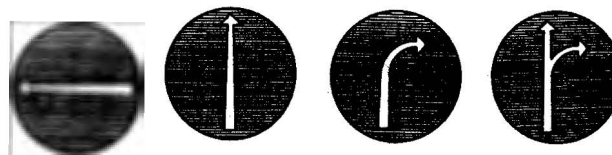
C. MANDATORY SIGNS

1. Mandatory signs shall be circular; their diameter shall be not less than 60 cm (2 ft.) outside built-up areas and 40 cm (16 in.) within built-up areas.

2. They shall be blue; the symbols shall be white or of a light colour.

1. "DIRECTION TO BE FOLLOWED" signs

To indicate the direction in which vehicles are required to proceed, or the only directions in which they may proceed, a sign II,C.1 shall be used:



II,C.1
Direction to be followed

Sign II,C.1^a, if placed on an island on the carriageway, shall indicate that vehicles are required to pass on the side of the island indicated by the arrow:



II,C.1^a
Vehicles must pass on
one side of island

To indicate that vehicles are required to follow a gyratory traffic pattern, sign II,C.1^b shall be used:



II,C.1^b
Roundabout

In countries where traffic keeps to the left, the arrows of the symbol shall be reversed.

Each Contracting Party may provide in its legislation that at crossroads where sign II,C.1^b is installed drivers shall give priority to road users already within the crossroads. If a Contracting Party does not so provide but wishes to impose and draw attention to this priority rule at certain crossroads, it shall install for this purpose at the entrance to the crossroads sign II,A.1 described in annex 2, whether or not sign II,C.1^b and sign I,5 are installed.

2. Sign II,C.2 shall indicate to cyclists that they must use the cycle track at the entrance to which it is placed:



II,C.2
Compulsory cycle track

3. Sign II,C.3 shall indicate to pedestrians that they must use the way at the entrance to which it is placed:



II,C.3
Pedestrians

4. Sign II,C.4 shall indicate that vehicles using the road at the entrance to which it is placed must travel at not less than the speed indicated; the figure shown on the sign shall indicate this speed in the unit of measurement most widely used in the country in question for designating the speed of vehicles.

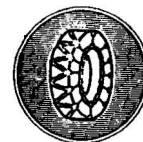


II,C.4
Compulsory minimum speed

Km (kilometres) or M (miles) may be added above and to the right of the figure denoting the speed.

5. Sign II,C.5 "Snow chains compulsory" indicates that vehicles

travelling on the road at the entrance to which it is placed may proceed only with snow chains fitted to their tyres.



II,C.5
Snow chains compulsory

ANNEX 3

Informative signs

1. Informative signs shall be rectangular; direction signs, however, shall be in the shape of an elongated rectangle, with the longer side horizontal, terminating in an arrowhead.

2. Informative signs shall have white or light-coloured symbols or inscriptions on a dark ground, or dark-coloured symbols or inscriptions on a white or light-coloured ground; the colour red may be used only exceptionally and shall never predominate.

A. Advance directions signs

(a) General case — examples of advance direction signs



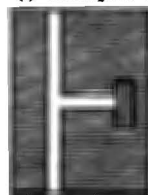
III,A.1^a



III,A.1^b

(b) Special case

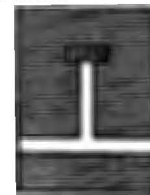
(i) examples of advance indication of a cul-de-sac



III,A.2^a

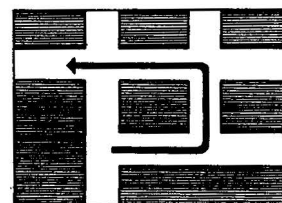


III,A.2^b



III,A.2^c

(ii) example of advance indication of route to be followed in order to turn left, where a left turn at the next intersection is prohibited; such a sign shall be used only in conjunction with a sign II,B.10^a used as an advance sign



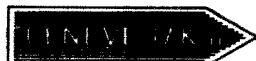
III,A.3

B. Direction signs

(a) Example of signs indicating the direction of a locality



III,B.1^a



III,B.1^b

(b) Example of signs indicating the direction of an aerodrome



III,B.2^a



III,B.2^b

(c) Sign indicating the direction of a camping site



III,B.3

(d) Sign indicating the direction of a youth hostel



III,B.4

C. Route identification sign

Sign III,C.1 is an example of a route identification sign



III,C.1

D. Plate identification signs

The longer side of the rectangle forming these signs shall be horizontal.



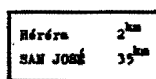
III,D.1^a



III,D.1^b

E. Confirmatory signs

Sign III,E.1 is an example of a confirmatory sign.



III,E.1

F. Other signs providing useful information for drivers of vehicles

These signs shall have a blue ground.

1. PARKING sign

This sign, which may be placed parallel to the centre-line of the road, shall indicate places where the parking of vehicles is authorized. The plate shall be square.



III,F.1

2. HOSPITAL sign

This sign shall be used to indicate to the drivers of vehicles that they should take the precautions required in the proximity of medical establishments and, in particular, refrain from making unnecessary noise. The inscription "Hospital" may be in the national language, or in one of the national languages, of the country concerned.



III,F.2

3. ONE-WAY ROAD sign

Two different signs may be installed where it is considered necessary to confirm to road users that they are on a one-way road:

(a) Sign III,F.3^a, placed more or less perpendicular to the centre-line of the carriageway; its plate shall be square.



III,F.3^a

(b) Sign III,F.3^b, placed roughly parallel to the centre-line of the carriageway; its plate shall be an elongated rectangle the longer side of which is horizontal. The words "One-way", in the national language, or one of the national languages, of the country concerned, may be inscribed on the arrow of sign III,F.3^b. Signs III,F.3^a and III,F.3^b shall be installed whether or not prohibitory or mandatory signs are installed at the entrance to the road in question.



III,F.3^b

4. PRIORITY OVER ONCOMING TRAFFIC sign

To indicate to drivers that they have priority, at a narrow section, over oncoming vehicles, the following sign shall be used:



III,F.4

Where traffic keeps to the left, the arrows shall be reversed.

Whenever sign III,F.4 is used, there shall be placed on the road, at the other end of the narrow section, a sign II,B.15 intended for the traffic moving in the other direction.

5. CUL-DE-SAC sign

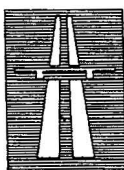
Sign III,F.5, placed at the entrance to a road, indicates that that road provides no throughway for motor vehicles.



III,F.5

6. Signs indicating approach to the entrance to or exit from a motorway

Sign III,F.6 placed on the approach to a road shall indicate that that road is a motorway and that, consequently the traffic rules to be observed on it are those applicable to motorways. Sign III,F.6^a shall indicate that the motorway is ending.

III,F.6
MotorwayIII,F.6^a
End of motorway

Sign III,F.6^a may be also used and repeated to indicate the approach to the end of a motorway; on the lower part of each sign installed for this purpose shall be shown the distance between the point at which the sign is installed and the end of the motorway.

7. Signs indicating approach to the entrance to or exit from a through road

Sign III,F.7 placed on the approach to a road shall indicate that that road is a through road and that, consequently, the traffic rules to be observed on it are those applicable on such a road. Sign III,F.7^a shall indicate that the through road is ending.

III,F.7
Through roadIII,F.7^a
End of through road

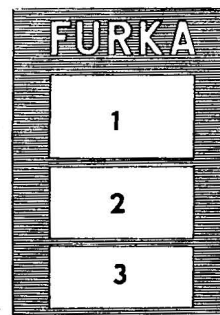
Sign III,F.7^a may also be used and repeated to indicate the approach to the end of a through road; on the lower part of each sign installed for this purpose shall be shown the distance between the point at which the sign is installed and the end of the road.

8. ROAD PRACTICABILITY sign

Sign III,F.8 shall be used to indicate whether a mountain road, particularly a road leading over a pass, is open or closed; it shall be placed at the entrance to the road or roads leading to the section in question.

The name of the section or pass shall be inscribed in white letters. Panels 1, 2 and 3 shall be removable.

If the section is closed, panel 1 shall be red and shall bear the inscription "Closed"; if the section is open, that panel shall be green and shall bear the inscription "Open". The inscriptions shall be in white and preferably in several languages.



III,F.8

Panels 2 and 3 shall have a white ground with inscriptions and symbols in black.

If the section is open, panel 3 shall show no information and panel 2, according to the state of the road, shall show no information or shall show the following symbol, meaning "Chains or snow tyres recommended";

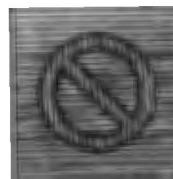


alternatively, it may display sign II,C.5, "Snow chains compulsory".

If the section in question is closed, panel 3 shall bear the name of the place up to which the road is open and panel 2 shall show, according to the state of the road, the inscription "Open as far as . . .," the above symbol "Chains or snow tyres recommended", or sign II,C.5.

9. Sign indicating entry into a zone in which vehicles may park for a limited time only

To indicate, in built-up areas, the entrance to a zone in which all parking, whether metered or not, is of limited duration, sign II,F.9 shall be used.



III,F.9

Those Contracting Parties which have adopted sign II,B.20, in place of sign II,B.17, for indicating that parking is restricted shall replace in this sign III,F.9 the disc of sign II,B.17 (which is reproduced therein) by the disc of sign II,B.20.

Where necessary, an additional plate below sign III,F.9 shall indicate the days and times during which the restriction applies and the nature of the restriction.

G. Signs indicating facilities which may be useful to road users

These signs shall have a blue or green ground; they shall bear a white or light yellow rectangle on which the symbol be displayed. The symbol shall be black or dark blue, except on sign III,G.1, where it shall be red.

1. FIRST-AID STATION sign



III,G.1

2. Miscellaneous symbols



III,G.2
Service station



III,G.3
Telephone



III,G.4
Filling station ■



III,G.5
Hotel or motel



III,G.6
Restaurant



III,G.7
Refreshments or
cafeteria

III,G.8

Picnic site

(The symbol for this is still under consideration)



III,G.9
Camping site



III,G.10
Caravan site



III,G.11
Camping and
caravan site



III,G.12
Youth hostel

Inside the blue or green band on the lower portion of signs III,G.1 to III,G.12 may be inscribed in white characters the distance to the

facility indicated or to the entrance to the road leading thereto; the inscription "Motel" may appear likewise on sign III,G.5. The signs may also be installed at the entrance to the road leading to the facility and may then incorporate, within the blue or green band on their lower portion, a white directional arrow.

ANNEX 4

Table of supplementary signs for level-crossings

1. St. Andrew's Cross



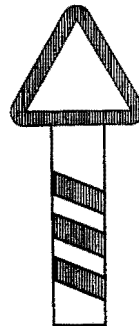
IV,1^a



IV,1^b

The normal length of the arms of the cross shall be not less than 1.20 m (4 ft.).

2. Additional plates to serve as danger warning signs



IV,2^a



IV,2^b



IV,2^c

DOCUMENT E/3999/Add.1

COMMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT ON THE DRAFT CONVENTION ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

[Original text: French]
[28 January 1965]

1. The draft has been prepared on the basis of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals of 19 September 1949¹ as amended in October 1964,² the draft Convention drawn up in 1952 by a group of experts established under Economic and Social Council resolution 272 (X)³ the European Agreement on Road Markings (Geneva, 13 December 1957)⁴ and the work of the four regional economic commissions.

2. In accordance with the decision of the Economic and Social Council, the draft is drawn up in the form of a convention distinct from the draft Convention on Road Traffic. It would be possible to make the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals an optional annex to the draft Convention on Road Traffic by inserting in the latter a clause stipulating that the annex in question is binding only on those Contracting Parties which have made a declaration to that effect; an advantage offered by this solution would be that the definition given at the beginning of the Convention on Road Traffic would then automatically apply to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.⁵

3. The draft does not include a section corresponding to Part IV of the 1949 Protocol, which deals with signals to be made by traffic police, as that question is dealt with in article 4 of the draft Convention on Road Traffic.

4. The Economic and Social Council resolution provides that the draft should be based on the use of symbolic signs, but it was not found possible to reconcile in the draft all the existing systems of symbols. In some cases (e.g., advance signs for level-crossings without gates), the Contracting Parties are left entirely free to choose between two different symbols; in other cases (e.g., the shape of danger warning signs and the shape and design of the STOP sign), it has simply been provided that the Contracting Parties may, by means of a reservation, adopt a solution other than the one provided in the draft. It would obviously be desirable to eliminate such possibilities of choice or reservation and thus to achieve complete uniformity; where this is not possible, article 3, paragraph 2 (b), of the draft invites the Contracting Parties to seek such uniformity at the regional level, in accordance with the practice already

successfully followed by the regional economic commissions.

ARTICLE-BY-ARTICLE COMMENTS

Articles 1 and 2

5. These articles correspond to articles 1 and 2 of the 1949 Protocol and to the first sentence of article 17, paragraph 2, of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, with the addition of some further provisions. In article 1, paragraph 3, the ten-year period for the replacement of signs, provided for in article 1 of the Protocol has been extended to fifteen years, which is the average lifetime of sign plates. The second part of article 2 calls for the prohibition of notices or devices which might "distract the attention of road users in such a manner as to endanger road safety"; this clause, which is not contained in the 1949 texts, is designed to prohibit excessive advertising along roads; it will be recalled that the Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries in Europe, signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950, prohibits "hoardings" along the roads to which the Declaration applies (see Annex II, section A.VI).

Article 3

6. The priority signs which appeared in various chapters of the Protocol with the reference numbers I,22, II,A.16, III,A.8, III,A.9 and I,A.9^a have been grouped in a single sub-class of regulatory signs.

7. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 3 were necessitated by the possibilities of choice which the draft allows (see paragraph 4 above). Paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (a), embodies the principles established in article 17, paragraph 1, of the 1949 Convention; the last part of the sub-paragraph is new and covers the case of federal States where the powers of the central authorities with regard to road signs are limited.

Article 4

8. This article repeats, in condensed form, provisions which were scattered throughout the Protocol (articles 8, 9 and 10; article 11, paragraphs 4, 6 and 7; article 28, paragraphs 4 and 6; article 41, paragraph 8; article 42, paragraph 2; article 44, paragraph 4). However, the provision concerning the minimum height of signs has not been included, since the minimum height of 0.60 m prescribed in the Protocol — and only for signs outside built-up areas — was considered very low. The maximum height of 2.20 m prescribed in the 1949 Protocol has been raised, as in the 1952 draft, to 2.40 m. A new clause at the end of the article provides that large-size danger warning signs may be used in exceptional cases to indicate a particularly serious hazard;

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182 (1963), No. 1671, p. 229.

² See E/ECE/624.

³ E/CN.2/119.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 372 (1960), No. 5296, p. 161.

⁵ The draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals does not include any of the definitions given at the beginning of the draft Convention on Road Traffic; the purpose of not including them was to avoid having two discussions of the same definitions should the two texts be considered by separate committees at the proposed conference. However, if the two texts are made separate instruments it will probably be advisable to include in the Convention on Road Signs and Signals the appropriate definitions contained in the Convention on Road Traffic.

this is in conformity with the practice followed in certain countries.

Article 5

9. Paragraph 1 of this article is taken, with a drafting change, from article 7 of the 1964 version of the Protocol. Paragraph 2 is intended to provide for signs which technical progress may one day make possible, notifying road users of regulations applicable only at certain times, by means of signs on which the symbol is not visible, either by day or by night, except when illuminated.

Article 6

10. This article replaces, in a slightly modified form, article 5, paragraphs 2 to 5, of the Protocol. The changes include the following:

(a) There is no longer any reference to inscriptions used within a sign; the cases of the few signs which have or may have such inscriptions is dealt with in the annexes describing the signs in question;

(b) It is recommended that regional agreements on new signs and new symbols should be sought; this clause is based on the European Agreement of 16 September 1950 supplementing the 1949 Convention and Protocol;

(c) The obligation provided for in article 5, paragraph 5, of the Protocol, to communicate new signs or symbols to the Secretary-General of the United Nations has not been retained; that obligation was in fact only rarely observed;

(d) A sentence has been added at the end of paragraph 3 to cover the system of signs and signals adopted in Central America.

Article 7 and Annex 1

11. The triangle prescribed in the Protocol as the shape of danger warning signs has been retained, but article 7, paragraph 4, allows each Contracting Party to replace this triangle by the diamond which the draft Convention of 1952 prescribed as an alternative.

12. The Protocol provides that the symbols shall be black or dark. The draft (annex 1) states that they shall be black or dark blue.

13. Article 7, paragraph 3, is in conformity with the second sentence in article 17, paragraph 2, of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the provisions of the Protocol which call for danger signs to be used "wherever the competent authorities deem it necessary".

14. Sign II,A.1^a, indicating to users that they are approaching an intersection where they must yield priority, has been placed among the danger warning signs. This appeared to be preferable from the standpoint of clarity of presentation, even though the sign is of a different shape, but annex 1 allows the Contracting Parties a choice between this sign II,A.1^a, which is the sign shown in the Protocol, and a sign I,4 which has the usual shape of a danger warning sign and is prescribed in the 1952 draft. Sign II,A.1^a seems preferable, since users might unconsciously associate the sign I,4, which is shaped like the normal danger warning sign, with the

sign indicating an intersection not subject to any special priority rule, or confuse it with such a sign, particularly if the symbol is covered up by snow. It would therefore be desirable to retain only sign II,A.1^a and to eliminate sign I,4.

15. The additional plate with vertical arrows provided for in article 7, paragraph 5, and in Section C of annex 1 is taken from a proposal adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe. Also consistent with a decision taken by the Economic Commission for Europe is the non-inclusion of the provision in article 26 of the Protocol that the full triangle used for danger warning signs may be replaced by a hollow triangle placed above a rectangular plate showing the appropriate symbol.

16. The Protocol allows two possibilities for signs giving warning of dangerous bends:

a conventional sign in the form of an inclined Z;

a more graphic representation of the bend, and permits each Contracting Party to choose between these two alternatives, provided it uses the same sign throughout its territory; many Contracting Parties do use the conventional symbol, but have also adopted more graphic symbols for special cases. The draft therefore retains the two possibilities but does not require the Contracting Parties to make an exclusive choice as in the past.

17. There are several possible solutions for giving notice of intersections where no special priority rule applies and intersections other than roundabouts:

the conventional sign used in the Protocol, in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross;

a conventional sign in the form of a Greek Cross;

signs depicting the intersection.

The draft adopts the sign in the form of a St. Andrew's Cross but, for special types of intersection, permits the installation of pictorial signs; use of the sign in the form of a Greek Cross is not allowed. There are obviously other possible solutions but, if confusion is to be avoided, it seems undesirable in any event to use the sign in the form of a Greek Cross if danger warning sign I,4 is retained.

18. The Protocol (art. 24) reserves use of the sign "Intersection with a non-priority road" for roads which have priority throughout their entire length (I,20 in the Protocol, I,3 in the new draft). This is one of the gaps in the Protocol which makes no provision for the increasingly numerous cases in which it is considered necessary to enforce special priority rules at certain intersections without, however, giving one of the intersecting roads priority through its entire length. The draft remedies this omission by providing for the use of sign I,3 whenever it is considered desirable to give notice of approach to an intersection where the road has priority.

19. In the draft, sign I,5, which was added to the Protocol as alternative sign I,7^{bis} in 1964, has been adopted as the only sign for indicating roundabouts.

20. The use of sign I,24 to indicate intersections or pedestrian or cyclist crossings where the traffic is con-

trolled by lights of the three-colour system was agreed to by the Economic Commission for Europe with some misgivings. It may seem illogical to indicate as a hazard a device which is intended to enhance safety, but experience has shown this sign to be essential in some cases; the wording of paragraph 20 of Annex I, which deals with this sign, makes it clear that the latter is to be used only in special circumstances.

21. Symbols I,6, I,7^a, I,8, I,9^a, I,10^a, I,12, I,13, I,14, I,15, I,16, I,17 and I,26 are taken from the Protocol. Symbols I,7^b, I,9^c, I,18, I,20, I,21, I,22, I,23 and I,25 do not appear in the 1949 Protocol; they have been adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe. The alternative symbols I,6^a, I,6^b, I,6^c, I,9^b, I,10^b, and I,11^b are taken from the 1952 Protocol, in some cases with a few changes. Symbols I,11^a and I,12^a are new and result from a suggestion made to the Secretariat. The Secretariat found it impossible to make a choice between the two solutions given in annex 2 for symbols I,9 (Level-crossing without gates), I,10 (Dangerous descent) and I,11 (Steep ascent) but, as indicated in paragraph 4 above, greater standardization would be desirable. It will be noted that in order to reduce the number of variants, the draft does not include the Protocol's alternative symbol I,12^b for dangerous hills; the latter symbol's method of indicating the gradient seemed less expressive than that used in symbol I,12^a (I,10^a in the draft).

Article 8 and Annex 2, Section A

22. Signs II,A.1 and II,A.2 have been taken from the Protocol. No variant is provided for sign II,A.1 which is used not only in the countries which are Parties to the Protocol but also by the United Kingdom and the United States of America. However, annex 1 permits the addition to it of an inscription. Article 8, paragraph 7, allows the Contracting Parties to substitute for sign II,A.2 the sign prescribed in the 1952 draft or the sign used in the United States of America, but it would obviously be desirable to limit the possibilities of choice. The last sentence of paragraph 6, which is new, describes the cases in which sign II,A.2 must be installed and those in which sign II,A.1 may suffice.

23. According to the Protocol, signs II,A.1 and II,A.2 must be placed a certain distance from the intersection; the draft (art. 8, para. 4) requires them to be placed at the intersection. This change merely confirms current practice; it is a logical one, since the object here is to indicate a special obligation. However, installation of the sign at the intersection does not, of course, preclude the use of an advance danger sign warning.

24. It will be noted in annex 2 that the "STOP" symbol on sign II,A.2 has purposely been made larger than it is in the Protocol model. It will also be noted that reference is made to the symbol "STOP" and not to the inscription "Stop"; this is because an inscription could or should be in the national language of the country concerned and it is most important that the same symbol should be used in all countries for this purpose.

25. Signs II,A.3 and II,A.4 of paragraph 5 have been

taken from the Protocol. There may be some doubt as to the usefulness of indicating to drivers on a priority road that they are on such a road; article 15, paragraph 1, of the draft Convention on Road Traffic, which is based on article 12, paragraph 1, of the 1949 Convention, provides that "every driver approaching an intersection shall exercise special care" and furthermore, the feeling of unconcern thus given to road users increases the danger — despite the sign then installed — at intersections where the road loses its priority. Signs II,A.3 and II,A.4 may also be criticized for not conveying a clear meaning and for not conforming, as regards shape and colour, with the system put forward in the draft; finally, it will be noted that adoption of these signs will in no way reduce the number of signs to be installed, because sign II,A.3 will have to be repeated after each intersection for the benefit of drivers who have entered the road by that intersection, whether or not sign I,3 is installed ahead of all or some of the intersections. However, since the Convention is merely a catalogue of signs and since signs II,A.3 and II,A.4 have been installed in some countries, the Secretariat did not feel that those signs should be eliminated; the Contracting Parties will obviously not be required to adopt them.

Article 9 and annex 2, Section B, paragraphs 1 to 8 and 10

26. The Protocol provides for both a sign II,A.1 "Closed to all vehicles in both directions" and a sign II,A.2 "No entry for all vehicles" for prohibiting entry. As a "No entry for all vehicles" sign, the draft allows a choice between sign II,B.1^a, which is identical with sign II,A.2 of the Protocol, and sign II,B.1^b, which is taken from the 1952 draft. The first of these two signs is not graphic, but tens of thousands of such signs have been installed in many countries and the Secretariat found it impossible to choose between these two alternatives. It will be noted that the draft differs from the Protocol in that it permits an inscription in the centre of sign II,B.1^a.

27. The draft does not use the Protocol's sign II,A.1, "Closed to all vehicles in both directions". Except perhaps for pedestrians, this sign duplicates sign II,B.1; furthermore, because it is not graphic and is not as commonly used as sign II,A.2, it is frequently little known in the countries where it is installed. In those countries it sometimes serves to indicate that the road ends in a cul-de-sac and it then bears the indication that entry is authorized for gaining access to properties bordering the road; for this purpose the draft permits the use of sign III,F.5, "Cul-de-sac", or, if this sign is not adopted, the ordinary prohibition sign II,B.1 with the addition of a plate indicating that traffic is allowed for the purpose of access to properties bordering the road.

28. Signs II,B.2^a, II,B.2^b, II,B.2^c, II,B.2^d, II,B.3^a, II,B.5, II,B.6, II,B.7, II,B.8, II,B.10^a, II,B.10^b, II,B.12, II,B.13 and II,B.16 are taken from the Protocol.

29. However the oblique red bar of sign II,B.10^b, "Turning to the right prohibited", runs from the lower left quadrant to the upper right quadrant in accordance

with a proposal adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe. The Secretariat also suggests a slight modification of sign II,B.2^d, as compared with the Protocol; the latter requires the sign to include a tonnage figure and the prohibition applies only to vehicles with a laden weight exceeding that figure; the draft permits use of the sign without any tonnage figure and the prohibition then applies to all goods-carrying vehicles.

30. Signs II,B.2^e to II,B.2^h, II,B.3^b, II,B.3^c, II,B.9, II,B.11, II,B.12^a, II,B.14 and II,B.15 are signs which have been adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe, which also adopted signs II,B.21 and II,B.21^a in lieu of the Protocol's sign II,A.15.

Article 9, paragraph 3, and annex 2, section B, paragraph 9 — Stopping and parking

31. The problem of indicating prohibition and restriction of stopping and parking is a most difficult one. The draft has been based on the provisions adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe.

32. The 1949 Protocol makes a distinction between stopping and parking, but it does not define them and prescribes a single sign for use in both cases. This time definitions have been provided at the beginning of the draft Convention on Road Traffic and two different signs have been called for. The distinction between stopping and parking may be based upon either the duration or the purpose of the stop; the proposed definitions refer to the reason for stopping, but allow the Contracting Parties to take into account also, or exclusively, the duration of the stop; the definitions are those adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe, except that, for reasons of terminology, it has been considered preferable to make parking a particular instance of stopping, whereas in the text approved by ECE the definition of stopping did not include parking.

33. Sign II,A.18 of the Protocol is conventional; it has, nevertheless, been retained as sign II,B.17 in the draft, because it did not seem possible to ask those countries which use it to change the hundreds of thousands of signs which they have installed and whose meaning is now well known to road users. In the draft, this sign is used only to indicate parking restrictions; for restrictions on stopping, the draft prescribes the use of sign II,B.18, which differs from sign II,B.17 in that it incorporates a second red bar. Sign II,B.21 (P with a bar) has been included as an alternative; the use of this sign to indicate restricted parking was permitted by the Protocol (but only provisionally), and the draft Convention of 1952 adopted it as a prohibitory sign. The 1952 draft provided for a second sign (II,B.20 without the red bar) to indicate restricted parking; this sign has not been retained; it does not appear to have been adopted by any country and, in spite of its different shape and colour, road users might instinctively associate it with sign III,F.1 which also consists of a P without a bar but which has the opposite meaning ("Parking authorized").

34. The signs II,B.19 "Alternate parking" were added to the Protocol in October 1964.

35. The Secretariat has added two new provisions to those adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe:

(a) Article 9, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (ii), allows those Contracting Parties which use sign II,B.17 for the prohibition of stopping to add the words "Stopping prohibited" in the lower part of the red border of the sign; as these are the only words which may thus be added, their meaning will be clear to drivers even if the latter do not know the language in which the inscription is written;

(b) Annex 2, paragraph 9(g)(i), permits the indication of a prohibition of parking, which it applies over short distance only, by means of a single sign with an additional plate attached; this provision is in conformity with a fairly common practice.

36. As an exception, article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention allows the Contracting Parties to adopt only one sign for all restrictions of stopping and parking and to choose for this purpose between signs II,B.17 and II,B.20.

Article 10 and Annex 2, section C

37. Mandatory signs with a blue ground are peculiar to the system set out in the Protocol. The European countries Parties to the Protocol consider that these signs meet a need and the Economic Commission for Europe has added the signs II,C.1^a, II,C.1^b, II,C.3 and II,C.5 to the three signs given in the Protocol: II,B.1, II,B.2 and II,B.3 (in this draft numbered II,C.1, II,C.2 and II,C.4). Countries which do not wish to adopt this type of sign with a blue ground are allowed, under article 10 of the draft, to use the sign "Direction to be followed", with white ground and dark border, which is prescribed in the 1952 draft.

38. Sign II,C.1^b has not been given the meaning that drivers should yield priority to vehicles which have already entered the roundabout. Such priority may be necessary, however, in order to avoid a traffic block and article 15, paragraph 5, sub-paragraph (b), of the draft Convention on Road Traffic allows the Contracting Parties to establish such a priority rule. This question is the subject of a note in annex 2 under the model for sign II,C.1^b. Any Contracting Party may thus give this sign the additional meaning that vehicles on the roundabout have priority, but, if it does not apply this priority rule generally, it must, at those roundabouts where it wishes to apply it, install sign II,A.1, regardless of whether sign II,C.1^b is installed.

Article 11

39. Paragraph 2 is new; if the signs were not repeated after each intersection, drivers who joined the road at that intersection would not be aware of the prohibition indicated by the signs; in order to allow for special cases, however, repetition of the signs has not been made absolutely compulsory.

Article 13 and annex 3, section A

40. Signs III,A.1^a and III,A.1^b are taken from the Protocol; signs III,A.2^a, III,A.2^b and III,A.2^c have

been adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe; sign III,A.3 has been added by the Secretariat following the practice in certain countries.

Article 14 and annex 3, section B

41. Some details which have been included in this article did not appear in the Protocol (art. 43). The Protocol's provision that the figure indicating distance, if given, must be inscribed between the name of the place and the arrowhead has been retained with some misgivings; since on some signs the arrow points in the direction opposite to that in which the name is written, it might perhaps have been preferable to provide that the figure indicating the distance should always be inscribed after the place name.

42. Signs III,B.1^a and III,B.1^b have been taken from the Protocol; Signs III,B.2^a, III,B.2^b, III,B.3 and III,B.4 have been adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe.

Article 16 and annex 3, section D

43. Unlike the Protocol, which did not mention this point, article 16, paragraph 2, allows the Contracting Parties to give signs placed at the beginning of a locality the meaning that the traffic regulations applicable in built-up areas apply from that point onwards.

Article 17 and annex 3, section E

44. Confirmatory signs are not mentioned in the Protocol; they are, in fact, fairly frequently used.

Article 18 and annex 3, section F

45. Signs III,F.1 and III,F.2 have been taken from the Protocol. Signs III,F.3^a, III,F.3^b, III,F.4, III,F.5, III,F.6, III,F.6^a, III,F.7, III,F.7^a, and III,F.8 were adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe, as was the principle of sign III,F.9.

46. Sign III,F.6^a, "End of motorway" and "End of through road" have a diagonal red bar. In the Economic Commission for Europe, the adoption of the colour red for this bar, when the bar in sign II,B.21 "End of prohibition" is black or grey, had been criticized. However, it was noted that the two cases were quite different: sign II,B.21 notifies road users of the end of a prohibition and no difficulty arises if they fail to notice the sign; on the other hand, the end of a motorway or of a through road often presents a serious hazard and it is essential that road users should be given warning of it. Because of this hazard, the adoption of a danger warning sign was considered, but it was thought that, by analogy with the signs indicating the end of a prohibition, the symbol should repeat that placed at the entrance to the road, if it was to be readily understood by road users; however, such a symbol placed on a danger warning sign was too small to be comprehensible, particularly in view of the speed of vehicles, and it was therefore decided to adopt the informative signs III,F.6^a and III,F.7^a with an oblique bar for which the colour red was chosen in order better to attract the attention of road users.

Article 19 and annex 3, section G

47. Signs III,G.1, III,G.2, III,G.3, and III,G.4 have been taken from the Protocol; signs III,G.5, III,G.6, III,G.7, III,G.9, III,G.10, III,G.11, and III,G.12 have been adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe, as was the principle of sign III,G.8 for which no definition has yet been given. The purpose of article 19 is to limit as much as possible the number of category G signs installed.

Article 20

48. This article has been adapted from article 53 of the Protocol. Most of the new provisions have been adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe. The introduction of a flashing amber light in the phases of the three-colour system (art. 20, para. 4) was only considered by the Economic Commission for Europe and no decision was taken on the matter. However, installations of this type do in fact exist. It will be noted that the new text differs from the Protocol in that it prohibits (para. 2) the use of amber light in conjunction with or after the red light in three-colour systems, and prohibits (para. 3) the use of two-colour systems, except in temporary installations, as well as the simultaneous use of a green light and a red light.

49. The Secretariat has also included in the draft four entirely new provisions:

(a) With the exception of lights intended solely for public transport vehicles, the Contracting Parties are expressly forbidden to use lights other than those prescribed; this provision seemed useful in order to ensure uniformity of signals;

(b) It has been made clear that a green light does not authorize vehicles to proceed when the road is not clear of traffic on the other side of the intersection; in the case of very congested traffic, this provision is useful for the purpose of preventing blocking of intersections;

(c) The text permits the placing of green or red lights above lanes indicated by road surface markings; such signals are useful on the approaches to built-up areas as they allow the number of lanes assigned to traffic in each direction to be varied in the morning and in the evening when the peak traffic flows in opposite directions;

(d) The draft does not only merely advise against but prohibits the use of a single flashing red light to indicate that vehicles must come to a complete stop at level-crossings.

50. On this last point, the use of a single flashing red light to indicate that vehicles must come to a complete stop seems highly dangerous; many road users unconsciously associate this single flashing red light with the flashing amber light which they encounter much more frequently and which indicates only "Caution". In the opinion of the Secretariat, it would be desirable to eliminate flashing red lights entirely, even in installations where two lights flash alternately, since one of the lights may be inoperative. It was not deemed possible, however, to go as far as this and the draft therefore:

Allows countries (not Parties to the Protocol) which at present employ a single red light to indicate "Stop and then proceed with caution" to continue this practice (art. 20, para. 8 of the draft);

Provides for the use, to give warning of the approach of trains to level-crossings (see art. 29 of the draft), of either the three-colour light system, with or without a green light, or the system of two alternately flashing red lights; in order to meet certain needs, article 29 of the draft also permits the use of the two-colour system of red and green lights on roads where traffic is very light.

51. Article 20, paragraph 9, permits the use of a lunar white light at level-crossings to give a positive indication to road users; this light is used in several countries.

Article 21

52. Paragraph 4 is new. The ECE has adopted the requirement for the lights to show the silhouette of a pedestrian.

Articles 22 to 26

53. These articles are based on the European Agreement on Road Markings (Geneva, 13 December 1957) but include three new provisions:

(a) Article 23, paragraph 3, provides for the use of a broken line or two adjacent broken lines to indicate the point beyond which vehicles should not pass when required to yield priority.

(b) The last sentences of paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 23 allow Contracting Parties not to install a sign requiring a stop at an intersection or meaning that vehicles must yield priority, where there is either a continuous transverse marking and a "STOP" symbol on the roadway, or a broken transverse marking and the inscription "Yield priority" or "Yield right of way".

(c) Article 26, paragraph 1, allows Contracting States not to install signs indicating restrictions on parking where a marking which prohibits parking is provided on the kerb. This is already a fairly common practice which permits a reduction in the number of signs required.

54. The wording of article 22, paragraph 3, concerning broken longitudinal markings differs from that of article 2, paragraph 3, of the European Agreement which simply states that "when a longitudinal marking consists of a broken line, vehicles shall be allowed to cross it, provided that traffic rules are respected", and also — this has not been included in the draft — that broken lines may take different forms according to circumstances.

55. Article 25, paragraph 2, may be open to controversy; it corresponds to the provisions of article 6, paragraph 2, of the European Agreement but, in practice, the colour used for border lines is frequently the same as that used for other markings intended for moving vehicular traffic.

Article 27

56. This article is based on the European Agreement (16 December 1955), which has not come into force, on Signs for Road Works,⁶ which amended the European Agreement (Geneva, 16 September 1950)⁷ and supplemented the 1949 Convention and Protocol.

Articles 30 to 33

57. In these articles an attempt has been made to bring together in a logical order the provisions of articles 15 and 46 to 50 of the Protocol, as amended in 1964, as well as the substance of the supplementary recommendations adopted by the Economic Commission for Europe. The system of signs and signals to be used at level-crossings might perhaps be modernized still further, since the principles on which it is based date back to a time when there were neither traffic light signals nor priority intersections. Thus, it might be desirable to provide for a "STOP" sign to be placed below the St. Andrew's Cross at level-crossings which have neither gates nor half-gates nor light signals to indicate the approach of a train, and to replace signs IV,2^a, IV,2^b and IV,2^c, whose meaning is in fact understood by few road users, by a repetition of sign I,8 or I,9 with the addition of a panel plate indicating the distance. It might also be advisable to provide that, where a St. Andrew's Cross is used, its lower arms not only may, but must be double if the railway line has more than one track. It is true that very few road users know the meaning of this doubling of the lower arms of the St. Andrew's Cross and such doubling might well not be provided for at all.

