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**COMMITTEE
FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION**

**REPORT ON THE FIRST PART
OF ITS THIRD SESSION**

21 April-13 May 1969

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SIXTH SESSION**

UNITED NATIONS

NOTE

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

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination held its third session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 21 April to 13 May 1969. There were twenty-five meetings of the Committee during that period.
2. The following members of the Committee were represented: Algeria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Ecuador, France, Ghana, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Venezuela. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1189 (XLI) of 17 December 1966, the following members of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination were also represented: Czechoslovakia, Malta, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Arab Republic. A list of the representatives who attended the meetings appears in annex I below.
3. In addition, the following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and other senior officials of the Secretariat were also present at some of the meetings.
4. At the second meeting, the Chairman announced that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions would be unable to attend meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
5. At its opening meeting on 21 April, Mr. A. Patriota (Brazil) was elected as Chairman and Mr. G. F. Bruce (Canada) was re-elected as Rapporteur. At its third meeting, on 23 April, Mr. Ion Duma (Romania) and Mr. Emmanuel Sam (Ghana) were elected as Vice-Chairmen.
6. At its opening meeting, the Committee adopted the following agenda. (E/AC.51/26):
 1. Election of officers.
 2. Adoption of the agenda.
 3. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields:
 - (a) General review of the areas of priority;
 - (b) The work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields for 1969/70, including the review of programme changes and priorities contained in the reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and other bodies concerned, and their financial implications;

- (c) Programme projections for 1971;
 - (d) Review in depth of selected programme sectors.
4. Co-ordination questions:
 - (a) Annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
 - (b) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
 - (c) Other co-ordination questions.
 5. Preparations for the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.
 6. Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism.

At its opening meeting, the Committee decided to consider only the first three items of its agenda at the first part of its third session.

7. The Committee had before it the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields for 1969-1970 and its budgetary requirements (E/4612 and Corr.1 (English only), Corr.2 (English only) and Corr.3-5), which had been prepared in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1171 (XLI) and 1177 (XLI) of 5 August 1966. The Secretary-General's report consisted of four parts: (a) a general review of areas of priority analysing the over-all trends in programmes and activities between 1958 and 1969 (E/4612, part I); (b) a description of the work programme and budgetary requirements for 1970 and programme projections for 1971 (E/4612, part II); a statistical annex (E/4612 (Annex) and Add.1); and (d) addenda to the report giving detailed information on the 1969-1970 work programme covering the following sectors which were to be reviewed in depth: international trade (E/4612/Add.1); administration of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (E/4612/Add.2 and Corr.1); executive direction and management (E/4612/Add.3 and Corr.1); the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (E/4612/Add.4); international control of narcotic drugs (E/4612 Add.5 and Corr.1 (English only)); natural resources (E/4612/Add.6); transport and tourism (E/4612/Add.7); and human rights activities (E/4612/.8). The Committee also had before it the relevant extracts of the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1970 and the reports of various subsidiary organs of the Council and of the General Assembly. In addition, the Committee received the Secretary-General's statement on the financial implications of recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/4642-E/AC.51/27).

8. During the first part of its session, the Committee, in addition to having a general debate and discussion on the question of priorities, considered the following: economic development planning, projections and policies, natural resources, fiscal and financial questions, population questions, housing, building and planning, statistical services, public administration, science and technology, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

9. The Committee was unable to review the work programmes and budgetary requirements of the following:

(a) Studies in depth:

- (i) Administration of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation;
- (ii) Human rights activities;
- (iii) Executive direction and management;
- (iv) Transport and tourism;
- (v) United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (the Committee reviewed the work programme along with those of the regional economic commission).

(b) Review of new work:

- (i) Social Development Division and the report of the Commission on Social Development on its twentieth session (E/4620);
- (ii) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-fifth session (E/4621);
- (iii) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-second session (E/4619);
- (iv) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its twenty-third session (E/4606);
- (v) The United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

10. It is clear to the Committee that the 1969 programme of work described in the report on its second session in 1968 (E/4493/Rev.2) together with the additional responsibilities assigned to it by the Council, exceed the capacity of the Committee in the time allocated to complete its task. It was likely that a similar situation would arise in 1970 and the years beyond. In these circumstances, the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 19 of its report for 1968, proposes to review its work programme and extend it over a four-year period.

11. The Committee hopes that it will have the opportunity before it concludes its present three-year mandate to propose to the Council the reorganization of the schedule of meetings of its subordinate bodies and of other organizations whose activities are of interest to it, so that in future years the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination will be able to review more fully the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations and to prepare appropriate recommendations to the Council well in advance of its own sessions.

II. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS*

12. Revision of the work programme of the Committee (para. 10)

It is clear to the Committee that the 1969 programme of work described in the report on its second session in 1968 (E/4493/Rev.2), together with the additional responsibilities assigned to it by the Council exceed the capacity of the Committee in the time allocated to complete its task. It is likely that a similar situation will arise in 1970 and the years beyond. In these circumstances, the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 19 of its report for 1968, proposes to review its work programme and extend it over a four-year period.

13. Reorganization of meeting schedules (para. 11)

The Committee hopes that it will have the opportunity before it concludes its present three-year mandate to propose to the Council the reorganization of the schedule of meetings of its subordinate bodies and of other organizations whose activities are of interest to it, so that in future years the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination will be able to review more fully the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations and to prepare appropriate recommendations to the Council well in advance of its own sessions.

14. Priorities among programmes (paras. 41 and 49)

There is widespread agreement in the Committee that the programme of work and the consequent budget proposals should reflect a rational system of priorities which could be applicable to work in the economic, social and human rights activities.

Although it was unable to propose a coherent system of priorities at this time, the Committee agrees that primary importance should, nevertheless, now be attached by the United Nations family to the preparation of the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

15. Priority ratings within programmes (para. 48)

The Committee notes with satisfaction that a number of the subsidiary organs of the Council had already adopted the system of priority ratings recommended by the Committee in its report in 1968 (E/4493/Rev.2, para. 12). It confirms its conclusion that the application of this classification has been very useful in those programmes where it has been applied in 1970 and urges that it should be adopted throughout the United Nations system. It is considered particularly important that, in the rating of programmes and projects in fields where there is no programme formulating legislative body, such as in the field of natural

* This chapter has been prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1367 (XLV), para. 6. Numbers in parentheses refer to the relevant paragraphs in the text.

resources and transport, the Secretary-General should indicate clearly to the Committee continuing activities and those which are new or involved a significant expansion in existing work.

16. Economic development planning, projections and policies (para. 68)

The Committee considers that the Centre's work programme should be given very high priority particularly with regard to its work for the Second Development Decade.

17. Natural resources (paras. 73-77)

After considering the benefits and costs of the journal, "Natural resources forum", and taking into account alternative ways of imparting technical information to developing countries, the Committee recommends that the Economic and Social Council should not approve the proposal on the publication of the journal. One delegation recorded its reservation on the recommendation. The Committee's attention was drawn to the existing UNESCO publication Nature and Resources, and it recommends that the Council should request the Secretary-General, in the context of existing joint publications, to explore with the Director-General of UNESCO, the possibility of publishing any material in the field in existing journals such as that of UNESCO.

Recalling its recommendation made last year that each unit should submit a long-term plan (E/4493/Rev.2, para. 29), the Committee expresses regret that the Resources and Transport Division had not provided adequate information on such a plan. The Committee recommends that the Council request the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparation of a long-term plan, as requested by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in 1968. This plan should be incorporated in the strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Committee wishes to be informed at its session in 1970 of the action taken by the Secretary-General on this recommendation.

The Committee recommends that the project on data storage and retrieval should be postponed pending the outcome of the many studies on this subject which are currently being prepared.

The Committee expresses its concern that many projects carried out by the Division are based on legislative authority more than five years old and that no appropriate analysis of such authority has been provided to facilitate the review of the Division's work programme in accordance with the Committee's recommendation as approved by the Council. It is the Committee's view that this examination of older legislative authority is an essential part of its over-all consideration of the priority of projects being carried forward and of their relevance to present and future needs and any requirement for new legislation. The Committee welcomes the assurance given that the Secretary-General will re-examine older legislation and its relevance to new work.

... The Committee reiterates its view that the work of the Division in the field of natural resources is of major importance.

18. Fiscal and financial questions (para. 83)

The Committee considers that this Division is doing very important work, and welcomes in particular the high priority given to projects in respect of tax reform planning, government budgeting and accounting, export credits, conventions relating to double taxation, foreign investments and transfer of technology at the enterprise level and tax harmonization.... The Committee notes with satisfaction the high quality of the Division's studies and reports and the relative stability in the number of staff despite an increase in the over-all work-load.

19. Population questions (paras. 94 and 95)

The Committee notes with satisfaction that the Division's work programme had been increasingly action-oriented and welcomes by the very imaginative way in which it used the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities, particularly with regard to the financing of the population programme officers.

The Committee welcomes the agreement that has been reached between the United Nations, the UNDP and the specialized agencies concerned regarding their respective responsibilities in connexion with projects financed from the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities, the steps that have been taken to co-ordinate the activities of the Population and Social Development Divisions and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to study the implications of rapid urbanization, as well as the co-operation with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning on projections of urban and rural population trends.

20. Statistical services (para. 112)

The Committee commends the Statistical Office for its judicious use of manpower. It attaches great importance to the work of the Statistical Office and of the International Computing Centre.

21. Public administration (para. 118)

The Commission considers the work programme in public administration as one of great interest to all countries and notes with particular appreciation its capability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in such vital areas as major administrative reform, development of senior administrators, local government and the training of staff for scientific and technical work in the civil service. It welcomes the use made by the Division of staff drawn from different areas of the world and different systems of administration, and the arrangements it has made for having institutions outside of the United Nations system undertake important studies at minimal cost to the programme.

22. Science and technology (paras. 122 and 125)

The Committee confirms its view that it regards science and technology as being among the highest priority areas in the work programme of the United Nations.

The Committee feels that the determination of the appropriate staff for the Office for Science and Technology should be reviewed by the Secretary-General in the light of its debate. It wishes to repeat the observations it made earlier

that, wherever possible, use should be made of staff seconded from the specialized agencies and, if necessary, consultants. It recognizes that it is necessary to have a certain number of staff in order to ensure a viable unit, but it again emphasizes, as it did in 1968, that neither ACAST nor the OST should have an operational role. Their work should not overlap or compete with that of the agencies which have a primary mandate in this field. This is in conformity with the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee and comes within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

23. Regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (para. 135)

There is general satisfaction with the work that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut are doing and recognition of the importance of their task and role.

