



COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION
REPORT ON THE EIGHTH SESSION

(22 March—8 April 1971)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 5

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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.**

**E/4989
E/AC.51/51**

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	1 - 6	1
II. REVIEW OF THE SPHERE OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION.	7 - 21	1
III. REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS ON GENERAL CO-ORDINATION MATTERS	22 - 27	6
IV. PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION	28 - 32	7
V. PENDING REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT	33 - 38	8
VI. SELECTED PROGRAMME AREAS:		10
A. Statistics: report of the Statistical Commission	39 - 46	10
B. Public administration: report of the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations programme in public administration.	47 - 59	11
C. Natural resources: report of the Committee on Natural Resources	60 - 67	14
D. Social development: report of the Commission for Social Development	68 - 76	16
VII. FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	77 - 81	19
VIII. QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT CENTRE	82 - 88	21
IX. DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM	89 - 91	21
X. PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS	92 - 94	22
XI. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION	95	23
XII. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	96	24

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
ANNEXES	
I. Agenda of the eighth session	25
II. List of participants	26
III. Draft proposal submitted by Guyana, India, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania	32
IV. Draft resolution submitted by Brazil, France and the Philippines	35

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) held its eighth session at United Nations Headquarters from 22 March to 8 April 1971. The summary records of the Committee's meetings during the session are contained in documents E/AC.51/SR.299-325.

2. The following members of the Committee were represented: Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Denmark, France, Guyana, India, Japan, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.

3. The following States Members of the United Nations attended as observers: Belgium, Canada, Italy, Madagascar, New Zealand, Norway, Peru and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

4. The following specialized agencies were represented: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF). The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also represented. Representatives from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) attended the session. The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and other senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat were also present. The Acting Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) also attended some meetings. A list of participants who attended the meetings is contained in annex II of the report.

5. At the opening meeting of the session, the Committee re-elected Mr. Samar Sen (India) Chairman; Mr. Stefan Todorov (Bulgaria), Mr. Miles Stoby (Guyana) and Mr. Arvid Pardo (Malta) as Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. C.S.M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania) as Rapporteur. Mr. S.M. Osman (Sudan) was appointed interim rapporteur in the absence of Mr. Mselle.

6. The agenda for the session, adopted by the Committee at its opening meeting, is reproduced in annex I of the report.

II. REVIEW OF THE SPHERE OF ACTIVITIES OF COMPETENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

7. At its 299th to 304th meetings, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1547 (XLIX) of the Economic and Social Council, the Committee reviewed the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). It had before it the following documents: a note prepared

for the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC in 1969 on the mandate, subsidiary machinery and staff support of ACC (E/AC.51/35/Rev.1), the report of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC in October 1969 (E/4755 and Corr.1 and Add.1), the summary records of the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session (E/AC.24/SR.390-393 and 404), part III of the "Account of the operational and research activities of the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development" (E/4744 (vol. II) and Corr. 1-3), an "Analytical summary of recent ACC decisions relating to the functioning of inter-agency co-ordination" (E/AC.51/VIII/CPR.3) the WHO study, "Organizational study on co-ordination with the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (E/AC.24/L.369) and the ILO report "The ILO and the United Nations: twenty-five years of a partnership of service" (E/4885). The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs made an introductory statement and in the course of the debate provided additional information on a number of matters.

8. Many members of the Committee considered that the review of the sphere of activities and competence of the ACC should be carried out in the context of the various reviews and other assessment and evaluation exercises which were being undertaken in respect of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the capacity of the United Nations development system. Those exercises were a natural part of the evolution of the United Nations system, since administration must be a dynamic, not a static, process. It was also pointed out that one of the chief aims of the review was to enable the Council to improve its methods of work, among other things, to strengthen its co-ordinating role. Several other members stressed, however, that the review of the sphere of activities and competence of the ACC should be construed as an essentially different exercise from the present trend for rationalization and improvement of the methods of work of the intergovernmental organs of the United Nations and therefore required a different approach. The review should be carried out solely in the context of resolution 1547 (XLIX) of the Economic and Social Council.

9. It was recalled that the ACC had been established in response to a request to the Secretary-General by the Council in resolution 13 (III) of 21 September 1946. Members also noted that the work of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields had expanded and the ACC's sphere of activities, as well as its mandate, had also increased over the years, particularly in response to requests by the Council. Several members felt, however, that the so-called expansion of the ACC's activities had occurred in an arbitrary way and to the detriment of the competent intergovernmental organs. These members felt that the undue expansion of the ACC's activities was motivated, at least in part, by the inability of the Economic and Social Council, under present conditions, to fulfil adequately its co-ordinating role, as laid down by the Charter. On the other hand, it was pointed out by one member that the ACC sometimes had to go beyond its jurisdiction because of imprecise policy directives from intergovernmental bodies.