Final clauses

Article 34

58. The proposed text is based on article 56 of the Protocol with a purely editorial amendment at the end. In order to ensure that no country could be a Party to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals without at the same time being a Party to the Convention on Road Traffic, it would be necessary either to make the former an optional annex to the latter (see paragraph 2 above) or to provide in article 34 that no country may ratify or accede to the Convention on Road Signs and Signals until it has deposited its instrument of ratification of or accession to the Convention on Road Traffic and, in article 39, that any denunciation of the Convention on Road Traffic shall be deemed also to mean denunciation of the Convention on Road Signs and Signals.

Articles 35 and 38 to 46

59. See the comments concerning articles 45 and 48 to 56 of the draft Convention on Road Traffic.

Article 36

60. The period of fifteen months referred to in the Protocol (article 58) has been reduced to twelve months to make it coincide with the period of notice of denun-

⁶ E/ECE/223.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 182 (1953), No. 1671 B, p. 286.

ciation of the Protocol. The second paragraph of article 58 of the Protocol concerning the notifications to be given by the Secretary-General has been replaced by a provision in article 44 of the draft.

Article 37

61. This article is based on article 59 of the Protocol,

but it provides that each country "shall" denounce the earlier texts whereas, under the Protocol, they only undertook to do so. A sentence has therefore been added to the end of the article with a view to avoiding any discontinuity.

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Transport development: progress report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 935 (XXXV), which requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the progress of work in the field of transport with special reference to the objectives of the Development Decade.

2. *Inter alia*, the resolution drew attention to the facilities available at the United Nations for assistance in transport training and development, and to the desirability of giving transport development priority commensurate with its importance to developing countries. It recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and regional economic commissions, organize regional and inter-regional seminars on the economic, financial and administrative aspects of transport development in developing countries.

3. Accordingly, the present report gives a short account of the efforts made during the period since the resolution and reviews the transport problems of the developing countries at the middle of the Development Decade. On the basis of the experience gained, certain shortcomings have been identified, and priorities suggested for future action.

4. The report covers questions of surface transport dealt with for the most part at United Nations Head-

quarters. Regional activities in the transport field are indicated only in outline as those activities are reported to the Council direct by regional economic commissions. Similarly, the efforts of the specialized agencies have been touched upon only marginally as they are dealt with in the reports of agencies to the Council.

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1963

5. In 1963 and 1964, United Nations technical assistance in the field of transport was given under the regular programme and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The United Nations was also executing agency for four Special Fund projects in the transport field.¹ Table 1 below shows United Nations operational expenditures in the field of surface transport under the various programmes of technical co-operation and the percentage of the total programmes these expenditures represent for the two-year period 1961-1962 and 1963-1964.

¹ The United Nations Fund for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI), by 1 March 1964, had allocated about \$ 5.4 million, i.e., approximately 18 per cent of the total project allocation at this date to transport development projects including civil aviation.

Table 1

	1961 - 1962		1963 - 1964	
	Cost in thousands of United States dollars	Percentage of total programmes	Cost in thousands of United States dollars	Percentage of total programmes
<i>Technical Assistance^a</i>				
Expanded Programme ^b	990.0	6.6	921.6	4.9
Regular Programme . .	84.1	0.9	326.4	2.6
Extra Budgetary Funds	66.6	4.4	253.3	9.2
TOTAL	1,141.6	4.4	1,501.3	4.4
Special Fund ^c	—	—	3,358.1	2.0
World Food Programme ^d	—	—	2,882.3	5.5

^a The figures do not include the programme under a Fund-in-Trust arrangement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the field of transport and related public works which in 1964 amounted to a total of \$US 469,300.

^b In 1963-1964 the share of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) of the funds available under EPTA amounted to \$US 3.9 million.

^c In 1963-1964 a further \$US 5,465,000 were earmarked to transport projects for which specialized agencies are executing agencies.

^d Projects for which agreements were signed.

6. Table 2 below shows the number of experts and fellows assigned to various areas of activity in 1963-1964 under United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in the field of surface transport excluding the programme for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.²

Table 2

Area of activity	Experts		Fellows	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Transport economies, planning and administration	20	15	6	6
Highways and bridges . . .	11	16	2	3
Railways	8	11	4	5
Inland navigation	4	3	—	—
Maritime transport	21	19	11	7
Urban transport	2	2	—	2
Others	3	3	—	—
TOTAL	69	69	23	23

7. The total resources applied for promoting surface transport development under the United Nations technical assistance programmes have been increased by approximately 30 per cent during 1963-1964 as compared with the previous two-year period. The amounts allocated to surface transport for both two-year periods accounted for 4.4 per cent of the programmes' totals.³ The provision of advisory services under the technical assistance programmes has been supplemented by assignment of experts under WFP and special country pro-

² In 1964 fifty-six experts were made available to the Democratic Republic of the Congo to give assistance in transport and in the broad category of public works.

³ In 1964 ICAO's percentage of the specialized agencies' funds available under EPTA was 5.4; the total percentage of transport projects of the total Special Fund Programme was 5.2 in 1963-1964.

grammes such as those for Burundi and Costa Rica (emergency highway repairs).

8. Technical assistance activities in the field of transport have now covered practically every step of the development process — from the survey of transport needs, through the establishment of transport policy and programmes, to feasibility and pre-investment studies of specific projects. Most of these activities have been carried out by missions of individual experts or teams of experts, and in the case of Special Fund projects with the help of engineering firms. Seminars have also been held.

9. By the middle of 1965 the United Nations was Executing Agency for four Special Fund projects in operation or in process of preparation, one for Afghanistan (Kabul-Herat direct road survey), one for China (National Maritime Development Institute, Taipei), one for Madagascar (railway survey), and one for Paraguay (navigation study of the Paraguay River south of Asunción).

I. Transport economics, planning and administration

10. Increasing attention has been devoted to the economic and administrative aspects of transport development, including transport surveys, policy and planning of transport networks, transport administration and management, procedures of operation, co-ordination of transport services and establishment of freight rates and tariffs.

11. General surveys of transport needs of individual countries have been continued by the United Nations Secretariat, partly for purposes of technical co-operation programming, and studies have been prepared to serve as background for the evaluation of Special Fund requests in the transport field.

12. Technical assistance experts have been sent to assess the transport situation, provide advice on transport policy or participate in the work of transport planning and financing in Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mali, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia and Somalia. In the United Arab Republic, the question of transport co-ordination was studied and assistance was provided to improve the transport statistics as well as the accounting systems. United Nations experts have helped study the problem of urban congestion in Cameroon and Peru.

13. A number of missions have also been undertaken to make preliminary studies of specific transport problems, and to prepare requests for Special Fund assistance in carrying out feasibility and pre-investment surveys. This type of work has been carried out in Afghanistan, Bechuanaland, Bolivia, Central African Republic, China (Taiwan), Cameroon, Madagascar, Mexico, Paraguay, the Philippines, and the Republic of Kenya. Similarly, a number of missions have been undertaken by experts to investigate and prepare World Food Programme requests for Afghanistan, Jordan, Nepal and Syria.

14. Wider use has been made during the period under review of the services of regional transport advisers. In

Africa, two such advisers, one transport economist and one engineer, were assigned to deal with problems of transport economics and techniques in individual countries as well as at the regional level. In Asia and the Far East, a regional inland transport adviser has been engaged to assist governments in transport development and to help in the implementation of a number of regional projects. In Latin America, the transport aspects of the Central American Economic Integration programme have been studied, and two advisers, one on surface transport and the other on transport and public services, have been appointed in connexion with the programme.

15. Systematic regional transport surveys have been undertaken in several instances. In Africa, sub-regional inland transport surveys are being carried out by ECA. Studies have been completed of air transport in Africa, and land and maritime transport in West Africa. Technical assistance experts are assisting a four-power Committee in carrying out an economic and technical survey of a trans-Sahara transport system.

16. In Latin America, a comprehensive survey of the transport position, problems and programmes has been prepared under a joint Transport Programme of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Organization of American States (OAS). A Central American Transport study is now under way in relation to the sub-regional economic integration programme. Two analyses were prepared on maritime freight rates, with special reference to steel products.

17. In Asia and the Far East, the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee, established as a consultative organ of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), has pursued its work in economic, technical and financial studies of the projected Asian Highway system with a view to filling the missing links and upgrading sub-standard sections of the Asian Highway routes. A draft "Guide to Transport Planning" is being finalized by an expert group.

II. Regulatory questions

18. Efforts in the field of transport regulations have been continued in order to improve the domestic transport systems and facilitate international transport and travel.

19. Technical assistance has been given to Ethiopia to improve highway traffic regulations, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to deal with questions of river law and transport regulations in general.

20. With the objective of facilitating international transport and travel, the texts of a new world-wide Convention on Road Traffic and Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, as envisaged by the Council resolution 1034 (XXXVII) have been prepared and circulated to governments and organizations concerned (see E/3998).

21. New impetus has been given to regulatory work in the transport field by the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (recom-

mendation A.VI.1)⁴ which called for the preparation of a draft convention on transit trade of land-locked countries by a 24-member Committee. A draft convention has been prepared by the Committee and will be considered by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for Adoption of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked Countries in June-July 1965.⁵

22. At the regional level, the transport conferences of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in West and East Africa established norms for a uniform system of rules and regulations, and signs and signals for sub-regional road systems. The project for development of a trans-Sahara transport system also aims at promoting both physical and regulatory uniformity.

23. In Europe, efforts continued *inter alia* for facilitation of international inland transport and unification of national transport regulations. The ECE Secretariat has undertaken the drafting of technical recommendations for the unification of the various national or international regulations on the transport of dangerous goods.

III. Transport technology

24. Questions of transport technology such as new techniques in transport of fuels, transport of perishable goods and the specialized use of aircraft in less developed countries were discussed at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas, held in February 1963. As a follow-up to the Conference, the new Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has considered *inter alia* the problems of transport technology.

25. Efforts have been made in the field of transport by the regional commissions as concerns railway welding and long-welded track techniques, construction of prototype coasting vessels, techniques of macadam and bituminous construction, pipeline transport of gas, etc. Useful work has also been done by technical assistance experts, such as those engaged in railway signalling, dieselization and electrification, as well as those working to improve navigational aids and shipyard operations.

IV. Highway transport

26. In general, road transport is technically more adaptable to local requirements than other modes of transport. In many developing countries road traffic has been increasing in recent years by 15 to 25 per cent per annum, and most governments of developing countries are engaged in programmes of road construction on a relatively large scale. United Nations technical co-operation activities in this area have increased during the last two years.

27. One of the foremost concerns of most developing countries is to accelerate the establishment or planning of a road network and a road programme. Much of this

⁴ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report*, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 62.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, annex No. 13, document A/5906.

work is included in the category of over-all transport survey and programming, but specific requests in this connexion have also been met in a number of instances. Thus, since 1963, on the basis of a fund-in-trust arrangement, a team of experts has been sent to Saudi Arabia to work on highway planning, organization, design, construction and soil mechanics. In British Guiana, the question of highway planning was studied by a United Nations expert whose recommendations have led to the Governments' request for assistance by a team of highway specialists in road network development.

28. A number of engineers have been appointed to work on specific assignments in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, e.g., in Dahomey, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and the United Arab Republic. The question of toll road financing was dealt with in Kenya, and that of management of motor carriers in Malawi.

29. Several special country programmes have also been undertaken. Experts were sent on an urgent mission to Burundi to restore flood damaged highways and bridges to traffic. In Costa Rica, a project is in operation to repair and rehabilitate the roads and bridges damaged by a volcanic eruption. Under FUNDWI a project was designed to assist the Indonesian Government in rehabilitating and developing land transport on the island.

30. Under WFP, assistance has been extended to Iran, Syria and Turkey for feeder road construction, and the Republic of Korea for road construction in general. This type of assistance, whereby food is supplied in quantity in relatively food deficient areas, has been applied mostly to projects of higher labour intensity.

31. A Special Fund project has been undertaken for a road survey in Afghanistan. The project is designed to determine the economic and technical feasibility of a direct road from Kabul to Herat (866 km), and if this proves feasible, to carry out the necessary pre-investment surveys.

32. At a regional level, international highway systems are projected or being developed in practically all the major regions. In Asia and the Far East, the Asian Highway Project, which has been sponsored by ECAFE, has reached a stage of pre-investment investigation. In Africa, the ECA conferences on transport in West and East Africa took definite steps to establish sub-regional road systems. In Latin America, the Central American Economic Integration Programme includes road transport as an essential element for economic unification.

33. Another group of problems in highway transport concerns the safety of traffic. ECAFE studies made a few years ago on highway safety have been followed by a series of study weeks on traffic engineering and highway safety; the fourth study week is scheduled to take place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in September 1965. The ECE Road Transport Sub-Committee has been making continuous studies for improving safety in road traffic through regulatory and technical measures.

V. Railways

34. Technical research in railways has become an important activity of the United Nations, especially in Asia and the Far East where a railway research adviser attached to the ECAFE Secretariat has worked on such questions as adapting wagons to the railways in Burma, promoting regional co-operation in railway research and preparing the ground for the establishment of the ECAFE Railway Research Co-ordinating Committee which began meeting in 1964. Among other railway research projects undertaken in the ECAFE Secretariat are the studies to increase the capacity of single line facilities and to improve the efficiency in engine utilization. Certain technological problems have also been dealt with in the ECE Secretariat, e.g., the standardization and utilization of rolling stock, and the introduction of automatic coupling and electropneumatic brakes.

35. A team of experts has continued its efforts to improve track maintenance, marshalling yards, foundry shops and organization in the United Arab Republic — a project illustrative of a trend in operational activities towards greater use of team work and longer duration of assignments. Technical assistance given to other countries included assignments of an engineer to work on railway construction in Jordan; an accountant on railway accounting in Burma; a specialist on railway signalling in Iran, and on dieselization in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

36. Under the Special Fund programme, a railway survey project is now in operation in Madagascar. The project consists in a general economic study of the existing railway system with a view to improving their over-all efficiency, and in a preparation of a feasibility study of the unification of this network with the construction of a new line between Antsirabe and Fianarantsoa. On the basis of those studies, a programme of work for building the rail link will be prepared for subsequent inclusion in the country's Ten-Year Development Plan.

VI. Inland navigation

37. Problems of inland navigation in developing countries fall within three main categories: inland waterways, ports, and shipping. In the past two years work has been carried out in each of the three areas.

38. Experts have been assigned to advise on development of water routes. Their assignments include studies of river navigability in Bolivia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Paraguay. In a few cases, such as British Guiana and Pakistan, United Nations experts studied inland waterways, advised on policy, and prepared and implemented elements of progress in conjunction with general transport. In Paraguay, a team of experts made a preliminary study of the navigation problems of the Paraguay River with a view to developing river transport facilities for the upper Paraguay Basin countries. In Paraguay, this assistance led to a request to the Special Fund for a study of the most suitable methods to channel and regulate the flow of the Paraguay River in shallow sections in order to develop its

navigability between Asunción and its confluence with the Paraná; preparations for the project are under way.

39. On the technical side of waterways development, dredging techniques are being studied by ECAFE, and radar and pushing techniques by ECE. Among other questions, the classification of inland waterways is being investigated by ECAFE in co-operation with ECE.

40. For the improvement of inland port facilities, ECAFE continued its study on river port problems of its region. The matter is also dealt with as a part of technical assistance projects in inland navigation or transport as a whole.

41. The utilization of international rivers for transport purposes has continued to draw attention. In certain instances, transport is being studied as one aspect of an integrated development project. For example, the lower Mekong River was studied *inter alia* for transport purposes and implementation of the multi-purpose project is now under way. In Africa, an expert in inland navigation and another in inland ports participated in surveying the possibilities and feasibilities of utilizing the Senegal River. In the case of the Niger River, a start has been made towards international development of the river basin, including navigation.

VII. Maritime transport

42. Under the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, a number of experts were assigned during the past two years to assist governments in varying ways — technical, economic and administrative — to develop or improve their maritime transport and port facilities. An expert team, headed by a shipping economist, worked in Indonesia until 1 March 1965 to improve several aspects of the country's shipping, including maritime law, shipping economics, dredging of channels port operation and administration. Another team of experts was engaged to assist the Government of Chile in developing its maritime transport including port modernization, cargo handling, port operations, accounting and organization of shipping lines.

43. In Mexico, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic, hydrographic and economic factors were studied by experts for the planning and development of new ports and for other maritime transport purposes. In El Salvador, Malaysia and Malta, studies and plans were prepared for the expansion of port facilities. In Haiti, coastal navigation was surveyed and recommendations thereon were provided.

44. Expertise was provided to improve port organization and operations in the Congo (Brazzaville), Malaysia and Nicaragua. Specialists were assigned to deal with the problem of cargo handling in El Salvador and the United Arab Republic. An expert was sent to Hong Kong to take charge of shipyard administration under an arrangement concluded in connexion with the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX).

45. In China (Taiwan), a Special Fund project is in operation to establish a National Maritime Development

Institute to reorganize and modernize the shipping industry. This project calls for the services of twelve international experts over a period of four years and covers all aspects of the industry: economic, technical, managerial, operational, administration and training.

46. General studies of maritime transport have been undertaken by the regional commissions. In Asia and the Far East, a team including port and cargo handling experts is investigating the problems of ports and coastal shipping in selected countries. In Africa, the ECA Secretariat is carrying out a survey of the region's maritime shipping facilities and ocean freight rates. In Latin America, maritime transport was included in the recently completed ECLA transport survey. The question is also being studied in Central America in connexion with the sub-regional Economic Integration Programme.

47. The shortage of technicians and port administrators constitutes another problem of pressing concern to many developing countries. Group training of port officials in the form of seminars has been a major activity, in addition to the fellowships provided in this field. The United Nations Ports and Shipping Training Centre in Copenhagen, Denmark, first organized in 1959 in co-operation with the Danish Government, is held on an annual basis. The United Nations and the South Pacific Commission have organized jointly the South Pacific Regional Boatbuilding Training Courses, one at Auki (British Solomon Islands), and one at Noumea (New Caledonia). In each of these centres, students attend two-year courses in boatbuilding.

CONCLUSIONS

48. The transport situation in the world today is characterized by an extreme disparity between the developed and the developing countries. The developed countries have complicated networks of communications, large fleets of modern vehicles, ships and aircraft, together with sophisticated systems of transport administration, while the developing countries generally have poor communications networks and few transport facilities. This disparity seems to have further increased in recent years; only about one-fifth of the world's total expenditure on road construction in 1960 occurred in developing countries which account for almost two-thirds of the world's area and contain 70 per cent of its population, in spite of the fact that most of these countries devote 25 to 55 per cent of all public investment to the transport sector.

49. One of the most complex questions confronting developing countries is to determine the proportion of resources that should be allocated to transport. The question of the magnitude of investment in transport in relation to gross national product must be considered in relation to such factors as the stage of growth of the country, its path of development, the availability and cost of external funds and the alternative uses within the economy of available resources. A transport infrastructure has to be built in order to meet the growing traffic requirements of the various sectors, but its claim

on available resources should be viewed against the background of needs for other essential services and in terms of cost effectiveness within the framework of a comprehensive development plan.

50. For most developing countries improving transport involves changing the patterns of the existing system, solving difficult engineering problems connected with overcoming natural obstacles, providing for the necessary investment funds and training transport personnel. In one respect, developing countries are at an advantage over developed countries; they are not committed to traditional techniques and structures and are freer to apply new solutions provided by science and technology.

51. Many developing countries have now started to concern themselves with the creation of an integrated system of transport facilities. For various reasons and circumstances the approach to transport development is often a narrow one which may have an adverse effect on future development. A transport system should be built up according to a long-term programme, drafted within the general development programme of the area and taking into account the various types of transport required in the light of social as well as economic considerations.

52. It therefore appears that research efforts should be increased so as to assist developing countries in formulating and implementing their transport policies. In this area a great deal of work remains to be done to provide general guidance to the government officials of developing countries for devising sound transport policies, programming investment, and evaluating transport benefits within the perspective of comprehensive programming for social and economic development. Documentation in this particular area is meagre, so far, as most of the research in this field is of a sectoral character and concerned with particular transport techniques, relatively little attention having been given to such general problems as those concerning the methodo-

logy of determining future transport requirements, the methodology of transport programming and transport network planning, the methodology of conducting transport surveys and studies and of assessing priorities to be attached to transport investment, the economics of alternative transport technologies, the economics of alternative means of transport for particular types of commodities, the organization, administration and financing of transport systems, etc.

53. In that connexion, it is felt that spreading the latest knowledge and thinking and exchanging experiences in transport economics and techniques should be given more attention in technical assistance programmes. International seminars and symposia have proved to be highly effective and should therefore be held more frequently.

54. It is also felt that in the field of transport a more sustained effort should be made in giving technical assistance to developing countries a more comprehensive form covering a broader spectrum of interrelated problems. This will represent a trend towards studies and projects of larger scale and longer duration requiring a joint approach by experienced economists and engineers.

55. In line with the above-mentioned requirements, the United Nations Secretariat, besides developing its operational activities to meet individual government requests within the framework of the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, will hold in 1966 the sixth session of the Ports and Shipping Training Centre in Copenhagen and conduct preparatory work during 1965-1966 for holding three interregional seminars in 1967: one on the economic aspects of transport development, one on the economics and techniques of inland navigation, and one on the problem of feeder roads. In 1965 and 1966 it also plans to carry out research projects on various problems of transport development and on two specific subjects: the economic and technical aspects of containerization, and the use of non-conventional craft.

DOCUMENT E/4066

Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: French]
[7 June 1965]

1. This report was prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1034 (XXXVII) inviting the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-ninth session a report on progress achieved in the question of the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva on 19 September 1949, and to include in the report the new draft instruments he had prepared as possible replacements for the 1949 instruments, and any comments he had then received.

2. The new draft Conventions on Road Traffic and

on Road Signs and Signals (E/3998 and E/3999) and the explanatory comments on the drafts (E/3998/Add.1 and E/3999/Add.1) were sent to governments and to the specialized agencies and international organizations concerned but, in view of the time needed for the preparation and translation of the drafts, it was not possible to circulate them until April 1965.

3. Since then there has not been enough time for many comments to be sent. Communications have, however, been dispatched by the Governments of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France,

Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom as well as by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, the International Union of Railways and the International Federation of Senior Police Officers.

4. Almost all these communications say that, because of the short time available, it was not possible to study the text of the draft Conventions with a view to making detailed comments on them, and ask for more time for that purpose. The Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France and Switzerland state that they have no objection to, or in principle favour, the convening of a conference to evolve new instruments, but add that time for study is particularly necessary because the provisions of the draft Conventions seemed to depart in some respects from the conclusions of the studies made with a view to unifying road codes, by various international organizations, particularly the European Conference of Ministers of Transport. The Government of Norway says that it finds the draft Conventions quite suitable for use as a basis for discussion at a world conference, but reserves the right to submit comments later.

5. In its communication, the United Kingdom Government notes that at its thirty-ninth session the Council would have little time to discuss questions of detail and expresses the hope that the discussion will concentrate on fundamentals. It adds that the fundamentals might be:

“(i) whether there are agreed to be cogent reasons for holding a world conference;

“(ii) if so, whether a world system in respect of traffic signs should be unitary or admit regional differences;

“(iii) whether the conference could usefully be preceded, in respect of traffic signs, by a small working party representative of all world regions (provided this would accelerate and not delay progress);

“(iv) in what year the conference should be held and where”.

6. Observations on specific clauses of the draft Conventions were made in the communications from the International Union of Railways and from the International Federation of Senior Police Officers (see annex 1 below). In addition, early in May 1965, at its Lisbon Assembly, the World Touring and Automobile Organisation adopted a resolution on the revision of the 1949 Convention and Protocol (see annex 2 below).

7. At its twentieth session the Economic Commission for Europe unanimously adopted resolution 1 (XX) (see annex 3 below) which recommends that the Council should convene a world conference not later than 1967 and suggests that it should request the regional economic commissions to examine, during the period before the conference, the technical provisions of the draft Conventions prepared by the Secretary-General with a view to reaching regional agreements on such amendments as seem necessary. The other regional economic commissions have not yet had time to take a stand in the matter.

Financial implications

8. Until there is a somewhat clearer idea of the date and place of the proposed conference and of the scope of the preparatory discussions, it is difficult to calculate what the financial implications of the holding of such a conference would be. If, in accordance with the resolution of ECE, preparatory work likely to shorten and facilitate the conference is done in 1966 by the regional economic commissions or at least by some of them, expenditure of the order of \$12,000 may be required in 1966 for the co-ordination of this work. So far as the conference itself is concerned, even supposing that as a result of the preparatory work its duration can be limited to four weeks, that no more than two meetings are held simultaneously for two weeks and no more than three meetings simultaneously for the other two weeks, that the conference has four working languages, that no records of the discussions are prepared and that it is held in New York or at Geneva, it seems that the supplementary expenditure incurred for the conference could be very roughly estimated at \$75,000. Depending on the decisions to be taken by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session, more accurate estimates of the financial implications could be submitted at a subsequent session of the Council.

ANNEX 1

Comments received on specific clauses of the draft conventions

[The comments received from the International Union of Railways and from the International Federation of Senior Police Officers are reproduced in the mimeographed version of the present document.]

ANNEX 2

World Touring and Automobile Organisation

Assembly of delegates

Lisbon, 4-7 May 1965

. RESOLUTION No. 63

Revision of the 1949 Convention and Protocol

[The text of this resolution is reproduced in the mimeographed version of the present document.]

ANNEX 3

Resolution 1 (XX) of the twentieth session of the Economic Commission for Europe

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/4031), part III.]

DOCUMENT E/4107

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[29 July 1965]

1. At its 369th-371st meetings, held on 23, 26 and 27 January 1965, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Adnan M. Pachachi (Iraq), First Vice-President of the Council, considered item 23 of the Council agenda (Travel, transport and communications: (a) Transport development; (b) Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents in connexion with this item: draft convention on road traffic and comments thereon by the Secretariat (E/3998 and Add.1); draft convention on road signs and signals and comments thereon by the Secretariat (E/3999 and Add.1); transport development; progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4063); question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949; report of the Secretary-General (E/4066 and Add.1).

3. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Chile, Iran, Madagascar and Mexico (E/AC.6/L.316 and Rev. 1 and 2) and a draft resolution submitted by Austria (E/AC.6/L.317).

4. As regards the four-power draft resolution, the sponsors agreed to a suggestion that the words "in relation to their transport needs and potential" in operative paragraph 2 (a) should be replaced by the words "in relation to their present and potential needs". The Chairman drew attention to the statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (E/AC.6/L.324). The Committee then unanimously approved the draft resolution (see para. 8, draft resolution 1 below).

5. As regards the draft resolution submitted by Austria, the sponsor accepted the following changes in his text:

(i) the words "in principle be convened in 1967" in operative paragraph 1 were replaced by the words "be convened, in principle in 1967";

(ii) the words "and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council" were added at the end of operative paragraph 2 and in operative paragraph 3 (c) after the words "the specialized agencies";

(iii) the words "which those texts may appear to require" at the end of operative paragraph 3 (a) were replaced by the words "to those provisions which may appear appropriate";

(iv) the word "proposed" in operative paragraph 3 (b) was replaced by the word "suggested".

6. The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General (E/AC.6/L.322). At the 371st meeting, the representatives of Austria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements regarding these financial implications.

7. The Committee unanimously approved the Austrian draft resolution as amended (see para. 8, draft resolution II below).

8. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

I

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1082 A (XXXIX).]

II

REVISION OF THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND
OF THE PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS, DONE
AT GENEVA, 19 SEPTEMBER 1949

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1082 B (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1082 (XXXIX). *Travel, transport and communications*

A

TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 935 (XXXV) of 9 April 1963,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on transport development (E/4063),

Bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach when devising transport policies and evaluating transport requirements within the perspective of comprehensive programming for social and economic development,

Recognizing the importance of appropriate and effective institutions and institutional arrangements to the development and maintenance of transport facilities in the developing countries,

Taking into account the need for further technical research and other related work in the field of transport as indicated by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in its second report to the Council,¹

Reaffirming the responsibility of the Council and of the Secretary-General in promoting and co-ordinating activities in the field of transport development,

1. Expresses its satisfaction to the Secretary-General for his informative report;

2. Recommends that the Secretary-General:

(a) Undertake, in consultation with the interested United Nations agencies as appropriate, a programme of studies in the development of transport in developing countries which would include the adequacy of transport-related institutions and institutional arrangements in these countries in relation to their present and potential needs, the possibilities for the improvement of existing physical transportation facilities, the achieving of adequate maintenance of existing systems of transport and the achieving of effective planning of and the allocation of scarce resources to transportation projects of highest priority;

(b) Carry out a survey of completed and on-going research projects on technical aspects of transportation development in developing countries;

(c) Organize, in consultation with Member States and with the regional economic commissions, as appropriate, further regional and inter-regional seminars on important aspects of transport development with particular emphasis on regional and inter-regional roads;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to make a strong appeal to the Governments of Member States to consider favourably the possibility of providing or of continuing to provide substantial technical and financial aid for the completion of regional and national transport projects;

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 and Corr. (E/4026)*, paras. 105-110.

4. Requests the Secretary General to intensify the role of the Secretariat as a focal point for liaison and co-ordination of activities in the United Nations and its family in the field of transport;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council periodically on the progress of work of the Secretariat in the transport field.

1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.

B

REVISION OF THE CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC AND OF THE PROTOCOL ON ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS, DONE AT GENEVA, 19 SEPTEMBER 1949

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 967 (XXXVI) of 25 July 1963 and 1034 (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964, on the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949,

Having taken note of the draft Convention on Road Traffic, the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals, the comments on those drafts and the report containing the comments and suggestions of regional economic commissions, Governments and international organizations, submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1034 (XXXVII); (E/3998 and Add.1, E/3999 and Add.1, E/4066 and Add.1),

Confirming the view already expressed in resolution 1034 (XXXVII) and that the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals need to be amended and amplified in order to facilitate road traffic and that a conference should be convened very shortly for this purpose,

Considering that this conference should be preceded by technical studies at the regional level, in order to facilitate its work,

Noting that, according to the replies received from Governments and international organizations, the draft conventions prepared by the Secretary-General appear to constitute a useful technical basis for such studies and for the conference,

1. Decides that an international conference shall be convened, in principle in 1967, in order to prepare:

(a) A convention on road traffic to replace the 1949 Convention;

(b) Another convention, or an optional protocol annexed to the first convention, on road signs and signals and road marking;

2. Decides to determine, at its forty-first session, the date and place of this conference, to which shall be invited all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency and also, in an advisory capacity,

the specialized agencies, and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council;

3. *Invites:*

(a) The regional economic commissions to study, by the end of 1966, in so far as their programme of work and the structure of their subordinate bodies permit, the technical provisions of the draft Conventions submitted by the Secretary-General with a view to reaching regional agreements on the amendments to those provisions which may appear appropriate;

(b) The Secretary-General to ensure close co-ordination of the work of the regional economic commissions referred to above and to circulate, for subsequent submission to the conference, any amendments suggested by these commissions;

(c) The Secretary-General to request in due course:

(i) The Governments of States invited to the conference to communicate to the Secretary-General not less than two months before the opening of the conference the amendments, other than those submitted by the regional economic commissions, which they may wish to propose to the conference,

(ii) The specialized agencies invited to the conference and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council to communicate, within the same time-limit any suggestions for amending the technical provisions of the draft Conventions which they may desire to submit for the attention of the conference.

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 23 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4066/Add.1	Question of procedures for the revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949: addendum to the report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. Distributed in English only
E/AC.6/L.316	Chile, Iran, Madagascar and Mexico: draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.6/C.316/Rev.1
E/AC.6/L.316 Rev.1 and 2	Chile, Iran, Madagascar and Mexico: revised draft resolution	See E/4107, paras. 3, 4 and 8
E/AC.6/L.317	Austria: draft resolution	See E/4107, paras. 3, 5, 7 and 8
E/AC.6/L.322	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.317: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, agenda item 37, document E/4122</i>
E/AC.6/L.324	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.316/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 24: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research *

CONTENTS

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1389th-1391st meetings.*

DOCUMENT E/4049

Progress report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[19 May 1965]

1. By its resolution 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and to explore possible sources, both governmental and non-governmental, of financial assistance to it. Later, at its thirty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1037 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 by which the Secretary-General was requested to report the results of his efforts to the Council at its thirty-ninth session. This report, submitted in pursuance of the Council's resolution, describes the progress attained thus far in setting up UNITAR since the last progress report¹ dated 19 June 1964.

2. Although both the General Assembly, in its resolution 1934 (XVIII), and the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1037 (XXXVII) expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would be in a position to establish the Institute during 1964, the organizational arrangements took longer than had been envisaged. Toward the end of 1964, the Institute had acquired a home of its own on United Nations Plaza, the base of financial support from governmental and non-governmental sources was being broadened, and the Secretary-General had begun consultations with the President of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and the President of the Economic and Social Council regarding the appointment to the Institute's Board of Trustees of persons of international reputation and leadership in fields of interest

to the United Nations, selected from different regions of the world and representing different political and cultural backgrounds.

3. By March 1965, the Secretary-General had appointed to UNITAR's Board of Trustees for a two-year term the following persons:

Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier (Senegal), Member of Parliament, former Minister of Justice and former Ambassador to France;

Mr. Ralph J. Bunche (United Nations Secretariat), Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs;

Mr. Harlan Cleveland (United States), Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs, Department of State;

Mr. C. Deshmukh (India), Chairman of the University Grants Commission of India, India International Centre, and former Minister of Finance;

Mr. Henning Friis (Denmark), Executive Director of the Danish Institute for Social Research;

Mr. S. Fukushima (Japan), President of the *Japan Times*;

Mr. Mahmoud M. Hamad (United Arab Republic), Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile), President of the Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.;

Mr. Julius G. Kiano (Kenya), Minister for Commerce and Industry;

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 7, document E/3924.*

Mr. Z. K. Matthews (South Africa), Secretary for Africa, World Council of Churches;

Mr. Jiří Nosek (United Nations Secretariat), Under-Secretary for Conference Services;

Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela), Minister of Mines and Petroleum;

Mr. Claude Ryan (Canada), Director of *Le Devoir*;

Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium), Member of Parliament and Member of the Benelux Parliament;

Mr. Roger Seydoux (France), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations;

Mr. Mehdi Vakil (Iran), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations;

Mr. Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom), Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

4. In accordance with the Secretary-General's note² dated 28 May 1963 and his note of February 1964,³ as approved by the Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, the President of the Economic and Social Council, Mr. Akira Matsui of Japan, together with the Executive Director of UNITAR, are *ex officio* members of the Board of Trustees (see annex I below).

5. The Board of Trustees, which is responsible for determining the basic policies of the Institute and for adopting the Budget of the Institute on the basis of proposals submitted to it by the Executive Director, held its first session at UNITAR's headquarters, 801 United Nations Plaza, New York, on 24 and 25 March 1965. All but four of the Trustees (namely Mr. Felipe Herrera, Mr. J. Kiano, Mr. Raymond Scheyven and Mr. Roger Seydoux) were present.

6. Addressing the Board of Trustees at its inaugural meeting on 24 March,⁴ the Secretary-General pointed out certain elements to which he attached special importance. These were: (a) the Institute had the unique purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations itself in pursuing its two major objectives, namely, the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development; (b) as an arm of the United Nations, the Institute must from the outset work in the closest possible consultation and co-operation with the Secretary-General and his senior aides in the United Nations Secretariat; (c) the Institute had need to consult and co-ordinate with other international institutions, and to develop contacts with the relevant research and training institutions throughout

the world, particularly those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; (d) the Institute's facilities for research, study and consultation, as well as for training, should be available to the whole United Nations family, i.e., to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as well as to the organs of the United Nations itself.

7. Following the opening statement by the Secretary-General, the Board of Trustees held a series of closed meetings at the beginning of which it elected Mr. Kenneth Younger as Chairman by acclamation. From an exchange of views on the Institute's initial work programme, a consensus emerged along the following lines: (a) in view of the emphasis laid on training by the donor Governments, training should not be subordinated to research; (b) the developing countries are primarily concerned with practical problems. Therefore, UNITAR should, at the outset, aim at the practical rather than the ideal, and concentrate on research with specific objectives, especially those related to the process of development, from its political, economic and social aspects; (c) UNITAR would have to start its operations on a small scale, engaging the services of a small corps of very high calibre personnel, who would command the respect of other organizations; (d) the Institute, because of its central role, would no doubt be expected to offer guidance to other bodies in regard to training and research connected with the United Nations system. It should take a long-range view of its work.

8. After consultation with the Board of Trustees at an informal meeting held on 25 March, the Secretary-General announced the appointment of Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier of Senegal as Executive Director of the Institute for a term of two years. In making the selection, the Secretary-General told the Board: "Mr. d'Arboussier, in my view, has the right combination of qualifications to ensure success in undertaking this extremely delicate and important assignment, and I believe that not only the Institute, but the United Nations as a whole, would be fortunate if it could secure his services in this capacity".