24. International trade (para. 145)

Since the Trade and Development Board considers the work programme of UNCTAD in detail, the Committee feels that it should concentrate in the future on the relative priority to be given to UNCTAD projects within the over-all activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields. It agrees that UNCTAD plays a very important role in assisting developing countries and all other Member countries in the fields of trade and development. There is a consensus that the UNCTAD programme should have highest priority.

III. CONSIDERATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

A. General considerations

Over-all trend, 1958-1969

25. The Committee decided to conduct a general debate which would be based on the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements. The first part of that report, entitled "General review of areas of priority", analysed the over-all trends in programmes and activities between 1958 and 1969. Those trends reflected a substantial increase in activities, largely as a result of the growth of the technical co-operation programmes under which direct assistance was provided to Governments in the developing regions at their request. Over the last decade, expenditures for technical co-operation field activities increased more than sixfold, from \$8.2 million in 1958 to \$55.1 million in 1968. They were expected to amount to \$62.6 million for 1969. Other major factors that contributed to the increase of expenditure included the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa in 1958, of UNCTAD in 1964 and of UNIDO in 1966.

26. The analysis of changes in the allocation of resources among major programmes showed that the combined share of activities in the fields of international trade and industrial development rose from 6 per cent in 1958 to about 30 per cent in 1968. The establishment of the new regional economic commission for Africa and the expansion or creation of new major programmes resulted in keeping the proportion of total resources devoted to activities at the regional level almost constant. In 1968, as in 1958, some 40 per cent of total staff resources in the economic and social field were allocated to activities at the regional level.

Work programme and manpower requirements for 1970 and projections for 1971

27. The second part of the Secretary-General's report described the work programme and budgetary requirements for 1970 and programme projections for 1971. The proposals for 1970, which were submitted as part of the Secretary-General's budget proposals, were limited to the level of his request for 1969, except in those cases where there were strong and compelling reasons for exceeding those levels in certain specific activities.

28. The 1970 proposals derived from further progress made in the internal programme review and budgetary review processes that had been carried out by an internal review group, composed of senior officials of the Office of the Controller and of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. In order to meet the time-table of the Committee, the review process had been advanced by almost four months. For the first time, members of the review group had visited the headquarters of two of the regional economic commissions (ECLA and ECAFE) in order to discuss the programme for 1970 and its budgetary implications with each of the executive secretaries and their staff.

29. For 1971 the Secretary-General had put forward tentative projections which included a forecast of the future level of activities to be financed from extrabudgetary funds, particularly from UNDP, and their impact on the work financed from the regular budget. Those tentative projections had been prepared as part of the process of meeting the requirements of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII), according to which the Secretary-General was requested to submit planning estimates for 1971 to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session in 1969. The tentative projections submitted to the Committee referred only to the economic, social and human rights fields and they were to be reviewed by the appropriate legislative organs, particularly the Economic and Social Council.

30. The report of the Secretary-General contained information on resources required, in terms of man-months, for carrying out each of the programmes and their components in 1970 and 1971, including new projects or enlarged projects. For the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, sixteen additional established posts at the Professional level and above, to be financed from budgetary resources, were recommended for 1970 and thirty-two additional posts were projected for 1971. Extrabudgetary resources were expected to provide ten additional posts in 1970 and six in 1971. For the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, twenty-three additional posts were recommended for 1970 and forty-six additional posts were projected for 1971. For UNCTAD ^{1/} and UNIDO the 1970 requests amounted to five and nineteen additional Professional posts, respectively, with a further projected increase in 1971 of thirteen posts for UNCTAD and twenty-nine posts for UNIDO. For all other work in the economic, social and human rights fields, a total of five additional posts at the Professional level and above was requested for 1970, and two additional posts were projected for 1971. A summary of the proposals for additional Professional staff for 1970 and projections for 1971 is contained in annex II.

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

31. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, in his introductory statement, reviewed the progress that had been achieved since 1966 in relating programme proposals to available resources. The processes of formulating programmes and preparing budgets had been more closely linked, but much more had to be accomplished before the fully integrated system of long-term planning, programming and budgeting envisaged by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies could be achieved. At the Secretariat level, a careful and systematic approach had made it possible to come close to making a single integrated process from what had previously been distinct and separate tasks - of preparing budgets, on the one hand, and working out programmes of activity, on the other. The Under-Secretary-General expressed concern at an apparent paradox: at the same time that the confidence placed in the United Nations by both the developing and the developed countries was being reflected by the steady growth of technical co-operation activities financed from extrabudgetary resources, efforts were evidently being made to impose restrictive budgetary policies which necessarily contrasted with the reasonable hopes and expectations associated with the coming

^{1/} The UNCTAD request for 1970 was subsequently increased to seven Professional posts in accordance with the decisions taken by the Trade and Development Board at its eighth session.

Second Development Decade and the promise it held for the expansion of international co-operation.

General debate

32. The general debate was based on two separate but related issues: the rate of expansion of United Nations economic, social and human rights programmes and the formulation of priorities.

33. Although the work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be devoted entirely to a review and co-ordination of United Nations economic, social and human rights programmes, the general debate and much of the work of the Committee at the present session was overshadowed by the concern of the developing countries at what they considered to be the very negative statements and comments made by certain major developed countries on the increasing rate of growth of the budget and programmes of the United Nations. As a consequence, the first of the three weeks of that session was devoted almost entirely to a debate on that issue.

34. The representative of the major market economy country criticized the documentation put before the Committee as attempting to justify an unrestrained philosophy of expansionism which might jeopardize the financial support that the Organization received from Governments. He noted that since his Government was finding it impossible to meet the legitimate demands of its own people, it was understandable that it should ask the United Nations to keep its expansion within certain bounds. His Government was of the opinion that for the time being only a moderate rate of growth should be assumed and that while programmes and staff should be increased to the extent necessary, the United Nations should do all in its power at the executive and legislative levels to curtail its ever-increasing expenditure.

35. The representative of the major centrally planned economy country, noting that the United Nations was at a turning point in its history, considered that it was time to re-examine and reassess the trend of growth in United Nations programmes and budgets. The United Nations system continued to expand and it was doing so in a way which led to a disorganized increase in activities, staff and budgets and resulted in a proliferation of commissions, committees, meetings and documentation. It was time to halt such an unco-ordinated, unplanned growth and to introduce more effective methods of planning, programming and budgeting as recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations, and the Specialized Agencies. In that connexion, it was important that the Economic and Social Council should play a more important role in the review and co-ordination of economic, social and human rights programmes.

36. The representative of another major market economy country considered that the Committee should address itself to the problem of the efficient use of resources, a problem which arose at any level of the budget. The representative shared the concern of the other major contributors over the uncontrolled rise in expenditures and manpower. In order to introduce more effective control of the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations, the subordinate bodies of the Council should be requested to exercise greater self-discipline in their programme proposals and to apply more effective priorities in order to ensure that the programmes responded more directly to the expressed needs of developing countries. A further measure of controlling

programme growth would be a limitation on the number of meetings which, in turn, would reduce the flow of documentation. Finally, the representative proposed that a study should be undertaken to assess the value of research activities to field programmes.

37. The representative of a third major market economy country stated that it was not within the mandate of the Committee to discuss budgetary questions and that its role was to establish priorities within the various programmes of the Organization in order to make possible an optimum utilization of resources. The opinion of this representative is set forth more fully in paragraph 42 below.

38. The representatives of the developing countries regretted the approach by the four "major contributors" to the United Nations budget in an effort to restrict the rate of growth of the regular budget, and they expressed their concern that any such restriction would have unfortunate repercussions on the United Nations programmes in the economic and social fields. They thought that the budget-oriented approach of certain developed countries to the consideration of the work programme before the Committee was wrong and were distressed by the implied threats in their statements. They felt that programmes should be considered on their merit and that an increase in resources especially such a moderate one as proposed by the Secretary-General for 1970 and 1971 was more than justified in order to cope with the urgent and expanding needs of the greater part of mankind. An arbitrary halt to the modest increase in the assistance rendered by the international community would severely damage the efforts of the United Nations system to carry forward its existing economic social and human rights programmes for providing the minimum flow of assistance required by developing countries to meet their essential needs. In their view, any attempt by the major contributors to impose a ceiling would constitute a violation of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) which had been negotiated in good faith on the basis of certain clear understandings, and which rejected the thesis that programme formulation and implementation would depend on the availability of resources predetermined arbitrarily. In resolution 2370 (XXII) the General Assembly referred only to the planning estimates and not to ceilings. That approach, which reflected, in the opinion of the developing countries, the conservative attitude of the above-mentioned developed countries towards the growth in the United Nations economic, social and human rights programmes was unacceptable and represented a lack of confidence in the United Nations as an instrument for international collaboration providing vital benefits to the less developed countries. The natural result of that attitude on the part of the major contributors would constitute an entirely unacceptable denial of the legitimate aspirations of the less developed countries. Those representatives nevertheless felt that every effort should be made to ensure the most effective use of resources and that sound management was indispensable if programmes were to be planned and administered efficiently and effectively.

39. The representative of one developed country agreed with the view that it was essential that sound and effective methods for planning and financing the economic, social and human rights programmes should be applied, and that any new or increased programmes should only be undertaken if there was solid justification for them. He also shared the view that sound management was essential if the limited resources available to the United Nations were to be used effectively. He did not share the view that the rate of expansion of the economic, social and human rights programmes of the United Nations should be determined by the application of budgetary ceilings. His delegation had always been prepared to consider reasonable increases in

programmes and budgets provided there was sound justification on the basis of the objectives of the United Nations in the economic and social fields.

40. The report of the Secretary-General discussed the determination of priorities and outlined some criteria that might be developed for that purpose (E/4612, paras. 56-75). The Committee generally agreed with those criteria.