10. The view was also expressed by some members that a review of the ACC was of doubtful urgency, since the ACC appeared already to be doing useful work on the lines laid down by the Economic and Social Council, namely the practical solution of co-ordination problems. The Council and CPC had requested to this end specific action by the ACC with respect to certain programmes, including the submission of proposals to CPC and the Economic and Social Council.

11. Some members considered that the expansion of the ACC's competence had gone too far and that the ACC had been given or had assumed functions which properly belonged to intergovernmental bodies established under the Charter. In this connexion, these members objected to any increase in the ACC's role and criticized the fact that co-ordination was being unduly utilized as a pretext for encroaching on the prerogatives of intergovernmental bodies and for building up a machinery of political control by secretariats. They stressed that while co-ordination was essential to ensure the harmonious development of the system over-all policy co-ordination must be carried out by the competent intergovernmental bodies. They added that one of the difficulties hampering the Economic and Social Council in fulfilling its role of general co-ordinator of the system was in many instances the insufficient factual information provided to it by the ACC. The view was also expressed that the ACC should not formulate policies for the system and should be limited to the role of a "clearing house" in which practical problems of implementation of programmes and policies could receive uniform, co-ordinated treatment. It was also pointed out that the ACC could present to the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, as well as to the governing bodies of the agencies, a factual picture of the manner in which the system as a whole operated in each particular field, and draw attention to the difficulties encountered in the implementation of programmes and policies. It was stated further that the ACC should concentrate on the following tasks: (a) ensuring the proper and effective implementation of the relationship agreements; (b) preventing overlapping and duplication in the carrying out of programme activities and (c) co-ordinating the implementation of decisions of the Economic and Social Council and other appropriate intergovernmental bodies. The ACC should make every effort to ensure, at the secretariat level, greater co-ordination and better rationalization of activities in order to make them more productive and of maximum benefit to the developing countries.

12. A number of members thought that it was necessary and desirable for ACC to carry out a larger role, while making sure that this role did not infringe upon the prerogatives of intergovernmental bodies. A restrictive attitude to the scope of the ACC's activities and functions was potentially dangerous since it might discourage the ACC from taking the initiative in working out a concerted approach to major cross-sectoral problems and thus hinder the dynamic and harmonious evolution of the United Nations system. A strong ACC was essential in order to co-ordinate the increasingly interdependent and interdisciplinary activities of international co-operation, such as those connected with the Second United Nations Development Decade, the human environment and science and technology. It was consequently felt that the ACC's mandate should not be restricted to the process of mechanical co-ordination, but that the ACC should put forward well-reasoned proposals, providing concrete information and ideas, to enable Governments to arrive at policy decisions. This advisory function should be an important part of the role of the ACC, which was requested to intensify its efforts in this direction.

13. A number of members agreed with the view that while the ACC could not by itself adopt policy decisions, it could and should assist intergovernmental bodies in their task of decision-making. These members noted, however, that there was a clear distinction between policy preparation, in which the ACC could provide intergovernmental bodies with invaluable assistance from its accumulated experience, and the taking of policy decisions, which could only be done by intergovernmental organs. The ACC could, for example, propose broad solutions and

policy alternatives to intergovernmental bodies, leaving the actual decisions to the latter. It was also suggested that the ACC itself might be requested to suggest how it could best fulfil this aspect of its role. Other members stressed that, in accordance with the Charter, both policy formulation and decision-making are functions which fall within the exclusive competence of the intergovernmental bodies concerned.

14. The Committee stressed that the United Nations would only be able to provide proper leadership and guidance to the organs of the system in the economic, social and human rights fields if all those organs worked towards common objectives in a spirit of full co-operation and understanding.

15. Some members of the Committee stressed the need for increased leadership by the United Nations and drew attention to the importance of the Secretary-General's role in co-ordination at the intersecretariat level. The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs pointed out that the leadership of the Secretary-General was exercised through a continuing process of consultation within ACC and its subsidiary organs in which the Secretary-General sought the support of his colleagues for the adoption of the most suitable methods designed to implement the policies approved, and the decisions taken, by Governments in intergovernmental organs. Thus the extent of the leadership that the United Nations Secretariat was able to exercise depended upon, and was closely linked with, the extent of the leadership that the intergovernmental organs exercised. The members concerned also noted that the Secretariat, being under the Charter a principal organ of the Organization, was required to take the initiative and exercise leadership without necessarily, and in every case, awaiting guidance from Governments. Some members, however, referring to Article 7 and Chapter XV of the Charter, stressed that any initiative by the Secretariat must be kept within the strict limits laid down in the Charter and expressed their concern at the possibility of action being taken by the Secretariat without the necessary prior authorization or even guidance from the competent intergovernmental bodies.