9. The terms and conditions of service of the Executive Director, who is responsible for the direction and administration of the Institute in accordance with the basic policies determined by the Board, are based on those of an Under-Secretary of the United Nations.

10. At its last meeting, held on 25 March, the Board of Trustees discussed an interim budget for the period 1 April - 30 September 1965, and authorized the Executive Director to spend up to approximately \$255,500 for the purposes of the Institute under four main headings: staff needs; travel, meetings and consultations; operation and maintenance of premises; and furniture and furnishings.

11. Furthermore, the Board of Trustees discussed a draft Statute of the Institute, based on the proposals of the Secretary-General which had been endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, and decided to transmit comments or amendments in writing to the Executive Director by the end of May 1965. At its second session, later this year, the

² *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3780.

³ The full text of this note appears as an Institute document (UNITAR/BT/2).

⁴ The opening statement by the Secretary-General to the Board of Trustees was subsequently issued as document UNITAR/BT/6.

Board is expected to propose an amended text for promulgation by the Secretary-General.

12. In this connexion, it should be noted that with the first session of the Board UNITAR had come into existence as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations.

13. It was also agreed that the second session of the Board should be held at UNITAR's headquarters in mid-September 1965, the exact date to be left to the discretion of the Executive Director. At that session, the Board is expected to adopt such rules of procedure as it may consider necessary.

14. With regard to fund-raising activities on behalf of UNITAR, the list of contributions in annex II to this report indicates that the governmental response to the Secretary-General's appeal of 17 December 1963 has been gratifying. More than fifty Governments have either pledged or paid contributions to UNITAR, and the total sum of these contributions from governmental and non-governmental sources stands now at \$2,865,374. Included in this total is a donation of \$450,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation which made it possible for the Institute to acquire a home of its own. The headquarters of UNITAR is a five-storey building on United Nations Plaza at 45th Street, opposite United Nations Headquarters.

15. During the latter part of 1964, the personal representative of the Secretary-General visited several countries, particularly in Africa, to explain the purposes and character of the Institute and to seek financial support for it. To date, no less than nineteen African countries have either pledged or paid contributions to UNITAR. In this regard, it should be noted, with appreciation, that Uganda in addition to her financial contribution has offered to furnish the conference room of the Board of Trustees and to panel its walls with Uganda woods. This generous offer has been accepted.

16. In April/May 1965, the personal representative of the Secretary-General visited nine Latin American countries, which offered official promises of support amounting to more than \$300,000. With this visit to Latin America, the total number of countries visited thus far by the personal representative of the Secretary-General is fifty-four.

17. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director have received unofficial pledges or promises from a considerable number of other Governments, some of which are understood to have set in motion the constitutional processes required for allocating a contribution to the Institute. The total amount of these unofficial pledges or promises, from governmental sources all over the world, is approximately \$3 million.

18. The Executive Director intends to seek the early fulfilment of these promises and to continue the fund-raising efforts in all parts of the world with a view to assuring to UNITAR a wide financial base which derives its strength from governmental and non-governmental sources.

19. Substantial assistance from non-governmental sources in different parts of the world is hoped for, especially in the light of the Economic and Social Council's appeal of 15 August 1964, and there have been indications of interest from a number of private foundations. The decisions of the majority of foundations, however, are likely to depend on the response made by Governments, and on the launching of the Institute's operations.

20. In the meantime, the Executive Director of the Institute is setting up the first panel of UNITAR consultants which will meet to advise him on the formulation of an initial work programme. Not only is the membership of this panel recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible, but it also reflects the beginning of active collaboration with: (a) the United Nations regional development institutes; (b) the specialized agencies; (c) national research and planning institutions; and (d) non-governmental training and research institutions.

21. While the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace earmarked \$6,600 as a contribution towards the cost of the meeting, the Rockefeller Foundation put the Villa Serbelloni, Bellagio, Italy, at the disposal of UNITAR from 25 July to 2 August 1965 for the purpose of this meeting.

22. The Consultants will have before them preliminary proposals prepared by the Executive Director within the frame of reference of UNITAR, as set out in General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, which includes such fields as: (a) training of personnel, particularly from the developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignments with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, both at Headquarters and in field operations, and for national service; (b) advanced training for persons serving in such posts; (c) research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

23. Upon the conclusion of these consultations at Bellagio, the Executive Director will submit his report to the Board of Trustees. This report will also include a study of the possible methods of collaboration with the specialized agencies and other organs of the United Nations family.

24. In this respect, the Executive Director's report will take into account the remarks made in the thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) where it stated:

"... The Institute's Executive Director has consulted with the Committee regarding the Institute's initial programme, and these consultations, for the purpose of identifying priorities and ensuring maximum co-operation with all organs of the United Nations family including the existing international institutes, are to be continued on an individual basis in the course of the summer" (E/4029, para. 73).

25. It is to be noted that UNITAR's Board of Trustees will consider, at its second session, the question of agency representation within the Institute's organizational framework, in respect of activities of interest to them. The ACC agreed to keep this matter under review (*ibid.*, para. 74).

ANNEX I

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
AS AT 25 MARCH 1965*Chairman:*

Mr. Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Members:

Mr. Ralph J. Bunche (United Nations Secretariat)
Mr. Harlan Cleveland (United States of America)
Mr. C. Deshmukh (India)
Mr. Henning Friis (Denmark)
Mr. S. Fukushima (Japan)
Mr. Mahmoud M. Hamad (United Arab Republic)
Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile)
Mr. Julius G. Kiano (Kenya)
Mr. Z. K. Matthews (South Africa)
Mr. Jiří Nosek (United Nations Secretariat)
Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela)
Mr. Claude Ryan (Canada)
Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium)
Mr. Roger Seydoux (France)
Mr. Mehdi Vakil (Iran)

Ex-officio members:

U Thant, Secretary-General
Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, President of the General Assembly
Mr. Akira Matsui, President of the Economic and Social Council
Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier, Executive Director of the Institute

ANNEX II

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 17 MAY 1965

Formal pledges and cash received

<i>Governments</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
Belgium	250,000
Brunei	20,000
Cameroon	2,000
Canada	279,000
Central African Republic	40
Ceylon	1,000
Congo, Democratic Republic of	30,000
China	5,000
Cyprus	100
Denmark	100,000

*Governments**United States dollars*

Dominican Republic	2,000
Federal Republic of Germany	300,000
Ghana	42,000
Guinea	20,000
Holy See	1,000
India	50,000
Iraq	14,000
Ireland	15,000
Jamaica	2,500
Japan ^a	40,000
Jordan	10,000
Kenya	10,000
Kuwait	50,000
Lebanon	10,000
Liberia	7,500
Libya	15,000
Liechtenstein	2,200
Luxembourg	10,000
Morocco	10,000
Nepal	1,000
Netherlands ^b	101,110
Nigeria	28,000
Norway	56,000
Pakistan	20,000
Philippines	40,000
Rwanda	2,000
Saudi Arabia	30,000
Senegal	1,224
Sudan	20,000
Sweden	100,000
Thailand	20,000
Togo	1,500
Trinidad and Tobago	2,500
Tunisia	5,000
Uganda	20,000
United Arab Republic	20,000
United Kingdom	500,000
United Republic of Tanzania	20,000
Venezuela	5,000
Yugoslavia	20,000
Zambia	2,000

Foundations

Anonymous donor	42,000
Compton Trust	10,000
Rockefeller Foundation ^c	450,000

Individuals

Individuals	50,200
TOTAL	2,865,374

^a The total pledge by Japan will amount to \$200,000 during the initial five-year period.

^b Calculated on the basis of payment over five years.

^c Building for the Institute.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1072 (XXXIX). Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 and 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and Council resolution 1037 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Having continued the examination of that Institute's position,

Noting with interest the progress made so far in establishing the Institute,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's report (E/4049) and the Executive Director's statement (E/L.1087) at

the 1389th meeting of the council;

2. *Expresses the hope* that the Institute will begin operations as soon as possible and not later than the end of 1965;

3. *Renews* its appeal to Governments of Member States or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and private institutions which have not yet contributed to the Institute to give it their financial support now that it has been established;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Council at its resumed thirty-ninth session with any additional information and to submit a progress report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

*1391st plenary meeting,
26 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 24 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4029	Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
E/L.1086	Algeria, Ecuador and Iraq: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/SR.1391, paras. 2 and 3, and resolution 1072 (XXXIX)
E/L.1087	Statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research at the 1389th meeting	Mimeographed. For summary, see E/SR.1389, paras. 62-82



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 25: Report of the Commission on Human Rights*

CONTENTS

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1391st and 1392nd meetings; see also the records of the 516th - 521st and 524th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.516-521 and 524).

DOCUMENT E/4100 AND ADD.1¹

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]
[21 July 1965]

1. At its 516th-521st meetings, held from 7-19 July and at its 524th meeting held on 22 July 1965, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), considered item 25 of the Council agenda (Report of the Commission on Human Rights). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-first session (E/4024) and a letter from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/L.1080).

3. The Committee held a general debate on the subject at its 516th-518th meetings, and draft resolutions and new proposals before the Committee were considered at the 519th-521st meetings and at the 524th meeting.

4. During the discussion of the draft resolutions contained in chapter XII of the report of the Commission on Human Rights, the following draft resolutions, amendments to draft resolutions contained in the report and other relevant documents were submitted to the Committee:

a draft resolution submitted by Austria (E/AC.7/L.462);

a draft resolution on the International Year for Human Rights submitted by Iraq (E/AC.7/L.464);

amendments to draft resolution IV of the Commission, submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.7/L.463);

an amendment to draft resolution IV of the Commission, submitted by Austria (E/AC.7/L.467);

a sub-amendment to amendment No. 3 of the United States (E/AC.7/L.463), submitted by Gabon (E/AC.7/L.468);

a note on the financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.464 (E/AC.7/L.465).

5. The Committee's consideration of, and action on, proposals submitted during the discussion and draft resolutions submitted by the Commission on Human Rights, together with the amendments thereto mentioned above, and oral amendments submitted during the discussion, are given below, in chronological order:

Draft resolution III. The question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity.

6. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution. The Committee unanimously approved draft resolution III submitted by the Commission. (See para.29, draft resolution D below).

¹ Document E/4100/Add.1, dated 22 July 1965, added paragraphs 22, 23 and 30 to the Committee's report.

Draft resolution I. Draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

7. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution and the Committee unanimously approved draft resolution I submitted by the Commission (See para. 29, draft resolution B below).

Draft resolution II. Periodic reports on human rights and reports on freedom of information

8. During the consideration of draft resolution II submitted by the Commission oral amendments were introduced by the representative of Iraq and are given below.

9. The oral proposal by the representative of Iraq, on the basis of a suggestion by the representative of the USSR, to delete in operative paragraph 8, the words "and non-governmental organizations" was rejected by 14 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.

10. An oral proposal by the representative of Iraq to delete operative paragraph 13 was rejected by 13 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

11. The representative of Iraq made an oral proposal to delete the second part of operative paragraph 14 following the words "Protection of Minorities". This proposal was rejected by 14 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

12. An oral proposal by the representative of Iraq to delete, in operative paragraph 18, the words "and other information received under the terms of this resolution" was rejected by 14 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

13. The oral amendment by the representative of Iraq to delete the words "and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities" in operative paragraph 18 was rejected by 14 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

14. Draft resolution II, submitted by the Commission, was approved by the Committee by 20 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions (see para. 29, draft resolution C below).

Draft resolution IV. International year for human rights

15. The representative of the USSR proposed orally an amendment to amendment No. 1 of the United States (E/AC.7/L.463), which modified the new paragraph proposed after the second preambular paragraph as follows:

"Considering that racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid* . . .".

This sub-amendment was adopted by the Committee by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention. Amendment No. 1 of the United States as amended, was adopted unanimously.

16. The representative of the USSR proposed the addition in amendment No. 2 of the United States (E/AC.7/L.463) of the words "racial discrimination and in particular" between the words "abolition of" and the words "the policy of *apartheid*". This sub-amendment was adopted unanimously. Amendment No. 2 of the United States, inserting a new operative paragraph after

operative paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

17. The sub-amendment (E/AC.7/L.468) submitted by Gabon to amendment No. 3 of the United States (E/AC.7/L.463), whereby the words "including elimination of the evil of *apartheid*" would be replaced by the words "on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of *apartheid*", was adopted unanimously. Amendment No. 3 of the United States, as amended, was also adopted unanimously.

18. The representative of Austria proposed that his amendment (E/AC.7/L.467), which had referred to operative paragraph 9, should be applied to the newly-adopted sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 10, and that the sub-paragraph, as amended, should be inserted in the first sentence of paragraph 10. That proposal was adopted unanimously. In consequence, sub-paragraphs (i), (iii) and (iv) became sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) respectively.

19. Draft resolution IV submitted by the Commission, as amended, as a whole, was adopted unanimously (see para. 29, draft resolution E below).

Draft resolution submitted by Iraq

20. The draft resolution on the International Year for Human Rights (E/AC.7/L.464), submitted by Iraq, was adopted unanimously by the Committee (see para. 29, draft resolution F below).

Draft resolution submitted by Austria

21. A new draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.462) on the question of the publication of the memorandum and compilation relating to special measures for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups² was submitted by Austria. Following a discussion in the Committee, the representative of Ecuador, with the support of the representative of Argentina, proposed that voting on that draft resolution be deferred until the Social Committee had disposed of all other items connected with item 25. The Ecuadorian proposal was adopted by 3 votes to 1 with 22 abstentions.

22. At the 524th meeting, following that decision, the Committee resumed its consideration of the draft resolution and heard a statement from the representative of Austria in which he withdrew that text.

23. At the same time, the Committee decided to recommend that the Council should draw the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to draft resolution E/CN.4/L.767 which had been submitted by Austria to the Commission at its twenty-first session (E/4024 para. 499) (see para. 30 below).

Letter from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica

24. The Committee considered a letter from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/L.1080), which had been referred to it in connexion with the consideration of this item. The

² E/CN.4/Sub.2/221 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/214.

proposal by Costa Rica would have the Economic and Social Council consider the "question of implementing the decisions on human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or any other appropriate international organism" and make a recommendation to the General Assembly to examine this question. This proposal was mentioned by several delegations during the general debate and was discussed further during the 519th and 520th meetings. The divergent views expressed by the members of the Committee are contained in the summary records of the 517th to the 520th meetings (E/AC.7/SR.517-520). The Committee did not take any formal action in connexion with this request.

Composition of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

25. At its 520th and 521st meetings, the Committee considered the request contained in resolution 4 (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4024, para.497) in connexion with the increase in membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

26. The representative of Iraq submitted a draft resolution orally.

27. This draft resolution was adopted by 25 votes to none with 1 abstention (see para. 29, draft resolution 6 below).

Draft resolution V. Report of the Commission on Human Rights

28. The Committee adopted draft resolution V submitted by the Commission on Human Rights unanimously (see para. 29, draft resolution A below).

29. The Social Committee recommends the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following draft resolutions:

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1074 A (XXXIX).]

B

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1074 B (XXXIX).]

C

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND REPORTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1074 C (XXXIX).]

D

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1074 D (XXXIX).]

E

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1074 E (XXXIX).]

F

PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1074 F (XXXIX).]

G

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1074 G (XXXIX).]

30. The Social Committee also recommends the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following decision:

"The Economic and Social Council draws the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to draft resolution E/CN.4/L.767 which was before the Commission at its twenty-first session."

[See below "Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council".]

DOCUMENT E/L.1080

Letter from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council

[Original text: English]

[6 July 1966]

During the twenty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights (22 March-15 April, 1965), the Costa Rican delegation requested the inscription of an item "Election of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" which was inscribed in the Commission's agenda as item 18, under the title "Question of implementing the decisions on human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, or of any other appropriate international organism."

The Commission did not have time to consider this item during the twenty-first session and thus my Government considers it necessary and appropriate that during the forthcoming thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council — when it considers the report of the Commission on Human Rights — a recommendation be made to the General Assembly at its twentieth session to examine this question. This might be accomplished through the designation of a working group by the General Assembly.

My Government feels that if the Economic and Social Council would adopt such a decision, the idea — which

resulted from an old Latin American proposal — of establishing a new procedure to contribute to the effective application of human rights would come through a new and important stage.

As Your Excellency is aware, the decision of the Economic and Social Council would not require a debate about the substance of the problem, neither would it imply a commitment on the part of the members of the Council with respect to its substance.

Since Costa Rica is not a member of the Economic and Social Council — but is a member of the Commission on Human Rights — my delegation would be very happy and honoured if Your Excellency in his capacity as President of the Council will allow this letter to be circulated as a document of the Council for the consideration of its members.

(signed) Fernando VOLIO JIMENEZ,
Ambassador,

Permanent Representative of Costa Rica
to the United Nations

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1074 (XXXIX). Report of the Commission on Human Rights

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (twenty-first session) (E/4024).

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

B

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

The Economic and Social Council,

Having taken note of resolution 1 (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (E/4024, para. 326),

Draws the attention of the General Assembly to this resolution.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

C

PERIODIC REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND REPORTS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 888 B (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 regarding periodic reports on human rights,

Considering that in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, nationality, sex, language or religion should be strictly observed throughout the world,

Recognizing that a comprehensive system of periodic reporting on human rights is important as a source of information for the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies as well as for the Commission on Human Rights, and that it should accordingly be as inclusive and up to date as possible,

Noting that in addition to the periodic reports now requested from Member States on a triennial basis, annual reports are also requested on freedom of information,

Noting further the importance for the implementation of human rights of the constitutional provisions and practical procedures which, in certain specialized agencies, govern the consideration by their competent bodies of the reports of Member States on the application of conventions and recommendations adopted by those agencies,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies that have submitted reports;

2. *Notes* that while the situation throughout the world with regard to human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to be unsatisfactory in the fields of civil and political rights as well as social, economic, and cultural rights, and particularly in connexion with the policy of *apartheid* and the widespread racial, ethnic and religious discrimination throughout the world which prompted the General Assembly to adopt the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the reports contain useful information indicating that some progress was achieved in the protection of human rights during 1960-1962, including rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

3. *Notes further* that measures were taken by various countries, including the conclusion of multilateral and regional agreements among Member States: to eliminate or prohibit discrimination, particularly—but not only—discrimination based on race, or sex; to protect the rights of suspects and defendants in criminal procedures, in particular by such steps as restricting detention in custody and strengthening the right to counsel by broadening counsel's rights and by providing free legal aid; to repeal provisions concerning various kinds of compulsory labour; to extend, increasingly, social insurance coverage to the agricultural population; to apply social insurance protection to workers and employees who are citizens of a foreign State; to improve the conditions of work by widening the scope of minimum wage laws, shortening working hours and lengthening statutory vacations at full pay; to make education more widely available by the extension of tuition-free instruction or by assistance to cover students' expenses by grants or loans repayable after graduation;

4. *Reiterates its belief* that the reporting system is not only a source of information, but also a valuable incentive to Governments' efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Expresses concern* that, despite the terms of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV), which calls upon Member States to submit reports on developments in the field of human rights relating, *inter alia*, to the right to self-determination and the right to independence, no information regarding implementation of these rights has yet been received from States administering dependent territories;

6. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to supply information regularly on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territories subject to their jurisdiction, within a continuing three-year cycle scheduled, without prejudice to the adoption and ratification of the Covenants on Human Rights, including the measures of implementation provided therein, as follows:

(a) In the first year, on civil and political rights, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1965;

(b) In the second year, on economic, social and cultural rights, the first such report to cover the period ending 30 June 1966;

(c) In the third year, on freedom of information, the first such reports to cover the period ending 30 June 1967; Each year Governments may submit an annex to their reports containing information of particular significance which does not pertain to the subject for the year; it is understood that for the rights falling in the field of competence of specialized agencies Governments may, if they so elect, confine themselves to reference to the reports they send to the specialized agencies concerned, which will continue to submit periodic reports on these rights to the United Nations;

7. *Urges* all Member States to submit reports on developments in human rights concerning the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the right to self-determination and the right to independence, taking fully into account the suggestions referred to in the Council's resolutions 728 B (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and 888 B (XXXIV);

8. *Invites* Governments and non-governmental organizations to append to their reports a brief summary thereof;

9. *Suggests* that Governments include more information on court and other decisions and administrative practices affecting human rights and on the ratification and accession to international agreements in the field of human rights;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights a document indicating the status of multilateral international agreements in the field of human rights, as mentioned in paragraph 7, concluded under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. *Invites* the specialized agencies to continue their contributions to the periodic reports on human rights in accordance with this schedule and with the provisions of Council resolution 624 B (XXII) of 1 August 1956 by submitting reports as they deem appropriate and by assisting the bodies examining the reports;

12. *Invites* the non-governmental organizations in consultative status to continue to submit objective information in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 888 B (XXXIV) and in accordance with the subject and time schedule for submission of reports by Governments established by this resolution;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with the usual practice in regard to human rights com-

munications, to forward any material received from non-governmental organizations in accordance with paragraph 12 and mentioning any particular States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to those Member States for any comments they may wish to make;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the information received from Member States and specialized agencies under the terms of this resolution in full, together with a subject and country index, to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; the comments received from non-governmental organizations in consultative status, as well as any comments which might be made on them by the Member State concerned, are also to be made available by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities;

15. *Requests* the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake the initial study of the materials received under the terms of this resolution, to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights, and to submit comments and recommendations for consideration by the Commission;

16. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to inform the Commission on Human Rights of its comments on the materials it received under the terms of this resolution, and of any recommendations it may wish to make;

17. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to plan for prompt and effective consideration of the periodic reports in the light of the comments and recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on the Status of Women;

18. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to establish an *ad hoc* committee composed of persons chosen from its members, having as its mandate the study and evaluation of the periodic reports and other information received under the terms of this resolution, and, in the light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, to submit to the Commission comments, conclusions and recommendations of an objective character; the *ad hoc* committee will meet before the session of the Commission and must report its findings to the Commission no later than one week prior to the end of the Commission's session; it shall ensure all necessary co-ordination with any specialized agency in considering any question or matter dealt with in that agency's report.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

D

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered resolution 3 (XXI) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4024; para. 567);

1. *Urges* all States to continue their efforts to ensure that, in accordance with international law and national laws, the criminals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity are traced, apprehended and equitably punished by the competent courts; for this purpose, they should co-operate, in particular, by making available any documents in their possession relating to such crimes;

2. *Invites* eligible States which have not yet done so to accede as soon as possible to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

E

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the report of the Commission on Human Rights on the International Year for Human Rights (E/4024, chap. IV and annex II B),

Recalling its resolution 1015 E (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964 on the International Year for Human Rights,

Recommends the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration at its twentieth session:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

"Considering that the further promotion and development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms contributes to the strengthening of peace throughout the world and to friendship between peoples,

"Considering that racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid* constitutes one of the most flagrant abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that persistent and intense efforts must be made to secure its abandonment,

"Reaffirming the belief that the cause of human rights will be well served by an increasing awareness of the extent of the progress made, and the conviction that the year 1968 should be devoted to intensified national and international efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights and also to an international review of the achievements in this field,

"Stressing the importance of further development and implementation in practice of the principles of the protection of human rights laid down in the Charter of the

United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

"*Convinced* that an intensification of efforts in the intervening years will heighten the progress that can be made by 1968,

"*Convinced further* that the proposed international review of progress in the field of human rights can advantageously be carried out by means of an international conference,

"*Noting* that the interim programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and which is set out in the interim programme annexed to the present resolution,

"*Noting further* that the Commission on Human Rights is continuing the preparation of a programme of observances, measures and activities to be undertaken in 1968,

"1. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies and the national and international organizations concerned, to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including an international review of achievements in this field;

"2. *Urges* Member States to take appropriate measures in preparation for International Year for Human Rights, especially to emphasize the urgent need to eliminate discrimination and other violations of human dignity, with special attention to the abolition of racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid*;

"3. *Confirms* the necessity to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1015 E (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964 concerning the ratification by Member States, before 1968, of the conventions already concluded in the field of human rights; the earlier conclusion of the draft conventions referred to in paragraph 2 of that resolution, so that they may be open for ratification and accession before 1968; and the completion by 1968 of the consideration and preparation of the draft declarations listed in paragraph 3 of that resolution;

"4. *Approves* the interim programme of measures and activities envisaged for the United Nations annexed to this resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to proceed with the arrangements for the measures to be undertaken by the United Nations set out in the Annex;

"5. *Invites* Member States to consider, in connexion with the International Year, the possible advantage of undertaking, on a regional basis, common studies in order to establish more effective protection of human rights;

"6. *Invites* regional inter-governmental organizations with competence in the field to provide the international conference envisaged for 1968 with full information on their accomplishments, programmes and other measures to realize protection of human rights;

"7. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to participate and co-operate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution and the interim programme annexed to the resolution to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations, the specialized agencies, and the interested international organizations;

"9. *Commends* to these States, regional inter-governmental organizations, agencies and organizations the programme of measures and activities set out in the Annex and invites their co-operation and participation in this programme with a view to making the celebrations successful and meaningful;

"10. *Decides* that, in order to develop further and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of *apartheid*, an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968 in order to:

"(a) Review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

"(c) Formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights;

"11. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Human Rights, in particular, to elaborate for the consideration of the General Assembly the agenda, duration and venue of the conference, to make recommendations in regard to the preparation of the necessary preliminary evaluation studies and other documentation and in regard to means of defraying the expenses of the conference."

1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.

ANNEX

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: INTERIM PROGRAMME

I. The theme of ceremonies, activities and celebrations

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities to be undertaken throughout the International Year for Human Rights should be calculated to encourage, on as wide a basis as possible, both nationally and internationally, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to bring home to all the people the breadth of the concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all its aspects. The theme of the ceremonies, activities and celebrations should be: "Greater recognition and full enjoyment of the fundamental freedoms of the individual and of human rights everywhere". The aim should be to dramatize universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

II. *A Year of activities*

It is agreed that all the participants in the celebrations should be invited to devote the year 1968 as a whole to activities, ceremonies and observances relating to the question of human rights. International or regional seminars, national conferences, lectures and discussions on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and on other declarations and instruments of the United Nations, relating to human rights, may be organized throughout the year. Some countries will wish to stress the entire content of the Declaration, as further elaborated in later United Nations human rights programmes. Some participating countries may wish to emphasize, during particular periods of the International Year, rights and freedoms in connexion with which they have faced special problems. During each such period the Governments would review, against the standards set by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, their domestic legislation and the practices within their society in respect of the particular right or freedom which is the subject of that period's observances. They would assess the extent to which the right had been effectively secured and would give publicity to it and make special efforts to promote amongst their citizens a basic understanding of its nature and significance so that the gains already made might not easily be lost in the future. To the extent that the right or freedom had not yet been effectively secured, every effort would be made during the period towards its achievement. In the choice of subjects priority could of course be given to those rights of a civil and political character and those of an economic, social and cultural character.

A. *Measures to be undertaken by the United Nations in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights*

1. *Elimination of certain practices*

Believing that certain practices which constitute some of the grosser forms of the denial of human rights still persist within the territories of some Member States, the Commission recommends that the United Nations adopt and set before the Member States as a target to be achieved by the end of 1968 the complete elimination of the following violations of human rights:

(a) Slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour;

(b) All forms of discrimination based upon race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status;

(c) Colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence.

2. *International measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights*

Measures for the effective implementation of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights have been under consideration in the United Nations for many years. The Commission is confident that action on the draft Covenant on civil and political rights and the draft Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, and measures of implementation, and on the other conventions or international agreements in the field of human rights listed in the draft resolution prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in 1964 for consideration by the General Assembly, will be completed before the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights. If, however, by the beginning of 1968, international machinery for the effective implementation of these covenants and conventions or international agreements does not form part of the instruments adopted, international measures for the guarantee or protection of human rights should be a subject of serious study during the International Year for Human Rights.

B. *Measures to be undertaken by Member States in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights*

3. *Review of national legislation*

Governments are invited to review their national legislation against the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights, and consider the enactment of new or amending of existing laws to bring their legislation into conformity with the principles of the Declaration and other declarations and instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights.

4. *Machinery for implementation on the national level*

All Member States are invited as one of the measures they will undertake in connexion with the International Year, to establish or refine, if necessary by the end of 1968, their national machinery for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms. If, for example, within any Member States, arrangements do not exist which will enable individual persons or groups of persons to bring before independent national tribunals or authorities any complaints they may have concerning the violation of their human rights and obtain effective remedies, the Member State should be invited to undertake that such arrangements will be introduced. If such arrangements already exist, the Member States should be invited to undertake to refine and improve them. This is not a recommendation that any particular improvement in machinery should be introduced. In one set of circumstances what may be needed is the establishment of a special court; in another the appointment of an *Ombudsman* or Procurator General or similar official; in another simply the setting up of offices to which individual citizens may bring their complaints. The determination as to what machinery or improvement in machinery is required for giving effect to the fundamental rights and freedoms would be within the sole discretion of the Government concerned.

5. *National programme of education on human rights*

Believing that there are limits to the effectiveness of laws in making the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms a reality, the Commission is convinced that a concentration of effort on legal and institutional guarantees of human rights, although it will go far towards the achievement of objectives we seek, will not go all the way. Attention needs to be concentrated, in addition, on means of changing some old ways of thinking on these subjects, and of rooting out deep-seated prejudices in regard to race, colour, sex, religion and so on. In short, it is necessary to embark upon a complementary programme of education, including both adult and child education, designed to produce new thinking on the part of many people in regard to human rights. Accordingly, it is recommended that an integral part of any programme of intensification of effort to be undertaken in the next three years should be a world-wide educational programme in human rights. Such an educational programme would be consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and also with the objectives in the field of human rights of the proposed United Nations Training and Research Institute. This programme should aim at mobilizing some of the energies and resources of:

(a) Universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning, private and public, within Member States;

(b) The teaching staff of primary and secondary schools;

(c) Foundations and charitable, scientific and research institutions;

(d) Media of information and mass communication, including the press, radio and television;

(e) Interested non-governmental organizations; towards the education of the people, adults and children, about the state of human rights in their communities and elsewhere, and about the further steps which need to be taken to secure the fullest

and most effective realization of these rights. Member States with federal systems of government are called upon to encourage the activities in the field of human rights of local and state educational institutions.

It would guarantee the success of this educational effort if the national leaders within Member States would give it every encouragement. Within this effort Governments would organize conferences of universities and other institutions of higher learning within their territories and invite them to consider how the *curricula* and their teaching programmes can be utilized to improve the awareness in the student population of the fundamental questions of human rights, how their research programmes might be directed to this end, and how they can co-operate with other interested organizations, through extra-mural and other programmes, in furthering the aims of adult education in human rights. In this context, studies of local customs and traditions could be undertaken by national authorities with a view to examining to what extent they might be fostering and encouraging attitudes or values contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how these customs and traditions can be eventually eliminated. Charitable and philanthropic foundations might be invited to consider making grants for programmes of research and study in this field and to make bursaries and fellowships available for research in human rights. Responsible authorities of colleges, and of elementary and secondary schools, could be invited to review their *curricula* and textbooks in order to eradicate bias, intentional and unintentional, towards the preservation of ideas and concepts contrary to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to introduce courses of study which positively promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It has been noticed with appreciation that certain universities have already included in their *curricula* courses in the international protection of human rights: other universities could be guided by such programmes and benefit by those experiences. Attention is also called to the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Governments might also convene, or give encouragement to the convening of, conferences amongst the radio and television broadcasting services within their territories, inviting them to consider how their facilities might most usefully co-operate with other organizations within the country, and with international agencies, in advancing the effort to educate the people into greater respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms.

The specialized agencies of the United Nations, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, can make a particularly valuable contribution towards the intensification of the educational effort with the co-operation of United Nations regional institutes, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 958 D I (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963. It is recommended that they should be invited to do so.

F

PARTICIPATION OF THE COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Commission on Human Rights has recommended that the Commission on the Status of Women be invited to participate at every stage in the preparatory work for the International Year for Human Rights,

Considering further that the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 5 B (XXI) (E/4024, para. 465), decided to appoint a Working Party to meet at United Nations Headquarters, consisting of all States represented

on the Commission on Human Rights, to elaborate, in co-operation with the Secretary-General the further observances, measures and activities which the Commission should recommend to the General Assembly to be undertaken by the United Nations in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the proposed international conference on human rights,

1. *Decides* that a representative of the Commission on the Status of Women, designated by the Chairman, be invited to attend meetings of the Working Party for a brief period, preferably at a time when matters relating to the proposed international conference on human rights are under discussion;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the report of the Working Party to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

G

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered resolution 4 (XXI) adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, (E/4024, para. 497 and annex II A),

Approves the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to increase the membership of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities from fourteen to eighteen in order to ensure adequate representation to different regions, legal systems and cultures.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

1075 (XXXIX). Organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of an effective international programme in the field of human rights,

Desiring to review the experience with existing arrangements and procedures in the United Nations family of organizations in the implementation of human rights conventions and recommendations,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to prepare for the Council separate reports on their respective existing organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights, including information on past experience as appropriate;

2. *Requests further* that those reports be submitted to the Council at its fortieth session.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1392nd meeting on 28 July 1965, the Council decided to draw the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to draft resolution E/CN.4/L.767 which was before the Commission at its twenty-first session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 25 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4024	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-first session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8</i>
E/AC.7/L.462	Austria: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4100 and Add.1, paras. 21 and 23
E/AC.7/L.463	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution IV (E/4024, chap.XII)	Mimeographed. See E/4100 and Add.1, paras. 15-18
E/AC.7/L.464	International Year for Human Rights — Iraq: draft resolution	See E/4100 and Add.1, paras. 20 and 29
E/AC.7/L.465	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.464: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 37, document E/4122
E/AC.7/L.467	Austria: amendments to draft resolution IV (E/4024, chap. XII)	Mimeographed. See E/4100 and Add.1, para. 18
E/AC.7/L.468	Gabon: amendment to document E/AC.7/L.463	Mimeographed. See E/4100 and Add.1, para. 17
E/L.1081	Communication from the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council.	Mimeographed
E/L.1084/Rev.1	Communication from the Head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President.	Ditto
E/L.1088	Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See resolution 1075 (XXXIX)



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 26: Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1392nd meeting; see also the records of the 521st and 522nd meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.521 and 522).

DOCUMENT E/4028

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[3 May 1965]

1. In resolution 1016 (XXXVII) the Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution, "measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination" and decided to include the item "Measures taken in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination" in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session.

2. The Secretary-General drew the attention of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session to Council resolution 1016 (XXXVII) in connexion with item 50 of the Assembly's agenda, "Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination

of all Forms of Racial Discrimination". Because the Assembly was not able to consider the item at its nineteenth session,¹ the Secretary-General has included it in the provisional agenda of the twentieth session.

3. The Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly, "Measures to Implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination",² which was drawn to the attention of the Council at its thirty-seventh session has since been enlarged by four addenda.³

¹ A/5722.

² A/5698 and Corr.1.

³ A/5698/Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2-4.

DOCUMENT E/4101

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]
[22 July 1965]

1. At its 521st and 522nd meetings, held on 16 and 19 July 1965, the Social Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-

President of the Council, considered item 26 of the Council agenda (Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of

All Forms of Racial Discrimination). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4028) and a draft resolution submitted by India and the USSR (E/AC.7/L.469). Another note by the Secretary-General (E/AC.7/L.470) containing a statement on the financial implications of this draft resolution was also before the Committee.

3. During the consideration of the draft resolution the representative of the United Kingdom proposed that:

- (i) in the first preambular paragraph, the words "had expressed its will to have considered all further events in the sphere" be replaced by the words "resolved to continue to review further developments in the field" and the words "had decided to undertake" by the words "decided to carry out";
- (ii) in the second preambular paragraph, the word "on" following the words "the question" be replaced by the word "of" and the word "the" before the word "implementation" be deleted;
- (iii) in the third operative paragraph, the word "in" before the words "the agenda" be replaced by the word "on";

(iv) in the fourth operative paragraph, the word "in" before the words "the agenda" be replaced by the word "on" and the word "sessions" by the word "session";

(v) the fifth operative paragraph be replaced by the following text:

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session of the Council a further report on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental regional organizations towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination."

4. These proposals having been accepted by the sponsors, the draft resolution as a whole, as revised, was approved unanimously.

5. The Committee therefore recommends the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1076 (XXXIX). Measures taken in the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind resolutions 5 and 6 (XVII) of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, (E/CN.4/882, chaps. V and VI) in which the Sub-Commission resolved to continue to review further developments in the field of elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and decided to carry out in the light of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres,

Noting that the question of measures of implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the special importance of the speedy implementation in practice of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

to undertake in the light of the Declaration a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres;

2. *Asks* the Secretary-General to give necessary assistance to the Sub-Commission in preparation of this study;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to include on the agenda of its twenty-second session the question "Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination";

4. *Decides* to maintain on the agenda of the Council's fortieth session the question of the Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the forty-first session of the Council a further report on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and regional inter-governmental organizations directed towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 26 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.7/L.469	India and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution.	See E/4101, paras. 2-5
E/AC.7/L.470	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.469: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See also <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 37, document E/4122
E/CN.4/882 and Corr.1	Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to the Commission on Human Rights.	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 27 : Report of the Commission on the Status of Women *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1385th meeting; see also the records of the 508th-513th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.508-513).