41. There is widespread agreement in the Committee that the programme of work and the consequent budget proposals should reflect a rational system of priorities which could be applied to work in the economic, social and human rights activities. The majority of the Committee were of the opinion that it would not be feasible to work out such a comprehensive set of priorities until the Committee had completed its three- or four-year programme of work in which it would review all of the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields. It was observed that many high priority programmes were being carried out by the specialized agencies and other bodies, and as a consequence, the complementary work of the United Nations Secretariat in those areas could be given lower priority consideration than other programmes for which the United Nations carried primary responsibility.

42. One of the members of the Committee recalled that, at its second session in 1968, the Committee had suggested that the Council adopt the recommendations regarding the determination of priorities. It was with that objective in view that the Committee had proposed that its further work be conducted, its work programme for 1969 and the following years drawn up, and the format of the documentation to be submitted to it by the Secretary-General determined (see E/4493/Rev.2, paras 8-32). Since those suggestions had been fully approved by the Council in its resolution 1367 (XLV), the same member supported by another member believed that the role of the Committee with respect to programmes consisted mainly, on the basis of suggestions by the Secretary-General, to propose to the Council the assignment of priorities both between and within the various programmes. With regard to the programmes for 1970, he proposed certain concrete suggestions which could assist the competent organs of the United Nations in discharging their functions more fully when allocating necessarily limited resources. He was at a loss to understand how, should such a method of work not be followed, the Committee could discharge its responsibility in accordance with the mandate given to it by the Council in its resolution 1367 (XLV).

43. The representatives of the developing countries stated that any attempt to establish priorities must take full account of the interaction between all sectors of development. People had to feed, clothe, house and educate themselves as well as protect their health. But housing or health conditions affected not merely the learning capacity of the young but the work capacity of the adult, so that, for instance, no recommendation could be made to build factories without at the same time ensuring that action was taken to remove slums. Those representatives felt that to some extent efforts should be made concurrently on all fronts, and accordingly they would prefer the many areas of high priority to be viewed as alignments on a plateau rather than rungs on a ladder so that the inequities implied in a hierarchical system might be avoided. In view of such considerations, those representatives felt that a subjective selection of priorities in descending order of importance, such as the one suggested by one member of the Committee, was undesirable. Some members of developed countries shared those views in general.

44. One representative pointed out that while high priority might be generally attached to a particular area or programme, it did not follow that action at the international level was the most effective means of achieving the most satisfactory results. The Committee agreed that the problem as to the degree to which effective international action was possible within a particular field should be considered when attempting to develop a rational system of priorities among the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations.

45. The Committee also recognized that although certain programmes might be considered of lower priority, they frequently included components which were of very great importance. In addition, the allocation of resources to divisions to carry out programmes also had to take into account not only the priorities within that programme, but also the substantive support which the division provided. In those circumstances, the optimum allocation of resources among different programme areas and within programmes was largely a matter of judgement based on an intimate knowledge of the work and the responsibilities of the units which carried out economic, social and human rights programmes in response to decisions of the legislative bodies of the United Nations and, within that framework, in response to the expressed needs of developing countries.

46. Some representatives considered that it was primarily the responsibility of the Secretary-General to make proposals for the allocation of priorities both among sectors and within sectors. Those proposals would then be considered by the Committee and decided upon by the Council and the General Assembly. Other members stated that it was the responsibility of the legislative bodies of the United Nations to determine priorities in programmes to be carried out by the Secretariat.

47. In connexion with the work programme for 1970, the representative of the Secretariat informed the Committee that only priority A projects had been included and that work of lower priority had already been excluded as a result of the internal programme and budget review. Some members were critical that so many projects had been given that classification, while others supported the proposals and considered that the elimination of priority B and C projects facilitated the work of the Committee since no resources were currently available to implement them.

48. The Committee notes with satisfaction that a number of the subsidiary organs of the Council have already adopted the system of priority ratings recommended by the Committee in its report in 1968 (E/4493/Rev.2, para. 12). It confirms its conclusion that the application of this classification has been very useful in those programmes where it has been applied in 1970 and urges that it should be adopted throughout the United Nations system. It is considered particularly important that, in the rating of programmes and projects in fields where there is no programme formulating legislative body, such as in the field of natural resources and transport, the Secretary-General should indicate clearly to the Committee continuing activities and those which are new or involve a significant expansion in existing work.

49. Although it is unable to propose a coherent system of priorities at this time, the Committee agrees that primary importance should, nevertheless, now be attached by the United Nations family to the preparation of the strategy for the Second Development Decade.

50. In response to a request by members of the Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General made a statement in which he described the internal processes for establishing priorities for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. In that regard, he referred to the Secretary-General's foreword to the budget estimates for 1969 ^{2/} in which, in the light of the objectives and requirements of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) a new procedure had been adopted for the formulation and presentation of the budget estimates involving the creation of an internal review group composed of officials of the Office of the Controller and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. Further reference was made to the instructions sent out by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Controller in August 1968 dealing with the 1970 and 1971 estimates which were sent to all directors of divisions in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, to the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, to the Director of the Division of Human Rights, to the Division of Social Affairs (Geneva), to the Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva) and to the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The instructions requested that in meeting the recommendations contained in chapter II of the report on its second session (E/4493/Rev.2), broad areas of priorities among fields of activities as well as priorities within each programme should be indicated. Moreover, projects should be identified as continuing, new or enlarged and grouped according to priorities A, B, or C. The additional resources in terms of man-months expected to be required in each sector of the work programme would need to be shown after making allowance for resources released from completed or abandoned projects.

51. In addition to those general guidelines, sets of instructions were furnished with a view to facilitating the preparation of the submission, including the submission of project lists accompanied by descriptions for each project indicating whether it had A, B or C priority. The primary role of the review group was to assist the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in the detailed examination of the work programme on the basis of its careful examination of the submissions received and of the discussions held with each division director and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions and their division chiefs. In many cases before the submission from each division was finalized, a review at the programme level was conducted within the division between the directors and section chiefs. Subsequently, consultations were held between the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the division directors to discuss various aspects. The review group did not impose its judgement on the substantive judgement of the division directors. The procedure followed in the review was to study the submission carefully and to re-read pertinent resolutions, documents and reports dealing with the activities. In the course of the review, questions regarding alternative approaches were considered both in terms of phasing over a period of time and the type of the resources needed to achieve an objective. As the internal review group started its work early in October 1968 the 1969 budget and the number of posts for that year had not yet been approved by the General Assembly and therefore could not be the starting point for the examination of the programmes. Rather, the starting point for the internal review group was the assessment of the total work, whether it resulted from budgetary or extrabudgetary activities to be carried out in 1970 and projected for 1971, and the

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 5, pp. xi-xiii, paras. 12-16.

resources from all sources required to meet those needs. It was pointed out that the priorities of activities could not logically be related solely to the number of Professional posts provided in the regular budget nor could an order of importance or precedence be obtained in that way. For instance, the fact that ECAFE had 148 Professional posts while ECA had 142 and ECLA 137, would not mean that ECAFE had a higher priority than ECA, nor that ECA had a higher one than ECLA. Both UNESOB and the Public Administration Division had fifteen Professional posts provided under the regular budget. Similarly, that did not indicate that those two programmes were necessarily equal in priority. The determination of the total number of Professional posts required for a programme had to take into account the total number of staff available from all sources, including extrabudgetary ones, the use of consultants and the total number of vacant posts in a particular office, including the period of time during which those vacancies had existed.

52. Other questions were asked as to whether the same objectives could be obtained through the use, for instance, of a high level consultant for six months rather than by utilizing a regular staff member for several years to do the same assignment. The question of expertise already available in terms of the capacity of the present staff was paramount in that regard. The work programme before the Committee represented the judgement of the Secretary-General, arrived at by means of a new process for preparing, in an integrated way, both programme and budget proposals, a process in which a number of key officials at various levels had participated. Those priorities were further determined in the light of the guidance, when available, of Governments of Member States. The representative of the Secretary-General concluded by stating that it would be most helpful if the Committee would assist in the process by providing additional clarification of those perplexing problems.

B. Consideration of the various sections of the work programme

1. Economic development planning, projections and policies

53. At its 189th, 190th and 191st meetings the Committee considered the work programme and manpower requirements of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies.

54. In his introductory statement, the Director of the Centre considered the work for the Second United Nations Development Decade as the main theme of the Centre's activities. The work of the Centre was largely geared to that of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Committee for Development Planning and to the related activities of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Centre also provided substantive support to technical assistance activities in the field of development planning, and worked in close co-operation with other organs within the United Nations system. Part of the Centre's work programme was financed out of the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections of which it was the custodian. That Fund was also being used to finance work of other units within the United Nations system in that field.

55. In co-operation with the regional economic commissions, UNESOB, UNCTAD, UNIDO and other bodies, the Centre has recently embarked on a programme of joint field missions in order to ensure that the plans and programmes for regional and subregional economic co-operation, reflect the thinking, aspirations and plans of the countries themselves. The first of those missions had already been organized jointly with the Economic Commission for Africa and would work in the subregions of Eastern and Western Africa. The possibility of similar missions was being explored with the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the regional economic institutes and other agencies.

56. The Committee inquired about the sharing of costs of joint missions. The usual procedure was for each agency to pay the salary of its own staff assigned to such missions but for the Centre to finance the travel expenses and salaries of outside consultants. Somewhat different procedures apply to missions undertaken in connexion with multilateral food aid.

57. With regard to the World Economic Survey, the Committee noted that its contents have been increasingly oriented towards problems of the Development Decade. While the last Survey dealt with the experience, problems and policies of the First Development Decade, in the next issue targets, goals and objectives for the Second Development Decade and policies for their implementation would be discussed. Referring to paragraph 55 of its report (E/4493/Rev.2) and to the large proportion of staff resources allocated to the World Economic Survey, the Committee wondered whether part II of the Survey should not be published biennially. It was informed that part II would also be drafted in such a way that it could be used as a basis for considering and evaluating plans and plan implementation for the Second Development Decade.

58. In reply to an inquiry regarding the feasibility of undertaking an analysis of the principal economic problems that would confront the developing countries and the rest of the world in the 1970s (see para. 117, sect. 3 of part II of the budget estimates for 1970) the Committee was informed that the Centre had for that purpose, undertaken two studies: one containing long-term economic projections, the other relating to the outline of a global international strategy for the next Development Decade and circulated them to Governments and other bodies.

