

**ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL****CONSEIL  
ECONOMIQUE  
ET SOCIAL**

E/CN.1/11

15 January 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION****Effective Ways and Means for Furnishing  
Technical Advice to Member Nations**

(Prepared by the Secretariat in connection with Item 17 of  
the Provisional Agenda of the Economic and Employment  
Commission, Document E/CN.1/1)

The question of providing expert advice to member nations by the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, which the General Assembly referred to the Council for study (Annex I), calls for an analysis of what such advice might be within the scope of work covered by the Economic and Employment Commission.

The Commission may wish to consider the activities which the United Nations Secretariat could usefully perform in the field of technical advice to member nations, particularly with reference to pooling, co-ordinating, and disseminating information, and to assistance which the Secretariat may be able to provide in recruiting experts and in providing consultant services of experts who may be on the staff of the Secretariat and thereby assist governments, at their request, to plan and carry out balanced development programmes as speedily and as competently as possible.

The Economic and Employment Commission should be aware of the fact that its approach to the question of technical advice should be consistent with the decisions on related matters under Items 11 and 12, 14 and 15 of the Provisional Agenda. (document E/CN.1/1)

The Commission's attention is also drawn to the approach of the Secretariat to the question of surveys contained in document E/CN.1/4 and document E/CN.1/9 and to the papers appended to the latter in which several member nations express their view on this subject.

/ ANNEX I \*

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ANNEX I\*

PROVISION OF EXPERT ADVICE BY THE UNITED NATIONS  
TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

Report of the Joint Second and Third Committee

Rapporteur: Dr. P. O. CHANG (China)

The General Assembly, at its meeting on 1946, referred to the Joint Second and Third Committee the question of the creation by the United Nations of Advisory Boards. This item was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly at the request of the Delegation of Lebanon (documents A/BUR/52; A/C.2 and 3/22).

Some representatives, in addition to the representative of Lebanon, stressed the need for providing machinery to furnish expert advice to Member Governments, especially concerning the less-developed countries whose orderly development is a matter of concern to the United Nations as a whole.

The Australian representative, and others, while expressing sympathy with the objectives of the Lebanese resolution, drew attention to the risk of overloading the Economic and Social Council in the early stages of its development, and to the fact that several specialized agencies were, by their constitutions, authorized to supply advice of the kind desired within their special fields.

The Delegation of China proposed a few amendments and, in particular, the deletion of the second paragraph of the draft resolution, on the ground that the ideas contained therein could be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

The representative of the United States proposed to include in the resolution a reference to the co-operation of the specialized agencies with respect to the supplying of expert advice. In addition, he pointed out that

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individual countries constitute one of the possible sources of such assistance and suggested, therefore, that the words "and Member Governments" should be inserted after the words "specialized agencies" in the last paragraph of the draft resolution. The representative of France pointed out however, that the aim of the draft resolution, as presented by the Delegation of Lebanon, was to substitute the expert advice of international organizations, such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies, for bilateral arrangements which often resulted in the undue technical dependency of one nation upon another.

The representative of Lebanon accepted the Chinese amendment, and the amendment of the United States concerning the co-operation of the specialized agencies. He declared, however, that he was not in favour of including the phrase "and Member Governments" in the resolution. That amendment was rejected.

Some representatives who had expressed objections to the original draft resolution proposed by the Delegation of Lebanon, for example, the representatives of Australia, Chile and Norway, declared that they could support the draft resolution with the Chinese amendment and the other modifications accepted by the representative of Lebanon. The Joint Second and Third Committee thereupon approved the amended draft resolution and recommends it to the General Assembly for adoption as follows:

PROVISION OF EXPERT ADVICE BY THE UNITED NATIONS  
TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

CONSIDERING that the Members of the United Nations are not yet all equally developed;

CONSIDERING that some Member Nations may need expert advice in the various fields of economic, social and cultural development;

RECOGNIZING the responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for assisting in such development;

/RECOGNIZING

RECOGNIZING the importance of such development for the peace and prosperity of the world;

RECOGNIZING the responsibility of the specialized agencies in their respective fields;

DECIDES to refer to the Economic and Social Council for study the question of providing effective ways and means for furnishing, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, expert advice in the economic, social and cultural fields to Member Nations who desire this assistance.