DOCUMENT E/4088

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]

[13 July 1965]

1. The Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered at its 508th to 513th meetings, held from 1 to 5 July 1965, item 27 of the Council agenda (Report of the Commission on the Status of Women), which had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session (E/4025).

3. The Committee, at its 508th meeting, decided to defer consideration of draft resolution II contained in chapter XVIII of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women to a later meeting when it would consider item 28 of the Council's agenda (Advisory services in the field of human rights).

4. At its 508th meeting, the Committee decided to hold a general debate on the report of the Commission on the Status of Women and to follow it by the consideration of and action on draft resolutions submitted in this report and new proposals presented to the Committee. The general debate was held during the 508th and 509th meetings. Draft resolutions and new proposals before the Committee were considered at the 510th to 513th meetings.

5. During discussion of the draft resolutions, the Committee considered the following draft resolution and amendments to the draft resolutions in the report.

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Political rights of women

a draft resolution by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.7/L.449);

an amendment by the United States of America to draft resolution III (E/AC.7/L.450);

amendments by Iraq to draft resolution III (E/AC.7/L.456);

an amendment by France and the United Kingdom to draft resolution V (E/AC.7/L.451);

an amendment by Algeria to draft resolution VI (E/AC.7/L.455);

amendments by the United Kingdom to draft resolution VI (E/AC.7/L.458);

amendments by the United Kingdom to draft resolution VII (E/AC.7/L.452);

amendments by the United Kingdom to draft resolution VIII (E/AC.7/L.453), and

amendments by the United Kingdom to draft resolution IX (E/AC.7/L.454).

6. The Committee's consideration of and action on the new draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the draft resolutions submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women, together with the amendments thereto mentioned above and the oral amendments presented during the debate are given below.

NEW DRAFT RESOLUTION

Implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child

7. The Committee at its 510th meeting considered a new draft resolution relating to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (E/AC.7/L.449) submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Following a discussion, it was decided to maintain this draft resolution on the Social Committee's agenda and to consider it in connexion with the Committee's discussion of item 18 (a) (report of the Social Commission).

8. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics who had asked for a separate vote on the words "to intensify action to enable them" in operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution I accepted the suggestion of the representative of Algeria that a separate vote be taken on the words "to enable them". By a vote of 9 to 8, with 5 abstentions, the Committee decided not to retain the words "to enable them". As a result of the adoption of this amendment, the phrase in the English text "action to enable them to accede" should be modified to read "action with a view to acceding".

9. Draft resolution I as a whole, as amended, was approved by 19 votes to nil, with one abstention. (See below, para. 39 draft resolution B.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Civic and political education of women

10. In accordance with the Committee's decision given in paragraph 3 above, the Committee deferred the consideration of draft resolution II. The report of the Committee's action on this draft resolution will be contained in the report of the Social Committee on agenda item 28 (Advisory services in the field of human rights).¹

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Establishment of centres for training competent corps or cadres of women leaders

11. The representative of Iraq submitted an amendment (E/AC.7/L.456) which would replace the first paragraph of the preamble by the following paragraph:

"Noting the importance of training competent corps of women leaders or cadres, especially in the developing countries, in order to enable women to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of their respective countries. The representative of Argentina suggested that the first preambular paragraph should be altered to emphasize the importance of training men and women leaders. The representative of Madagascar then proposed the addition of a new first preambular paragraph which would read:

"Considering the lack of men and women leaders in developing countries".

The representative of Iraq, in the light of these suggestions and of others made by the representative of the United Kingdom, revised the first part of her amendment to read as follows:

"Noting the importance of training competent corps or cadres of leaders, especially in the developing countries and particularly of women leaders . . .".

12. The representative of the USSR proposed the addition, at the end of the same paragraph of the words "and also in science and technology". This amendment was accepted by the representative of Iraq. The Iraqi amendment to the first preambular paragraph, as revised, was adopted unanimously.

13. The representative of Iraq submitted an amendment (E/AC.7/L.456) to the second paragraph of the preamble proposing the insertion of the words "leaders or" between the words "these women" and the word "cadres". This amendment was adopted unanimously.

14. A further amendment by Iraq (E/AC.7/L.456) to insert the words "or taking any other appropriate measures" after the words "establishing centres" in operative paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously.

15. The representative of the United States of America submitted an amendment (E/AC.7/L.450) to operative paragraph 2 which read as follows:

"Recommends to the appropriate authorities that, in preparing the various United Nations assistance programmes, consideration be given to providing assistance to countries which apply for it towards the training of appropriate cadres for assisting the advancement of women." This amendment was revised on the basis of a proposal by the representative of Iraq to replace the words "appropriate cadres for assisting the advancement of women" by the words "appropriate cadres of women for assisting the advancement of their countries".

The United States amendment, as orally revised, was adopted unanimously.

16. Draft resolution III as a whole, as amended, was unanimously approved. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution C.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Co-operation at the regional level between national commissions on the status of women or existing national bodies with similar interests

17. Draft resolution IV was approved by 23 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution D.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Use of the resources available for the advancement of women through technical assistance and other programmes

18. An amendment to draft resolution V (E/AC.7/L.451) was submitted by France and the United Kingdom.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 28, document E/4089.

This amendment replaced the words "by all available methods including" in operative paragraph 1 by the words "and draws their attention to the following methods likely to assist in accomplishing this purpose". As a result of the adoption of this amendment, the following drafting changes had to be made in the French text: a) the words "*en faisant participer*", had to be replaced by the word "*participation*"; b) the words "*en créant*" by the word "*création*", and c) the words "*en coopérant*" by the word "*coopération*".

19. The Committee agreed to an oral proposal by the representative of Iraq to insert in operative paragraph 1 (a) the words "on any level" following the word "education" and the words "and technical" following the word "vocational".

20. The amendment by France and the United Kingdom was adopted unanimously. Draft resolution V as a whole, as amended, was unanimously approved. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution E.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Status of women in private law

21. An amendment (E/AC.7/L.455) was submitted by Algeria to operative paragraph 2 proposing the addition, following the words "such equality", of the words "taking account of the special characteristics of divorce in different countries".

22. An amendment (E/AC.7/L.458) was submitted by the United Kingdom, to replace paragraphs (f) and (g) of operative paragraph 2 by the following text: "(f) Divorce, annulment of marriage, judicial separation or dissolution of marriage by death, shall not have as a consequence an inequality in legal status and capacity of men and women."

23. The representative of Chile proposed as a sub-amendment to the Algerian amendment, the insertion of the word "legislative" between the word "special" and the word "characteristics" and the deletion of the words "of divorce". The representative of Algeria, in accepting the proposal of the representative of Chile, revised her amendment to read: "taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries".

24. The revised Algerian amendment was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The United Kingdom amendment was adopted unanimously.

25. Draft resolution VI as a whole, as amended, was approved by 20 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution F.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Technical and vocational training of girls and women

26. The United Kingdom amendment (E/AC.7/L.452) proposing to replace operative paragraph 2 by: "2. Urges Member States to promote by all possible means a full

and active role for women in economic and social fields" was adopted unanimously. In paragraph 3, the United Kingdom proposed (E/AC.7/L.452) to replace the words "*Draws the attention of Member States to the necessity for ratifying*" by the words "*Invites Member States which have not already done so to ratify*" and the words "for accepting" by the words "to accept". These amendments were adopted unanimously.

27. The representative of Ecuador proposed an oral amendment to delete the words "and girls" from the title and from the first preambular paragraph of the resolution. The Committee agreed to this proposal without objection.

28. The representative of Iraq proposed an oral amendment to the third paragraph of the preamble, to insert the words "at all levels" between the word "education" and the words "and vocational" and to add the words "and technical" following the word "vocational". She further proposed that a similar amendment should be made in operative paragraph 1. These proposals were agreed to by the Committee without objection.

29. Draft resolution VII as a whole, as amended, was approved by 22 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution G.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Literacy education and continuing education of women

30. An amendment submitted by the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.453) to replace the fifth paragraph of the preamble by the words: "*Recognizing that on a world basis illiteracy is more extensive among women than among men*" was adopted unanimously by the Committee. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved unanimously by the Committee. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution H.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Access of girls and women to secondary, technical and vocational education

31. Five amendments (E/AC.7/L.454) were submitted by the United Kingdom to this draft resolution.

32. The first of these amendments was a proposal to change the title of the resolution to "Access of girls and women to the various forms of secondary education and to higher education".

33. The second United Kingdom amendment was a proposal to replace the second preambular paragraph by the following paragraph:

"*Considering that women who have had secondary education in any of its forms have a role of special importance in raising the educational standard and thereby developing the social maturity of the female population*".

The representative of Iraq proposed the insertion of the words "and higher levels of" between the words "secondary" and "education". This proposal was accepted by the United Kingdom. Following a discussion in which suggestions were made by the representatives of Chile, Ghana and India, the United Kingdom amendment was revised by the deletion of the word "female" before the word "population".

34. The third United Kingdom amendment proposed the deletion of the third paragraph of the preamble. Following discussion, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew this amendment.

35. The fourth United Kingdom amendment proposed the substitution in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of operative paragraph 1 of the words "ordinary, teacher-training, vocational and technical secondary education;" by the words "secondary education, whether ordinary, teacher-training, vocational or technical".

36. The fifth United Kingdom amendment was to replace sub-paragraph (c) of operative paragraph 1 by the following:

"(c) Ensure that girls who have completed their secondary studies have equal opportunities with boys of access to the jobs and occupations for which these studies fit them, and that those qualified for higher education have equal opportunities with boys of access to it." The Committee decided to vote on the United Kingdom amendments taken together, as revised, and adopted them unanimously.

37. Draft resolution IX, as a whole, as amended, was approved unanimously. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution I.)

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Report of the Commission

38. The Committee approved draft resolution X unanimously. (See below, para. 39, draft resolution A.)

39. The Social Committee recommends the following draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 A (XXXIX).]

B

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 B (XXXIX).]

C

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES FOR TRAINING COMPETENT CORPS OR CADRES OF WOMEN LEADERS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 C (XXXIX).]

D

CO-OPERATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL BETWEEN NATIONAL COMMISSIONS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN OR EXISTING NATIONAL BODIES WITH SIMILAR INTERESTS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 D (XXXIX).]

E

USE OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER PROGRAMMES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 E (XXXIX).]

F

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 F (XXXIX).]

G

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 G (XXXIX).]

H

LITERACY EDUCATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 H (XXXIX).]

I

ACCESS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN TO THE VARIOUS FORMS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TO HIGHER EDUCATION

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1068 I (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1068 (XXXIX). Report of the Commission on the Status of Women

A

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session (E/4025).

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

B

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the progress achieved during recent years in the field of political rights of women,

Noting however that the Convention on the Political Rights of Women² is still far from being an instrument of universal scope,

Noting further that a large number of States have not supplied the Secretary-General with information concerning the implementation of the principles stated in that Convention,

1. *Invites* all Member States to intensify action with a view to acceding to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and to apply fully the principles contained in that Convention;

2. *Appeals* to all Member States to supply the Secretary-General in due time, in accordance with Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963, with full information on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

C

ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRES FOR TRAINING
COMPETENT CORPS OR CADRES OF WOMEN LEADERS

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the importance of training competent corps or cadres of leaders, especially in the developing countries, particularly of women leaders, in order to enable women to participate fully in the economic, social and political life of their respective countries and also in science and technology,

Taking into account the complexity of the functions that these women leaders or cadres would assume and

² Approved by General Assembly resolution 640 (XII) of 20 December 1952.

the various kinds of assistance which would have to be supplied for their training,

1. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the advantage of establishing centres or taking any other appropriate measures for the training of such cadres;

2. *Recommends* to the appropriate authorities, that in preparing the various United Nations assistance programmes, consideration be given to providing assistance to countries which apply for it towards the training of appropriate cadres of women for assisting the advancement of their countries;

3. *Recommends* to the specialized agencies that they consider the possibility of also supplying assistance of this kind.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

D

CO-OPERATION AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL BETWEEN NATIONAL
COMMISSIONS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN OR EXISTING
NATIONAL BODIES WITH SIMILAR INTERESTS

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering its resolution 961 F (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries,

Considering the recommendation contained in the operative paragraph of that resolution, which calls the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the value of appointing national commissions on the status of women,

Recommends that such national commissions on the status of women co-operate with each other, or with the already existing national bodies with similar interests, at the regional level and organize regional meetings and seminars the reports of which would be sent for information to the Commission on the Status of Women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

E

USE OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER
PROGRAMMES

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women with regard to greater use of technical assistance and other United Nations resources for the advancement of women,

Believing that the full participation of women is essential to the social and economic development of a nation,

1. *Recommends* to Member States, and especially to those making use of technical co-operation programmes, that they give greater priority to projects and programmes directed towards the advancement of women and draws their attention to the following methods likely to assist them in accomplishing this purpose:

(a) Participation of a substantial number of women in all technical co-operation training projects and programmes, including especially those relating to education on any level, vocational and technical training, and fellowships;

(b) Creation of a special unit in the national Government, set up as a continuing body, to survey needs, develop policies and programmes for the advancement of women, including co-ordination of plans and resources, and to advise on any changes in legislation or practice necessary to improve the status of women;

(c) Co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in seminars, training courses and similar opportunities for the exchange of experience in the advancement of women;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies:

(a) To encourage the participation of women in projects requested by Governments, and to draw the attention of resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and directors of the Special Fund programmes to the importance of this request;

(b) To continue and, if possible, increase the use of qualified women as technical experts;

(c) To ensure that all technical co-operation experts are alert to the potential of woman-power for national development;

3. *Calls the attention* of Member States and interested bodies to the possibility of technical assistance on a payment basis ("funds-in-trust" arrangements) which might be utilized for the advancement of women;

4. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-operate in action along the above lines, and to report to the nineteenth session of the Commission on any new projects they are undertaking on a regional or national basis for the advancement of women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

F

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the principle of equality of rights for men and women is solemnly proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that men and women are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the

Secretary-General on the dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation³ as well as the reports of the regional United Nations seminars on the status of women in family law,⁴

Noting that, in some countries, the same legal grounds and legal defences in proceedings for divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation are not available to men and women on an equal basis,

Noting also that the principle of equality of rights for men and women with regard to legal status and capacity in the event of divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation is not ensured by law in some countries,

Noting further that there is no equality in the rights of men and women in the event of dissolution of marriage by death in some countries,

1. *Recommends* that Governments of Member States take all possible measures to ensure equality of rights between men and women in the event of dissolution of marriage, annulment of marriage and judicial separation;

2. *Recommends* the following principles for ensuring such equality, taking account of the special characteristics of legislation in different countries:

(a) Facilities for reconciliation should be made available;

(b) A divorce or judicial separation shall be granted only by a competent judicial authority and shall be legally recorded;

(c) Both spouses shall have the same rights and shall have available the same legal grounds and legal defences in proceedings for divorce, annulment of marriage and judicial separation;

(d) The right of either spouse to give or withhold full and free consent should be ensured by law in the event of divorce on the ground of mutual consent, in countries where mutual consent is a ground for divorce;

(e) In proceedings regarding custody of children, the interest of the children shall be the paramount consideration;

(f) Divorce, annulment of marriage, judicial separation or dissolution of marriage by death shall not have as a consequence an inequality in legal status and capacity of men and women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

G

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WOMEN

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the work of the International Labour Organisation on the employment of women and on vocational guidance and training of women,

Convinced that, to attain complete equality in all fields, women must have the right to work,

³ E/CN.6/415, E/CN.6/415/Corr.1 and E/CN.6/415/Add.1.

⁴ ST/TAO/HR/18, ST/TAO/HR/21 and ST/TAO/HR/22.

Noting that it is a prior condition of women's ability to exercise this right that they should have the opportunity of access to education at all levels and to vocational and technical training,

1. *Recommends* Member States to take all possible steps to promote the access of women to education at all levels and to vocational and technical training;

2. *Urges* Member States to promote by all possible means a full and active role for women in economic and social fields;

3. *Invites* Member States which have not already done so to ratify as soon as possible the International Labour Organisation Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (No. 111 of 1958) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960), and to accept the principles laid down in the International Labour Organisation Recommendation concerning Vocational Training (No. 117 of 1962) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization International Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Education (1962).

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

H

LITERACY EDUCATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the various resolutions concerning the world campaign for universal literacy adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 1937 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963), the Economic Commission for Africa (resolution 115 (VI))⁵ the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (resolution 55 (XX))⁶ and its own resolution 1032 (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964,

Referring more particularly to resolution 1271 concerning the experimental literacy programme adopted unanimously and by acclamation by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirteenth session,

Considering the importance of the World Congress of Education Ministers which is to be held at Teheran in September 1965 at the generous invitation of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran,

Welcoming the appeal launched by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran to Heads of State with a view to promoting wide international co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy,

Recognizing that on a world basis illiteracy is more extensive among women than among men,

Convinced that literacy is a prerequisite to the effective

and continuous advancement of women in all fields and of women's participation in the life of the community,

1. *Recommends* Member States to give a prominent place to programmes for women in planning their national literacy programmes and to take account of the special problems affecting women in rural areas,

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To devote particular attention at the World Congress of Education Ministers at Teheran to problems relating to the literacy education and continuing education of women;

(b) To encourage the inclusion, in the experimental programme to be launched in various countries during 1966, of projects relating particularly to the literacy education of women and directed towards the civic, social and economic education of women.

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

I

ACCESS OF GIRLS AND WOMEN TO THE VARIOUS FORMS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION AND TO HIGHER EDUCATION

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the importance of the role of ordinary, teacher-training, vocational and technical secondary education in preparing girls for the responsibilities which they will have to assume in the civil, political, economic and social fields,

Considering that women who have had secondary and higher levels of education in any of its forms have a role of special importance in raising the educational standard and thereby developing the social maturity of the population,

Considering the importance of the role of educational and vocational guidance at the secondary education level,

Considering the need for utilizing fully the intellectual capacities of women both in the industrialized and in the developing countries,

1. *Recommends* that Member States:

(a) Make provision, in planning their education systems, for all such measures—including schools, boarding schools and scholarships—as will assure girls, on a footing of complete equality with boys, access to secondary education, whether ordinary, teacher-training, vocational or technical;

(b) Adopt the necessary measures to ensure that pupils of all secondary establishments, boys and girls, can obtain guidance to enable them to proceed to the type of secondary education, whether ordinary, teacher-training, vocational or technical, best suited to their aptitudes;

(c) Ensure that girls who have completed their secondary studies have equal opportunities with boys of access to jobs and occupations for which these studies fit them, and that those qualified for higher education have equal

⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3864/Rev.1), part. III.*

⁶ *Ibid., Supplement No. 2 (E/3876/Rev.1), part. III.*

opportunities with boys of access to it;

(d) Take advantage, in developing the educational institutions required for increasing the number of women teachers in secondary education, of all the possibilities offered by technical assistance;

and Cultural Organization to devote particular attention, in all its activities concerning secondary education and the planning of education, to the opportunities offered to girls in secondary education.

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific

*1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 27 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4025	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
E/AC.7/L.449	Implementation of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.7/L.449/Rev.1 and corr.
E/AC.7/L.450	United States of America: amendment to draft resolution III (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	See E/4088, para. 15
E/AC.7/L.451	France and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution V (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 18 and 20
E/AC.7/L.452	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution VII (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 26
E/AC.7/L.453	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution VIII (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 30
E/AC.7/L.454	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendments to draft resolution IX (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 32-36
E/AC.7/L.455	Algeria: amendment to draft resolution VI (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 21 and 23
E/AC.7/L.456	Iraq: amendments to draft resolution III (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	<i>Ibid.</i> , paras. 11-14
E/AC.7/L.458	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution VI (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 22
E/L.1077	Communication from the Head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 28 : Advisory services in the field of human rights *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1385th meeting; see also the records of the 513th-517th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.513-517).

DOCUMENT E/4023

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[12 May 1965]

1. In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 926 (X), establishing the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, the Secretary-General reports regularly to the Economic and Social Council, to the Commission on Human Rights and, as appropriate, to the Commission on the Status of Women, on the measures taken to carry out the advisory services programme. The report which the Secretary-General presented to the twenty-first session of the Commission on Human Rights and to the eighteenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.4/877-E/CN.6/436) accordingly outlined the relevant decisions of the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council, and drew attention to a passage in the report of the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) on its November 1964 session.¹ The Secretary-General's report also outlined the arrangements for the 1965 advisory services programme

as approved by the Council² and submitted the proposed programme for 1966 (E/CN.4/877-E/CN.6/436, paras. 10-12, 25-29 and annex) within the budgetary limits recommended by the Council in its resolution 1008 (XXXVII).

2. The Secretary-General wishes to inform the Council that the venue of the seminar on the multi-national society which was scheduled to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 8-22 June 1965 (*ibid.*, para. 9) has, at the request of the host Government, been changed to Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. The Secretary-General wishes also to recall that he had mentioned in his report to the Commissions (*ibid.*, para. 24) that he hoped that the actual cost of the two seminars to be held in 1965 would result in some savings which would then be utilized for the programme of human rights fellowships. While the Secretary-General cannot at this stage state definitely what the actual amount of savings will be, he feels confident that there will be savings and he intends to use these savings for granting human rights fellowships.

3. The Secretary-General has the following additional information to submit concerning his report to the Commissions on seminars planned for 1966:

(a) The date of the seminar on human rights in developing countries to be held in Dakar, Senegal (*ibid.*, para. 10) has been fixed for 8-22 February 1966 and the agenda has been agreed upon with the host Government.

¹ The passage read as follows: "One member of the Committee requested, with reference to the programme of advisory services in human rights and in accordance with the usual practice, that the arrangements for the proposed seminars in Yugoslavia and Mongolia be reviewed by the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women at their next sessions, inasmuch as TAC itself would not be meeting soon enough to consider the projects. Another member of the Committee was confident, with particular reference to the proposed seminar in Mongolia, that the host Government would do all in its power to contribute to the success of the seminar." (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document E/3995, para. 47).

² E/3990, table 8.

(b) The date of the seminar on the subject of participation in local administration as a means of promoting human rights, to be held in Budapest, Hungary (*ibid.*, para. 11) has been fixed for 14-27 June 1966 and the Secretary-General is negotiating with the host Government regarding the agenda for the seminar.

(c) The Secretary-General has received invitations concerning a seminar on the status of women (*ibid.*, para. 12) and hopes to be able to announce shortly the country which will act as host to the seminar.

4. Owing to lack of time the Commission on Human Rights was unable to consider the item on its agenda dealing with advisory services in the field of human rights at its twenty-first session held in March-April 1965.

5. The Commission on the Status of Women at its eighteenth session considered the item on advisory services in the field of human rights at three meetings (see E/4025, chap. V). Attention is drawn in particular to resolution 8 (XVIII) (*ibid.*, para. 174) in which the Commission, *inter alia*, welcomes the announcement of the two seminars planned for 1965, welcomes also with interest the arrangements for holding seminars in 1966, and recommends that the programme of fellowships for 1966 allow the award of a larger number of such fellowships than in 1965, and that the attention of Governments be drawn to the possibility of including a larger number of women among their candidates.

6. During its consideration at its eighteenth session of item 3 on political rights of women, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted resolution 2 (XVIII) on civic and political education of women containing a draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council (see *ibid.*, chap. II, paras. 34-50, and chap. XVIII, draft resolution II). Under this draft resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, would recommend that the Secretary-General examine the possibility of:

“(a) giving top priority, within the limits of each

annual budget, to the holding of a seminar or workshop on the civic and political education of women, in the nature of a demonstration or pilot project, which can be adapted and used for the follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their communities;

(b) including in his annual budget estimates for the human rights advisory services programme and in his supplementary estimates for 1966 and subsequent years additional funds to:

(i) hold a series of regional seminars or workshops on this subject;

(ii) provide United Nations sales publications, including particularly the new pamphlet, *Civic and Political Education of Women*³ free of cost for use in seminars or workshops organized with the assistance of interested specialized agencies and non-governmental women's organizations in consultative status.”

The financial implications of this draft resolution are set out in annex III to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

7. Attention is also drawn to resolution 3 (XVIII) on the establishment of centres for training competent corps or cadres of women leaders, and to resolution 6 (XVIII) on the use of the resources available for the advancement of women through technical assistance and other programmes (see *ibid.*, chap. IV, paras. 136 and 149 and chap. XVIII, draft resolutions III and V). Both these resolutions contain draft resolutions for action by the Economic and Social Council and both have a bearing on technical assistance programmes.

8. In accordance with Council resolution 1008 (XXXVII) the Secretary-General has drawn the attention of TAC to this report.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.7.

DOCUMENT E/4089 *

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]

[8 July 1965]

1. At its 513th to 517th meetings, held from 5 to 8 July 1965, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 28 of the Council agenda (Advisory services in the field of human rights). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documentation in connexion with the consideration of this item: a report by the Secretary-General on Advisory

services in the field of human rights (E/4023) and another report by the Secretary-General on the same subject submitted to the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.4/877.-E/CN.6/436); a note by the Secretariat (E/AC.7/L.457) giving the paragraphs and the draft resolution relevant to the item in the report of the Technical Assistance Committee;⁴ draft resolution II of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4025, chap. XVIII) which the Committee had held over for consideration with agenda item 28;

* Incorporating document E/4089/Corr.1.

⁴ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document E/4081.

amendments by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.7/L.459) to draft resolution II of the Commission on the Status of Women, a draft resolution by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/AC.7/L.460).

Draft resolution II of the Commission on the Status of Women

3. During the consideration of draft resolution II and the United Kingdom amendments, several further amendments were submitted orally. The texts of, and the voting on, the various formal proposals are given below with reference to each paragraph of draft resolution II.

First preambular paragraph

4. The representative of Ecuador orally proposed the following amendment to this paragraph: to delete the word "voluntary" after the words "training of" and the words "and thereby equipping woman to participate in public services". This proposal was rejected by 16 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

5. The representative of Iraq orally proposed the following amendments: to insert the words "*inter alia*" after the words "more effectively"; to replace the word "leaders" by the word "workers"; and to delete the word "thereby". The three proposals were voted upon separately and the Committee's action was as follows:

- (i) the proposal to insert the words "*inter alia*" was adopted by 19 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.
- (ii) the proposal to replace the word "leaders" by "workers" was rejected by 14 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.
- (iii) the proposal to delete the word "thereby" was adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 18 abstentions.

Second preambular paragraph

6. The first United Kingdom amendment (E/AC.7/L.459), to delete the words "or workshops" after the word "seminars" was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

Third preambular paragraph

7. An amendment submitted orally by Iraq to replace the words "in consultative status" after the words "non-governmental organizations" by the word "may" before the words "have valuable" was adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 1

8. The second United Kingdom amendment (E/AC.7/L.459), was to replace this paragraph by the following:

"Invites Member States, with a view to facilitating the exercise by women of their political rights, to consider organizing national and local seminars on the participation of women in public affairs;"

9. The USSR representative orally moved the following sub-amendment to the United Kingdom amendment:

(i) insert "(a)" between the word "consider" and the word "organizing"; and

(ii) add the phrase "(b) offering to act as hosts for United Nations seminars" at the end of the paragraph.

This sub-amendment was rejected by 11 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions.

10. The second United Kingdom amendment was adopted by the Committee by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 2

11. An amendment submitted orally by the representative of Iraq, to insert the words "national non-governmental organizations and" after the words "*Suggests that the*" was adopted by 12 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions.

12. The Committee adopted by 24 votes to none, with 1 abstention, the third United Kingdom amendment (E/AC.7/L.459), to insert the word "such" between the word "conducting" and the word "seminars", to place a semicolon after "seminars" and to delete the remainder of the paragraph, i.e. the words "and workshop at the national or regional level and explore all possible resources at the international, national and regional levels and perform all tasks that might assist the Governments in the conduct of such seminars;"

Operative paragraph 3

13. An amendment submitted orally by the representative of Iraq to delete the words "in consultative status" after the words "non-governmental organizations" was adopted by 8 votes to 6, with 11 abstentions.

Operative paragraph 4

14. Two amendments to this paragraph were submitted by the representative of the United Kingdom. The first (E/AC.7/L.459, amendment No. 4) was to replace sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (b) (i) by the following:

"(a) the holding of an additional annual seminar on the civic and political education of women, in the nature of a demonstration or pilot project, which can be adopted and used for the follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries;

(b) including in his annual budget estimates for the human rights advisory services programme, and in his supplementary estimates, additional funds to enable such a seminar to be held annually;"

The second amendment (fifth United Kingdom amendment) was to re-number sub-paragraph (b) (ii) as (c) and to replace the words "to provide" by the word "providing" so that the sub-paragraph read:

"(c) providing United Nations sales publications, including particularly the new pamphlet *Civic and Political Education of Women*,⁵ free of cost for use in seminars or workshops organized with the assistance of interested specialized agencies and non-govern-

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.IV.7.

mental women's organizations in consultative status."

15. The representative of Iraq orally proposed the following sub-amendment to the fifth United Kingdom amendment: to delete the words "in consultative status". This proposal was adopted by 9 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions.

16. The fourth and fifth United Kingdom amendments, as amended by Iraq, were put to the vote together, and the Committee adopted them by 22 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

17. Draft resolution II of the Commission on the Status of Women, as a whole, as amended, was approved unanimously. (See para. 19, draft resolution A, below). Draft resolution submitted by the USSR and the United Kingdom (E/AC.7/L.460).

18. The draft resolution submitted by the USSR and the United Kingdom was approved unanimously. (For

text see para. 19, draft resolution B below).

19. The Committee therefore recommends the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following draft resolutions:

A

CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1067 A (XXXIX).]

B

ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1067 B (XXXIX).]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1067 (XXXIX). Advisory services in the field of human rights

A

CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women on the desirability of assisting women to utilize their civic and political rights more effectively, *inter alia*, by providing for the training of voluntary leaders, and equipping women to participate in public services,

Considering that seminars on the civic and political education of women are needed to accomplish this purpose,

Believing that women's non-governmental organizations may have valuable experience and special competence for assisting and equipping women for effective use of their rights and responsibilities as citizens through participation in public affairs,

1. *Invites* Member States, with a view to facilitating the exercise by women of their political rights, to consider organizing national and local seminars on the participation of women in public affairs;

2. *Suggests* that the national non-governmental organizations and national and local affiliates of non-governmental organizations in consultative status co-operate fully with Governments of Member States in planning, organizing and conducting such seminars;

3. *Invites* interested specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Food and Agriculture

Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and the United Nations Children's Fund, to co-operate with Member States and with non-governmental women's organizations in carrying forward these objectives;

4. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General examine the possibility of:

(a) Holding an additional annual seminar on the civic and political education of women, in the nature of a demonstration or pilot project, which can be adapted and used for the follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries;

(b) Including in his annual budget estimates for the human rights advisory services programme, and in his supplementary estimates, additional funds to enable such a seminar to be held annually;

(c) Providing United Nations sales publications, including particularly the new pamphlet *Civic and Political Education of Women*⁶ free of cost for use in seminars or workshops organized with the assistance of interested specialized agencies and non-governmental women's organizations.

1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.

B

ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4023, ⁶ and E/CN.4/877-E/CN.6/436),

Approves the programme of seminars proposed for 1966.

1385th plenary meeting,
16 July 1965.

⁶ *Ibid.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 28 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4025	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
E/AC.7/L.457	Note by the Secretariat	Mimeographed
E/AC.7/L.459	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution II (E/4025, chap. XVIII)	Ditto. See E/4089, paras. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16
E/AC.7/L.460	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Adopted by the Council without change. See resolution 1067 B (XXXIX)
E/CN.4/877- E/CN.6/436	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 29 : Slavery *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1392nd meeting; see also the records of the 522nd-524th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.522-524).

DOCUMENT E/4102

Report of the Social Committee

[Original Text: English]
[22 July 1966]

1. At its 522nd-524th meetings, held on 19-22 July 1966, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 29 of the Council agenda (Slavery). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents in connexion with its consideration of the item: the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery appointed under Council resolution 960 (XXXVI), containing an introduction by the Special Rapporteur, the questionnaire issued to Governments and replies from Governments (E/4056 and Add.1-3) (distributed in English only); a limited document containing the introduction by the Special Rapporteur to this report and the questionnaire issued to Governments (E/AC.7/L.461); the introductory statement of the Special Rapporteur (E/AC.7/L.466); a draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.7/L.471); a note by the Secretary-General (E/AC.7/L.472) on the financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom.

3. Following a procedural debate on whether or not to consider the item, in view of the non-availability in all working languages of the basic document, the representative of Argentina made orally a formal proposal to the effect that, as the existing information was not available to representatives who used French, Russian and

Spanish as their working languages, consideration of the item should be postponed until the information was available in all the working languages and had been distributed in sufficient time for study and due reflection.

4. The representative of Iraq proposed orally that the Committee undertake a preliminary debate on the item and on its conclusion adopt a procedural motion [which would permit the continuation of work on Slavery]¹ without dealing with the substance of the question.

5. The proposal of the representative of Argentina was rejected by 14 votes to 8 with 3 abstentions. The proposal by Iraq was adopted by 17 votes to 2 with 6 abstentions. The Committee held a preliminary debate at its 523rd and 524th meetings.

6. At the 524th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed the following changes in his draft resolution:

(i) *the first two preambular paragraphs were to be replaced by:*

"Having been unable to consider fully the Report (E/4056 and Add.1-3) of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery appointed under Council resolution 960 (XXXVI) owing to the Report not being available in all the working languages," and

"Noting, moreover, that sixty-one Member States have not so far replied to the questionnaire on slavery

¹ For an explanation of the phrase in square brackets, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1392nd meeting, para. 29.

circulated by the Secretary-General and that some specialized agencies and many non-governmental organizations have not replied,”

(ii) *the fourth preambular paragraph was to be deleted,*

(iii) *the first operative paragraph was to be deleted* and operative paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 were to be renumbered 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

7. Following a further discussion, a further revision was made by the representative of the United Kingdom, incorporating suggestions by the representatives of the USSR and France, to the new second preambular paragraph and the new operative paragraphs 1 and 2 proposed by him, under which:

(i) the words “and that some specialized agencies and many non-governmental organizations in consultative status have not replied” at the end of the new preambular paragraph would be deleted;

(ii) in the new operative paragraph 1, the words “had not so far” before the word “replied” would be replaced by “may not have” and the word “in” before the words “his work” replaced by “to complete”;

(iii) in the new operative paragraph 2, the words “to

continue his work and” would be inserted following the words “Special Rapporteur”, the word “further” before the word “report” would be replaced by the word “final” and the words “on the replies received since the completion of the present report” would be deleted.

8. The words “specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations”, in operative paragraph 1, on which the USSR representative had requested a separate vote, were adopted by 14 votes to none, with 12 abstentions. The words “and to include in that report suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery”, on which a separate vote had also been requested by the USSR representative, were adopted by 19 votes to none with 7 abstentions.

9. The draft resolution, as revised orally by the representative of the United Kingdom, was approved by 24 votes to 1, with no abstentions.

10. The Social Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by Council without change. See below, “Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council.”]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1077 (XXXIX). Slavery

The Economic and Social Council,

Having been unable to consider fully the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4056 and Add.1-3) appointed under Council resolution 960 (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 owing to the report not being available in all the working languages,

Noting, moreover, that sixty-one Member States have not so far replied to the Questionnaire on Slavery circulated by the Secretary-General,

1. *Urges* those Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies and those non-governmental organizations which may not have replied to the Questionnaire to submit replies as soon as possible to assist the Special

Rapporteur to complete his work;

2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue his work and to submit a final report to the Council at its forty-first session and to include in that report suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery;

3. *Calls upon* all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies which have not yet done so to become parties as soon as possible to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

*1392nd plenary meeting,
28 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 29 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4056 and Add.1-3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery appointed under Council resolution 960 (XXXVI)	Mimeographed. Distributed in English only at the thirty-ninth session. See E/AC.7/L.461

E/4020 and Add.1 and 2	Fourth report on progress in land reform	Replaced by E/4020/Rev.1
E/4020/Rev.1	Fourth report on progress in land reform	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.1
E/4098 and Corr.1	Report of the Economic Committee	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty- ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 20</i>
E/AC.7/L.461	Extracts from document E/4056	Mimeographed. Issued in French and Spanish only
E/AC.7/L.466	Statement by the Special Rapporteur on Slavery	Mimeographed
E/AC.7/L.471	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	See E/4102, paras. 2 and 6-10
E/AC.7/L.472	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.471: note by the Secretary- General	Mimeographed. See also <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 37, document E/4122</i>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 30 : Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund *

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1391st meeting.*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1073 (XXXIX). Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1965 session (E/4083/Rev.1),

Noting with regret that owing to the reduction in its available resources the organization has been compelled to limit the commitments approved at its above-mentioned session to an amount considerably lower than those authorized for recent years,

1. *Urges* Governments and private groups to intensify their efforts substantially to increase the resources of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. *Welcomes* the emphasis which it is placing upon

the importance of assisting infants and young children of pre-school age;

3. *Endorses* the policy of the United Nations Children's Fund in its efforts to ensure that adequate provision is made and appropriate priority given to meet the needs of children and young people in national programmes for economic and social development;

4. *Invites* Governments to take full advantage of the help which the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with other members of the United Nations system, is able to provide for the achievement of this objective;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the United Nations Children's Fund to hold the next meeting of its Executive Board in Africa in May 1966.