59. One member of the Committee felt that the studies on financing of economic development are too theoretical and that too many man-months were allocated to them. He also inquired whether these studies could be fitted into the framework of the activities of UNCTAD. Other members of the Committee attached great importance to this work particularly the section relating to the problem of "reverse flows". The Committee was apprised of the progress made regarding the methodology of measuring the international flow of capital, particularly with reference to the 1 per cent target for development. Other questions on definitions regarding capital flow were the subject of consultation among the parties concerned, namely, UNCTAD, IBRD, IMF, the Centre and OECD. The Committee was assured that the studies on the financing of economic development were not a purely theoretical exercise, but were used as basis for policy discussions in the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and in UNCTAD itself. There was agreement between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and UNCTAD regarding the division of labour, but one member of the Committee pointed out that in the light of the list of projects drawn up by UNCTAD, the agreement might have to be reviewed.

60. Various questions were raised by members of the Committee regarding the practical usefulness of the Journal of Development Planning and whether its benefits would justify the expenditures incurred. Since the Journal would not be published until June 1969 its usefulness could not be assessed in an empirical way. Planning was a continuing process subject to constant review in the light of further development rather than one which could be completed once and for all and the analysis and appraisals carried out by the Centre could exercise some influence at each phase of plan implementation.

61. Regarding the role of the Centre in multilateral food aid and particularly on the usefulness of its work on the relationship between food aid and aid to agriculture, it was recalled that a member of the Committee had suggested such a study. In resolution 2462 (XXIII) the General Assembly had asked the Secretary-General to keep the food situation in developing countries under review in the light of the plans for the Development Decade and to assist the World Food Programme (WFP) in its study of ways and means of optimizing the developmental efforts of food aid.

62. One member of the Committee considered that the allocation of staff resources to the problem of the economic and social consequences of disarmament was excessive. The Committee was informed that the man-months figures were only approximations, since among other things, they did not take into account delays in recruitment, unfilled posts etc. The actual man-months available are far short of the man-months shown in the table.

63. While recognizing the need for the Centre to engage in the support of technical co-operation programmes, some members of the Committee questioned the Centre's role in assisting to recruit experts, in evaluating UNDP and WFP projects, as well as in providing direct advisory services to Governments. The Committee was informed of the standard procedures by which the Technical Assistance Recruitment Service (TARS) regularly consulted the substantive divisions regarding recruitment of experts in their respective fields of competence. Similarly, the evaluation of UNDP and WFP projects was undertaken at the request of UNDP and WFP through the Office of Technical Co-operation. Direct advisory services to Governments were provided only on request. The Committee was also informed of the number and duration of field missions undertaken by staff members of the Centre for 1968 and 1969 and the procedure for reimbursement for UNDP projects, in order to distinguish between Special Fund projects and technical assistance projects.

64. Many members of the Committee reiterated the need for more adequate training for planners and personnel engaged in plan implementation. The Committee was informed that the Centre had provided assistance in training by organizing seminars, by seconding its experts to national and international training institutes to give courses and by requesting its staff to train their counterparts when on missions.

65. The Committee was informed of the role which the Centre might be called upon to assume at different levels of plan implementation such as at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, in connexion with the Second Development Decade. Various proposals had been made regarding the appropriate machinery to be established for that purpose. So far as relationships between aid-giving and aid-receiving countries were concerned, the machinery might be similar in form to existing arrangements, such as IBRD, OECD, or consortium arrangements. In that connexion, the Journal of Development Planning would carry an article on the multinational appraisal of development plans, which was based on the experience of the inter-American system and which will provide useful background information on machinery for the review and appraisal of policies for the Second Development Decade.

66. A member of the Committee was interested to know what had been accomplished to reduce the discrepancies between the assumptions and statistical data on which the Centre, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental organizations based their work. The Committee was informed that ACC had established a special sub-committee with a view to reconciling differences in definitions and statistics prepared by the agencies concerned. At the recommendation of the Committee for Development Planning, joint technical meetings would be held next October to discuss those problems.

67. The Committee was interested in the allocation of the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections. Out of a total commitment of \$1.7 million, \$656,000 was allocated to the Centre, \$78,000 to ECE, \$80,000 to ECLA, \$180,000 to ECAFE and \$82,000 to ECA. The latter also received an additional amount for financing joint missions. Funds have also been allocated to the regional economic institutes, UNIDO, UNESCO and FAO. Lastly, an additional grant of \$1 million had been made in 1969, half of which was to be allocated for information activities in the economic and social fields.

68. The Committee considers that the Centre's work programme should be given very high priority particularly with regard to its work for the Second Development Decade.

2. Natural resources

69. At its 194th and 195th meetings the Committee considered the work programme and manpower requirements of the Resources and Transport Division. The Committee was informed by the Associate Director that the work centred primarily around the needs of developing countries through its emphasis on support of technical co-operation activities. The latter reflected the increases of United Nations expenditures on technical co-operation activities for the development of natural resources which had risen from \$1.4 million in 1958 to over \$20 million in 1968.

70. Concerning the implementation of the five-year survey programme for the development of non-agricultural resources, the Committee was informed that the original objective of making world-wide surveys and long-term projections in the three interrelated fields of geology, hydrogeology and mining, water resources, and energy, would have involved costs estimated at \$11 million. The ad hoc Committee on the survey programme for the development of natural resources which met in September 1967 had therefore decided to concentrate on a smaller programme, including work on methodology and surveys which were more restricted in scope and would cost less. Considering the volume of documentation already available on those questions in large research institutes in developed countries, the Associate Director suggested that it might be desirable to consider whether there was a need to duplicate such efforts or whether it would be better to devote the limited resources of the Organization to the preparation of a consolidated survey using earlier studies as a basis.

71. The Committee was informed that various efforts had been made within the United Nations system to plan future action. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development had prepared a report entitled "Natural resources of developing countries: investigation, development and rational utilization" (E/4608 and Add.1-2) for submission to the Council at its forty-sixth session. Resolution 2.313 was also adopted in 1968 by the Fifteenth General Conference of UNESCO, and requested the Director-General to prepare a long-term intergovernmental and interdisciplinary programme on the rational use and conservation of the natural environment and its resources. The Secretariat had also been requested by the ad hoc Committee on the survey programme for the development of natural resources to undertake, among other things, studies on the methodology of natural resource surveying and on the question of preparing a review of the existing documentation on natural resources, especially on mining. In their replies to a Secretariat questionnaire, the Governments in developing countries had expressed a varying degree of interest in individual resource surveys in their countries.

72. Many members sought information on the priority to be given to the proposed publication, "Natural resources forum", in the work programme of the Division and whether UNESCO had been consulted regarding the possibility of a joint publication. The Committee was informed that the proposed journal aimed to provide developing countries with new facts, ideas and experience which would stimulate the development of their natural resources.

73. After considering the benefits and costs of the journal "Natural resources forum", and taking into account alternative ways of imparting technical information to developing countries, the Committee recommends that the Economic and Social Council should not approve the proposal on the publication of the journal. One delegation recorded its reservation on the recommendation. The Committee's attention was drawn to the existing UNESCO publication Nature and Resources, and it recommends that the Council should request the Secretary-General, in the context of existing joint publications, to explore with the Director-General of UNESCO, the possibility of publishing any material in the field in existing journals such as that of UNESCO.

74. Recalling its recommendation made last year that each unit should submit a long-term plan (E/4493/Rev.2, para. 29), the Committee expresses regret that the Resources and Transport Division had not provided adequate information on such a plan. The Committee recommends that the Council request the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparation of a long-term plan, as requested by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in 1968. This plan should be incorporated in the strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Committee wishes to be informed at its session in 1970 of the action taken by the Secretary-General on this recommendation.

75. The Committee recommends that the project on data storage and retrieval should be postponed pending the outcome of the many studies on this subject which are currently being prepared.

76. The Committee expresses its concern that many projects carried out by the Division are based on legislative authority more than five years old and that no appropriate analysis of such authority has been provided to facilitate the review of the Division's work programme in accordance with the Committee's recommendation as approved by the Council. It is the Committee's view that this examination of older legislative authority is an essential part of its over-all consideration of the priority of projects being carried forward and of their relevance to present and future needs and any requirement for new legislation. The Committee welcomes the assurance given that the Secretary-General will re-examine older legislation and its relevance to new work.

77. Subject to the foregoing qualifications, many members of the Committee generally supported the work programme of the Division in the field of natural resources and noted the low ratio of the Division's staff resources to the level of technical co-operation activities. The Committee reiterates its view that the work of the Division in the field of natural resources is of major importance.

3. Fiscal and financial questions

78. At its 200th meeting, the Committee considered the work programme and manpower requirements of the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions. The Committee appreciated the progress made during 1968 and commended the Division for making efficient and flexible use of its resources.

79. In reviewing the work programme, the Director highlighted the projects completed in 1968, recent developments and areas in which work was still continuing, and others in which greater efforts were foreseen. For instance, the Manual on Income Tax Administration had been examined at a regional meeting in Dakar; the "Manual for government accounting" had been updated and a study on the role of public savings in the financing of government programmes had been prepared for the ECAFE regional meeting in Bangkok. With regard to the promotion of exports in developing countries, the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries had met from 24 to 28 March 1969 at Headquarters, New York, and further work would continue in co-operation with other international bodies. Recalling the meeting of the Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries, held from 15 to 20 February 1969 at Amsterdam, in which representatives of developing countries, private investors and international organizations participated, the Director expressed the hope that the meeting would result in providing a greater impetus to promoting private foreign investment. The report of the Panel would be issued shortly (E/4654). An Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries met in Geneva from 2 to 13 December 1968 and suggested new approaches to the problem. A number of studies were in progress in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America, UNITAR and the Inter-American Development Bank regarding the transfer of technology at the enterprise level. The Division had, in addition, undertaken certain other work not previously on the programme, notably two studies requested by UNCTAD on financing the purchase of new and second-hand ships and on restrictive business practices; country studies on national development banks required by the Asian Development Bank for a regional conference of national development banks in Asia, to be held in Manila in July 1969; and a study on the resources of the sea carried out jointly with the Resources and Transport Division. The study on insurance premiums, on the other hand, had been deferred owing to limitations of staff.

80. Other important projects in hand or under preparation included a manual on sales tax administration; interaction of government and public enterprise budgets; introduction of mechanized accounting; convening an expert group on tax reform planning in June 1970; intensifying activities relating to the harmonization of fiscal stimuli for investment; and work relating to international treaties for the avoidance of double taxation.