16. Questions were also raised as to whether the responsibility of the executive heads to their governing bodies was a source of friction within the ACC and whether the executive heads regarded the ACC as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council. The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs pointed out that the ACC worked within the combined framework of the mandates given to its members by their various governing and legislative organs, and that the limitations which this imposed on them were recognized and accepted. As regards the position of the ACC vis-à-vis the Economic and Social Council, the Assistant Secretary-General pointed out that the ACC had been established in accordance with resolution 13 (III) of the Economic and Social Council and reported to the Council. The agencies took steps as necessary to authorize the participation of their executive heads in the ACC, and the IAEA agreement with the United Nations provided specifically for the participation of its Director-General in the ACC's work. The ACC's work, therefore, covered a wide range of matters which sometimes went beyond the work entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council alone. For instance, the Secretary-General often reported to the appropriate organs on administrative and budgetary matters and matters of decolonization after consultations with the agencies. Representatives of the specialized agencies also replied to these and other questions addressed to them. They supplemented the information provided by the Assistant Secretary-General for the Inter-Agency Affairs and provided details on the way in which

their respective governing organs had given effect to the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

17. There was general agreement that the reports of the ACC did not at present provide the Council with the type of information which it needed to assist it in carrying out its co-ordinating role. It was urged that these reports should be fuller, franker and more specific. Within the limits of the ACC's competence, such reports might cover (a) problems and the means which were being used to solve them, and (b) recommendations to intergovernmental bodies for action. There might also be factual reports on each subject the Council considered it necessary to review - on an interdisciplinary basis and with a system-wide coverage. It was also suggested that the results of the functional groups' work should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council. It was further suggested that the reports of the Preparatory Committee of the ACC should be made available on a restrictive basis to members of the CPC and of the Economic and Social Council.

18. Some members of the Committee considered that it would be useful for members of CPC and the Economic and Social Council to attend meetings of the ACC and its subsidiary bodies, in order to ensure a more effective dialogue between representatives of Governments and of the various secretariats. The majority of members who participated in the debate, however, pointed out that the participation of Government representatives would not be desirable as this might entirely change the character of the meetings.

19. The Committee also discussed the question of the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC, particularly how to make these meetings more useful than they had been in the past. It was suggested by several members that there should be only one agenda item, dealing if possible with a concrete problem requiring urgent solution. Other members considered that it was inadvisable to limit the agenda of the meetings to only one item. The agenda should be flexible enough to include as many important and urgent matters as was feasible, particularly if the duration of the meetings was extended, as those delegations suggested. It was also suggested that the meetings should be held in New York.

20. As a result of the discussion, two proposals were presented to the Committee, one prepared jointly by the representatives of Guyana, India, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania, and the other by the representative of Brazil. The Brazilian draft resolution was amended and sub-amended at the initiative of the Philippines, the USSR and France. The delegation of Brazil accepted the amendments, while reserving its position of principle on the question of governmental observers. The revised text, co-sponsored by Brazil, France and the Philippines, is given in annex IV. The proposal by five delegations is reproduced in annex III. Both proposals received support in the Committee, but discussion showed that there was no clear majority in favour of either of them.

21. The Committee agreed that more time would be needed to discuss this important question thoroughly and therefore decided to include the subject in the agenda for the ninth session (24 May to 11 June 1971). It was hoped that as a result of further discussions and negotiations it would be possible to arrive at a decision generally acceptable to the Committee on the basis of the two proposals. Meanwhile the Committee decided that the Chairman should be authorized to obtain the comments of the Chairman of the ACC on the preliminary proposals.

III. REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS ON GENERAL CO-ORDINATION MATTERS

22. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2731 (XXV), the Committee considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on general co-ordination matters (A/8158 and Corr.1) ^{1/} at the 299th, 305th and 319th meetings. The report was extensively referred to during the Committee's discussion of the item relating to the review of the sphere of activities and competence of ACC.
23. The Committee noted with gratification the growing closer links and the spirit of mutual understanding between the Advisory Committee and ACC.
24. As regards the various questions covered in the report, the Committee discussed the Advisory Committee's suggestion that consideration should be given to modifying the current system of reporting by ACC so that material on administrative and budgetary questions could also be submitted to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 46). Some members of the Committee felt that modification of the reporting procedure would be useful; others felt that it was unnecessary because the ACABQ, through its examination of specialized agency budgets and co-ordination questions, could bring to the attention of the Fifth Committee matters which might require the latter's attention.
25. Members of the Committee commented on the management studies on the use of the secretariat staff of the specialized agencies, referred to in paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1547 (XLIX) and in paragraph 39 of the Advisory Committee's report. In this connexion, the Committee was encouraged by the statements of representatives of FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the ILO that their agencies had already established machinery, and had started management surveys and staff utilization studies which were being applied and continuously refined. The Committee expressed the hope that the search for greater efficiency would continue in all specialized agencies. The Committee considered that such studies, as well as the current Administrative Management Survey in the United Nations, should be carried out without adversely affecting the required expansion of the activities of the United Nations system. The approach should rather be that management studies be carried out as a continuing, cyclical exercise. The Committee therefore recommends that the specialized agencies in applying paragraph 6 of Council resolution 1547 (XLIX) should keep the above remarks in view.
26. The Committee agreed with ACABQ that there might be more interagency co-operation in the area of documents reproduction in order to ensure that resources were not wasted.
27. The Committee further stressed the importance of the use of common premises for the offices of the organizations of the United Nations system at the country level and expressed the hope that increased use would be made of common premises, taking into account the conditions prevailing at each station. In reply to questions on this matter, the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs brought the