*1391st plenary meeting,
26 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 30 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4083 and Add.1	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its June 1965 session	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/4083/Rev.1 (<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15</i>)
E/L.1090	Canada, Chile, Mexico, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See resolution 1073 (XXXIX)



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
 THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
 GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 31 : Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees *

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1389th meeting.*

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1071 (XXXIX). Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the annexed reports of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions,¹

Takes note with appreciation of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

*1389th plenary meeting,
 21 July 1965.*

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/6011) and appendix.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 31 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4058 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/6011) and the reports of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its twelfth and thirteenth sessions (A/AC.96/270 and 291)	Mimeographed. For the reports, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 11</i> and appendix, and <i>Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 11A</i>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 32 : Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1394th meeting*; see also the record of the 531st meeting of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.531).

DOCUMENT E/4110

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]
[29 July 1965]

1. At its 531st meeting, held on 29 July 1965, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jiri Hajek (Czechoslovakia), second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 32 of the Council agenda (Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents in connexion with its consideration of this item: report on the work of the Permanent Central Opium Board in 1964 (E/OB/20 and Add.) and comments on the Board's report by members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/4074).

3. Following the discussion on the item, the representative of the United Kingdom orally proposed a draft resolution, providing for the Economic and Social Council to take note with appreciation of the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board for 1964. This proposal was unanimously adopted by the Committee.

4. The Social Committee therefore recommends the adoption by the Council of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below.
"Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1085 (XXXIX). Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board for 1964 (E/OB/20 and Add.).

*1394th plenary meeting,
30 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 32 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4074	Comments on the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board by members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Mimeographed
E/OB/20 and Add.	Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board to the Economic and Social Council on the Work of the Board in 1964	United Nations publication, Sales Nos: 64.XI.9 and 65.XI.5



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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ANNEXES

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 33 : Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries *

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	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council	2
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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1365th meeting.

DOCUMENT E/4012

Communication dated 18 March 1965 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations,
addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[19 March 1965]

The Secretary-General has received the following communication from the Permanent Representative of Iraq in connexion with agenda item 33 (Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries):

18 March 1965

The Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the letter dated 12 March 1965, sent by the representatives of Iran, Iraq, the State of Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, requesting the inclusion of the item on the provisional agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries", has the honour to submit the enclosed explanatory memorandum.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was established on 14 September 1960, as an international inter-governmental organization to provide its members with information and advice on all aspects of the oil industry which are of interest to them. Its membership is open to any country with a substantial net export of crude oil. The present members are Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The organizational structure of OPEC comprises a

Conference, a Board of Governors, and a secretariat. The treaty establishing OPEC was registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter.¹

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has participated in meetings of the regional economic commissions, and various other international bodies such as the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States, the United Nations Conference for the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The assistance of OPEC has been sought on many occasions, by organs of the United Nations such as the Special Committee on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which requested OPEC for information on the appropriate means of achieving an effective embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa.

It should also be recalled in this connexion that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its recommendation A.VI.2,² recommended that international organizations set up by the developing countries, which are the principal exporters of non-

¹ See United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 443 (1962), No. 6363, p. 247.

² *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 63.

renewable national products, be recognized and encouraged to enable them to defend their interests.

It is now requested that formal relations be established between the Economic and Social Council and OPEC. Such relations would include:

(a) the presence of observers representing OPEC in the meetings of the Council, its subsidiary bodies and the international conferences convened by it;

(b) reciprocal exchange of information and documentation;

(c) consultation on matters of common interest;

(d) technical collaboration when appropriate.

The Economic and Social Council has in the past established formal relations with various inter-governmental organizations which are not specialized agencies, such as the League of Arab States and the Organization of American States (resolution 412 B (XIII)).

In addition, the Council has taken steps to ensure reciprocal exchange of information and documentation with other inter-governmental organizations such as the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1053 (XXXIX). Relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the request submitted by six Member States that relations be established between the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of petroleum to the economic and social development of developing countries,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its recommendation A.VI.2,³ recommended that international organizations set up by the developing countries, which are the principal exporters of non-renewable natural products, be recognized and

encouraged to enable them to defend their interests,

Decides to establish relations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and to this end requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps to:

(a) Ensure reciprocal exchange of information and documentation;

(b) Provide for the representation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at meetings of United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest;

(c) Provide for consultation and technical co-operation between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and the United Nations on matters of common interest.

*1365th plenary meeting
30 June 1965*

³ *Ibid.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 33 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/L.1074/Rev.1	Iraq: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change. See above resolution 1053 (XXXIX)



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 34: Calendar of conferences for 1966*

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1393rd meeting; see also the record of the 48th meeting of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences (E/C.4/SR.48).

DOCUMENT E/4111

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[27 July 1965]

1. The Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences held its 48th meeting on 27 July 1965 under the chairmanship of Mrs. Vera Ivanovna Kastalskaya (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), to consider item 34 of the Council agenda (Calendar of conferences for 1966), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/4099), containing a draft calendar of conferences. It provisionally approved the suggested calendar subject to the following amendments:

(a) that the fortieth session of the Council should convene at Headquarters from 23 February to 4 March 1966 (rather than from 14 to 26 February), with a possible

extension of a few days if necessary;

(b) that the Committee for Industrial Development should convene at Headquarters from 26 April to 9 May 1966 (rather than from 26 April to 16 May).

3. The Committee therefore recommends that the Council adopt provisionally the calendar of conferences for 1966 contained in the Secretary-General's memorandum, with the above amendments and subject to review at the resumed thirty-ninth session in the light of any relevant action by the General Assembly and of further information regarding the 1966 programme of meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 34 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4099	Calendar of conferences for 1966: memorandum by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4116	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1966	See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , pp. 47-49



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 35: Work programme of the United Nations in the economic social and human rights fields *

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1373rd-1378th and 1396th meetings*; see also the records of the 280th, 288th-290th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.280 and 288-290).

Abbreviations			
ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations	IMF	International Monetary Fund
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa	OPEX	Programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	OSFO	Office of Special Fund Operations
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
		UNTA	United Nations regular programme of technical assistance
		WFP	World Food Programme

DOCUMENT E/4070 AND ADD.1*

Note by the Secretary-General on work programme and budgetary resources

[Original text: English]
[24 June 1965]

1. Pursuant to resolution 1046 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General submitted a note¹ to the Council at its thirty-eighth session indicating the lines on which he expected to provide information on the work programme and budgetary resources for the Council at its thirty-ninth session. He stated that his report on the subject to the Council at its thirty-ninth session would be in two parts: the first part being a presentation of the work programme in a functional framework and the second part being a presentation by organizational units with an indication

of budgetary resources available to each unit. The present document contains this second part only, the first part being, in the Secretary-General's view, adequately covered by the progress report on the Development Decade (E/4033).

2. Annex I to the present report, which is intended as a tentative model, sets out briefly the continuing activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and significant projects planned for 1965-1966. For further information on specific projects and their context, reference may be made to the reports of the Council's subsidiary bodies.

3. The description of the functions and responsibilities of the various units follows closely the reorganized struc-

* Annex III to this document was circulated as E/4070/Add.1, dated 30 June 1965.

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/4011.*

ture contemplated for the Department, which has been taken as the basis for the 1966 budget proposals. A chart showing the structure of the Department as reorganized is given as annex II.

4. Annex III to this report provides information on the resources applied to each major sector of activity. The distribution of these resources by geographical area and by sources of funds is also indicated. It should be noted, however, that while the work programme

information relates only to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, the data on resources cover the regions as well as Headquarters.

5. Subject to such comments as the Council may make on the model presented herein, the Secretary-General intends to apply it to cover all activities in the economic, social and human rights fields, and present a fuller report on the work programme and related resources to the Council in 1966.

ANNEX I

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

FUNCTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1965-1966

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PRIMARY FUNCTIONS AND OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY

The primary functions of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs are to:

to provide substantive documentation and secretariat services for the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs, the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly and other bodies established by the General Assembly in the economic and social fields, including (as required) the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

to provide assistance to Governments of Member States in the formulation and, on request, implementation, of programmes for economic and social development; and to promote programmes for regional co-operation;

to promote co-ordination of policies and activities for international economic and social development.

In the performance of these functions the Department:

collects, analyses and compiles information on economic and social trends and conditions throughout the world to serve as a basis for the formulation of recommendations by the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly on policies for economic and social development;

undertakes for the same purpose analyses of economic and social problems of international interest and conducts research on their determinants and consequences as well as on the approaches to their solution;

makes available statistics of international interest and promotes the improvement and standardization of statistical data;

maintains close and continuous contacts with the specialized agencies as well as other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate.

The Under-Secretary, as the Head of the Department, has responsibility for the planning, direction and co-ordination of all activities undertaken in the Department. The Deputy Under-

Secretary assists him in this task and acts also as the personal representative of the Secretary-General in relations with the specialized agencies, as Rapporteur of the ACC and as Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the ACC.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the Under-Secretary and the Deputy Under-Secretary are assisted by:

The Economic and Social Council Secretariat which

provides the secretariat for the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the annual Pledging Conference for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee, the Committee for Non-Governmental Organizations, and such other *ad hoc* bodies as may be established by the Economic and Social Council from time to time;

assists in conducting relations with the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations;

reviews and processes applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status; and arranges briefing of non-governmental organizations in a liaison capacity.

The Special Projects Unit which

organizes the preparation of reports and undertakes projects which cut across the jurisdiction of several units of the Department and which require to be organized and managed centrally.

The Regional Commissions Section which

maintains continuous contacts with the regional secretariats in order to ensure exchange of information and views on programme and other developments, thus serving as the central point at Headquarters for information on the activities of the regional secretariat and assisting the Under-Secretary in his relations with the Executive Secretaries and facilitating co-operation between the staff at Head-

quarters and the staff in the regions.

Science and Technology Unit

General responsibilities

to serve as the secretariat for, and organize the provision of, substantive services for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development of the Economic and Social Council and the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology;

to serve as the focal point for United Nations activities undertaken at Headquarters and in the regions for following up the work of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.

Continuing activities

preparation of studies and reports, in co-operation with the substantive units concerned, on the policies, institutional arrangements and training activities required for scientific and technological development in the developing countries;

study of the means of improving access to, and transmittal of, scientific and technological information required by the developing countries;

study of the possibilities of mobilizing the efforts of scientific and technological institutions of the developed countries for active co-operation with the developing countries;

identification of areas where intensified effort is needed by periodic review of progress in the application of science and technology to development and by review of various methods and solutions from the standpoint of their suitability in the conditions of the different regions.

Specific items

1965

a special report on the possibilities of utilizing co-operative institutional links (e.g., between universities or scientific institutions) as a means whereby scientists and technicians of advanced countries can co-operate in solving the problems of the developing countries;

identification of certain problems of scientific or technological research or application which appear sufficiently important in relation to development and tractable enough to warrant a concerted attack.

1965 - 1966

a study of progress in directions suggested by the Advisory Committee in its first and second reports to the Economic and Social Council; *

a study on the transfer of scientific and technical information to the developing countries;

Fiscal and Financial Unit

General responsibilities

to undertake, in consultation and co-operation with other units, and with IBRD, IMF and other inter-governmental organizations concerned, research on institutional and policy aspects of development financing, and on tax reform with reference to taxation policies appropriate to the needs of development;

to undertake periodically studies on arrangements between enterprises (public and private) for the transfer of technology to developing countries;

to organize advisory services to governments in the field of taxation and on the role and function of financial institutions and policies.

Continuing activities

(a) Development finance:

preparation, in co-operation with other units and agencies concerned, of studies on the promotion of international flows of private

capital, on external sources of finance for developing countries, on financial institutions and on the financing of industrial development, housing and land reform.

(b) Taxation:

preparation of studies on taxation and economic development; compilation and analysis of international tax agreements;

co-operation in the preparation of monographs for publication by Harvard University in the *World Tax Series*.

Specific items

(a) Development finance:

1965

study on export credit insurance and financing of capital goods requirements of developing countries.

1965-1966

study on the role of international business arrangements in the transfer of technology to developing countries;

report on the promotion of the international flow of private capital to developing countries;

study on the financing of regional development, including the evaluation of potential increase in resources for regional development banks and their use in a proper conceptual framework;

study on financing of industrial enterprises;

study on credit institutions concerned with financing of municipal development;

organization and substantive servicing of an inter-regional seminar on financing of industrial development;

study on financing of land reform.

(b) Taxation:

1965

preparation of two manuals for the administration of selected taxes.

1965-1966

study on tax sharing and grants-in-aid in federations;

study on United States income taxation of private United States investment in developing countries;

study on tax reform planning and revenue forecasting;

study on tax incentives to industrial development.

Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies

General responsibilities

to engage in research on world economic conditions and problems on trends and prospects of world production and trade, and on policies relating to the economic development and stability;

to prepare and publish the annual *World Economic Survey* and undertake continuing studies and analyses on such topics as: the economic implications of disarmament in individual countries or groups of countries; the conceptual and methodological problems relating to the international flow of capital, and the financing of economic development; domestic economic situations and prospective trends in developed countries; trends in economic development and planning in developing countries or groups of countries involving continuing analyses of changes in production, consumption, investment and other factors bearing on unemployment and inflationary pressures; the implication of regional economic groupings for regional economic development. The results of this research are applied to the preparation of the annual *World Economic Survey*, and annual reports on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, and on the economic and social consequences of disarmament;

to serve as a focal point for research in the United Nations in the field of economic projections, planning and programming and to undertake studies on the problems and techniques of planning, and on medium and long-term economic projections, under various economic and social systems. These studies form the basis for the provision of advisory services to Governments, and for substantive support to technical co-operation activities;

* Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/3866) and *ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026).

to undertake continuing studies in the following major fields of research on the centrally planned economies: planning experience and methods of management of the economy; progress and problems of economic development; current trends in production, consumption, investment, domestic and foreign trade and foreign aid;

to organize and provide substantive servicing for periodic inter-regional seminars and *ad hoc* groups on economic planning and on long-term economic projections;

to collect information relating to national planning and programming techniques and policies for dissemination to national planning agencies, development institutes and private research institutions;

to assist the regional secretariats and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut in the preparation of substantive reports and studies on development problems.

Continuing activities

preparation of the annual *World Economic Survey* which is usually in two parts: one part dealing with a review of current economic development in the previous year, and a second part dealing with a matter of topical interest;

preparation of annual reports for the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on international flows of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries;

preparation of reports to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on developments in the conversion to peaceful uses of resources released by disarmament;

preparation of technical papers and assistance in the organization of seminars on techniques of planning, programming and economic projections;

provision of substantive support to technical co-operation activities relating to general economic surveys, economic planning and programming;

provision of assistance to the Economic and Social Office in Beirut in its programme of research.

Specific items:

1965

World Economic Survey, 1964, in two parts: one dealing with an analysis of the economic situation in 1964 and the outlook for 1965 in the developed market economies, the developing market economies and the centrally planned economies; it will also include a discussion on problems of urgent and topical concern in these groups of countries. A second part will provide an analysis of current development plans and of planning experience in the developing countries; this study has been undertaken in response to General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 979 (XXXVI);

completion of the annual report on recent developments in the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament, and servicing and participation in the work of the inter-agency committee established to co-ordinate research and activities in this field undertaken by various members of the United Nations family;

preparation of a report covering the period 1961-1963 on the flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries. This will be the fourth in the series reviewing the movement of long-term funds to the developing countries, and is for the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council;

preparation of documentation for a group of experts on the conceptual and methodological problems relating to capital flows to be convened after close of Economic and Social Council (XXXIX) (authority: General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII)). The documentation will examine the problems in effecting improvements in the reporting and analysis of capital movements in order to interpret more meaningfully both the figures relating to capital exports (in the light of the undertaking of the developed countries to raise the outflow to one percent of their combined national income) and the figures relating to capital imports (in the light of the needs of the developing countries to supplement domestic savings in order to raise their rate of growth to the target adopted for the Development

Decade);

preparation of technical papers for discussion at an inter-regional seminar to be held in Ankara, Turkey from 6 to 17 September 1965, on "Planning the External Sector: Techniques, Problems and Policies", with participants chosen from amongst senior Government officials who are involved in economic planning in the developing countries;

preparation of a preliminary report for the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council on the possible usefulness of establishing a group of experts-specialists in planning theory and practice that would work as a consultative body on the problems of economic planning and projections within the United Nations, (authority: Council resolution 1035 (XXXVII));

organization and participation in a meeting with research directors of regional commissions and of the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for co-ordinating the research programmes of various units of the Secretariat in the field of trade and long-term projections;

preparation of a preliminary report analysing production, income and trade trends in the developing countries during the first years of the nineteen sixties, as a contribution to the activities relating to the International Co-operation Year.

1965-1966

World Economic Survey, 1965: apart from the analysis of current economic trends and the outlook, the 1965 *Survey* will be devoted to a study on development finance in the developing countries. Particular emphasis will be placed on international capital movements;

a preliminary report on inflation and economic development, based on a questionnaire sent to governments late in 1964 to be submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session in 1965. In the light of the discussion in the Council and further material expected to be received from member Governments following Council discussions, a more definitive report is planned for submission to the Council at its forty-first session;

preparatory work for an inter-regional seminar in 1966 in Copenhagen on "Long-term economic projections for the world economy: sectoral aspects." The participants will be senior government officials responsible for projections work in their own countries;

preparations for the convening of a second inter-regional seminar on planning in the latter half of 1966. The subject of the seminar will be "Planning the financial resources for investment";

preparation of the first issue of a periodic bulletin on development planning.

Planning and Programming Centre

General and continuing responsibilities

to provide and organize the provision of advisory services to Governments in the field of development planning and programming, utilizing the basic research and studies carried out by the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies;

to undertake the preparation of studies, reports, manuals on government budgeting and on the use of budgetary techniques as tools in planning and in evaluation of plan-implementation; to prepare studies, reports and manuals on problems of government budgeting and accounting as related to the problems of integrating national development plans with annual budgets and the techniques of budgeting most appropriate for the implementation and evaluation of development plans. Such studies cover programme and performance budgeting, and accounting systems relevant to the various public sector activities performed at different levels of government. The results of the substantive work are made available to developing countries in the form of special reports and manuals, and its applicability in different countries and in different environments, through the organization of regional and inter-regional budget workshops in co-operation with the regional secretariats;

to maintain close contact with, and provide assistance on request, to the network of development planning institutes in the regions;

to organize seminars, workshops, training courses in the field of planning and programming, and in relation to these assistance activities, prepare material for publication;

to maintain a reference service on national programmes and plans for economic and social development, and in this connexion, organize the collection of material, through contacts with government planning agencies, and exchange of information with relevant private research institutes as a preliminary step for dissemination of information in the fields of planning and projections.

Specific items

1965

preparatory work for a seminar to be held in Ankara, Turkey, from 6 to 17 September 1965, on "Planning the external sector: techniques, problems and policies", with participants chosen from senior Government officials responsible for projections work in their own countries;

preparation of a study on relationship between government budgeting and economic planning (in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat);

case studies on programme and performance budgeting (in co-operation with the ECA, ECAFE, and ECLA secretariats);

annual review of development in the budgetary field in the ECAFE region (in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat); reports on the classification of government accounts and the classification of public debt transactions;

preparation of a draft manual on government accounting (in co-operation with the ECA, ECAFE, and ECLA secretariats);

revision of the manual on programme and performance budgeting for publication (in co-operation with ECAFE);

compilation of public finance statistics for the *United Nations Statistical Year Book* (in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office).

1965-1966

preparatory work for the convening of a second inter-regional seminar on planning in the latter half of 1966. The topic of the seminar will be "Planning the financial resources for investment";

preparatory work for a seminar on "Long-term economic projections for the world economy: sectoral aspects", in Copenhagen;

preparation of papers for the fourth ECAFE Workshop on "Problems of budget reclassification and management" (in co-operation with the ECAFE secretariat), and on "Classification of government accounts — a simplified economic-functional classification of government transactions" (in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office);

preparatory work for convening, possibly in 1967, a second inter-regional budget workshop in co-operation with the four regional secretariats;

preparation of a paper on appraisal of public expenditures in developing countries, techniques of evaluating economy and efficiency in government expenditures.

Resources and Transport Division

General responsibilities

to conduct research, prepare studies and promote co-ordination of action within the United Nations relating to the development of non-agricultural resources and transport;

to provide substantive support to technical assistance and Special Fund projects for the exploration and development of natural resources and associated infrastructure;

to provide, and organize the provision of, advisory services to governments with respect to the development of non-agricultural resources and transport.

Continuing activities

Energy and water resources

studies on economic, organizational, financial and technical

aspects of energy resources development (including non-conventional and new sources of energy), surface water resources development including river basin development, navigation, hydropower, and the desalination of water;

collection of technical, economic and other pertinent material, analyses of the data, and preparation of periodic reports for the Economic and Social Council on progress in these fields;

organization and provision of substantive services for meetings and seminars, and provision of substantive support for technical assistance and Special Fund projects in these fields;

provision of substantive secretariat services for inter-agency working groups of the ACC in the field of resources development;

preparation of reports for the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

Minerals and cartography.

studies on economic, technical and organizational aspects of the development of mineral and groundwater resources including surveying and mapping, cadastral surveys, and use of modern techniques of exploration (mapping, photogeology, geophysics, geochemistry);

organization and provision of substantive services for regional conferences, meetings and seminars in these fields;

provision of substantive support for Special Fund and technical assistance activities in cartography, geology, hydrogeology and mining;

preparation of annual reports to the Economic and Social Council secretariat in performance of the functions as the Central Bureau of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale;

preparation of the bulletin *World Cartography*;

analyses and evaluation of modern cartographic methods; and promotion of international co-operation on the standardization of geographical names.

Transport

studies on aspects of the development of surface transport as a basis for providing substantive support for technical co-operation activities, including seminars and workshops in the transport field;

review and preparation of evaluations of requests from governments for assistance from the Special Fund, TAB and WFP.

Specific items

Energy and water resources:

1965

organization of an inter-regional seminar on energy policy in developing countries at Bréau, France;

preparation of a paper for the third ECAFE symposium on petroleum resources — Tokyo, Japan;

report on water desalination — proposals for costing procedure and related technical and economic considerations;

report on economics of conveying water — an international guide;

organization and servicing, including preparation of papers for an inter-regional seminar on economic application of water desalination;

preparatory work for the twelfth inter-agency meeting of the ACC sub-committee on water resources development;

report on national water agencies.

1965-1966

report to the Council on non-agricultural resources;

report on small-scale power generation for developing countries;

preliminary work on study of economic factors related to production of solar energy in developing countries;

preparatory work for symposia on (a) development and utilization of oil shale resources, (b) geothermal energy, and (c) solar energy;

preparation of fourth biennial report for the Council of ACC sub-committee on water resources development;

report on costs and pricing of water for different uses;

organization and servicing of an inter-regional seminar on water resources development;

preparatory work for a report on policies for water resources development and utilization in developing countries;
 report analyzing recent experiences in economic appraisals of integrated river basin development;
 report on legal aspects of international river basin development.

Minerals and cartography.

1965

study on mineral resources development — problems and policies with particular reference to developing countries;
 preparation for an inter-regional seminar on geochemical methods for mineral exploration;
 annual progress report on the publication of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW);
 substantive editing of technical papers presented to the fourth United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East, and the regional cartographic conference in Africa for their publication;
 preparatory work for an inter-regional seminar on cartography in economic development.

1965-1966

preparatory work for an inter-regional seminar on mineral resources development in water-short areas, with special reference to the dry processing of ores;
 servicing of a group of experts on the revision and updating of the survey of world iron ore resources;
 preparatory work for convening a United Nations conference on the standardization of geographical names;
 preparation for holding an inter-regional seminar on new mineral exploration techniques.

Transport

1965

substantive servicing for the fifth session of the inter-regional ports and shipping training seminar in Lagos, Nigeria.

1965-1966

economic and technical study of non-conventional craft for the transport needs of developing countries;
 study on the economic and technical suitability of containerization in developing countries;
 organizing and servicing the sixth session of the inter-regional ports and shipping training seminar in Copenhagen, Denmark;
 preparatory work for convening interregional seminars on (a) economic and administrative aspects of transport development, (b) the economies and techniques of inland navigation, (c) economies and techniques of feeder roads.

Statistical Office

General responsibilities

to provide substantive secretariat services for the Statistical Commission and other United Nations conferences and meetings on statistical matters;

to collect, analyse, and publish statistical data, to formulate international standards for the improvement of statistics and promotion of international comparability, to devise and recommend methods and prepare methodological manuals for the collection and analysis of statistics;

to prepare regional and world aggregates from data collected by country; the development of new statistical series as aids in the formulation of economic and social policy and in planning;

to provide advisory services to governments in the establishment of national statistical services, and to assist in the organization of training of key personnel.

Continuing activities:

systematic collection, compilation and publication of inter-

national statistics, together with the development of appropriate indexes and bibliographies;

collection, processing and dissemination of data on international trade by electronic data processing methods; extension of electronic data processing to other fields of international statistics;

issue and revision of publications dealing with statistical methods, with particular reference to the need for the inclusion in these publications of material concerning the practices of national offices in solving problems of collection and analysis;

organizing the training of middle-level and higher professional personnel in the less developed countries, in co-operation with inter-governmental and national institutions;

provision of assistance to governments in the more rapid development of national statistics required for the planning of economic and social development, (a) by means of increased utilization of the facilities of the technical co-operation programmes, and (b) by active participation in the Economic Projections and Programming Centre;

work on improving the comparability of statistical data of Member States having different economic and social systems and the provision of advice and assistance in giving effect to existing standards or guiding principles for improvement of national and international statistics.

The fields of statistics covered are the following:

Economic statistics

[For publication in *Statistical Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (and its supplements)]

National accounts

Statistics of national accounts, including production, income and outlay, capital transactions and national and sector balance sheets; distribution of national income by industrial sectors, factors of production and socio-economic groups; distribution of income by size; input-output, capital formation and financial statistics; prices; and, statistics for planning economic and social development;

[For publication in *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*]

Trade, transport and energy statistics

Statistics of world trade, transport and energy, (including the International Trade Statistics Centre, which collects detailed data on commodity trade from Governments, standardizes and stores them on magnetic tapes and makes them available in the form of regular publications, special tabulations, magnetic tapes and punched cards);

[For publication in *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*, *Commodity Trade Statistics*, *World Trade Annual*, and *World Energy Supplies*]

Demographic and social statistics

Statistics of population, birth, death, marriage, divorce, international migration, housing and other types of social data;

[For publication in *Demographic Yearbook* and *Population and Vital Statistics Report*]

Sampling

application of sampling techniques to various statistical fields, such as demographic and social statistics, industrial statistics, distribution statistics, transport statistics.

[For publication in *Sample Surveys of Current Interest*]

Specific items for 1965-1966

extension of electronic data processing to population;

preparation of material concerning the practices of national statistical offices in solving problems of data collection and analysis;

organizing meetings of statisticians and customs officials to improve international availability of detailed external trade statistics;

revision and extension, with the help of a group of experts, of the United Nations' System of National Accounts;

revision, with the help of a group of experts, of the recommen-

dations for 1970 population and housing censuses;
 study of methods of training in statistical technology;
 preparation of a report on co-ordination of the international statistical programme, including the relationship between the recommendations for the 1970 population and housing censuses and those of the 1970 agricultural censuses;
 revision of an integrated five-year work programme of international statistics, extended to 1971;
 revision of the *Handbook of Population Census Methods*, preparation of a handbook of housing census methods, preparation of a new issue of the *Compendium of Social Statistics*;
 interim revision of the *International Standard Industrial Classification*;
 revision of the cross-classification of the items of the *Standard International Trade Classification* and the *International Standard Industrial Classification*;
 revision of the studies on (a) construction statistics, (b) input-output tables, (c) national accounting practices of countries.

CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

General responsibilities

to provide the secretariat and documentation for the Committee for Industrial Development; to organize meetings, seminars and symposia on industrial development;
 to follow technological developments in different branches of industry particularly with a view to their applicability for the rapid industrialization of developing countries;
 to provide advice, on request, to Governments on policy and technical aspects of industrialization programmes, on the mobilization of national resources for industrialization and the furtherance of bilateral or multi-lateral arrangements for development of industry;
 to act as a focal point for co-ordinating the industrialization activities of the United Nations system of organizations, and promote international programmes of technical assistance in this field;
 to analyse, collect and disseminate data and information on industrial development.

Continuing activities

studies on national policies affecting industrial development in such fields as: industrial investment and financing, taxation, income and price policies, regional industrialization policies; trade policies with particular reference to exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures; protection and incentive measures, industrial employment and wage policies;
 research related to industrial planning, including problems of location of industries and preparation of reports for the Committee for Industrial Development, and other United Nations bodies;
 studies on the structural problems related to industrial development in the context of the economy as a whole; the development and evaluation of industrial programming and planning techniques; methods for the formulation, appraisal and implementation of industrial projects;
 editing of the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity* and periodic surveys on industrial development.

Industrial technology

conduct of research dealing with technological aspects of industrialization with a view to providing current data on such matters as development in technology adaptation of processes and problems of transfer of technology involved in the process of industrialization in the developing economies; preparation of reports on these questions for consideration by the Committee for Industrial Development and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
 Continuing review of existing and newly developed technological processes in respect to specific industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, engineering and mechanical industries, machine-tools, shipbuilding and transport equipment, electrical machinery and

equipment, cement and building materials, construction industries, chemical and petro-chemical industries, fertilizer production, textiles, food industries, pharmaceuticals, paper industries, light consumer industries, etc.;

organization of seminars and study groups for the dissemination of technological information on industries of special importance to the developing countries;
 assistance to governments in obtaining information on technology best suited to specific industries and particular national needs;
 preparation of manuals and handbooks on specific industries and industrial processes.

Industrial services and institutions

conduct of studies on the supporting institutional framework for industry including studies on the organization, functions and activities of public agencies providing industrial research facilities, industrial development corporations, patent offices, standards and testing laboratories, industrial construction and consulting engineering organizations, federations of industry, chambers of commerce, professional associations, trade unions, industrial co-operatives, etc.;
 provision of assistance to Member Governments on the establishment of basic industrial services including industrial extension services, industrial legislation, patents and licensing systems; and on the establishment and strengthening of institutions such as industrial development boards, industrial promotion centres, and technological institutes, providing services to industry;
 studies on problems related to the development of small scale industries and the establishment of industrial estates within overall programmes of industrialization;
 studies on the assessment of requirements and facilities for training technical cadres for industrial development; organization of training programmes for groups of managerial and technical personnel for industry from developing countries; preparation and evaluation of teaching material for training in industrial development.

Technical co-operation and industrial information

promotion of technical co-operation activities in industrial development, and, co-ordination of the Centre's role in providing substantive support for technical assistance and Special Fund projects; co-ordinating the utilization of the teams of technical advisers for organizing advisory services to governments, in the definition of needs, formulation or evaluation of projects and in the preparation of requests to the Special Fund;
 clearing-house functions for the exchange of information on industrial developments.

Specific items for 1965-1966

servicing, in co-operation with the regional secretariats concerned, symposia on industrial development for the Asia and Far East region in late 1965 and for the Latin American and African regions early in 1966;
 preparatory work for the international symposium on industrial development, tentatively planned for mid-1967, to appraise the industrial needs of the developing countries, and action necessary at the national, regional and international levels to promote rapid industrialization of the developing countries.

Industrialization programmes and policies

studies on export oriented industrialization policies; on export-marketing organizations, particularly on the impact of export organizations on structural changes in existing industries; and on potential export industries;
 comparative study of the role and impact of industrial tax incentives in selected developing countries;
 studies on problems of industrial location and regional development;
 studies on phases of industrial project formulation and evaluation on the basis of experience in different countries;
 pilot study on parameter patterns for industrial development, in-

cluding actual performance records of individual establishments in major fields of manufacturing;

organizing and servicing of a meeting of experts on the question of data requirements in the practical application of inter-industry techniques for industrial projection and planning purposes;

industrial development surveys of selected countries;

organization and substantive servicing of an interregional symposium on industrial project evaluation will be held late in 1965 in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Industrial technology

preparation of manuals on iron and steel; the fertilizer industry; studies on pre-investment data in the aluminium industry; on fertilizer production in West Africa; on petro-chemical industries; on the relationship between scale and cost of production in a number of chemical process industries;

studies on pre-investment data and alternative technologies in industrial production of sulphuric acid, soda ash and soda, caustic pulp and paper, industrial alcohol, wood and coal chemicals, man-made fibres, glass, and some other important chemical process industries; on pre-investment data in the production of basic building materials;

studies on the problems of machinery production in developing countries with special reference to machine tools and the role of engineering industries in industrialization; on the problems of repair and maintenance of machine tools in developing countries; on use of second-hand machinery in developing countries and organization of an expert working group in this field;

organization of an inter-regional workshop on the textile industry;

organization and servicing of an interregional seminar on industrial standardization; and one on fertilizer industries (Kiev, 1965).

Industrial services and institutions

substantive support for Special Fund projects relating to the establishment of industrial research institutes in Central America, Colombia, Israel, Paraguay, Sudan, Thailand and Bolivia (all Special Fund projects);

studies on problems of management of industrial research institutes; on industrial consulting services to review the various systems and procedures of consulting services and the different types of licence agreements and contracts;

preliminary survey of the structure and functions of government and private organizations which play an important role in promoting industrial development;

studies on the promotion of small-scale industries, including the role of small-scale industries and of industrial estates, the relative position of small-scale industry in the industrial structure of developing countries and questions relating to the provision of finance, surveys, feasibility studies and model schemes, and industrial extension facilities and the promotion of subcontracting arrangements between small and large industries.

Technical co-operation and industrial information

development of a framework for reporting to the Committee for Industrial Development by the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions;

estimation of managerial and technical personnel requirements for specific industries;

organizing (a) a training course in Africa for government officials in industrial planning; (b) an inter-regional working party on the training of economic administrators in industrial development; and (c) group in-plant training programmes in: iron and steel (Ukrainian SSR); non-ferrous metal industries (Yugoslavia); machine-tool manufacturing; manufacturing of electrical equipment and machinery (Sweden); fertilizer industry; prevention of corrosion; aluminum industry;

country case studies on the organization and scope of in-plant training of technical personnel; survey on techniques of industrial management in developing countries.

COMMISSIONER FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

General responsibilities

to provide substantive services for the Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee of the General Assembly, and provide the secretariats for the Social Commission, the Population Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, and as appropriate, other United Nations bodies dealing with social matters and to provide the secretariat and documentation for ACC working groups on social programmes, population, housing and urbanization, rural and community development, and rehabilitation; to undertake studies resulting from decisions taken by such bodies; to maintain technical liaison with the regional secretariats in social matters;

to provide substantive support to UNICEF and WFP on projects falling within the fields of social development and housing;

to participate in the planning of programmes of advisory services to Governments and provide substantive support for technical co-operation activities in the social field.

These responsibilities are carried out through the following divisions:

Social Development Division

Continuing activities

research on world social conditions and problems;

preparation of the biennial *Report on the World Social Situation* which covers, in alternate editions, social conditions and social problems selected in the light of recommendations and decisions of the Social Commission;

preparation of special reports on social policy matters, such as assessment of levels of living, distribution of income, social planning and programming, integration of social with economic development, social aspects of industrialization, urbanization policy, social consequences of disarmament, criteria for social expenditure, social change, and popular participation in development;

preparation of studies and reports in the fields of community development and land reform, social welfare services, social defence and rehabilitation of the disabled;

preparation of studies and reports in the fields of community development and land reform, social welfare services, social defence and rehabilitation of the disabled;

assisting in the planning and carrying out of the operational activities in the above fields, including co-operation with UNICEF, the Special Fund and the WFP and providing substantive support for regional and country projects;

maintaining a reference service of information relating to the above activities;

assisting the regional secretariats in research and field projects of joint concern;

maintaining liaison with specialized agencies and providing substantive services for inter-agency working groups and *ad hoc* inter-agency meetings in the above fields, in order to promote co-ordinated international action in these fields;

publishing the *International Social Development Review* and the *International Review of Criminal Policy*.