81. The Director stated that despite an increase in the tasks entrusted to the Division, the number of Professional staff remained at eleven and an increase of at least two posts was foreseen in 1971.

82. In reply to questions on the Division, the Director explained that the recurrent meetings of experts in such areas as government budgeting, export credits, tax treaties etc. were a means not merely for testing the effectiveness of the studies made but, what was more important, for increasing the participation of developing countries in formulating realistic approaches for the solution of

their pressing problems. The Division had established contacts with administrators in national Governments to assist them in furthering fiscal reform. The proposal made by Malta in the General Assembly for the establishment of an International Investment Promotion Centre had been submitted to the meeting of the Panel held at Amsterdam and was among those which the Division intended to study further. The Division also intended to strengthen its work with respect to the financial and tax implications of trade and investment. Following the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries, new efforts were under way in co-operation with UNIDO, UNCTAD, the international organizations concerned and private insurance companies towards evolving regional and global systems of export credit insurance and export credit financing.

83. The Committee considers that this Division is doing very important work, and welcomes in particular the high priority given to projects in respect of tax reform planning, government budgeting and accounting, export credits, conventions relating to double taxation, foreign investments and transfer of technology at the enterprise level and tax harmonization. Some members of the Committee consider, however, that more attention should be directed to helping entrepreneurs in the private sector of the economy in the developing countries. The Committee notes with satisfaction the high quality of the Division's studies and reports and the relative stability in the number of staff despite an increase in the over-all work-load.

84. Recalling its discussions at its second session, the Committee warmly welcomed the assurance of continuing close co-operation with other international organizations both within and outside the United Nations system.

4. Population questions

85. At its 193rd meeting the Committee considered the work programme and manpower requirements of the Population Division. In introducing the subject, the Director noted that the work programme of the Population Division had put increasing emphasis on technical assistance activities. Thus, the percentage of total Professional staff resources devoted to technical assistance programmes would be approximately 42 per cent during the period 1969-1971 as compared with 18 per cent in 1968. Beginning in January 1969, ten population programme officers had been assigned in the field and it was planned to send five more in 1971. Their role would be to help Governments in identifying population problems and needs and in formulating project requests for technical assistance.

86. The Committee was informed that a population division had been established in 1968 in the ECAFE secretariat and an Asian regional population programme had also been launched. At its last session, the Economic Commission for Africa had decided to strengthen its African population programme. For that purpose, it was planned, inter alia, to establish two demographic training and research centres in sub-Saharan Africa.

87. The Committee was informed that an agreement had been reached between the United Nations, UNDP and the specialized agencies concerned, regarding their respective areas of responsibility in connexion with projects financed from the population trust funds. The Director said that although the United Nations Trust

Fund for Population Activities has already had considerable impact on the United Nations population programmes, it was really an emergency fund. He expressed the hope that more technical assistance activities would be financed out of the regular budget. If the United Nations was to respond adequately to Government requests concerning population problems, additional funds would be needed.

88. The Committee recognized that the United Nations field activities relating to population control, like all other technical co-operation activities, should be undertaken only at the specific request of Governments. The Committee was informed that there was a general awareness of the wide variety of attitudes and needs prevailing in different regions and countries. In certain countries the population was growing so fast that it was having a detrimental effect on economic and social development, while in other countries, a low rate of population growth was recorded. Yet another small group of countries were experiencing a negative rate of growth, owing mainly to external migration. To cope effectively with such a variety of population questions, the Secretary-General endeavoured to decentralize the United Nations population programme. The Asian Population Conference had recommended to ECAFE that high priority be given to all aspects of economic, social and demographic policies which could slow down population growth. In Africa, the need for improved demographic statistics and training of local personnel in order to study the correlation between economic development and the population trends was strongly felt. The Committee was informed that six African Governments had already adopted policies aimed at curbing the rate of population growth. In Latin America, while emphasis had been placed on the study of the relationship between population trends and available resources, there existed a number of family planning programmes operated by private groups with the tacit approval or knowledge of Governments. The Committee was reassured that regional needs would be met on a regional basis.

89. In reply to an inquiry as to whether studies were being carried out on ways of preventing migration from rural areas to urban areas, the Committee was informed that the first global study of urban and rural population trends, covering the period from 1920 to 2000, had just been completed. The results of the study were alarming. While urban population was expected to grow by 4.5 to 5 per cent annually in many regions, the absolute increase in the rural population would be quite considerable. Since the implications of rapid urbanization demanded immediate attention, steps had already been taken to co-ordinate the efforts of the Social Development Division, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and the Population Division to deal with the problem.

90. One member recalled the recommendation made by the Committee last year in its report of its second session (E/4493/Rev.2, para. 160) and wished to know more about the purpose of the manual on methodology of projections of urban and rural population, and whether it would overlap with the publication The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. The Committee was assured that there would be no overlapping between the two projects and that the new manual would be primarily oriented towards methods and procedures for projections.

91. In response to a query, the Committee was informed that the study on measures, policies and programmes affecting fertility trends was in progress and would cover many points raised by the Committee including the motivations leading to a small family and the effects of religious and cultural factors on family planning.

92. Recalling the Committee's recommendation last year regarding the need for interagency consultations (E/4493/Rev.2, para. 164), the Committee was informed that such co-ordination of efforts had in fact been carried out in the preparation of the revised projections for the Second Development Decade. Projections of total population by sex and age were being brought up to date and, at the request of UNESCO, a more refined age group classification had been prepared for educational projections. The ILO had also been able to utilize those figures in preparing projections of the economically active population for use in a world employment programme. FAO was to formulate projections on the agricultural population and the agricultural labour force. Similarly, the co-operation of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies had been enlisted in the preparation of projections concerning urban and rural population trends.

93. With regard to seminars and meetings, the Committee was informed that a consultative group of experts had recently met to consider the desirability of convening a Third World Population Conference to explore important problems posed by current and projected population trends. An interregional seminar on the application of demographic data and studies to development planning was to be held at Kiev in September 1969. Regional seminars in Africa, Asia and Latin America supported by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies would be convened to examine the special needs of the regions. Finally a regional population conference for Latin America was scheduled in 1970 and one for Africa in 1971.

94. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the Division's work programme had been increasingly action-oriented and welcomes the very imaginative way in which it used the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities, particularly with regard to the financing of the population programme officers.

95. The Committee welcomes the agreement that has been reached between the United Nations, the UNDP and the specialized agencies concerned regarding their respective responsibilities in connexion with projects financed from the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities, the steps that have been taken to co-ordinate the activities of the Population and Social Development Divisions and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to study the implications of rapid urbanization, as well as the co-operation with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning on projections of urban and rural population trends.

5. Housing, building and planning

96. At its 192nd meeting, the Committee reviewed the work programme and manpower requirements for the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning.

97. The Director of the Centre recalled that in 1964, when the Council first recommended the establishment of the Centre, the Council had endorsed a level of thirty-five Professional staff, whereas the actual number of staff in 1969 amounted to only twenty-six. The three new posts proposed for 1970 would still make the total six below the level estimated by the Council in 1964.

98. At its last session, the Committee had recognized that the work of the Centre was one of high priority. The Council subsequently endorsed that view and went further by transferring three projects from category II to category I, thus giving them the highest priority in the work programme. Further, it was also evident from the expenditure on technical co-operation programmes, that the developing countries accorded high priority to activities in that area, resulting in a substantial increase of 42.8 per cent or \$1.1 million in expenditures from 1967 to 1968. The field programme involved some 183 experts and seven subcontracts in 1968. With regard to the work programme, it had not been changed since it was reviewed by the Committee at its second session in 1968, with the exception of the three above-mentioned projects which had been upgraded to category I by the Council.

99. A point was raised as to whether the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade had assigned a high priority to work on housing, building and planning and if not, whether the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should not take into account the list of key areas - drawn up by the Preparatory Committee without regard to priority-ranking - in order to reach its own decision with respect to priorities among sectors. Recalling the brief discussion on the problem of establishing priorities at that stage, the Committee did not attempt to answer the question, but most members of the Committee reaffirmed the area of housing, building and planning to be one of high priority for countries in the developing world. Moreover, the Committee noted that the programme for housing, building and planning would be one of the components in the field of the improvement of the human environment in the list of key areas established by the Preparatory Committee. It was also observed that housing, urbanization and community planning must be considered in conjunction with industrialization, an area of high priority throughout the United Nations system.

100. In response to factual questions, the Director provided the Committee with additional information concerning certain specific programmes undertaken by the Centre. Although the exploitation of forest resources was the function of FAO, the Centre collaborated with that organization in the development of building materials for housing. Council resolution 1170 (XLI) had charged the Centre with finding new approaches to housing finance. That study was being prepared under the direction of a joint United Nations/UNDP task force and was expected to be presented to the next session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The recommendation for a housing corporation had been made by the European Expert Group Meeting with the understanding that one of the existing international institutions would carry out that function; the establishment of a division for urban financing in the IBRD secretariat would be one such possibility. The new projects proposed for 1971 were subject to the decisions of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The project on urban traffic to be carried out with the co-operation of the Resources and Transport Division was recommended by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its fifth session (E/4440, para. 221), and had not been included in the programme earlier owing to limited resources. The project on urban economics would logically follow the completion of the project on housing finance and would aim to show the best approach to the problem of urbanization in the next decade. The project on industrialization of building to be carried out in co-operation with UNIDO would focus attention on developing countries and the use of local building materials. In the absence of greater resources, the Centre could do no more than it was then doing as regards pilot projects, rural development and village improvement. With regard to the

campaign to focus attention on housing, the man-month requested referred to staff needed to implement Council resolution 1300 (XLIV). The Secretary-General had so far received fifty-four replies to his communication to Governments of Member States and the majority had supported the campaign. The replies, however, had to be analysed further. Pilot and demonstration projects were expected to go into operation late that year or early in the following year. The Centre was involved in preparations for the Conference on the Human Environment, to be convened in 1972, but work with regard to the conference on the same subject, to be held in Prague in 1971, was the responsibility of ECE.

101. The Committee was disappointed to learn of the slow progress made in the establishment of the United Nations institute for documentation on housing, building and planning in New Delhi in accordance with Council resolution 1301 (XLIV). Only one pledge had so far been received.