Specific items

1965

case studies on planning for balanced social and economic development, distribution of income, and levels of living;

report on social targets for the second half of the Development Decade;

report on methods of determining social allocations and administrative aspects of social planning;

studies on the social aspects of industrialization and on the role of industrial social services in relation to integrated national social services;

preparation of studies on the relationship of community development to national planning; on the relationship between urban community development and town planning; and on decentralization as a policy in urbanization;

servicing (in co-operation with ECA) a seminar for teaching staff of social welfare training programmes in Africa;

servicing an *ad hoc* advisory committee of experts on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, an interregional seminar in Denmark on criminological research, and the third United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, Stockholm, August 1965;

studies of the extent and causes of juvenile delinquency, of social change in relation to trends in criminality, and of personnel training methods and programmes in prevention of crime.

1965-1966

preparation of studies on social aspects of industrial development and on social consequences of disarmament;

regional workshop on methods of inducing social change contributing to over-all development;

preparatory work (including field studies) for the World Land Reform Conference (in co-operation with FAO);

preparation of the fifth report on progress in land reform; a study on planning land settlement in new rural communities;

preparation of a guide for governments on evaluation of rural and community development programmes, including land reform;

servicing (in co-operation with ECAFE) a regional workshop on the role of local government bodies, co-operatives and voluntary agencies in community development, and a regional training institute for instructors and senior community development personnel;

organization of pilot projects to demonstrate contribution of youth in community development activities;

servicing (in co-operation with ECA) a seminar on the organization and administration of family, child and youth welfare services;

convening a group of experts on relation between income distribution and social policy;

organizing an inter-regional seminar on development policies and planning in relation to urbanization;

a research training programme on regional development;

preparation of studies on planning of social services within the context of development planning; on patterns of organization and administration of social welfare services; on the context of social services in programmes for housing and physical planning; on the content and methods of training programmes for senior social welfare personnel in developing countries; and preparation of materials for training courses on family, child and youth welfare;

survey of methods and standards of training of personnel working in prosthetic workshops and preparation of monographs on basic equipment for rehabilitation centres;

organization of an inter-regional meeting on social welfare administration and organization; and a seminar in Denmark for national directors of rehabilitation programmes.

Population Division

Continuing activities

providing the secretariat and documentation for the Population Commission, and services to other United Nations organs concerned with population questions;

research on interrelations of demographic, economic, and social factors, including studies of fertility, mortality, internal and international migration, population growth, structure and distribution, especially as related to problems of economic and social development of developing countries;

research and technical work on factors affecting human fertility and problems of fertility regulation from demographic, economic, social, cultural and psychological points of view, including problems of communications in family planning programmes;

preparation of demographic estimates, projections, evaluation of basic demographic data, and technical work on the methodology of demographic analyses, estimates and projections;

providing an inter-regional nucleus for co-operation in regional and national programmes of demographic studies and related activities;

providing support for the substantive aspects of technical assistance for research, training, and technical work in demography and related aspects of population work;

providing liaison and co-operation in demographic and related activities with other units of the Secretariat at Headquarters and in regional offices and with units of the specialized agencies.

Specific items

1965

servicing the second World Population Conference, Belgrade, 30 August - 10 September 1965;

provision of substantive assistance to the regional demographic training centres;

completion of publication of the following studies, manuals and surveys: technical report on properties of stable, semi-stable and quasi-stable populations and their uses in making demographic estimates and analyses; manual on methods of estimating basic demographic measures from incomplete data; manual on methods of analysing census data on population distribution, urbanization and internal migration; manual on methods of analysing census data on economic activities of the population; manual on methods of projections of urban and rural population; report on world population prospects as assessed in 1963; survey of urban and rural population; preparation of a popular pamphlet on the highlights of the second World Population Conference.

1965-1966

preparation for publication of the proceedings and technical papers of the second World Population Conference;

preparation for publication of the following: manual on methods of projections of urban and rural populations; manual on methods of projections of economically active population (to be prepared with the co-operation of the ILO); manual on methods of analysing census data on fertility, mortality, population growth, and population structure; manual on methods of projections of households and families; manual on methods of projecting the number of households; revision of *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*; studies on the implications of population trends for investment needs in various sectors, General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII); organizing and servicing of *ad hoc* group of experts to advise on details of long-range and intermediate range work programmes in the areas of fertility; preparation for inter-regional working groups on programmes of training in the population fields.

Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Continuing activities

providing the secretariat and documentation for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and any *ad hoc* groups established in the housing field;

preparation of special studies and reports and provision of advice to governments on housing, building, urban and regional development and physical planning aspects of urbanization and industrialization of building;

organization of interregional meetings and study tours on selected subjects related to housing, building and planning and assist in the servicing of regional seminars and meetings on such subjects as the financing of housing, lowcost housing, urban and regional planning; organization of pilot projects in the field of housing, building and planning, including bilateral assistance provided under General Assembly resolution 1508 (XV);

review, evaluation and supervision of Special Fund and technical assistance on projects in the field of housing, building and planning.

*Specific items**1965*

studies on the social aspects of housing and urban development; on housing in tropical areas; on housing and planning standards for the re-settlement of squatters; on financing for housing and community facilities; on research, training and documentation in housing, building and planning; and on measures taken and assistance given by governments to disaster areas for restoring housing and community facilities.

1965-1966

preparation of a biennial report on the world housing situation; preparation of a manual on physical planning and techniques; preparation of studies on the administrative aspects and co-ordination of housing and urban development at the national administrative, the local planning and operational level; on investment requirements for establishment of construction industries; on land use control measures, on the location of housing in relation to industry; on social and physical planning aspects of industrial complexes; and on the possibility of governmental guarantees to private international investment funds in housing as an incentive to increase international capital flow to housing from private investors;

organization and technical documentation for seminars on ways of increasing industrial opportunities in urban development; on financing of housing and urban development; on the planning and development of new towns; on housing statistics; on development of building materials and construction industries; on housing policy and administration; on housing management and tenant education for different regions of the world; and on prefabrication of housing; preparation of a survey of training needs in housing, building and physical planning.

MANAGEMENT OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Commissioner for Technical Co-operation provides, through BTAO and OSFO, the services necessary for the programming, implementation and periodic evaluation of all operational activities undertaken by the Department, under:

- (a) the regular programme of technical assistance;
- (b) the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;
- (c) Special Fund projects for which the United Nations is the executing agency;
- (d) programmes financed from (trust) funds provided by governments and others for particular projects — known either as "extra-budgetary operations (XBO)", or "funds-in-trust" operations.

The BTAO and OSFO work closely with the substantive units of the Department, in arranging for the provision of substantive "back-stopping" of field-activities; they assist the Technical Assistance Recruitment Services (TARS) and the Administrative Services for Technical Assistance Operations (ASTAO), in the recruitment, appointment and administrative servicing of the project personnel (experts) in the field.

Bureau for Technical Assistance Operations

undertakes country programming and programme management implementation of country programmes, as well as certain regional and interregional projects;

plans and directs the operations undertaken by the United Nations under its regular technical assistance programmes and as an organization participating in EPTA, as well as operations under funds-in-trust arrangements and special accounts;

organizes substantive support of technical assistance activities in collaboration with the substantive units of the Department;

co-ordinates and controls fellowship programmes and training projects;

co-ordinates and controls special programmes, including OPEX; in addition to managing operational activities in the field of public administration, the BTAO, through its Public Administration Branch organizes and conducts substantive research on administrative prob-

lems and practices with respect to governmental structures, administrative methods, personnel policies and practices and disseminates the results among governments through seminars or similar international conferences, and through the issue of handbooks, guides or manuals;

supervises and co-ordinates United Nations participation in WFP; with the assistance of the Office of the Controller, exercises budgetary control over funds provided for United Nations technical assistance activities and formulates related budgetary financial procedures for the conduct of the technical co-operation programmes.

Technical assistance activities continue to consist essentially in the provision of experts, equipment and training facilities, these three components being closely related in many individual projects.

Office of Special Fund Operations

plans and directs at all stages Special Fund projects for which the United Nations has been designated as executing agency;

organizes substantive support for such Special Fund projects in collaboration with the substantive units of the Department.

The size of projects managed during 1965-1966 will be apparent from the figures below:

	1964	1965	1966
Regular Programme . . .	6,399,817	6,400,000	6,400,000
EPTA	10,463,498 ¹	9,087,000 ²	10,902,000 ²
Extra-budgetary operations	3,571,277	— ⁴	— ⁴
Special Funds	12,313,479 ³	20,500,000 ⁵	30,000,000 ⁵
TOTAL	32,748,071	—	—

Following further breakdowns of the above figures will be of interest:

	1965	Regular 1966	1965	EPTA 1966
Country	3,299,200	3,423,500	7,674,000	8,777,000
Regional	2,398,800	2,406,500	1,137,000	1,837,000
Inter-regional	702,000	570,000	276,000	288,000
TOTAL	6,400,000	6,400,000	9,087,000	10,902,000

Special Fund projects allotted to United Nations for execution⁵

	1965	1966
Institutes and Training Projects	4,300,000	7,500,000
Technology and Research Projects	2,000,000	2,700,000
Engineering Survey Projects	4,700,000	6,500,000
Mineral Survey Projects	9,500,000	13,300,000
TOTAL	20,500,000	30,000,000

*United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut**General responsibilities and continuing activities*

Under the authority of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs:

to collect and analyse data relating to the Middle East region, conduct enquiries and research, and to prepare reports and studies on selected development problems of the region;

to assist in the formulation, execution, implementation and evaluation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects in the region;

to organize, in consultation with Headquarters, the provision of short-term advisory services to governments;

¹ Includes expenditures under authorizations from the Working Capital and Reserve Fund (WCRF).

² Excludes expenditures which may be incurred under authorizations from WCRF.

³ Includes agency overhead and direct costs of \$930,813.

⁴ Estimated to be not less than the 1964 level.

⁵ Excludes agency overhead and direct costs.

to represent the Secretary-General at conferences and meetings held in the region, as required.

Specific items for 1965-1966

preparation of studies on problems of capital formation, economic integration and development planning in the region;

preparation of studies on industrial development in the Middle East as part of the preparatory work for the international symposium to be held early in 1967;

preparatory work for the publication of an Economic Bulletin for the Middle East;

studies in social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship of economic and social factors in the region.

ANNEX III

United Nations resources, allocated to each major area of work in the economic, social and human rights fields

1. This annex provides a summary table which shows for the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 the resources allocated to each major area of work in the economic, social and human rights fields, and the source of the funds, whether the regular budget, including the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance (UNTA), EPTA, or the Special Fund. The summary table also shows the main geographical areas to which the funds are allocated. It is supported by subsidiary tables which give the foregoing information in detail for each of the major areas of work.

2. The amounts shown for the special Fund for 1966 are based in part on projects for which the United Nations has already been designated as the executing agency, and in part on projects that may be so awarded by the Governing Council of the Special Fund at its January and June 1966 sessions. Estimates covering the latter group of projects can therefore only be of a very general character. The amounts shown for EPTA are based on the programme which has been approved by TAC for the biennium 1965-1966.^a Those shown for the regular budget are the estimates submitted to the General Assembly in the budget estimates for the financial year 1966^b based, in the case of UNTA, on proposals submitted to the 1965 summer session of TAC in the report of the Secretary-General on Technical Assistance activities of the United Nations^c and approved in principle by that body.

^a E/TAC/L.335.

^b *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 5 (A/6005).*

^c See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document E/4016/Add.1.*

3. The 1965 amounts shown for the regular budget are based on the levels initially recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for that year although actual requirements will be conditioned by provisions of General Assembly resolution 2004 (XIX) of 18 February 1965. Those shown for UNTA are based on the programme listed in the 1965 regular programme of technical assistance,^d those for EPTA on the programme for 1965-1966 (category I) and those for the special Fund on the detailed plans of operations drawn up for each project.

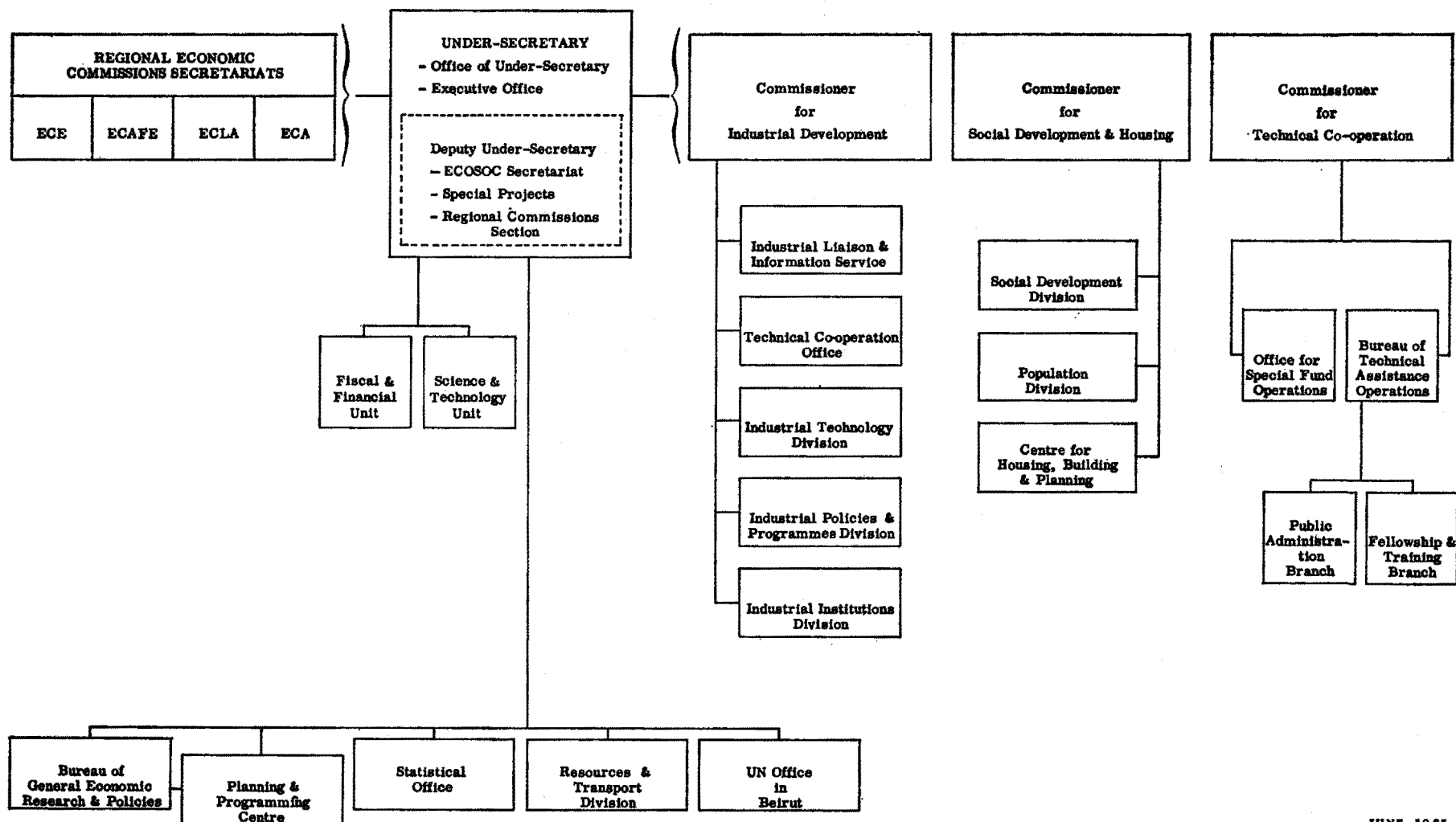
4. In addition to the twelve major fields of activity, information has also been provided separately on the costs of policy administration, technical co-operation administration, and general administration and services. The basis on which each area of administration has been costed is explained in the relevant subsidiary table.

5. The analysis provided in this annex represents an initial response to Council resolution 1046 (XXXVII). As it does not purport to be an accurate cost accounting, it has, however, been compiled after careful consideration of all relevant data and constitutes a reasonably accurate distribution by main field of activity of available resources for the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations.

^d E/3990 and Add.1.

ANNEX II

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
(Proposed organization used as basis for 1966 estimates)



JUNE 1965

United Nations resources by major area of work in the economic, social and human rights fields

United States dollars

Major areas of work	Regular Budget			UNTA and EPTA			Special Fund			Total resources		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
1. Trade	3,177,773	3,789,553	7,853,295	442,841	505,000	566,400	—	—	—	3,620,614	4,294,553	8,419,695
2. Industrial development	1,757,377	3,361,483	4,637,766	2,137,474	2,300,000	2,903,000	1,328,000	1,400,000	3,700,000	5,222,851	7,061,483	11,240,766
3. Social development	1,605,284	1,774,609	1,838,360	2,170,104	1,810,700	2,048,000	—	—	—	3,775,388	3,585,309	3,886,360
4. Population	458,399	684,815	881,440	251,153	249,300	272,400	—	—	—	709,552	934,115	1,153,840
5. Housing, building and urban planning	455,153	600,650	695,800	1,513,026	1,230,000	1,327,600	216,000	1,240,000	1,850,000	2,184,179	3,070,650	3,873,400
6. General economic research and policies	2,958,272	3,386,267	3,879,855	3,125,292	2,625,000	3,260,200	1,075,000	2,600,000	3,550,000	7,158,564	8,611,267	10,690,055
7. Statistics	3,061,769	2,841,022	3,048,368	1,668,099	1,810,000	1,878,100	218,000	130,000	450,000	4,947,868	4,781,022	5,376,468
8. Resources and transport	2,197,564	2,540,702	2,832,638	2,831,092	2,680,000	2,834,600	8,436,000	12,860,000	16,400,000	13,464,656	18,080,702	22,067,238
9. Public administration	325,195	333,452	301,800	2,456,474	2,011,000	1,932,700	146,000	770,000	1,850,000	2,927,669	3,114,452	4,084,500
10. Science and technology	126,495	153,650	208,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	126,495	153,650	208,900
11. Human rights	760,711	933,100	884,300	177,314	180,000	180,000	—	—	—	938,025	1,113,100	1,064,300
12. Narcotic drugs	614,268	636,100	673,700	90,447	94,000	91,000	—	—	—	704,715	730,100	764,700
13. Policy administration	1,844,521	2,053,512	2,074,399	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,844,521	2,053,512	2,074,399
14. Technical co-operation administration:												
(a) UNTA and EPTA	2,388,609	2,452,529	2,672,919	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,388,609	2,452,529	2,672,919
(b) Special Fund	72,263	85,500	83,400	—	—	—	894,000	1,300,000	1,800,000	966,263	1,385,500	1,883,400
15. General administration and services	16,316,267	18,270,180	21,234,566	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,316,267	18,270,180	21,234,566
TOTAL	38,119,920	43,897,124	53,801,506	16,863,316	15,495,000	17,294,000	12,313,000	20,300,000	29,600,000	67,296,236	79,692,124	100,695,506
A. Headquarters	22,574,282	26,645,792	35,178,316	1,438,906	1,041,600	1,127,000	894,000	1,300,000	1,800,000	24,907,188	28,987,392	38,105,316
B. Europe	6,259,626	6,813,412	7,535,411	1,220,120	791,100	928,000	67,000	1,120,000	1,700,000	7,546,746	8,724,512	10,163,411
C. Asia and the Far East	2,651,257	3,016,640	3,310,287	4,082,490	4,441,700	4,849,900	4,287,000	6,150,000	8,200,000	11,020,747	13,608,340	16,360,187
D. Latin America	2,908,604	3,414,500	3,576,520	3,312,227	2,963,400	3,490,400	4,685,000	5,600,000	7,500,000	10,905,831	11,977,900	14,566,920
E. Africa	3,574,042	3,780,820	3,953,472	6,126,324	5,415,000	5,687,100	1,580,000	4,920,000	7,900,000	11,280,366	14,115,820	17,540,572
F. Middle East	152,109	225,960	247,500	683,249	842,200	1,211,600	800,000	1,210,000	2,500,000	1,635,358	2,278,160	3,959,100
TOTAL	38,119,920	43,897,124	53,801,506	16,863,316	15,495,000	17,294,000	12,313,000	20,300,000	29,600,000	67,296,236	79,692,124	100,695,506

1. Trade

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		3,177,773	3,789,553	7,853,295
2. UNTA		71,975	143,700	114,400
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		370,866	361,300	452,000
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		3,620,614	4,294,553	8,419,695
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	2,548,383	3,074,600	7,024,400
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	38,700	13,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	114,328	118,915	135,615
	2. UNTA	17,293	—	15,100
	3. EPTA	51,733	60,600	90,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	131,453	192,200	250,380
	2. UNTA	13,595	67,400	43,100
	3. EPTA	85,075	99,000	123,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	213,417	260,380	293,880
	2. UNTA	2,569	52,200	56,200
	3. EPTA	153,598	105,700	148,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	170,192	143,458	149,020
	2. UNTA	33,316	19,800	—
	3. EPTA	80,460	39,600	48,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	5,202	4,300	—
	3. EPTA	—	17,700	30,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		3,620,614	4,294,553	8,419,695

2. Industrial development

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . . .		1,757,377	3,361,483	4,637,766
2. UNTA		538,711	802,900	1,055,000
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		1,598,763	1,497,100	1,848,000
4. Special Fund		1,328,000	1,400,000	3,700,000
	TOTAL	5,222,851	7,061,483	11,240,766
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	821,281	2,268,750	3,352,800
	2. UNTA	220,897	243,400	231,000
	3. EPTA	229,386	79,300	117,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	253,447	287,156	295,456
	2. UNTA	12,930	20,900	19,400
	3. EPTA	270,102	147,700	258,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	200,000
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	195,550	222,342	275,950
	2. UNTA	87,548	212,000	287,900
	3. EPTA	535,048	692,300	805,000
	4. Special Fund	22,000	300,000	500,000
Latin America	1. Regular budget	240,394	304,110	323,750
	2. UNTA	100,028	81,600	126,800
	3. EPTA	277,916	303,100	320,000
	4. Special Fund	1,114,000	850,000	1,500,000
Africa	1. Regular budget	246,705	279,125	389,810
	2. UNTA	94,881	224,100	336,300
	3. EPTA	211,303	216,100	238,000
	4. Special Fund	35,000	100,000	1,000,000
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	22,427	20,900	53,600
	3. EPTA	75,008	58,600	110,000
	4. Special Fund	157,000	150,000	500,000
	TOTAL	5,222,851	7,061,483	11,240,766

3. Social development

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		1,605,284	1,774,609	1,838,360
2. UNTA		1,432,156	1,193,800	1,201,000
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		737,948	616,900	847,000
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		3,775,388	3,585,309	3,886,360
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	782,630	970,260	1,002,450
	2. UNTA	28,922	22,600	22,800
	3. EPTA	154,417	32,100	63,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	233,661	233,800	238,800
	2. UNTA	158,671	89,900	95,200
	3. EPTA	39,027	38,100	40,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	85,731	109,254	119,880
	2. UNTA	346,264	298,100	331,000
	3. EPTA	323,193	284,600	406,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	135,816	148,360	174,930
	2. UNTA	318,709	270,500	243,700
	3. EPTA	108,606	85,100	79,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	300,771	211,152	197,500
	2. UNTA	490,136	394,400	381,200
	3. EPTA	60,266	140,500	186,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	66,675	101,783	104,800
	2. UNTA	89,454	118,300	127,100
	3. EPTA	52,439	36,500	73,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		3,775,388	3,585,309	3,886,360

4. Population

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		458,399	684,815	881,440
2. UNTA		148,095	160,900	137,400
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		103,058	88,400	135,000
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		709,552	934,115	1,153,840
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	420,231	617,600	803,100
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	19,868	23,715	35,240
	2. UNTA	42,582	84,500	74,200
	3. EPTA	18,737	24,600	12,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	94,416	61,600	43,200
	3. EPTA	50,225	16,600	12,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	18,300	43,500	43,100
	2. UNTA	11,097	—	—
	3. EPTA	34,096	47,200	93,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	14,800	20,000
	3. EPTA	—	—	18,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		709,552	934,115	1,153,840

5. Housing, building and urban planning

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		455,153	600,650	695,800
2. UNTA		618,975	663,100	583,600
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		894,051	566,900	744,000
4. Special Fund		216,000	1,240,000	1,850,000
TOTAL		2,184,179	3,070,650	3,873,400
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	299,032	444,100	519,000
	2. UNTA	3,750	45,200	45,600
	3. EPTA	36,275	1,800	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	29,500	28,000	30,900
	2. UNTA	3,510	4,300	16,500
	3. EPTA	350,966	61,200	96,000
	4. Special Fund	54,000	820,000	500,000
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	43,028	37,200	46,000
	2. UNTA	211,285	226,300	171,100
	3. EPTA	109,760	244,500	254,000
	4. Special Fund	162,000	300,000	400,000
Latin America	1. Regular budget	16,200	500	18,300
	2. UNTA	60,790	52,200	64,800
	3. EPTA	138,545	66,700	101,000
	4. Special Fund	—	50,000	400,000
Africa	1. Regular budget	67,393	90,850	81,600
	2. UNTA	308,837	290,600	248,400
	3. EPTA	209,221	108,600	139,000
	4. Special Fund	—	70,000	400,000
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	30,803	44,500	37,200
	3. EPTA	49,284	84,100	154,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	150,000
TOTAL		2,184,179	3,070,650	3,873,400

6. General economic research and policies

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . . .		2,958,272	3,386,267	3,879,855
2. UNTA		922,591	812,000	821,200
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		2,202,701	1,813,000	2,439,000
4. Special Fund		1,075,000	2,600,000	3,550,000
TOTAL		7,158,564	8,611,267	10,690,055
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	1,024,593	1,092,150	1,389,200
	2. UNTA	67,228	105,800	68,400
	3. EPTA	365,418	97,800	201,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	648,543	704,060	756,210
	2. UNTA	12,501	7,800	30,800
	3. EPTA	31,948	11,000	18,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	302,324	437,615	476,470
	2. UNTA	208,381	202,000	169,500
	3. EPTA	369,854	348,700	464,000
	4. Special Fund	397,000	800,000	1,000,000
Latin America	1. Regular budget	443,240	567,470	678,870
	2. UNTA	133,426	124,100	155,200
	3. EPTA	664,005	729,200	992,000
	4. Special Fund	510,000	900,000	1,000,000
Africa	1. Regular budget	472,798	483,289	474,305
	2. UNTA	481,100	336,500	347,700
	3. EPTA	734,314	566,600	615,000
	4. Special Fund	168,000	600,000	1,000,000
Middle East	1. Regular budget	66,874	101,683	104,800
	2. UNTA	19,955	35,800	49,600
	3. EPTA	37,162	59,700	149,000
	4. Special Fund	—	300,000	550,000
TOTAL		7,158,564	8,611,267	10,690,055

7. Statistics

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		3,061,769	2,841,022	3,048,368
2. UNTA		468,234	511,200	532,100
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		1,199,865	1,298,800	1,346,000
4. Special Fund		218,000	130,000	450,000
TOTAL		4,947,868	4,781,022	5,376,468
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	1,885,667	1,659,050	1,783,000
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	58,837	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	241,274	259,378	259,378
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	63,786	40,400	37,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	179,217	170,888	232,850
	2. UNTA	54,729	69,300	103,400
	3. EPTA	264,347	235,600	211,000
	4. Special Fund	218,000	80,000	200,000
Latin America	1. Regular budget	354,369	348,290	368,830
	2. UNTA	89,320	134,000	131,700
	3. EPTA	89,659	129,500	128,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	100,000
Africa	1. Regular budget	401,242	403,416	404,310
	2. UNTA	310,433	278,000	269,000
	3. EPTA	669,489	857,300	920,000
	4. Special Fund	—	50,000	150,000
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	13,752	29,900	28,000
	3. EPTA	53,747	36,000	50,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		4,947,868	4,781,022	5,376,468

8. Resources and transport

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . . .		2,197,564	2,540,702	2,832,638
2. UNTA		801,034	845,000	794,600
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		2,030,058	1,835,000	2,040,000
4. Special Fund		8,436,000	12,860,000	16,400,000
	TOTAL	13,464,656	18,080,702	22,067,238
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	638,550	828,500	924,500
	2. UNTA	66,957	138,800	60,800
	3. EPTA	56,663	100,900	83,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	504,485	563,938	623,888
	2. UNTA	15,836	30,100	7,000
	3. EPTA	98,328	115,300	98,000
	4. Special Fund	13,000	300,000	1,000,000
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	653,737	644,204	697,200
	2. UNTA	144,299	190,800	189,600
	3. EPTA	740,896	639,300	755,000
	4. Special Fund	3,488,000	4,500,000	5,700,000
Latin America	1. Regular budget	184,385	185,860	177,860
	2. UNTA	105,892	92,600	114,900
	3. EPTA	385,511	253,900	345,000
	4. Special Fund	3,057,000	3,500,000	4,000,000
Africa	1. Regular budget	216,407	318,200	409,190
	2. UNTA	429,889	353,600	404,000
	3. EPTA	676,132	603,100	636,000
	4. Special Fund	1,235,000	3,800,000	4,700,000
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	38,161	39,100	18,300
	3. EPTA	72,528	122,500	123,000
	4. Special Fund	643,000	760,000	1,000,000
	TOTAL	13,464,656	18,080,702	22,067,238

9. Public administration

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . . .		325,195	333,452	301,800
2. UNTA		1,151,904	1,012,400	905,700
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		1,304,570	998,600	1,027,000
4. Special Fund		146,000	770,000	1,850,000
	TOTAL	2,927,669	3,114,452	4,084,500
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	325,195	325,200	298,300
	2. UNTA	150,156	133,300	111,400
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	22,330	56,900	24,000
	3. EPTA	37,334	39,300	45,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	173,924	127,000	123,100
	3. EPTA	225,112	225,600	260,000
	4. Special Fund	—	170,000	400,000
Latin America	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	157,772	129,900	107,900
	3. EPTA	349,461	272,500	321,000
	4. Special Fund	4,000	300,000	500,000
Africa	1. Regular budget	—	8,252	3,500
	2. UNTA	618,778	537,400	516,500
	3. EPTA	600,629	369,600	256,000
	4. Special Fund	142,000	300,000	650,000
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	28,944	27,900	22,800
	3. EPTA	92,034	91,600	145,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	300,000
	TOTAL	2,927,669	3,114,452	4,084,500

10. Science and technology

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		126,495	153,650	208,900
2. UNTA		—	—	—
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		—	—	—
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		126,495	153,650	208,900
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	126,495	153,560	208,900
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		126,495	153,650	208,900

11. Human rights

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . . .		760,711	933,100	884,300
2. UNTA		177,314	180,000	180,000
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		—	—	—
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		938,025	1,113,100	1,064,300
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	760,711	933,100	884,300
	2. UNTA	—	—	110,000
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	31,505	67,600	35,000
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	65,440	112,400	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	14,673	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	63,347	—	35,000
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	2,349	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		938,025	1,113,100	1,064,300

12. Narcotic drugs

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		614,268	636,100	673,700
2. UNTA		68,829	75,000	75,000
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		21,618	19,000	16,000
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		704,715	730,100	764,700
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	15,100	16,900	16,400
	2. UNTA	—	1,900	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	599,168	619,200	657,300
	2. UNTA	2,320	—	3,000
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	40,803	38,700	51,000
	3. EPTA	21,618	19,000	16,000
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	17,106	2,400	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	8,600	32,000	18,000
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	3,000
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		704,715	730,100	764,700

13. Policy administration

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		1,844,521	2,053,512	2,074,399
2. UNTA		—	—	—
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		—	—	—
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		1,844,521	2,053,512	2,074,399
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	838,788	891,600	1,024,250
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	182,785	185,234	186,534
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	173,027	212,028	184,950
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	315,722	379,490	321,280
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	334,199	385,160	357,385
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		1,844,521	2,053,512	2,074,399

Note:

The amounts shown under policy administration include at Headquarters the costs of the offices of the Under-Secretary and Deputy Under-Secretary (See Annex II); at the regional economic commissions they include the costs of offices of the Executive Secretaries less the costs of any administrative units that may be attached to these offices. Also included are the extra costs arising from the sessions of the Economic and Social Council and those of the regional economic commissions.

14. Technical co-operation administration
(a) UNTA-EPTA

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . . .		2,388,609	2,452,529	2,672,919
2. UNTA		—	—	—
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		—	—	—
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		2,388,609	2,452,529	2,672,919
 ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	2,024,017	2,001,010	2,169,000
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	262,892	313,419	342,119
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	48,800	61,400	69,600
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	27,600	53,100	53,500
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	25,300	23,600	24,000
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	14,700
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		2,388,609	2,452,529	2,672,919

Note:

(i) The amounts shown for the administration of the United Nations programme of technical assistance and the expanded programme of technical assistance include the direct costs of organizational units which work exclusively on such programmes. These units are:

The Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations at Headquarters (excluding the Public Administration Branch);
The Technical Assistance Administrative Section at Headquarters;
The Technical Assistance Recruitment Service both at Headquarters and Geneva;
The Technical Assistance Office of the Economic Commission for Europe;
The Technical Assistance Co-ordination Units at each of the regional economic commissions and at the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

(ii) These amounts do not include the costs of organizational units whose work arises partly from programmes of technical co-operation and partly from other sources. The relevant costs of such units are included in table 13, "General Administration and Services".

(iii) Also excluded is the subvention which is made from the Special Account for EPTA towards the administrative and operational services costs of the United Nations as a participating organization. This contribution was \$936,600 in 1964 and is estimated at \$1,161,500 in both 1965 and 1966.

14. Technical co-operation administration
(b) Special Fund

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure (United States dollars)	1965 Estimate (United States dollars)	1966 Estimate (United States dollars)
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . .		72,263	85,500	83,400
2. UNTA		—	—	—
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		—	—	—
4. Special Fund		894,000	1,300,000	1,800,000
TOTAL		966,263	1,385,500	1,883,400
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	72,263	85,500	83,400
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	894,000	1,300,000	1,800,000
Europe	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	—	—	—
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		966,263	1,385,500	1,883,400

Note:

The amounts shown for the administration of Special Fund projects include the extra costs incurred in all organizational units whether their work arises in part or in full from the execution of such projects. These overhead costs are met from a subvention received from the Special Fund.

15. General administration and services
(In United States dollars)

SOURCE OF FUNDS		1964 Expenditure	1965 Estimate	1966 Estimate
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Regular budget excluding technical assistance . . .		16,316,267	18,270,180	21,234,566
2. UNTA		—	—	—
<i>Voluntary funds</i>				
3. EPTA		—	—	—
4. Special Fund		—	—	—
TOTAL		16,316,267	18,270,180	21,234,566
 ALLOCATION OF FUNDS				
Headquarters	1. Regular budget	9,991,446	11,283,822	13,695,316
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Europe	1. Regular budget	3,189,543	3,500,312	4,009,211
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Asia and Far East	1. Regular budget	818,522	905,794	921,767
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Latin America	1. Regular budget	977,461	1,166,940	1,165,320
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Africa	1. Regular budget	1,320,735	1,390,818	1,419,752
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
Middle East	1. Regular budget	18,560	22,494	23,200
	2. UNTA	—	—	—
	3. EPTA	—	—	—
	4. Special Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL		16,316,267	18,270,180	21,234,566

Note: For the purpose of indicating the approximate level of overhead costs in regard to administrative and general services rendered by both Headquarters and the European Office in support of activities in the economic and social field, a percentage of 39 has been applied to the total costs of these activities in regard to both offices. This percentage is based on the relevant data for the year 1963 as contained in the Secretary-General's report, entitled "Estimated cost of main fields of activity, 1956-1963".⁶ The elements of cost comprising administrative and general services include the following:

1. The Executive Office of the Secretary-General;
2. The Offices of the Controller and of Personnel at Headquarters and Administrative and Financial Services at the European Office;
3. The Office of General Services at Headquarters and General Services Division at the European Office;
4. The library services at Headquarters and at the European Office;
5. Rental and maintenance of premises, including the costs of minor improvements to premises, communications, utilities, rental and operation of equipment, and the purchase of furniture and equipment, materials, and supplies at both Headquarters and the European Office;
6. Public information services at Headquarters, the European Office, and the Information Centres;
7. Other miscellaneous items.

The figures shown under administrative and general services for both Headquarters and the European Office also include the cost of conference services provided by these two offices. The estimate for conference services is based on costs incurred in 1963 as determined by an analysis of workload statistics for the servicing of meetings in the economic and social field. The estimate is increased, however by 6 per cent for each of the years shown (1964, 1965, 1966) in compensation for normal increases in staff costs, supplies, and services and for the growth in the annual conference programme.

⁶ A/C.5/1024.

DOCUMENT E/4121

Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[30 July 1965]

1. At its 280th, 288th, 289th and 290th meetings held on 23, 29 and 30 July 1965, the Co-ordination Committee, under the acting chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), considered item 35 of the Council agenda (work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1366th plenary meeting held on 1 July 1965.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: a note by the Secretary-General on work programme and budgetary resources (E/4070 and Add.1); the progress report on the United Nations Development Decade (E/4033); the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068); comments on the subject by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/4092).

3. The item was introduced by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 280th meeting of the Committee. The Under-Secretary's statement was circulated as document E/AC.24/L.266.

4. Two draft resolutions were submitted on the subject, the first (E/AC.24/L.271) sponsored by the delegations of Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic; the second (E/AC.24/L.276) sponsored by the delegation of France.

5. At the 289th meeting, the representative of Algeria introduced a revised text of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.271, representing a merger of the two original draft resolutions. The delegations of France and India were added as co-sponsors.

6. After the sponsors had accepted an amendment proposed by the representative of the United States, the Committee, at its 290th meeting, unanimously approved the draft resolution as revised and amended.

7. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below, "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1093 (XXXIX). Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1046 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 concerning the presentation by the Secretary-General to the thirty-ninth session of the Council of a work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields together with adequate information on its budgetary implications for 1966 in each major area of work, as well as the advice of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on such a procedure,

Recalling that in the same resolution the Council emphasized the necessity of proceeding each year "to a careful analysis of the United Nations work programme in relation to its budgetary implications",

Recalling also that, under the terms of this resolution the possibility would be studied to present the work programme on a biennial basis,

Noting the comments on the work programme contained in the third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4068) and in particular its feeling that a

more detailed picture of the work programme is necessary and that special machinery is needed to deal with this item in depth,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's current report on the work programme (E/4070 and E/4070/Add.1) and of the preliminary comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;²

2. *Considers* that more complete information on the individual projects is required in order to enable the Council to weigh programme requirements against their budgetary implications and against the total resources which can be made available;

3. *Reaffirms* the interest it attaches to the possibility of having a programme of work presented on a biennial basis and adjusted periodically to conform to the annual budgetary cycle of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a work programme covering the various units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including those of the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and provide

² Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 7, document A/6007.

for each major project a full description of its purpose, scope, and timing with particular emphasis on the work to be carried out in 1966 and 1967;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee on Co-ordination to meet in May 1966 to examine in detail the foregoing work programme in the light of the 1967 budget estimates and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its forty-first session;

6. *Recommends* that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be invited to be present at the meetings of the

Special Committee on Co-ordination and that the report of the Special Committee should be available to the Advisory Committee when it reviews the 1967 budget estimates;

7. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to continue to make available to the Council at its summer sessions its comments concerning the administrative and financial aspects of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

*1396th plenary meeting,
31 July 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 35 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4020 and Add.1 and 2	Fourth report on progress in land reform	Replaced by E/4020/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.1
E/4021 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee	Replaced by E/4021/Rev.1 <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5</i>
E/4021/Add.3	Addendum (Statistical data relating to projects in operation in 1964 under EPTA)	Mimeographed
E/4026 and Corr.1	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 and Corr.</i>
E/4033	Progress report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 984 I (XXXVI)	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 2
E/4038 and Corr.1 and Add.1	The promotion of the international flow of private capital: fifth report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 8
E/4051	A preliminary note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 7
E/4061	Report of the Social Commission on its sixteenth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12</i>
E/4068	Third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 4
E/4073 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Research into environmental pollution and measures for its control: report submitted pursuant to Council resolution 910 (XXXIV)	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 12
E/4079 and Corr.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964	Replaced by E/4079/Rev.1 (Mimeographed)
E/4079/Add.1	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1961-1964: a summary of developments	Replaced by E/4079/Rev.1/Add.1 (Mimeographed)
E/4082	Preliminary statement by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4092	Extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twentieth session (A/6007)	Ditto. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 7.</i>

E/AC.24/L.266	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 280th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed
E/AC.24/L.271	Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and United Arab Republic: draft resolution	Ditto. See E/4121, para. 5
E/AC.24/L.276	France: draft resolution	Ditto
E/C.2/632	Free societies and economic growth: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	Ditto
E/C.2/633	<i>Statements and resolutions of the ICC, 1963-1965</i> : statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	ICC brochure 239



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 36: Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council *

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, 1394th meeting.*

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**Confirmation of members of functional commissions
of the Council**

Mr. A. J. Boreham (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)

At its 1394th meeting on 30 July 1965, the Council
confirmed the following representatives of members of
the functional commissions nominated by their govern-
ments:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Mr. Alphonse Dufrasne (Belgium)
Mr. Walter E. Duffett (Canada)
Mr. Jui Pao-kung (China)
Mr. Claude Gruson (France)
Mr. Masao Goto (Japan)
Mr. M'Hamed Bargach (Morocco)
Mr. A. I. Ezhov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Ademar Martínez Sánchez (Uruguay)

POPULATION COMMISSION

Mr. Joseph Bowen (Cameroon)
Mr. Minoru Tachi (Japan)
Mr. Javier Arias-Stella (Peru)
Mr. P. G. Podyachikh (Union of Soviet Socialist Re-
publics)

SOCIAL COMMISSION

Mr. Herbert Pindur (Austria)
Mr. Shoe-shu Liu (China)
Mr. Henry Hauck (France)
Mr. Giora Lotan (Israel)
Mrs. Annick Miské (Mauritania)
Mrs. D. Heroma-Meilink (Netherlands)
Mrs. Zoya Vasilyevna Mironova (Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. Jaime Castillo Velasco (Chile)
Mr. K. C. Pant (India)
Mr. Ibrahima Boye (Senegal)
Mr. P. E. Nedbailo (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Mrs. Mimi Marinovic de Jadresic (Chile)
Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)
Miss Taki Fujita (Japan)
Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson (Liberia)
Mrs. Zofia Dembinska (Poland).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 36
which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4069 and Add.1-4	Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 37: Financial implications of actions of the Council *

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4122	Report of the Secretary-General	1
Check list of documents		3

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1368th and 1395th meetings.

DOCUMENT E/4122

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[30 July 1965]

1. The financial implications of the actions of the Council at its thirty-ninth session are presented in summary form in the table below. Individual statements of financial implications were issued to the Council, in accordance with rule 34 of its rules of procedure, prior to the adoption of resolutions involving expenditure. These statements, the document symbols* of which are indicated in the second column of the summary table below, give the full details not provided in the present summary statement.

2. The measures proposed in this report to provide for the expenditures entailed by the actions of the Council at its thirty-ninth session are in accordance with the policy of the Secretary-General as expressed in his preliminary statement (E/4082) concerning financial

implications for 1965 and 1966, considered by the Council at its 1368th meeting on 5 July 1965.

3. It will be of interest to the Council to note that several of the expenditures dealt with by the Economic Committee have been planned for 1967, thereby enabling provision to be made for them in the Secretary-General's initial estimates for that year as opposed to the other actions which will require revised estimates to be submitted for 1966 unless the work is to be undertaken at the expense of some item of lesser priority for which funds have been requested in the initial budget estimates for 1966. Such planning for 1967 would appear to meet the concern, expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in the comments it has made to the Council (see E/4092) under General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII), for sound budgetary and financial practices, particularly the necessity for forward planning of the Council's work.

* All statements issued as "Limited" documents were reproduced in mimeographed form only. Disposition of other documents is as indicated in the "Check list of documents" below.

TABLE OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Council resolution (or document)	Financial implications paper	Item	Costs to be provided from:			
			Existing 1965 resources	Initial 1966 budget estimates	1966 supplementary estimates	Initial 1967 budget estimates
Social Committee			(United States dollars)			
E/AC.7/L.464	E/AC.7/L.465	Representative of Commission on the Status of Women to attend Working Party for the International Year for Human Rights	1500			
1062 (XXXIX) 1067 (XXXIX)	E/4081 and E/4025, annex III	An additional annual seminar or workshop devoted to the civic and political education of women to be financed under human rights advisory services (United Nations programmes of technical assistance)		40,000	25,000	

Council resolution (or document)	Financial implications paper	Item	Costs to be provided from:			
			Existing 1965 resources	Initial 1966 budget estimates	1966 supplementary estimates	Initial 1967 budget estimates
1076 (XXXIX)	E/AC.7/L.470	Special Rapporteur for the preparation of a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres			either 2,500 25,000 ^a	or 2,500
1077 (XXXIX)	E/AC.7/L.472	Continuation of the work of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery in order to submit a final report to the Council at its summer session in 1966		2,000		
1074 G (XXXIX)	E/4024, annex II A	Increase in the membership of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities from fourteen to eighteen			7,500	
<i>Economic Committee</i>			<i>(United States dollars)</i>			
Decision taken by the Council at its 1343rd meeting (see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty- seventh Session, Supplement No.1, p. 31</i>	E/4087 and annex I	United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names				43,000
1070 (XXXIX)	E/AC.6/L.314 ^b	Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East				54,000 ^b
E/AC.6/L.317	E/AC.6/L.322 ^c	International Conference for the Revision of the Convention of Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva on 19 September 1949				213,800 ^c
E/AC.6/ L.316/Rev.2	E/AC.6/L.324	Undertaking of a programme of studies in the development of transport in developing countries and a survey of research projects on the technical aspects of transportation development in developing countries		35,000		
1079 (XXXIX)	E/AC.6/L.320	Establishment of a group of highly qualified experts in development planning		14,000		
<i>Co-ordination Committee</i>			<i>(United States dollars)</i>			
E/AC.24/L.274	E/AC.24/L.275	An appraisal of the process of providing documentation for the Council's consideration including an analysis of the adequacy of existing mechanical and organizational arrangements				
E/AC.24/L.273		Science and Technology			Nil ^d e	
<i>Calendar of conferences</i>						
Decision taken by the Council at its 1393rd meeting. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty- ninth Session, Supplement No. 1, pp. 47-49.</i>	E/4045	The fourteenth session of the Statistical Commission will be held in Geneva in October 1966, in view of the fact that it has met only once, in 1965, since its twelfth session was held in 1962. As it normally meets every second year no provisions were included in the initial budget estimates for 1966			33,000	

a The resolution concerning the special study of racial discrimination is not explicit concerning the timing of the study and the matter will be discussed at the meeting of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its session in January 1966. If the Special Rapporteur was appointed for 1967 the costs (\$2,500) would be included in the initial budget estimates for that year; if the appointment was for 1966, the costs (\$27,500) would need to be provided by means of a supplementary appropriation.

b Since the statement of financial implications (E/AC.6/L.314) was issued further information has been received from Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which will be responsible for servicing the meetings in Canberra, to the effect that three interpreters and two conference staff would need to be engaged by the United Nations European Office at a total cost for salaries, travel and subsistence of \$12,900. Consequently the total cost of the Conference would be \$34,000 and the credit under income, representing the extra costs to be reimbursed by the Australian Government, would be \$14,500.

c Since the statement of financial implications (E/AC.6/L.322) was issued, further information has been received from the Economic Commission for Europe which

will be substantively responsible for the International Conference, that a member of its staff will be required to visit Addis Ababa, Bangkok and Santiago to discuss the revision of the Convention, at regional meetings with government representatives. The travel costs involved would increase the original estimate by \$3,800 to a total of \$213,800.

d The appraisal will be undertaken, in the first instance, by the Administrative Management Service of the United Nations.

e In response to a question in the Co-ordination Committee, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement (E/AC.24/L.262) to the Committee at its 278th meeting on 22 July 1965, in which he indicated that:

- (i) in providing for the needs of science and technology the Secretary-General would be guided by the high priority accorded this item during the debates in the Council; and
- (ii) it was not proposed that the staff and consultants serving the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology duplicate progress review work that any specialized agency was qualified and ready to perform.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 37 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4024	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-first session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8</i>
E/4025	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its eighteenth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 7</i>
E/4026 and Corr.1	Second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Supplement No. 14 and Corr.</i>
E/4045	Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirteenth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 13</i>
E/4068	Third report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4</i>
E/4070 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General on work programme and budgetary resources	<i>Ibid., agenda item 35</i>
E/4081	Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in June 1965	<i>Ibid., agenda item 15</i>
E/4082	Preliminary statement by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/4087	United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names: memorandum by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 22</i>
E/4092	Extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twentieth session (A/6007)	Mimeographed. For the report see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 7</i>
E/AC.24/L.262	Statement made by the Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 278th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
THIRTY-NINTH SESSION
GENEVA, 1965

Agenda item 39 : Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly *

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1394th meeting.

DOCUMENT E/L.1073

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[7 June 1965]

1. In 1948, at its seventh session (181st meeting), the Council considered in some detail, on the basis of a note by the President of the Council¹ the form and character of its annual report to the General Assembly. Reports drawn up on the lines then agreed upon were submitted to the General Assembly in 1948, 1949 and 1950. Each year since then the procedures previously followed have again been reviewed and approved. The main features of the type of report so presented are summarized in the introduction to the 1950 report,² the relevant part of which is reproduced below for convenience of reference:

“(a) The report as a whole should provide a comprehensive conspectus of the Council’s work for the year;³

“(b) There should be continuity between successive annual reports;

“(c) The arrangement of the report should correspond to the organization of the business of the General Assembly;

“(d) The report should not duplicate unnecessarily other documents available to the General Assembly, but should include such essential information regarding the more important resolutions and actions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies as would make the report by itself a reasonably comprehensive document for the purposes of the General Assembly, and a useful source of information for the general public. Where

it would be likely to facilitate the work of the General Assembly, short indications of the grounds on which the important actions of the Council were based should be summarized in general terms. The inclusion of statements of the positions taken by individual members, however, (except in a few cases where the account would be unintelligible without them) would not only lengthen the report to an undesirable degree, but would represent a virtual duplication of the records, . . . At the same time, extensive references should be provided in order that the records of the Council may be readily consulted regarding the views expressed by individual members and the votes taken in the Council and its Committees.

“The Council also recognized that the production of the report is strictly conditioned by the time factor, in view of the relatively short interval between the close of the summer session of the Council and the commencement of the General Assembly.

“The report is thus the product of a number of factors which are sometimes in conflict; it therefore represents, in effect, a practical compromise.”

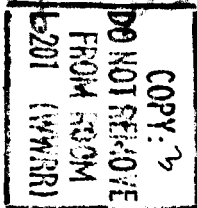
2. To enable the report to be prepared, approved, translated and printed in time for use by the General Assembly, much preparatory work is necessary, and this has proceeded, pending any decisions that the Council may take, on the assumption that the report for 1965 will be generally similar in form and character to that of previous years.

3. Completion of the report necessarily requires some time after the close of the proceedings with which it deals, and the Council will recall that for the past seventeen years it has authorized its President to prepare the document, in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat.

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Seventh Session, Annex, agenda item 46, document E/832.*

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

³ The volumes of resolutions issued separately after each session of the Council are also formally submitted to the General Assembly as part of the report.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS

RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

22-23 November and 20-21 December 1965

ANNEXES

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Prefatory fascicle



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

22-23 November and 20-21 December 1965

ANNEXES

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1966

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the resumed thirty-ninth session.

* * *

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

LIST OF FASCICLES *

*Agenda
item*

Title

1. Report of the Trade and Development Board.
2. Composition of the Committee for Industrial Development.
3. Continuation of the World Food Programme.
5. Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.
6. Review of the calendar of conferences for 1966.
7. Elections:
 - (a) Election of members of the Committee for Industrial Development;
 - (b) Election of the members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;
 - (c) Election of the members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme;
 - (d) Election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
8. Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session.
9. Report of the Technical Assistance Committee.

* At its 1400th meeting, held on 20 December 1965, the Council decided to delete item 4 (Progress report on the establishment of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research) from its agenda.



Agenda item 1: Report of the Trade and Development Board *

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**1095 (XXXIX). Report of the Trade and Development Board**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, and Council resolutions 1000 and 1011 (XXXVII) of 20 and 24 July 1964,

Having considered the annual report of the Trade and Development Board,¹

Conscious of the great contribution which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development can make to the solution of the development problems of the developing countries and the problems of international trade in general,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the progress the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has made in establishing its own work programme and the terms of reference and work programmes for its subsidiary committees as outlined in the report of the Board;

2. *Notes further with satisfaction* that arrangements are already in progress to ensure a close working relationship between the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

3. *Transmits* the annual report of the Trade and Development Board to the twentieth session of the General Assembly and draws its attention to the comments and observations contained in the supplementary report of the Economic and Social Council on its resumed thirty-ninth session.²

1399th plenary meeting.
23 November 1965.

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, 1397th to 1399th meetings.*

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/6023/Rev.1).*

² *Ibid., Supplement No. 3A (A/6003/Add.1).*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/6003/Add.1	Addendum to the Report of the Economic and Social Council	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3A</i>
A/6023/Rev.1	Report of the Trade and Development Board for the year 1965	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 15</i>
E/4128 and Add.1-3	Report of the Trade and Development Board for the year 1965: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the text of the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 15</i>
E/L.1096	Argentina, Canada, Iraq, Japan and Pakistan: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See the summary record of the 1399th meeting, paras. 5, 8, 10, 11 and 15, and resolution 1095 (XXXIX)



Agenda item 2: Composition of the Committee for Industrial Development *

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, 1399th and 1400th meetings.*

DOCUMENT E/4125

Note by the Secretariat

[Original text: English]
[9 November 1965]

1. Paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 751 (XXIX) of 12 April 1960, by which the Committee for Industrial Development was established, states that:

"The Committee shall consist of all members of the Economic and Social Council together with an additional six members to be elected for three-year terms by the Council from amongst States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency with due consideration to the principle of geographical distribution and to the adequate representation of under-developed countries in view of the fact that their industrial development is the main objective of the Committee. The Committee is authorized to sit, with the approval of the Council, while the Council is not in session. In the event that any of the six additional members becomes a member of the Council, the Council shall elect another State to the membership of the Committee for the remainder of the term of office of that member."

2. At its 1135th meeting, on 21 December 1960, the Council decided to increase the membership of the Committee to thirty members and to elect the six additional members at the [then] current session.

3. Since 1961, the Committee has therefore been composed of the eighteen members of the Council and twelve additional members.

4. In 1965, its membership was as follows:

	Term of office expires on 31 December
Algeria *	1966
Argentina *	1965
Austria *	1965
Brazil	1965
Cameroon	1965
Canada *	1967
Central African Republic	1965
Chile *	1966

	Term of office expires on 31 December
Czechoslovakia *	1965
Ecuador *	1966
Federal Republic of Germany	1966
France *	1966
Gabon *	1967
Greece	1967
Iraq *	1966
Japan *	1965
Kuwait	1967
Luxembourg *	1966
Mexico	1967
Morocco	1967
Pakistan *	1967
Peru *	1967
Philippines	1966
Poland	1966
Romania *	1967
Sweden	1965
Turkey	1966
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics *	1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *	1965
United States of America *	1967

* Member of the Economic and Social Council.

5. At its 1355th meeting, on 22 March 1965, the Council decided to defer until after the General Assembly at its twentieth session had elected the 1966 membership of the Council, the election, for terms of office to begin on 1 January 1966, of four members of the Committee to replace the four members, non-members of the Council, whose term expires on 31 December 1965. The election of these four members by the Council would therefore normally take place at the resumed thirty-ninth session.

6. As a result of the amendment of Article 61 of the United Nations Charter to increase the membership of the Council to twenty-seven, the Committee, if it

is to continue to be composed of the members of the Council and twelve additional members, would exceed by nine the limit of thirty members established by the Council.

7. The Secretary-General brings this matter to the attention of the Council in the belief that, before proceeding to any further elections, the Council may wish to consider whether or not the membership of the Com-

mittee should continue to be linked to that of the Council and how the discrepancy in the number of its members should be resolved.

8. Should the Council decide to consider this matter, it may wish to include in the agenda for the resumed thirty-ninth session an additional item entitled "Composition of the Committee for Industrial Development".

**Agenda item 3: Continuation of the World Food Programme *****CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, 1399th and 1400th meetings.*

DOCUMENTS E/4127 AND ADD.1 AND 2**Note by the Secretary-General****CONTENTS**

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DOCUMENT E/4127**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]
[8 November 1965]

1. The Secretary-General brings to the attention of the Council the attached extract from the Recommendations adopted by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its eighth session, held in Rome from 11 to 15 October 1965, concerning the procedure to be adopted for elections to the Intergovernmental Committee.

2. As regards paragraph 9 of the attached text, the Council will recall that it has not been its practice up to now, where the question of revolving membership was concerned, to determine terms of office at the initial election according to the number of votes cast, as proposed by the Intergovernmental Committee. Rather, the Council has settled this question by drawing lots. Should it adopt the procedure suggested by the Intergovernmental Committee in this case, it may still have to have recourse to the drawing of lots in the event of equality in the number of votes cast for several successful candidates.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE UNITED NATIONS/FAO INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND TO THE COUNCIL OF THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONCERNING THE REVISION OF THE GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE PROGRAMME AND ELECTIONS TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE

" ...

" Elections to the Intergovernmental Committee

" 7. At its eighth session, the Committee gave further consideration to the question of how IGC elections should be organized in future. The matter had already been discussed at the seventh session, but in the short space of time then available the

Committee had been unable to reach a final conclusion on the subject. It had therefore left two blank spaces in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution which it submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council for possible transmittal to the General Assembly and the FAO Conference; both blank spaces referred to the term for which future members of the Committee should serve. At the same time the Committee had requested that a study of the matter be made by the Working Party established to review the General Regulations.

"8. When the Intergovernmental Committee's draft resolution was forwarded by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly and by the FAO Council to the FAO Conference, both Councils left the blank spaces unfilled on the understanding that a recommendation on this subject would be put forward by the Intergovernmental Committee following its eighth session. The present report is submitted to the two Councils in accordance with this arrangement.

"9. It was found by the Working Party that the most common arrangement applied in the United Nations system was election for a period of three years with one third of the membership being renewed each year. The Committee recommends that the same arrangement be adopted for elections to the Intergovernmental Committee. Since the IGC members are elected half by the Economic and Social Council and half by the FAO Council, this would mean that each organ would elect one sixth of the membership (i.e., four members) to take office each year. To enable this system of revolving membership to come into operation, the next elections would include all twenty-four members of the Committee (twelve to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and twelve by the FAO Council); of the twelve members elected by each Council, the four receiving the largest numbers of votes would serve a term of three years, the four receiving the next largest numbers of votes would serve a term of two years, and the remaining four members would serve a term of one year.

"10. The implementation of the above proposal calls for the redrafting of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution proposed by the Committee and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and the Committee therefore suggests the following text:

"*Reaffirms* its previous decision to the effect that the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme shall comprise twenty-four nations Members of FAO or the United Nations, twelve of these members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and twelve members by the FAO Council, it being understood that outgoing members shall be eligible for re-election;

"*Requests* the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council as soon as possible after the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference to elect twelve members each, four members each for a term of one year, four mem-

bers each for a term of two years, four members each for a term of three years;

"*Decides* that thereafter all the members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be elected for a term of three years and requests the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council to make such provisions as will ensure that the terms of office of four members elected by the two Councils respectively shall expire in each calendar year; and

"*Further requests* the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council when electing members of the Intergovernmental Committee to take into account the need for balanced representation of economically developed and developing countries and other relevant factors such as the representation of potential participating countries, both contributing and recipient, equitable geographical distribution, and the representation of both developed and developing countries having commercial interests in international trade in food-stuffs, especially those highly dependent on such trade."

DOCUMENT E/4127/ADD.1

[Original text: English]

[19 November 1965]

1. Since document E/4127 was issued, the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), at a meeting held on 17 November 1965, has approved without change the revised text proposed by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its eighth session to govern the procedure for election of members of the Committee. This text appears in document E/4127.

2. The FAO Council has also approved a target figure for voluntary contributions as well as a percentage figure corresponding to those proposed by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1080 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, for adoption by the General Assembly.

3. Finally, the FAO Council has amended paragraph 6 of the draft resolution which it is recommending to the Conference of FAO, by deleting the reference therein to the Intergovernmental Committee.

4. As a result of the above actions by the FAO Council, the text of the draft resolution which that Council proposes for adoption by the Conference of FAO differs from the one which the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1080 (XXXIX), has recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, in that:

(a) Paragraph 5 is replaced by the four paragraphs proposed by the Intergovernmental Committee at its eighth session and reproduced in document E/4127;

(b) Paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, renumbered as paragraph 9, is amended to read as follows:

"9. *Requests* a review of the General Regulations of the Programme in the light of the present resolution and calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to take appropriate action."

DOCUMENT E/4127/ADD.2

[Original text: English, French and Spanish]
[14 December 1965]

1. At its 1013th meeting, on 13 December 1965, the Second Committee decided, on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1080 (XXXIX) as amended by resolution 1094 (XXXIX), to recommend to the General Assembly that it place the World Food Programme on a continuing basis.

2. In paragraphs 5 to 8 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, the Assembly requests the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO to elect the members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme and lays down the procedure which should govern the election. In paragraph 9, the Assembly requests the Economic and Social Council and the Council of FAO to review the General Regulations of the Programme.

3. Pursuant to a similar resolution adopted by the FAO Conference, the Council of FAO, at its forty-sixth session, elected the following States to membership in the Intergovernmental Committee:

Argentina, Canada, India and United States of America, for a term of office of three years;

Ceylon, Federal Republic of Germany, France and New Zealand, for a term of office of two years;

Colombia, Jamaica, Netherlands and Nigeria, for a term of office of one year.

4. The Council of FAO also reviewed the General Regulations of the Programme and adopted the revised text recommended by the Intergovernmental Committee at its eighth session.

5. The Economic and Social Council, when it adopted at its 1397th meeting the agenda for its resumed thirty-ninth session, decided to take up these two matters in December, the former under the item "Elections" and the latter under the item "Continuation of the World Food Programme".

6. For the convenience of the Council, the text of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee for adoption by the General Assembly appears in annex I to this document. An extract from the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its eighth session concerning the revision of the General Regulations of the Programme appears in annex II.

Annexes

ANNEX I

Draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee for adoption by the General Assembly

CONTINUATION OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

[For the text of resolution 2095 (XX), see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14.]

ANNEX II

Extract from the Recommendations by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the revision of the General Regulations of the Programme and elections to the Intergovernmental Committee

"Revision of the General Regulations"

"1. The resolutions submitted to the United Nations General Assembly by the Economic and Social Council (in resolution 1080 (XXXIX)) and to the FAO Conference by the FAO Council (in resolution No.3/44) contain an identical operative paragraph 6, in which the General Assembly in the one case and the Conference in the other:

"Requests the Intergovernmental Committee to review the General Regulations of the Programme in the light of the present resolution and calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council to take appropriate action thereon."

"2. These provisions were included in the original draft resolution drawn up by the Intergovernmental Committee at its seventh session for consideration by the two Councils. At the same time, the Committee decided to go ahead at once with its review of the General Regulations, and set up a Working Party for this purpose.

"3. At its eighth session the Committee carried out its review of the General Regulations on the basis of the Working Party's report. The Committee found that, even if changes were kept to a minimum, a substantial number of modifications in the present General Regulations were required in order to meet the needs of an on-going Programme. A complete text of the General Regulations, incorporating all the amendments which the Committee feels necessary, is submitted for the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council in the appendix to this report.

"4. Certain provisions of the original General Regulations were based on specific arrangements for a three-year experimental Programme; these have been adjusted to meet the needs of a Programme established on a continuing basis. Other changes are of a technical nature, designed to adapt the General Regulations to the operational needs of the Programme as they have developed during the experimental period. Others again serve to incorporate in the General Regulations some of the arrangements recommended by the Committee in its report to the two Councils on the future of the Programme."

"5. Finally certain changes, to which attention is particularly directed, deal with new points which have not previously been considered by the Councils, or amplify some of the more important questions already covered in the existing text. These changes are as follows:

Regulation No.	Subject covered
14 (b)	Term of office of the Executive Director
14 (h)	Representation of WFP in recipient countries
14 (f)	Administration of the WFP staff
15 (a)	Responsibilities of the Executive Director
15 (b)	Preparation of an annual statement indicating new activities, priorities, etc.
15 (d)	Purchase of commodities
16 (b)	Association of WFP aid with assistance provided through other programmes
16 (c)	Co-operation of non-governmental organizations with the Programme
18 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)	Arrangements concerning project agreements
18 (f) and (g)	Arrangements for appraisal of projects
25	Studies of operational problems

* MO/IGC: 7/19 (transmitted to members of the Economic and Social Council under the symbol E/4060).

"6. The Committee considered the question of whether a possible experiment in the 'programme approach'^b would require a change in the wording of Regulation 5(b), which specifies that the Programme shall, on request, provide aid for 'implementing projects'. It was urged by one member of the Committee that the words 'and programmes' should be added. It was the feeling of the Committee that the decision taken at its seventh session concerning the programme approach did not require a change in the existing text of the Regulation. One delegation expressed reservations as to this point of view."

[For paragraphs 7 to 10 of this text, see document E/4127 above.]

Appendix

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

(Revised text submitted by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme for approval by the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

In pursuance of the provisions of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1714 (XVI) and and resolutions Nos. 1/61 and of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the following are the detailed procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme as approved by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the Council of FAO in

PART A. GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

1. The World Food Programme, originally of an experimental nature, is extended and established on a regular and continuing basis as from 1 January 1966. The Programme shall continue in being for as long as multilateral food aid is found to be feasible and desirable, and may be enlarged, curtailed or terminated in the light of periodic reviews which will take place before the end of the successive pledging periods.

2. Having regard to the functions of the United Nations in the general field of economic and social development, and the special responsibilities of FAO in securing improvements in nutrition and in the efficiency of food production and distribution, the Programme is undertaken jointly by the United Nations and FAO in co-operation with other interested United Nations agencies and appropriate intergovernmental bodies.

3. Participation in the Programme shall be voluntary and open to all Member States of the United Nations and Member Nations and Associate Members of FAO.

Contributions

4. (a)

- (i) All contributions to the Programme shall be on a voluntary basis. They shall generally be pledged at conferences convened jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, and shall aim at such total as may from time to time be set by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the FAO Conference for such pledging periods as may be determined by the aforementioned

bodies. They may be pledged by countries in the form of appropriate commodities, acceptable services and cash, aiming at cash and services components amounting in the aggregate to at least one third of the total contributions.

- (ii) Appropriate commodities and acceptable services shall be determined from time to time by discussions between contributing Governments and the Executive Director in the light of operational needs.

(b) Commodity pledges may be made either in monetary terms or in terms of fixed physical quantities of specified commodities. In the latter case, a nominal value will be placed on the commodity pledge by the Executive Director at the time of pledging, based on world market prices at the time. This nominal value will be adjusted at the time of each delivery of a commodity to conform to the world market price at that time. All commodities delivered to the Programme will be valued at world market prices at the time of delivery. Contributions of transport, insurance and other services shall be valued either at world market prices or, where a service is of a local character, at the price contracted for by the Executive Director.

(c)

- (i) Pledged contributions of commodities and services shall be held available for commitment for the purposes of the Programme until the end of the pledging period. Should unforeseen circumstances, such as domestic crop failure, arise, a donor country may withdraw, or in consultation with the Executive Director substitute other commodities for, any part of its commodity pledge not yet finally committed to recipient countries. After appropriate notice has been given, convertible cash of equal value to the portion of the commodity pledge withdrawn may be substituted therefor. The Executive Director shall keep donor countries informed of contemplated and final commitments of commodities and services (including transport, insurance and other services) pledged by them. Pledged commodities which have been committed shall be held in the contributing country until called for by the Executive Director, and then delivered at export ports free on board at the cost of the contributing country. Any committed commodities remaining undelivered by the end of the period for which they have been pledged shall remain available for delivery for such extended period as may be agreed upon in consultation between the Executive Director and the donor country. Committed services (including transport, insurance and other services) shall be treated in the same manner.

- (ii) In agreement with the Executive Director, convertible cash may be substituted for pledged services which have not been committed by the Programme.

- (iii) Any participating Government which initially pledges more than one third of its total contribution in cash and/or services may, in agreement with the Executive Director, at any time during the pledging period offer appropriate commodities up to a value limit of two thirds of its total initially pledged contribution. To the extent that such additional commodities are utilized by the Executive Director, their value at prevailing world market prices shall be offset against any unpaid portion of the country's initial pledge.

(d) Cash contributions to the Programme shall be made in convertible currencies. In exceptional circumstances, however, developing countries may, with the agreement of the Executive Director, make cash contributions in readily usable non-convertible currencies.

(e) Countries shall, with regard to each pledging period, pay their cash contributions in equal annual instalments, except as otherwise agreed with the Executive Director.

^b *Idem*, paras. 25 and 26.

(f) The annual instalment of cash pledges shall be paid as follows: in a Pledging Conference year as far as possible within sixty days from the date of the firm pledge, and in other years as on the first day of the calendar year to which they relate. Countries which for domestic, legal and budgetary reasons are not in a position to meet these time limits may announce at the Pledging Conference the times at which they intend to make their cash contributions available to the Programme.

PART B. TYPES AND FIELDS OF ASSISTANCE

5. The Programme shall, on request, provide aid for:

(a) Meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition (this could include the establishment of food reserves);

(b) Implementing projects, using food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to pre-school and school feeding, increasing agricultural productivity, labour-intensive projects and rural welfare.

6. At the beginning of each year \$7 million of the Programme's resources shall be reserved for use by the Director-General of FAO for emergency food needs. Should this amount prove inadequate, a further \$3 million in any one year may be drawn upon for such purposes. Any unused balance of the emergency allocation will return to the general resources of the Programme at the end of each year.

PART C. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

7. The organs of the World Food Programme shall be:

(a) A United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of twenty-four Member States of the United Nations or member Nations of FAO;

(b) A joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit located at FAO Headquarters in Rome and reporting to both the Secretary-General and the Director-General.

Powers and functions of the Intergovernmental Committee

8. Intergovernmental supervision of the Programme shall be exercised by the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC).

9. The Committee shall provide general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme. It shall examine and approve projects submitted to it by the Executive Director. With regard to the approval of projects, however, it may delegate to the Executive Director such authority as it may specify. It shall examine and approve the administrative and project budgets of the Programme. It shall review the administration and execution of approved projects and other activities of the Programme.

10. The IGC shall report annually to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the Council of FAO on the progress made in the development of the Programme and its administration and operation.

11. (a) The IGC shall adopt its own rules of procedure. These rules shall, *inter alia*, provide that decisions of the IGC on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Important questions shall include questions of policy, the approval of projects and the allocation of resources. Doubts, if any, as to what are important questions shall be resolved through a majority vote of the members present and voting. Similarly, decisions of the IGC on questions other than important questions shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 11 (a), the rules of procedure may, with respect to the approval of projects, make provision for such approval being obtained by correspondence between sessions of the IGC.

12. The IGC shall meet in regular session twice a year and such special sessions as are deemed necessary.

13. The IGC shall ensure, in the programmes under its supervision, that:

(a) In accordance with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal and with the consultative procedures established by the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), and in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1496 (XV), particularly paragraph 9, commercial markets and normal and developing trade are neither interfered with nor disrupted.

(b) The agricultural economy in recipient countries is adequately safeguarded with respect both to its domestic markets and the effective development of food production.

(c) Due consideration is given to safeguarding normal commercial practices in respect of acceptable services.

Joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit

14. (a) The Programme will be operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit headed by an Executive Director.

(b) The Executive Director shall be appointed, for a term of five years, by the Secretary-General and the Director-General after consultation with the IGC.

(c) The Executive Director will operate through three divisions, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be approved by the IGC.

(d) Officials of the WFP shall be appointed by the Executive Director. Senior officials will be chosen in agreement with the Secretary-General and the Director-General, some to be drawn from food and agricultural backgrounds (with main responsibility for the choice being on FAO) and some from general economic and social backgrounds (with main responsibility for the choice being on the United Nations).

(e) General financial and administrative services will be provided on a reimbursable basis through the regular FAO Administration Service, and to this effect the Executive Director shall rely to the fullest extent possible on the existing staff and facilities of FAO.

(f) For other services the Programme shall rely to the maximum extent feasible on the existing staff and facilities of FAO, the United Nations and/or other intergovernmental agencies. The additional cost involved will be reimbursed from the WFP resources.

(g) Every effort should be made to keep the cost of management and administration of the Programme to a minimum.

(h) The representative of the WFP in each recipient country will be the Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and Director of United Nations Special Fund Programmes, or the Regional Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board as the case may be. The WFP field staff stationed in a recipient country will form part of his office.

(i) The Executive Director will administer the staff of the WFP in accordance with FAO Staff Regulations and Rules and such special rules as may be approved by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, after consultation with the Executive Director.

PART D. PROCEDURES

15. (a) The Executive Director shall be responsible for assuring that projects are sound, carefully planned and directed toward valid objectives, for assuring the mobilization of the necessary technical and administrative skills, and for assessing the ability of recipient countries to carry out the projects. He has respon-

sibility to seek, in consultation with the recipient Government, correction of any inadequacies in project operations, and may withdraw assistance in the event essential corrections are not made.

(b) In order to enable the IGC to obtain a comprehensive view of the development of the Programme, the Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Director-General, shall prepare once a year a statement indicating activities under way, new activities to be undertaken, priorities and results of completed projects and their appraisal, and shall submit this statement for the consideration and approval of the IGC. Any revision or amendment subsequently considered necessary by the Executive Director shall similarly be submitted to the next session of the Committee for approval.^a

(c) To meet emergency aid requirements the Executive Director may as appropriate exchange pledged commodities for suitable seed varieties of grains and legumes.

(d) A portion of the cash contribution may be used for the purchase of essential commodities where not enough have been pledged, or otherwise made available to the Programme, and where such commodities may be needed to improve the nutritional balance among the commodities supplied to the recipient countries. In exceptional cases, purchases may be made from nearby sources where significant savings in time and transport costs can be realized by making such purchase rather than drawing upon commodity pledges. All cases in which such purchases are made shall be reported to the IGC. Purchases in convertible currencies shall take place at world market prices, and shall be made in so far as is possible and economic from those developing countries which are exporters of food.