102. Most members of the Committee welcomed the inclusion in the work of the Centre of projects on social aspects of housing and urban development, design of low-cost housing, and the development of community facilities. Emphasizing the importance of the work with regard to rural housing, community planning in villages and pilot and demonstration projects, many members of the Committee expressed the hope that appropriate resources might be allocated to those projects.

103. The Committee appreciated the value of seminars as a tool for training Professional staff in mid-career in the field of housing, building and planning. It, however, was not sure whether the method lent itself to wide and frequent application.

104. As regards research and studies, many members of the Committee reiterated their hope that the projects undertaken by the Centre would continue to be directed toward its operational activities designed to meet the practical needs of developing countries.

6. Statistical services

105. At its 192nd meeting the Committee considered the work programme and manpower requirements of the Statistical Office, which includes statistical services and international computing.

106. The Acting Director of the Statistical Office briefly described the major activities of the Office: (a) gathering, compiling and issuing a wide range of internationally comparable economic and social statistics; (b) developing draft international statistical standards and guidelines for national use to be submitted to the Statistical Commission; (c) preparing technical manuals, participating in the organization and conduct of working groups, seminars etc., and (d) engaging in other forms of technical assistance. In addition, the Statistical Office acted as the secretariat of the Statistical Commission. One additional Professional post for 1970 was needed to strengthen the work on national accounts and associated basic statistics geared to meet the needs of developing countries for technical guidance. No increase in staff was planned for 1971 in spite of the increased activities envisaged in industrial and external trade statistics, as staff would be shifted from projects which would be completed by 1971. The proposal for 1971 was of a tentative nature and was subject to the work programme adopted by the Statistical Commission at its sixteenth session.

107. With regard to the work programme of the International Computing Centre, the Acting Director indicated that the Centre carried out electronic data processing for all United Nations departments; it also provided similar services, at cost price, for the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations as well as for Governments and private institutions which requested it. The demands for the services of the Centre continued to grow and a number of studies concerning new areas for the use of the computer facilities were in progress. The new use of the Centre's services in 1970 and improvements in existing programmes and data processing necessitated the request for two new posts for programmers and one additional General Service post. The employment of computers in the United Nations system was under active study and the results of that study might make it necessary to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

108. In answer to questions regarding the utilization of computer facilities, the Acting Director informed the Committee that the following reports were being or would be prepared: (a) the Secretary-General's note on the development of modern management techniques and use of computers (E/AC.51/GR/19 and Add.1) prepared in response to a request of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; (b) a section of the UNDP capacity study covering the use of computers for the storage, processing and retrieval of information on UNDP operational and administrative activities requested by the UNDP Governing Council; (c) a study requested by the General Assembly on the use of computers for the storage, processing and retrieval of information to be used in connexion with planning and evaluation activities relating to the Second Development Decade; (d) a study undertaken in pursuance of a decision of the Council taken at its 1507th meeting (forty-third session) for establishing a central index of major documents of the United Nations system; (e) a report on the use of computers and

computer techniques for development, called for in General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII); (f) a report on the possible use of computers for the retrieval and processing of information on non-agricultural natural resources, requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1316 (XLIV); (g) a report on the work of the ACC Computer Users' Committee relating to the use of computers by the United Nations system, which was being prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1368 (XLV); (h) a study on the rational use of computer facilities within the United Nations itself, requested by the United Nations Board of Auditors. In addition, three studies were being undertaken relating to the use of computers to meet the Secretariat's needs: a study on the use of computers to record personnel information, a study on the use of computers to record the activities of the Purchase and Transportation Service and a study on the use of computers for information retrieval purposes, which was being undertaken by the United Nations Library in co-operation with New York University.

109. The Committee was informed that the report World Energy Supplies was published intermittently and that there was considerable demand for the publication from business firms, from the United Nations system itself, and from academic circles. Many users sought the information which it contained to determine the actual and potential demand for and supply of energy from various sources. Other bodies such as UNIDO, used it in its work on regression and correlation between the consumption of energy and industrial development. Some economists used energy consumption data instead of national account figures as a shorter way to determine the stage of economic development.

110. Many members noted the efforts made by the Statistical Office to centralize computer services within the organization and repeated their concern over the proliferation of expensive computer systems within the United Nations family of organizations.

111. In general, the Committee welcomed the work on the standardization of the statistical concepts, methods and classifications for world use. It inquired about the progress made regarding the development of a co-ordinated international statistical programme. The Acting Director indicated that the Statistical Commission, at its next session in February-March 1970, would have a report, prepared by the Statistical Office in conjunction with the specialized agencies, setting forth an integrated and co-ordinated statistical programme for 1970 and 1971 and a tentative sketch of the following three-year programme covering 1972 to 1975. Although there were no insuperable obstacles to implementing the recent agreement reached with the specialized agencies on that matter, the Acting Director warned that while co-ordination was difficult, integration would definitely present many more difficulties.

112. The Committee commends the Statistical Office for its judicious use of manpower. It attaches great importance to the work of the Statistical Office and of the International Computing Centre.

7. Public administration

113. At its 193rd meeting, the Committee considered the work programme and manpower requirements in the field of public administration.

114. The Director of the Public Administration Division recalled that the programme was essentially operational and, as proposed by the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Public Administration Programme in 1967 and Council resolution 1199 (XLII), aimed at making public administration an instrument of development. The expenditures on technical co-operation field programmes had increased from \$2.4 million in 1965 to \$4 million in 1968 and a substantial increase was foreseen for 1969 and 1970. While in 1965 the programme had been directed mainly at training administrative staff at the starting and middle-levels and at helping the developing countries through the work of individual experts serving in such specialized areas as Organization and Management (O&M), the services provided in 1968 and envisaged for 1969 showed the emergence of new types of requests. Those involved, inter alia, over-all administrative reform, improvement of public enterprises, training of senior administrative staff, local government and other activities with a much greater impact on the administrative services in the developing countries.

115. The Division also played a supporting role by co-operating with the various divisions regarding the public administration aspects of their activities. In addition, the Division, when requested, worked with other divisions in the Secretariat and with the specialized agencies regarding the administrative aspects of various functions within their spheres of competence. The Director noted that despite the increase in the operational activities, only a moderate increase in staff had been projected for 1971.

116. Concern on the part of some members was expressed regarding an apparent lack of action on the proper level of staffing which the Committee had considered at its previous session to be appropriate for the Division and on which the members felt they had been assured of a positive response despite decisions taken for an across-the-board budgetary cut in the levels of posts proposed for 1968 and 1969.

117. The Committee was informed that although the staff resources did not correspond exactly to the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts, the resources were supplemented by other staff. In addition to the fifteen established posts in 1969, the Division had two technical advisers who were performing backstopping functions for the technical co-operation programme. In 1970, in addition to forty-eight man-months for consultants provided under part V of the regular budget, it was proposed that nine man-months should be added under section 3. The number of interregional advisers, who themselves required backstopping, would probably be reduced from four posts for forty-eight man-months in 1969 to four posts for forty man-months in 1970. As a consequence of the increase in the operational work which had not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in staff, only programmes of the utmost value to the developing countries were being carried out on a priority basis. In addition, the quality of the substantive support had suffered; evaluation of projects could only be undertaken on a very limited basis; outpostting of staff to the regions, recommended by Council resolution 1199 (XLII), had been delayed and would start only on a modest scale in 1971; activities in the regions had not received and could not receive necessary central support despite pressure from the regional secretariats; and certain activities considered desirable by the Expert Meeting in 1967, had not been included in the work programme.

118. The Committee considers the work programme in public administration as one of great interest to all countries and notes with particular appreciation its capability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in such vital areas as major administrative reform, development of senior administrators, local government and the training of staff for scientific and technical work in the civil service. It welcomes the use made by the Division of staff drawn from different areas of the world and different systems of administration, and the arrangements it has made for having institutions outside of the United Nations system undertake important studies at minimal cost to the programme.

8. Science and technology

119. At its 187th, 188th and 189th meetings the Committee conducted its discussion and review of the work programme and manpower requirements for 1970 and projections for 1971 of the Office for Science and Technology.

120. The Director of the Office for Science and Technology outlined the dual role of the office, explained that it acted as the secretariat of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology and the Scientific Advisory Committee and as the unit in the Secretariat entrusted with the task of carrying out activities arising from the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in matters relating to science and technology. The Director drew the attention of the Committee to the sixth report of the Advisory Committee (E/4611 and Add.1-2). This report reviewed briefly the work of the Advisory Committee since its establishment in 1963 and described its present programme of work which had expanded in the last twelve months in accordance with its terms of reference and as a result of a number of General Assembly and Council resolutions. The increased staff for the Office for Science and Technology was proposed on the assumption that the Advisory Committee would continue along the present lines. Account had also been taken of the increasing amount of work being placed on the Office as the unit in the Secretariat responsible for handling matters of science and technology related to development.

121. In response to questions raised with regard to the role of the Advisory Committee and its programme of work, the Director emphasized that the components of the latter all came about as a result of the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee or of specific General Assembly or Economic and Social Council resolutions such as Council resolution 1155 (XLI) on the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Advisory Committee did not engage in operational activities in the same sense as did the specialized agencies. It was responsible for following up its recommendations by a certain amount of promotional work to ensure that its views should be widely known and taken into account. It was here that misunderstanding sometimes arose; the point at which promotional work became operational could sometimes be debatable.

122. The Committee confirms its view that it regards science and technology as being among the highest priority areas in the work programme of the United Nations. For that reason and owing to the increasing amount of work that the Office for Science and Technology was being asked to do, a careful examination of the Secretary-General's proposals for 1970 and the projections for 1971 was

necessary. In that connexion, the Committee discussed the role of the Advisory Committee and heard statements from the representatives of WHO, UNESCO, FAO and IAEA regarding the collaboration between those agencies and the Advisory Committee.

123. As regards the work programme of the Office for Science and Technology, many members generally supported it. The value of such projects as the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and that concerned with the use of edible protein was recognized by the Committee. The Committee recognized the importance, as the General Assembly has recognized, of such projects as the use of computers and the programme of work in the field of human environment in the economic and social development of all countries. One member questioned whether sufficient resources were allocated for follow-up work on protein.

124. The Committee received explanations from the Director regarding the proposed level of staff. It noted the steady expansion of the programme of the Advisory Committee, the complex and highly technical nature of its work, the consequent requirements for servicing it, and the addition to the work of the office resulting from decisions of the General Assembly. It also noted that despite these considerations, the staff had increased only very slowly in the last three years. The Committee further noted that the work programme was based on certain assumptions about the future of the Advisory Committee.

125. The Committee feels that the determination of the appropriate staff for the Office for Science and Technology should be reviewed by the Secretary-General in the light of its debate. It wishes to repeat the observations it made earlier that, wherever possible, use should be made of staff seconded from the specialized agencies and, if necessary, consultants. It recognizes that it is necessary to have a certain number of staff in order to ensure a viable unit, but it again emphasizes, as it did in 1968, that neither the Advisory Committee nor the Office for Science and Technology should have an operational role. Their work should not overlap or compete with that of the agencies but should be undertaken in the closest possible collaboration with the agencies which have a primary mandate in this field. This is in conformity with the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee and comes within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

9. Regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut

126. At its 202nd and 203rd meetings the Committee considered the new work programmes for 1970 and projections for 1971 and their budgetary requirements proposed by the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

127. The Director of the Budget Division in his introductory statement explained that as an experiment, a two-member team had visited the secretariats of ECAFE and ECLA to discuss the respective work programmes with the executive secretaries and directors of divisions. A senior member of the Office of the Controller visited ECA for the same purpose. The Director of the Budget Division himself visited ECA. Since those budgetary reviews were undertaken, the regional economic commissions had held their regular sessions and their reports would be studied so as to assess the impact of work programmes and budgetary requirements. It was known that in the case of ECA, a number of resolutions on institutional structure, reorganization of the secretariat and programmes and priorities had been adopted. ECE had decided to focus on a number of priority fields, such as science and technology, long-term economic planning and the human environment.

128. It was agreed that, in accordance with a previous decision of the Committee, the present session would mainly consider new programmes of the regional economic commissions. Examination in depth of the work programmes of the commissions would take place in 1971 (E/4493/Rev.2, para. 18). The members from developing countries considered it important that the Committee should support, amend or reject the work programmes, since that was the only meaningful way in which work programmes could be said to have been considered by the Committee. A number of representatives from developed countries were of the opinion that the Committee had not been called upon to support or endorse work programmes or to pronounce itself on budgetary requirements. Some members felt that the Committee did not have sufficient time nor the appropriate documentation to enable it to study the work programmes of the regional economic commissions. Several representatives of developing countries put on record that their opinions expressed in the Committee and their support for work programmes were based on careful study of the material submitted to the Committee.

129. In discussing the work programme of ECA, the representatives of the developing countries gave their full support to the programme of work, priorities selected and manpower requirements as they had been submitted by ECA. They also endorsed the selection of key priorities on which ECA would focus its activities. Those sectors included programmes in connexion with the Second United Nations Development Decade, transport and communications, modernization of agriculture, regional integration, international trade and tourism, trade promotion, natural resources and industrial development. ECA was also commended for paying special attention to the problems of the least developed countries within Africa. The representatives of developing countries felt that requirements for additional posts in connexion with the expansion of programmes were modest. Some representatives of the developed countries, though emphasizing the importance of the ECA work programme or certain sectors of it, made it clear that they were not in a position to take decisions on the relevant staff and budgetary requirements.

130. The work programme submitted by ECAFE received the full support of the representatives of developing countries. A number of fields were singled out for their importance to the ECAFE region, and emphasis given to programmes in the fields of natural resources, industrial development, development planning, population, science and technology, and agriculture. ECAFE was also commended for promoting among its member countries a spirit conducive to constructive and fruitful regional co-operation. In that instance, delegations from developed countries were again reluctant to give their support to or endorse the ECAFE work programme, and preferred to put on record that they had expressed their assent to or had taken note of the programme. Representatives of socialist countries of eastern Europe also recorded their stand that all countries in the region should be allowed to participate in the work of ECAFE.

131. In commenting on the work programme of ECE, a number of representatives singled out programmes carried out by the Commission which they considered of particular importance. One representative, supported by others, pointed out that many countries and areas in southern Europe were less developed and that ECE should pay particular attention to the problems of those developing regions in Europe, and problems of developing countries in the Third World. Other members of the Committee emphasized the importance of activities to assist developing regions and to promote East-West trade, the exchange of science and technology, and tourism. The importance of co-operation between ECE and UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP and other regional economic commissions was also stressed. One representative regretted that the Committee did not have before it the long-term programme prepared by ECE. He hoped that the Committee could consider such a plan at its next session in 1970. Here again the representatives of socialist countries of Eastern Europe regretted that the membership of ECE was still not universal, because of the exclusion of the Democratic Republic of Germany.

132. One member of the Committee was concerned that ECE's decision to maintain its resources for 1971 at the 1970 level might slow down the activities of the Commission. The Secretariat explained that the Executive Secretary of ECE stated in his communication to Headquarters that in the light of the discussions in the Commission, it was felt that it would be possible to limit the tentative increase in staff for 1971 to the level of his request for 1970. The Secretariat also explained that the project on trade projections would be terminated and that those resources would therefore be released for other studies, particularly those concerned with the less-developed countries in the ECE region.

133. The representatives of developing countries gave their approval to the work programme of ECLA. Special support was expressed for ECLA activities in the field of regional and subregional economic integration, international trade, transport and mobilization of domestic resources. Support was also expressed for the strengthening of ECLA offices in the Andean region and in the Caribbean. Requests for additional resources were also considered quite modest. One representative expressed concern about the disproportionately large percentage and increase in the ECLA budget and resources devoted to administrative purposes and overheads. The Secretariat explained that part of those expenses were related to the costs of the new ECLA building in Santiago. Moreover, staff in the subregional ECLA offices were mostly engaged in operational and substantive activities, and not in administrative work. It should also be taken into account that a large part of overhead expenses in ECLA and other regional economic commissions, were part of the budget for economic and social activities.

134. There was general satisfaction with the priorities chosen by UNESOB. The importance of the programme in public administration which had been recommended by the Committee in its first report was stressed. In response to a concern expressed by one of the representatives that UNESOB's resources in the field of public administration might not be sufficient to implement its ambitious programme, the Secretariat informed the Committee that there were plans to support UNESOB's programme from Headquarters.

135. There is general satisfaction with the work that the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut are doing and recognition of the importance of their task and role.

10. International trade

136. At its 197th to 200th meetings the Committee considered the work programme and manpower requirements of UNCTAD. In introducing the draft work programme of the UNCTAD secretariat, the representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD explained, inter alia, that the programme under review now covered a total of four years and indicated the relative priority attached to projects and provided detailed information on the time to be devoted by staff to each project over the full period covered by the programme. It had not been possible to include similar information on the estimated cost of projects foreseen for 1970 and 1971. However, following the recent approval by the Secretary-General of the budgetary proposals of UNCTAD for 1970, that information and the work programme of the International Trade Centre had been circulated to the Committee for the year 1970.

137. The work programme of UNCTAD comprised only those projects which were called for by decisions of the Conference and of the Trade and Development Board; it did not refer to action by other organs of UNCTAD since the Board at its eighth session did not examine, for example, projects related to any of the resolutions recently adopted by the Shipping Committee.

138. The programme of work had been considered by the Board at its eighth session held in February. Contrary to its earlier practice, which was to discuss the work programme in plenary session, the Board had appointed an ad hoc working group to consider the work programme in depth. After approving the report of the ad hoc working group, the Board had decided to incorporate it in extenso in its own report to the General Assembly.

139. Certain representatives of the developed market economy countries felt that the UNCTAD secretariat had given the highest priority to too many projects that had direct repercussions on the staffing of the secretariat and on the number of consultants hired. The view was also expressed that a re-examination of UNCTAD programmes by the Board would perhaps be timely and that in such a review particular emphasis should be given to those areas where overlapping could easily occur between the activities of UNCTAD and those of other international organizations such as UNIDO, FAO, IMCO and GATT.

140. The representative of an Eastern European country, while supporting the UNCTAD work programme as a whole, associated himself with most of the remarks made by the developed market economy countries. He referred in particular to the large increase in the secretariat staff. In order to check that increase, the new tasks which might arise should be met by the transfer of staff from other

services in the secretariat. Those transfers, however, should not be made at the expense of the Trade Policy Division and the Division of Trade with Socialist Countries in view of the importance of the tasks discharged by those Divisions. The same representative strongly urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to transfer the substantive secretariat units now located in New York to Geneva. The staff remaining in New York should, in his view, be limited to a few liaison officers.

141. The representatives of the developing countries expressed full support for the work programme and felt that the increase in staff requested to deal with it was indeed modest and justified. In connexion with the high priority accorded to individual projects, they not only agreed with those priority ratings but felt that other projects might need to be upgraded. With reference to the need for co-ordination with other agencies, the view was expressed that efforts to avoid duplication of work were commendable only to the extent that the practical arrangements concluded with other organizations would not impose any restrictions on the responsibilities and the tasks entrusted to the subsidiary bodies and the secretariat of UNCTAD by the General Assembly, the Conference and the Board.

142. With respect to various questions discussed in the Committee, the representatives of developing countries laid special emphasis on the need for increasing the activities of UNCTAD in particular fields such as tourism, information and shipping. The need was also stressed for UNCTAD to give high priority to technical assistance activities. They also expressed the view that UNCTAD should play an important role in the preparation of the Second United Nations Development Decade. With reference to the New York office, it was suggested that owing to the special characteristics of UNCTAD and in view of the nature of the work in which the office was engaged, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD should maintain the office in New York.

143. The representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD provided a number of explanations requested by several members of the Committee. The existence of a sizeable number of projects for which no termination date was given was partly owing to the fact that they dealt with current analyses and research and to the grouping of individual projects under broader headings. While certain general programmes were of indefinite duration, specific projects often had deadlines. The limited number of projects on tourism resulted from the difficult problems on which relatively little research material was available. The need for improving information material about UNCTAD was recognized and the Board had adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to report on an intensification of information activities. The UNCTAD secretariat had been collaborating with the new Centre for Social and Economic Information and was co-operating in the preparation of a study to be submitted by the latter to the Preparatory Committee for the Second Development Decade. Assurance was given that the need to intensify trade relations between socialist countries in Eastern Europe and developing countries was engaging the UNCTAD secretariat's attention and the International Trade Centre was pursuing the matter actively.