Co-operation of the WFP with the United Nations and FAO and with other agencies and organizations

16. (a) In all stages of the development of its activities, the Programme shall, as appropriate, consult with and seek advice and co-operation from the United Nations and FAO. It will also operate in close liaison with appropriate United Nations agencies and United Nations operating programmes, as well as with regional intergovernmental organizations and bilateral programmes. Interested and co-operating international agencies and bodies shall be invited to send representatives to attend meetings of the IGC. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Director-General, shall give special attention to developing these and other means of co-operation with these agencies and organizations, and will report to the Committee on the progress made.

(b) Appropriate steps will be taken to associate WFP aid with material, financial and technical assistance provided through other programmes.

(c) Non-governmental organizations shall be encouraged, where appropriate, to co-operate with the Programme and to support its activities.

Development and operation of projects

Initiation of projects

17. (a) Governments desiring to establish food-aid programmes or projects assisted by the WFP shall present their requests in the form indicated by the Executive Director. Prior to the sub-

^a The report of the IGC on its eighth session contained the following paragraph:

"The Committee took note of a statement by the Deputy Director-General of FAO to the effect that the term 'in consultation with' appearing in Regulation 15 (b) and in other provisions of the General Regulations was taken to mean 'in agreement with', in conformity with the general practice of FAO." (WFP/IGC: 8/26, para. 41).

mission of the project application, the knowledge, skills and experience of locally available technicians, including those of the United Nations, FAO, WFP and other United Nations organizations, should be drawn on to the extent feasible and necessary for the purpose of assuring maximum refinement and improvement in the project plans at the earliest possible stage, particularly with reference to the administrative and technical aspects thereof. Requests shall normally be presented through the UNTAB Resident Representatives, who shall keep the FAO Country Representatives and, as appropriate, the representatives of other United Nations agencies fully informed.

(b) The Executive Director shall, upon receipt of requests, proceed to evaluate them and, in doing so, consult with and seek advice and co-operation from the United Nations, FAO and other interested and co-operating international agencies and bodies according to their respective fields of competence.

(c) The Executive Director may also, if necessary, dispatch a survey team to examine the project on the spot in consultation with the country concerned. Such a team should normally include officers of the United Nations and FAO and, where appropriate, also officers of such other United Nations agencies as may be directly concerned and agree to participate in the field investigation.

(d) Recipient countries should, as far as feasible, provide the Executive Director of the WFP with any relevant information on other aid programmes that would assist the WFP in co-ordinating its activities with such other programmes. When this is not possible, the donor countries or organizations may supply the relevant information.

Completion of project agreement

18. (a)

(i) Upon approval of a proposed project by the Intergovernmental Committee or by the Executive Director on its behalf, an agreement shall be prepared by the Executive Director in consultation with the Government concerned. All such agreements shall indicate the terms and conditions on which the proposed activities are to be carried out; the supplementary aid to be provided by other agencies or institutions; the obligations of the Government with respect to the utilization of the commodities supplied, including the use and control of any local currencies generated from their sale, and with respect to the arrangements made for their storage, internal transportation and distribution; the responsibility of the Government for all expenses incurred from the point of delivery, including the cost of import duties, taxes, levies, dues and wharfage; and such other relevant terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon as necessary for the execution and subsequent appraisal of the project. Such agreement shall also provide to the WFP the right to observe all phases of project operation from the receipt of commodities in the country to final utilization, to receive audited accounts at agreed intervals, and to suspend or withdraw assistance in case of serious non-compliance. It shall also provide for the collection of data on the manner of food distribution and its effects on the improvement of the nutritional status and the economic and social development of the country on a longer term basis, and for the maintenance and communication to the WFP on request of complete records, including transport and storage documents, of the utilization of WFP assistance.

(ii) Agreements may provide for projects under which WFP assistance would be available for a maximum period of five years provided that such agreements also carry the qualification that their full execution beyond the relevant pledging period is conditional upon resources becoming available.

- (iii) Such agreements shall be signed by the representative of the recipient country and by the Executive Director, or his agent, on behalf of the World Food Programme. In the case of emergency food-aid projects, an exchange of letters between the Executive Director and the recipient Government may take the place of an agreement.

Implementation of projects

(b) The primary responsibility for project execution shall rest with the recipient country, in accordance with the provisions of the project agreement. The Executive Director shall, however, be responsible for supervision and assistance in execution, shall take the necessary measures for this purpose and shall utilize the services of the United Nations and FAO, and, where, appropriate, other intergovernmental agencies under such arrangements as may be mutually agreed upon.

(c) Costs of unloading and internal transport, and of any necessary technical and administrative supervision, shall be borne by the recipient Government. However, this condition may be waived by the Executive Director in exceptional cases, where he is satisfied that a Government is unable to meet these costs out of its own resources, or to arrange that they be met from sources other than WFP.

(d) Commodities shall be delivered to the recipient country as grants without payment. If such commodities are sold internally for local currency, the proceeds thereof shall be used for the particular purposes and activities specified in the agreement.

(e) Before accepting a project which requires additional external technical and/or financial assistance to make such a project feasible, the Executive Director shall assure himself that such assistance is available. It shall be the responsibility of the recipient country to obtain and arrange for such additional assistance as may be available from multilateral and other sources.

(f) As agreements are carried into effect, recipient Governments shall give full co-operation so as to enable authorized personnel of the Programme to observe operations from time to time, to ascertain their effects, and to complete an appraisal of the results of each project. Any final appraisal reports prepared shall be submitted to the recipient countries concerned for their comments, and subsequently to the Intergovernmental Committee together with any such comments.

(g) The WFP, in making arrangements for the terminal appraisal of completed projects, will seek the assistance of the United Nations and FAO and as appropriate of other interested and co-operating agencies and bodies to carry out an analytical review of the implementation of projects, including an assessment of the technical progress made and, when practicable, of the effect of WFP aid on the economic and social development in the country.

Safeguarding other exporters, international trade, and producers in recipient countries

19. In the assessment of prospective economic and social development projects, and in their implementation and subsequent appraisal, full consideration shall be given to the prospective and actual effect of the project upon local food production, including possible ways and means of increasing such production, and upon the markets for agricultural products produced in the country.

20. Adequate consideration shall also be given to safeguarding commercial markets and the normal and developing trade

of exporting countries in accordance with the FAO Principles of Surplus Disposal, as well as safeguarding normal commercial practices in respect of acceptable services.

21. As a means of safeguarding commercial markets, the Executive Director shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) At an early stage in the preparation of a project which may be of such significance as to threaten to interfere with or disrupt commercial markets or normal and developing trade, he shall consult with the countries likely to be affected;

(b) He shall also inform the Chairman of the Consultative Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems of such preparations;

(c) If questions concerning any proposed project are raised before the Consultative Sub-Committee, its views should be promptly reported to the Executive Director, who shall take them into account before proceeding with the project;

(d) To facilitate the consideration of policies within the field of surplus disposal, he shall make available to the Consultative Sub-Committee documents relevant to these subjects prepared by the Programme.

PART E. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

22. The Director-General shall establish a Trust Fund under Financial Regulation 6.7 of FAO, to which all contributions to the Programme shall be credited and from which the cost of administration and operation of the Programme will be met.

23. The financial operations of the Programme shall be carried on in so far as possible under the existing Financial Regulations of FAO. The Director-General, in consultation with the FAO Finance Committee and the United Nations Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), will develop, for the approval of the IGC, such additional financial procedures as are necessary to meet the special needs for the administration of the Programme.

24. The annual budget of the WFP shall be reviewed by the FAO Finance Committee and the ACABQ, and submitted together with their reports to the IGC for approval. Supplementary budget estimates may in exceptional circumstances be prepared and reviewed to the extent feasible under the same procedure submission to the IGC for approval. The financial reports of the WFP shall be submitted to the FAO Finance Committee and to the ACABQ. After review by the FAO Finance Committee and by the ACABQ if the latter so desires they shall be submitted with any comments which these Committees might wish to make to the IGC for approval.

PART F. STUDIES

25. The Executive Director may undertake, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Director-General, studies of problems related to the effective operation of the Programme.

26. The Secretary-General and the Director-General shall arrange for expert studies to be undertaken as needed to aid in the consideration of the future development of multilateral food programmes. In developing these studies, they will arrange for as much as possible of the investigations to be made as part of the regular staff activities of FAO and the United Nations, and of other interested and competent intergovernmental organizations.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1094 (XXXIX). Continuation of the World Food Programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the recommendations made by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its eighth session and the action taken by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its meeting held on 17 November 1965,

Decides to replace by the following text paragraphs 5 and 6 of the draft resolution on the continuation of the World Food Programme which, in its resolution 1080 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, it has submitted for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly:

“5. *Reaffirms* its previous decision to the effect that the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme shall comprise twenty-four States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization or Members of the United Nations, twelve of these members to be elected by the Economic and Social Council and twelve members by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, it being understood that outgoing members shall be eligible for-re-election;

“6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization as soon as possible after the adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization to elect twelve members each, four members each

for a term of one year, four members each for a term of two years, and four members each for a term of three years;

“7. *Decides* that thereafter all the members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be elected for a term of three years, and requests the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to make such provisions as will ensure that the terms of office of four members elected by the two Councils respectively shall expire in each calendar year;

“8. *Further requests* the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization, when electing members of the Intergovernmental Committee, to take into account the need for balanced representation of economically developed and developing countries and other relevant factors such as the representation of potential participating countries, both contributing and recipient, equitable geographical distribution, and the representation of both developed and developing countries having commercial interests in international trade in food-stuffs, especially those highly dependent on such trade;

“9. *Requests* a review of the General Regulations of the Programme in the light of the present resolution and calls upon the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to take appropriate action.”

*1399th plenary meeting,
23 November 1965.*

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/L.1094 and Add.1 and 2	Agenda and arrangements for the resumed thirty-ninth session of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the agenda, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, prefatory fascicle</i>



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

RESUMED THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1965

**Agenda item 5: Question of the establishment of an international institute
for documentation on housing, building and planning ***

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4126/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/4126: note by the Secretary-General	1
Check list of documents		1

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session*, 1400th meeting.

DOCUMENT E/4126/ADD.1

**Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/4126:
note by the Secretary-General**

*[Original text: English]
[16 December 1965]*

1. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its third session in September 1965, recommended the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a draft resolution¹ approving, subject to securing the necessary financing, the creation of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning.

2. The draft resolution invites the Secretary-General to undertake consultations concerning the possible contributions in funds and in kind towards meeting the cost of establishing and maintaining the institute in addition to funds obtainable from the regular United

Nations budget. The Secretary-General is to continue his consultations with the Government of Italy, which offered host facilities and certain services and equipment for the institute, and with the United Nations services and agencies concerned, including the United Nations Development Programme. The draft resolution also requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its fortieth session on the implementation of the resolution.

3. The Secretary-General believes that the Council would wish to discuss the draft resolution in the knowledge that the costs of establishing and maintaining international and regional institutes within the United Nations system have, in the normal course, been provided without recourse to the regular budget of the Organization.

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4124)*, chapter XII, draft resolution I; also reproduced in the note by the Secretary-General (E/4126), para. 1.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 5 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4124	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9</i>
E/4126	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed



Agenda item 6: Review of the calendar of conference for 1966 *

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session*, 1399th and 1400th meetings.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4116	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1966	See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , pp. 47-49
E/4135	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/L.1099 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto

**Agenda item 7: Elections ***

- (a) Election of members of the Committee for Industrial Development;
- (b) Election of the members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme;
- (c) Election of the members of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme;
- (d) Election of the members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session*, 1398th, 1399th and 1401st meetings.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4127/Add.2	Note by the Secretary-General	See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 3
E/L.1095	Election of the members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the list of members, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1A</i> , "Other decisions taken by the Council during its resumed thirty-ninth session"



**Agenda item 8: Basic programme of work of the Council in 1966 and
consideration of the provisional agenda for the fortieth session ***

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session*, 1401st meeting.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/L.1097 and Corr.1	Draft programme prepared by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed
E/L.1098 and Add.1	Disposal of items arising out of the twentieth session of the General Assembly: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto



Agenda item 9: Report of the Technical Assistance Committee *

CONTENTS

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E/4134	Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in November-December 1965	1
Check list of documents		7

* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-ninth Session*, 1400th meeting; see also the records of the 350th to 352nd meetings of the Technical Assistance Committee (E/TAC/SR.350 to 352).

DOCUMENT E/4134 **

Report of the Technical Assistance Committee on its meetings held in November-December 1965

[Original text: English]
[16 December 1965]

1. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) held three meetings at Headquarters on 24 November and 15 December 1965 (E/TAC/SR.350-352) under the chairmanship of Mr. Eduardo Bradley (Argentina).

2. The Committee had before it the following questions (E/TAC/L.357):

- (1) Opening statement by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (E/TAC/L.361; see E/TAC/SR.350).
- (2) Programme for 1965-1966:
 - (a) Programme changes as at 30 September 1965, including inter-agency transfers of allocations authorized in 1965 (E/TAC/L.358; see E/TAC/SR.350);
 - (b) Review of contingency authorizations as at 30 September 1965 (E/TAC/L.359 and Corr.1; see E/TAC/SR.350 and 351)
 - (c) Allocations to the participating organizations towards their administrative and operational services costs for 1966 (E/TAC/157; see E/TAC/SR.351);
 - (d) Authorization of allocations of funds for 1966 (E/TAC/159; see E/TAC/SR.351).
- (3) United Nations regular programme of technical assistance: expanded scheme for using associate experts (E/TAC/158, E/TAC/L.360; see E/TAC/SR.351).

GENERAL REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

3. In his opening statement to the Committee (E/TAC/L.361), the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assist-

ance Board (TAB) pointed out that, on the basis of the results of the recent Pledging Conference and taking into account some additional pledges still expected from Governments whose contributions had been indicated but not yet announced, the TAB secretariat estimated total pledges for 1966 at \$56.1 million; this figure represented an increase of \$2.1 million over the 1965 pledges, but it fell short, by nearly \$2 million, of the estimate made a year ago, when the Committee had reviewed and approved the Category I programme for the 1965-1966 biennium. He hoped that all those Governments which were in a position to do so, would find it possible to reconsider their initial pledges and to ensure that the resources available to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance should reach the level originally estimated for 1966. Unless further increases in contributions were received during the year, it might be necessary to use the "earmarking" device to slow down further the rate of programme delivered. He also noted that the estimates reflected:

(a) The results of a very conservative policy with regard to the use of the contingency fund in 1965, thus reducing the burden of repayment to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund in 1966;

(b) The assumption by the Special Fund of the increased share of the administrative costs of the field service, which was warranted by the relative load of Special Fund and Expanded Programme activities in the field establishments;

** Incorporating document E/4134/Corr.1.

(c) An addition of \$500,000 to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, which would consequently be increased from \$13 million in 1965 to \$13.5 million in 1966. He suggested that the Governing Council of the new United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) might well give consideration to the reserve position of the two parts of the programme taken together. It might be found that in the new circumstances mutual reinforcement of reserves would make it possible to increase the availability of resources for current use.

4. With regard to the 1967-1968 programme, the Executive Chairman pointed out that the proposed field programme was only 10 per cent above the 1965-1966 level and, if account was taken of the need to provide for additional assistance to recently independent countries, and of the anticipated increase in expert costs resulting from the proposed revision in professional salary scales, the actual level of assistance in real terms planned for many countries would remain substantially the same as in 1965-1966. While the procedure followed in developing the programme would continue to be based on the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council on the subject, greater emphasis would be placed on a number of points. One was the development of criteria and procedures for directing to the Special Fund or to the technical assistance sector of the Programme those projects best suited to the potentialities of each. The attention of Governments had also been called to the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and other bodies on the importance of industrial development and the facilities offered under UNDP for that purpose. Finally, greater emphasis had been placed on the need for formulating well-planned projects and for making adequate provision for counterpart personnel and budget support.

5. The Executive Chairman also referred to the apparent paradox of programme statistics showing a decreasing share of projects related directly to manufacturing, while at the same time the Governments of the developing countries had been urging in various United Nations bodies an ever-increasing measure of assistance in the field of manufacturing industry. This concern was not, however, reflected to the same degree in their actual requests for assistance under the programme, and TAB had been inclined to believe that this might be due in part to the likelihood that some Governments associated requests for technical assistance in industry with negotiations for capital assistance, which was still outside the scope of the Expanded Programme. He expressed the hope that Economic and Social Council resolution 1081 E (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, which called the attention of Member States to the interest of the Expanded Programme in receiving requests for well-conceived projects directly related to manufacturing industry, would have some effect in stimulating appropriate requests in the new programme exercise. He was confident that the action to be taken by the Second Committee, following the Secretary-General's report on the provision of additional financing for

industrial development activities,¹ would also help achieve a significant increase of technical assistance requests in the field of industry.

6. While waiting for those initiatives to bear fruit, steps had been taken to ensure that Resident Representatives should keep the Governments they served fully informed of the possibilities of United Nations assistance in that field, and encourage Governments to make use of them, as far as their priorities would allow. In the meantime, under his contingency authority, particular attention had been given to all requests referring to industrial development. From the beginning of the year until mid-November 1965, authorizations had been granted amounting to \$824,000 for projects in the field of industrial development, which represented a little more than 15 per cent of all contingency allocations granted up to that time. Those data showed that there were encouraging indications that under contingency allocations for the 1965-1966 biennium there was a tendency towards an increased use of allocations for projects related to industrial development, as compared to the 1963-1964 biennium.

7. The Executive Chairman also mentioned the studies which the Secretary-General had been requested, in Council resolution 991 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, to arrange in selected countries, in order to gauge the impact of the whole range of aid activities of the United Nations family. Such studies had been carried out in two countries, and a third mission was leaving in the near future. He thought that the two studies already carried out had provided the secretariat of TAB with a most helpful preview of problems which it might encounter in the projected Expanded Programme studies, and would serve well in the development of suitable evaluation techniques. In order to have the benefit of the third study before going ahead with future plans for the Expanded Programme exercise, the Executive Chairman proposed to defer the TAB study until an appropriate time, after organizational questions related to the new UNDP had been settled.

8. The Executive Chairman stressed that effective arrangements for co-ordination at the country level were important to the success of the technical assistance programme. He recalled the history of resolution 1090 B (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with recipient governments, the participating organizations and the executive heads of the Special Fund, the World Food Programme and TAB, to report to the Council at its forty-first session on possible improvements in arrangements for the co-ordination of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations family.

9. The development of co-ordination in the technical assistance field was an evolutionary process of some delicacy. Significant progress had been made, however, and the Executive Chairman looked forward to continuing efforts in co-operation with the participating organizations, with a view to achieving even better co-

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 40, document A/6070/Rev.1.*

ordination. He was confident that the adoption of the proposal for the creation of UNDP would be of considerable importance in that respect.

10. In conclusion, the Executive Chairman referred to the birth of UNDP, which held out high hopes for a new start in United Nations pre-investment and technical co-operation efforts. He considered that the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965 on the consolidation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme would give the technical assistance programme that new impetus which was necessary eventually to broaden the range of the United Nations attack on the root causes of under-development and to improve the planning and execution of technical assistance. It would, however, continue to be the task largely of the developing countries themselves to ensure that their requests for United Nations technical assistance should touch the essential core of their development needs, that the best possible use should be made of the aid received and that it should be co-ordinated with other forms of assistance, in such a way as to avoid the wastage of precious resources.

PROGRAMMES FOR 1965-1966

Programme changes

11. Some members noted with concern the extent to which the programme approved by the Committee for the 1965-1966 biennium had been modified in the course of implementation. One member pointed out that if the programme changes presented in document E/TAC/L.358 were compared with the over-all programme figures, one would see that changes had been made in approximately 20 per cent of the programme; he wondered whether these changes might not be due to faulty planning and delays in the execution of the programme on the part of the participating organizations, and he appealed to the Executive Chairman to strengthen controls over the implementation of the programme by the participating organizations in the future.

12. Another member expressed the view that the Committee should be informed of programme changes more frequently than at present, and that the manner of presentation of the Special Fund and technical assistance projects to the Committee should, so far as possible, be uniform. In TAC the programme was considered as a whole, whereas in the Governing Council of the Special Fund individual projects were examined. In the future, the Governing Council of UNDP should have the possibility of considering and approving the technical assistance sector of UNDP project by project, as was done in the case of the Special Fund projects, or at least on a country-by-country basis. Another member pointed to the many programme changes contained in document E/TAC/L.358 as an example of the disadvantages of the two-year programming procedure although his delegation had accepted the principle, and expressed the hope that the new Governing Council of UNDP would consider the current biennial programming system to see whether it was

in fact the method best adapted to existing programming conditions.

13. The Committee took note of the report of the Executive Chairman on programme changes, including the inter-agency transfer of allocations, made during the period 1 April to 30 September 1965 (E/TAC/L.358). Two members expressed objections to the furnishing of technical assistance to the Republic of China; these are recorded in the summary records of the session.

Contingency authorizations

14. The Executive Chairman, in introducing his report on contingency allocations authorized during the period 1 May to 30 September 1965 (E/TAC/L.359 and Corr.1), noted that the funds authorized so far under his contingency authority in 1965, even after taking into account the estimated cost of financing the continuation of those projects in 1966, were well below the ceiling of \$11.25 million set for the purpose by the Committee at its November 1964 session. That was partly the result of the careful screening of requests for the financing of new activities under the Expanded Programme, for which his contingency authority provided an opportunity, but it was also a deliberate attempt to keep the funds which would have to be authorized in 1966 and 1967 (to reimburse allocations made in 1965 and 1966) at a level which would make it possible to meet the cost of the modest increase in the level of the field programme contemplated for 1967-1968. Should such a policy of caution appear unnecessary in the light of further financial developments, he would be in a better position to meet the urgent additional needs of developing countries in 1966, taking into account only the financial limits already set by the Committee and the need to maintain the high standards applied to the selection of projects for contingency financing.

15. Several members noted this policy of caution with satisfaction. Other members were also gratified by the priority given to industrial development in the Executive Chairman's exercise of his contingency authority. One member noted with satisfaction the increasing emphasis on contingency allocations to regional and inter-regional projects.

16. Several members drew attention to Security Council resolution 217 (1965) on Southern Rhodesia, adopted on 20 November 1965, in which, *inter alia*, the Council called upon all States "to refrain from any action which would assist and encourage the illegal régime and, in particular, to desist from providing it with arms, equipment and military material, and to do their utmost in order to break all economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, including an embargo on oil and petroleum products". They took note with satisfaction of the Executive Chairman's statement that no further action would be taken on contingency authorizations for Southern Rhodesia. The Executive Chairman also pointed out that, since the adoption of the Security Council resolution, the participating organizations of the Expanded Programme and the executing agencies

of the Special Fund has been requested to withdraw to Zambia all experts serving in Southern Rhodesia, pending clarification of the political situation in Southern Rhodesia.

17. Several members also expressed objections to the authorization of contingency allocations to Portugal, and one member called attention to the decisions of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples regarding Portugal. The objections are recorded in the summary records of the session. The Executive Chairman indicated that he was consulting the United Nations Legal Counsel on the Special Committee's decisions as regards their implications for the Programme.

18. The Committee took note of the report of the Executive Chairman on contingency allocations authorized during the period 1 May to 30 September 1965 (E/TAC/L.359 and Corr.1).

Allocations to the participating organizations towards their administrative and operational services costs for 1966

19. The Committee approved the following requests for lump-sum allocations towards the administrative and operational services costs for 1966 which the participating organizations had submitted (E/TAC/157), in accordance with Council resolution 950 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963 and resolution 1060 (XXXIX) of 13 July 1965:

REVISED LUMP-SUM ALLOCATIONS FROM THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TOWARDS ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES COSTS FOR THE 1965-1966 BIENNium

(Expressed in US dollars)

Participating organizations	(1) 1963-1964 Approved field programme costs	(2) 1965 (1/2 of 13 per cent of (1))	(3) 1966 (1/2 of 14 per cent of (1))	Total
United Nations	19,358,448	1,258,299	1,355,092	2,613,391
International Labour Organisation	9,752,152	633,890	682,651	1,316,541
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	23,675,615	1,538,915	1,657,293	3,196,208
United Nations Educational, Scien- tific and Cultural Organization .	15,549,716	1,010,731	1,088,480	2,099,211
International Civil Aviation Organization	4,120,693	267,845	288,449	556,294
World Health Organization	16,417,103	1,067,111	1,149,197	2,216,308
Universal Postal Union	101,733	60,000 *	80,000 *	140,000
International Telecommunication Union	1,860,525	130,000 *	160,000 *	290,000
World Meteorological Organization	2,050,610	167,700 *	197,000 *	364,700
Inter-Governmental Maritime Con- sultative Organization	—	25,000	25,000	50,000
International Atomic Energy Agency	1,907,405	123,982	133,519	257,501
	94,794,000	6,283,473	6,816,681	13,100,154

* Includes an additional allocation as requested by the agencies, under the flexibility provision of Council resolution 1060 (XXXIX).

20. One member stated that it was unfortunate that the overhead costs for the Expanded Programme continued to increase; he calculated that they would come to 22 per cent of total programme costs in 1966. His Government expected the Executive Chairman to prepare proposals for the reduction of administrative and operational services costs. The increase in such costs was due in part to the proposed revision of the professional salary scales, which would raise expert costs by \$2.8 million in 1966; his Government opposed the increase. He also pointed out in this connexion that his Government hoped a more equitable geographical distribution would be observed by the participating agencies in the recruitment of experts in the future.

Authorization of allocations of funds for 1966

21. In introducing his recommendations in respect of the allocations of funds to the participating organizations for 1966 (E/TAC/159), the Executive Chairman pointed out that a single administrative budget of the UNDP secretariat for 1966, which would be submitted by the Administrator, was due to be considered and approved by the Governing Council at its first session in January 1966. The Governing Council would also at that time authorize allocations in appropriate amounts from the resources of the Special Fund and technical assistance sectors of UNDP to finance the 1966 administrative budget. In view of this, he was not submit-

ting to TAC at its current session separate budget estimates for the "Secretariat of TAB" for 1966. However, since the Governing Council of UNDP would hold its first session from 10 January 1966, the 1966 budget would not have been approved by 1 January and an interim authorization would be necessary to cover expenditures during the first part of January until the budget was approved. In the light of this explanation, the Committee authorized the Administrator of UNDP to maintain, during the first part of January 1966, a rate of expenditure in respect of the purposes normally covered by the budget of the TAB secretariat at a level not to exceed that approved for 1965, as contained in document E/TAC/149.

22. As regards allocations to the participating organizations for 1966, one member, noting that though the Committee was empowered to make these at present, expressed his view that it should defer the matter for decision by the Governing Council of UNDP at its first meeting.

23. The Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in the annex to this report, in which, *inter alia*, it:

(a) Authorizes the allocation of funds to the participating organizations for 1966;

(b) Approves the amounts requested by the participating organizations for allocation towards their administrative and operational services costs for 1966 (E/TAC/157);

(c) Increases the level of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund for 1966 to \$13.5 million;

(d) Authorizes the expenditure of no more than \$4,780,000 as the share of the technical assistance sector in the consolidated budget of UNDP for the Headquarters secretariat and field offices in 1966;

(e) Authorizes the approval by the Administrator of UNDP of contingency projects requested by recipient countries during 1966 up to the unallocated balance of the sum of \$11,250,000 approved by the Committee for those authorizations during the biennial period 1965-1966.

Expanded scheme for using associate experts

24. The Committee had before it a report entitled "Suggested means of permitting increased use of associate experts on United Nations technical assistance programmes" (E/TAC/158) submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with a request made by TAC at its session held in June 1965. Introducing the report, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs stated that it would be desirable to take a decision on the matter as soon as possible and, at the latest, at the first meeting of the new Governing Council of UNDP.

25. In his report the Secretary-General stated that associate experts have been successfully employed by the United Nations in its technical co-operation programmes under agreement between the United Nations and six governments drawn up in accordance with the principles set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 849 (XXXII) of 4 August 1961. The Secre-

tary-General expressed his belief that the United Nations should respond positively to the increasing number of requests received from developing countries for associate experts, which the United Nations was having difficulty in filling under the existing associate experts scheme. His proposals were designed to increase the supply of associate experts while at the same time maintaining the standard of competence required. As heretofore, associate experts would be attached to senior experts at the request of Governments.

26. One measure which could be accomplished through administrative action and requiring no further legislation would be to eliminate standard costing of an associate expert which at present amounted to as much as \$12,000. If the expenses of the present scheme were reduced, more associate experts could possibly be provided by the governments already participating and by other governments and national voluntary organizations. In response to requests, the Secretary-General's report pointed out, the United Nations could also adopt in certain cases the model of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, under which the Organization would not assume any financial or administrative responsibility for the associate experts but would obtain the consent of the recipient government for their use in United Nations-sponsored projects. Finally, with the endorsement of TAC and the Economic and Social Council, satisfactory procedures within the existing associate experts scheme could be worked out for using associate experts provided by national voluntary organizations able to bear the full cost involved. In those instances where neither the donor voluntary organization, the sponsoring government nor the recipient government was able to meet, in whole or in part, such local costs of an associate expert as board and lodging, the United Nations should be authorized, the report proposed, to meet such expenses, in whole or in part, if these arose, out of the country programme of the host country or from such other funds as might be available to the project, if so requested by the host government and provided expenses of an associate expert do not exceed \$200 a month. Such an arrangement, the Secretary-General stated, would require the endorsement of TAC and the Economic and Social Council, and should be on a strictly experimental basis and subject to review, say in two year's time.

27. A draft resolution (E/TAC/L.360) was submitted to the Committee by Denmark and Nigeria, with Japan subsequently joining these two sponsors. In this draft, the Secretary-General would be asked to take steps to satisfy the increasing demand of developing countries for qualified junior technical personnel and to work out in consultation with the Governments concerned suitable procedures with national or other appropriate organizations in a position to fulfil the conditions of the associate experts scheme and to provide at their own cost associate experts. The draft would also authorize the Secretary-General to use funds out of the country programme or such funds as might be available to the project, subject to a request of the recipient government to meet, in whole or in part, such local costs as board and lodging, for associate experts provided by national

or other appropriate organizations that are not able to meet such costs. The draft stipulated several conditions in connexion with this provision, namely, that if neither the recipient government nor the government of the donor organization was in a position to make available funds to meet such local identifiable costs, that the recipient government would specifically request such costs to be met out of the country programme or such other funds as might be available to the project. Such costs should not exceed \$200 a month and the arrangement should be strictly experimental and be reviewed by the Governing Council of UNDP in 1968.

28. Different views were expressed in the discussion. They are reported in E/TAC/SR.351. Some representatives announced their readiness to vote in favour of the draft resolution as submitted, believing that the recommendations made by the Secretary-General were timely and constructive and that it was urgent to take steps designed to increase use of associate experts offered by governments and by national voluntary organizations. Some representatives stated that they would oppose a hasty decision and suggested postponement of the item so that various aspects of the proposal could be clarified and more time allowed to governments to study the proposal, and one representative preferred postponement of the decision until such time as the results of the work of evaluation teams became available. Postponement would be consistent with the compromise obtained on the question of the inclusion in the agenda of the item concerning associate experts. Some representatives opposed the proposal in principle because, in their view, it dealt with volunteers and introduced new concepts differing from Council resolution 849 (XXXII), which governs associate experts.

29. Upon the suggestion of some members of the Committee, a few of whom were opposed to the proposal, the Committee decided, at the suggestion of its Chairman, that no decision should be taken at that time. The Committee agreed that the matter be referred for a final decision to the Governing Council of UNDP at its first meeting in January 1966, and that the draft resolution would remain as a proposal before the Governing Council.

TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

30. On the occasion of the last meeting of the Committee, there was a unanimous expression of appreciation for the effective leadership which the Executive Chairman had given to the Expanded Programme and delegations stated their satisfaction that his services would continue to be available to UNDP.

ANNEX

Authorization of allocation of funds for 1966

(RESOLUTION OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE ADOPTED AT THE 351ST MEETING ON 24 NOVEMBER 1965)

The Technical Assistance Committee,

Recalling part I of Economic and Social Council resolution 949 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963, on programming arrangements for the 1965-1966 programme,

Recalling that it approved a technical assistance programme for 1965-1966 amounting to \$100,941,489 as contained in the Category I Programme (E/TAC/L.335 and Corr.1 and 2),

Noting that the Technical Assistance Board estimates that the gross financial resources to be made available in 1966 will amount to \$67,133,000 and that, after setting aside (a) \$2.5 million as reimbursement of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund for contingency authorizations made in 1965, (b) \$500,000 to set the Working Capital and Reserve Fund at the level of \$13.5 million for 1966, and (c) \$4,780,000 to cover the estimated expenses of the secretariat, the financial resources will amount to \$59,353,000,

1. *Decides* to set the Working Capital and Reserve Fund for 1966 at the level of \$13.5 million;

2. *Approves* the amounts requested by the participating organizations for allocation towards their administrative and operational services costs for 1966 (E/TAC/157) and authorizes the expenditure of not more than \$4,780,000 as the share of the Technical Assistance Programme sector in the consolidated budget of the United Nations Development Programme for the Headquarters secretariat and field offices in 1966;

3. *Confirms* that the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme may authorize the participating organizations to enter into commitments to meet urgent needs in 1966 up to the unallocated balance of the sum of \$11,250,000 approved by the Committee for those authorizations during the biennial period 1965-1966;

4. *Authorizes* the allocation of funds to each of the participating organizations from contributions, general resources and local costs assessments, as shown below:

Participating organization	Allocation (equivalent of US dollars)
United Nations	11,632,335
International Labour Organisation	6,236,854
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	14,345,907
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	9,680,750
International Civil Aviation Organization	2,656,849
World Health Organization	9,671,578
Universal Postal Union	455,043
International Telecommunication Union	1,520,072
World Meteorological Organization	1,565,247
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	25,000
International Atomic Energy Agency	1,091,230
TOTAL	58,880,865

5. *Authorizes* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to make such changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide, as far as possible, for the full utilization of contributions to the Technical Assistance Programme sector of the United Nations Development Programme, and to permit modifications to country programmes requested by recipient Governments and approved by him;

6. *Requests* the Administrator to report any such changes to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at the next session after they are made;

7. *Confirms* that the organizations are authorized to retain in 1966 the balances of funds allocated to them in 1965 which have not been obligated or transferred to another agency under the provisions of paragraph 5 above, by the end of the year;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the General Assembly the following draft resolution:

"CONFIRMATION OF THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 1966

" *The General Assembly,*

" *Noting* that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the recommendations of the Technical Assistance Board for allocations of funds to the participating organizations in the second year of the biennial programme for 1965-1966,

" 1. *Confirms* the allocations of funds authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance from contributions, general resources and local costs assessments, as follows:

Participating organization	Allocation (equivalent of US dollars)
United Nations	11,632,335
International Labour Organisation	6,236,854
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	14,345,907
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	9,680,750
International Civil Aviation Organization	2,656,849
World Health Organization	9,671,578

Participating organization	Allocation (equivalent of US dollars)
Universal Postal Union	445,043
International Telecommunication Union	1,520,072
World Meteorological Organization	1,565,247
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	25,000
International Atomic Energy Agency	1,091,230
TOTAL	58,880,865

" 2. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to make changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide, as far as possible, for the full utilization of contributions to the Technical Assistance sector of the United Nations Development Programme, and to permit modifications to country programmes requested by recipient Governments and approved by him;

" 3. *Requests* the Administrator to report any such changes to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at the session following their adoption;

" 4. *Concurs* in the Committee's authorization to the participating organizations to retain for operations in 1966 the balances of funds allocated to them in 1965 which have not been obligated, or transferred to another agency under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, by the end of the year."

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 9 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/TAC/149	Administrative and operational services costs for 1965: budget estimates for the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board for the year 1965	Mimeographed
E/TAC/157	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance — Allocations to the participating organizations towards their administrative and operational services costs for the years 1965 and 1966: report of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board	Ditto
E/TAC/158	Suggested means of permitting increased use of associate experts on United Nations technical assistance programmes: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto
E/TAC/159	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance — Authorization of allocations of funds for 1966: recommendations of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board	Ditto
E/TAC/L.335 and Corr.1 and 2	Programme for 1965-1966 (Category I)	Ditto
E/TAC/L.357	Agenda of the Technical Assistance Committee (November-December 1965)	See E/4134, para. 2
E/TAC/L.358	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance — Programme changes during the period 1 April - 30 September 1965 including inter-agency transfers of allocations	Mimeographed
E/TAC/L.359 and Corr.1 and 2	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance — Review of contingency authorizations made in 1965: report of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board	Ditto
E/TAC/L.360	Associate experts — Denmark and Nigeria: draft resolution	See E/4134, para. 27
E/TAC/L.361	Opening statement by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board at the 350th meeting of the Technical Assistance Committee	Mimeographed

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