144. The representative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD explained that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had, at the end of 1964, arranged a division of labour between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the UNCTAD secretariat in areas of possible overlapping, including projections and international financing for development. Regarding the substantive work of the

New York office of UNCTAD, it was explained that the Trade and Development Board had asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to include in the New York office those services which were responsible for co-ordination and co-operation with appropriate Secretariat units at Headquarters, as well as with other organizations located in the United States. The Board was regularly informed of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, including the location in New York of the sections with responsibilities for work on projections and financing for trade, responsibilities that were closely related to work being undertaken in the Department at Headquarters. The present arrangements made it possible for close co-operation to be maintained with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies and with the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions.

145. Since the Trade and Development Board considers the work programmes of UNCTAD in detail, the Committee feels that it should concentrate in the future on the relative priority to be given to UNCTAD projects within the over-all activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields. It agrees that UNCTAD plays a very important role in assisting developing countries and all other member countries in the fields of trade and development. There is a consensus that the UNCTAD programme should have highest priority. Furthermore, many members consider that it should take priority over all other programmes.

ANNEXES

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Members of the Committee

Algeria

Amar Dahmouche
Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mohamed Berrezoug
Attache, Permanent Mission

Brazil

Antonio Patriota
Counsellor, Permanent Mission (Chairman)

Cameroon

Paul Bamele Engo
Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Canada

Geoffrey F. Bruce
Head, Economic and Social Section, United Nations Division,
Department of External Affairs (Rapporteur)

Ecuador

Leticia Guerrero
First Secretary, Permanent Mission

France

Ivan Martin Witkowski
Financial Attache, Permanent Mission

Nicole Courson
Attache, Permanent Mission

Ghana

E. Sam
First Secretary, Permanent Mission (Vice-President)

A.Y. Aggrey-Orleans
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

India

A.S. Gonsalves
Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission

Ranjit Gupta
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Pakistan

Mohammad Yunus
Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission

Inam-ul Haque
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Philippines

Emilio D. Bejasa
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission

Ernesto C. Garrido
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Romania

Ion Duma
Counsellor, Permanent Mission (Vice-Chairman)

Nita Constantin
Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Leonid Stepanovich Lobanov
Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Valentin Ksenofontovich Palamartchouk
Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Alexei D. Joukov
Adviser, Ministry for Foreign Affairs

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mark E. Allen
Minister, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission

Beryl Chitty
First Secretary, Permanent Mission

United Republic of Tanzania

Waldo E. Waldrom Ramsey
Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Dorah N.J. Danieli
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

United States of America

Walter M. Kotschnig
Minister, Deputy United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs

Clarence I. Blau
Counsellor for Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission

James K. Connell
Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission

Venezuela

Reinaldo Figueredo-Planchart
Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Freddy Christians
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Members of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

Czechoslovakia

Ján Muzik
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission

Malta

Arvid Pardo
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission

S.J. Stellini
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Trinidad and Tobago

Louis A. Wiltshire
First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Babooram Rambissoon
First Secretary, Permanent Mission

United Arab Republic

Abdel Halim Badawi
Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Amrs Mahmoud Moussa
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

C. Specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

International Labour Organisation

A.A. Shaheed
Director, Liaison Office, New York

R.F. Jonker
Deputy Director

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Donald W. Woodward
Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Morris Greene
Assistant Director

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Alfonso de Silva
Director, New York Office

Victor Nikolsky
Senior Liaison Officer

World Health Organization

R.L. Coigney
Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

E. Franco-Holguin
Deputy Special Representative for United Nations Organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency

Robert Najar
Deputy Director, Liaison Office

Annex II

SUMMARY OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PROPOSALS FOR STAFF AT THE PROFESSIONAL LEVEL AND ABOVE FOR 1970 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1971.

In the four tables that follow, EP = Established posts; OP = Other posts. Posts under EP relate to established posts as provided in the budget as well as those made available from the general vacancy situation. Temporary posts are also included under this column. Posts under OP are financed under part V of the budget estimates as well as those financed from UNDP, the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections, the United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities and other extrabudgetary sources.

Table 1. Department of Economic and Social Affairs:
distribution of posts among programmes at Headquarters
(Professional and above)

Programmes	1969 (authorized)			1970 (requested)			1971 (projected)		
	EP	OP	Total	EP	OP	Total	EP	OP	Total
1. Executive direction and management									
(a) Office of the Under-Secretary-General including the Executive Office	11	-	11	12	-	12	13	-	13
(b) Office of the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General including the Economic and Social Council Secretariat, Regional Commissions Section and Special Projects Section	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	-	20
(c) Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs	5	-	5	6	-	6	7	-	7
2. Administration of technical co-operation programmes ^{a/}	53	42	95	53	45	98	53	45	98
3. Economic development planning, projections and policies	47	21-1/2	68-1/2	49	24-1/2	73-1/2	58	23-1/2	81-1/2
4. Natural resources and transport	44	25	69	44	25	69	50	29	79
5. Fiscal and financial questions	11	2	13	11	2	13	13	2	15
6. Social development ^{b/}	50	3	53	51	3	54	53	3	56
7. Population questions	26	15 ^{c/}	41	27	16 ^{c/}	43	30 ^{d/}	18 ^{c/}	48
8. Housing, building and planning	26	6-1/2	32-1/2	29	6-1/2	35-1/2	33	6-1/2	39-1/2
9. Statistical services	57 ^{e/}	5	62	58	5	63	58	5	63
10. International Computing Centre	29 ^{e/}	8	37	31 ^{e/}	11	42	31 ^{e/}	11	42
11. Public administration	15	8	23	15	8	23	17	8	25
12. Science and technology	7	-	7	11	-	11	13	-	13
Total	401	136	537	417	146	563	449	151	600

^{a/} Excluding Technical Assistance Recruitment Service (TARS).

^{b/} Including the Office of the Commissioner.

^{c/} Including ten population programme officers serving in the field.

^{d/} Excluding three temporary posts financed from the third World Population Conference.

^{e/} Including six posts charged against the general vacancy situation.

Table 2. Department of Economic and Social Affairs:
distribution of new posts requested for 1970 and projected for 1971
(Professional and above)

Programmes.	1970			1971		
	EP	OP	Total	EP	OP	Total
1. Executive direction and management						
(a) Office of the Under-Secretary-General including the Executive Office	1	-	1	1	-	1
(b) Office of the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General including the Economic and Social Council Secretariat, Regional Commissions Section and Special Projects Section	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs	1	-	1	1	-	1
2. Administration of technical co-operation programmes	-	3	3	-	-	-
3. Economic development planning, projections and policies	2	3	5	9	-1	8
4. Natural resources and transport	-	-	-	6	4	10
5. Fiscal and financial questions	-	-	-	2	-	2
6. Social development	1	-	1	2	-	2
7. Population questions	1	1	2	3	2	5
8. Housing, building and planning	3	-	3	4	-	4
9. Statistical services	1	-	1	-	-	-
10. International Computing Centre	2	3	5	-	-	-
11. Public administration	-	-	-	2	-	2
12. Science and technology	4	-	4	2	-	2
Total	16	10	26	32	5	37

Table 3. Distribution of posts in the economic, social and human rights fields among major organizational units (Professional and above)

Programmes	1969 (authorized)			1970 (requested)			1971 (projected)		
	EP	OP	Total	EP	OP	Total	EP	OP	Total
Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters	401	136	537	417	146	563	449	151	600
Economic Commission for Africa ^{a/}	116	63-1/2	179-1/2	123	73-1/2	196-1/2	132	69-1/2	201-1/2
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ^{a/}	118	21	139	123	20	143	137	17	154
Economic Commission for Europe	103	3	106	107	1	108	121	1	122
Economic Commission for Latin America ^{a/}	117	23	140	123	21	144	129	20-1/2	149-1/2
United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut	15	11	26	16	13	29	19	13	32
Subtotal	870	257-1/2	1,127-1/2	909	274-1/2	1,183-1/2	987	272	1,259
Social Affairs Division (Geneva)	7	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	7
UNCTAD ^{a/}	165	-	165	170 ^{e/}	-	170	183	-	183
UNIDO ^{a/}	181	22	203	200	12	212	229	12	241
Human Rights Division (Headquarters)	47 ^{b/}	-	47	50 ^{c/}	-	50	51 ^{d/}	-	51
Division of Narcotic Drugs	17	-	17	17	-	17	19	-	19
Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board	9	-	9	9	-	9	10	-	10
Total	1,296	279-1/2	1,575-1/2	1,362	286-1/2	1,648-1/2	1,486	284	1,770

^{a/} Excluding administration and supporting services.

^{b/} Including three posts charged against the general vacancy situation.

^{c/} Including twenty-four man-months or two posts financed from temporary assistance funds.

^{d/} Including thirty-six man-months or three posts to be financed from temporary assistance funds.

^{e/} Two additional posts were requested as a result of decisions taken at the eighth session of the Trade and Development Board.

Table 4. Distribution of new posts requested for 1970 and projected for 1971 according to major organizational units (Professional and above)

Programmes	1970 (requested)			1971 (projected)		
	EP	OP	Total	EP	OP	Total
Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters	16	10	26	32	5	37
Economic Commission for Africa	7	10	17	9	-4	5
Economic Commission for Africa and the Far East <u>a/</u>	6	-1	5	14	-3	11
Economic Commission for Europe	4	-2	2	14	-	14
Economic Commission for Latin America ^{a/}	5	-2	3	6	-	6
United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut	1	2	3	3	-	3
Subtotal	39	17	56	73	-2	76
Social Affairs Division (Geneva)	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNCTAD	5 ^{d/}	-	5	13	-	13
UNIDO	19	-10	9	29	-	29
Human Rights Division (Headquarters)	3 ^{b/}	-	3	1 ^{c/}	-	1
Division of Narcotic Drugs	-	-	-	2	-	2
Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	66	7	73	124	-2	122

a/ Excluding administration and supporting services.

b/ Including twenty-four man-months or two posts to be financed from temporary assistance funds.

c/ Including thirty-six man-months or equivalent to three posts (two twelve-months posts plus two six-months posts) to be financed from temporary assistance funds.

d/ The UNCTAD request for 1970 was subsequently increased to seven as a result of decisions taken at the eighth session of the Trade and Development Board.

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