^{1/} Document pertaining to agenda item 79 of the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, issued separately (offset).

Committee up-to-date on studies and plans being carried out for the early realization of the use of common premises in a number of selected countries.

IV. PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

28. At its 306th and 319th meetings, the Committee held discussions on the questions which it might propose to ACC for consideration at the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC in July 1971. The following topics were suggested by the members of the Committee:

1. Review of the sphere of activities and competence of ACC.
2. Procedures for review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.
3. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology.
4. Development of tourism.
5. Assistance in cases of natural disasters.
6. Study of regional structures.
7. Developments relating to the International Computing Centre.
8. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

It was decided to delete item 4.

29. Several members objected to the inclusion of item 1 in the agenda of the Joint Meetings in view of the fact that the review of the sphere of activities and competence of ACC was specifically entrusted by the Economic and Social Council to an intergovernmental body, namely CPC. A number of members were also not in a position to support the inclusion of item 2 as they felt that the debate on the matter with ACC should take place only after the intergovernmental bodies concerned, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, had acted upon it. Some members expressed reservations about inclusion of item 5. Doubts were also expressed about the inclusion of items 3, 6 and 7, unless developments in the intervening period justified their consideration at the Joint Meetings.

30. There was widespread support for the suggestion that, with only two days available for the Joint Meetings, it was important that the agenda should not include more than one or two major topics. Some members felt that if more time was available it would be possible to deal with a greater range of issues

31. The Committee was unable to reach agreement on the inclusion in the draft agenda of the various topics listed above or of the relative priority to be assigned to them. It, however, authorized the Chairman to communicate with the Chairman of ACC on the following basis:

(a) Items 1 and 2, should be reworded to read:

1. Review of the sphere of activities of ACC with particular reference to improving its co-operation with CPC in order to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council.
2. Views of organizations in the United Nations system on the review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2641 (XXV).

(b) Items 5 and 8 remain on the list.

(c) Items 3, 6 and 7 would be considered if warranted by developments in the intervening period.

32. The Committee decided to revert to the subject at its ninth session after receiving the reaction of ACC.

V. PENDING REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

33. The Committee considered the pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and related matters at its 310th, 311th and 312th meetings. It had before it the following documents:

Report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America (JIU/REP/70/3 - S. Ilic, C.S. Jha, A.F. Sokirkin) and related comments	E/4935 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2
Report on the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in some Central American countries and report on the activities of the United Nations in those countries (JIU/REP/70/5 and JIU/REP/70/5-1 - R.M. Macy) and related comments	E/4941/Add.1-3, E/4941/Rev.1 and E/4941/Rev.1/Add.4 and E/4957
Observations on the work of the United Nations Office for Technical Co-operation in Madagascar (JIU/REP/70/6-1 - Sir Leonard Scopes) and related comments	E/4932
United Nations activities and operations in Nepal (JIU/REP/70/4 - C.S. Jha) and related comments	E/4951 and Add.1-3 and E/4957.

34. The Committee agreed to defer consideration of the report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) to its ninth session, when it would be considering regional economic structures and additional information on the operational activities of ECLA would be available.

35. A number of members of the Committee expressed regret that members of the Joint Inspection Unit could not be present when reports of the Unit were discussed. They

recalled that the presence of Mr. Bertrand had been most helpful during the Committee's discussion of programme budgeting, and the Committee would be greatly assisted if the Inspectors concerned could participate in its discussion of their reports. While recognizing the difficulty in arranging for the presence of the Inspectors, it was suggested that JIU might be requested to bear in mind the timing of CPC discussions of its reports when planning their travel schedules and work programmes

36. In the course of the discussion, members of the Committee expressed appreciation of the reports under consideration. The reports provided valuable factual analyses of complex situations and also offered a series of concrete suggestions to increase the effectiveness of external assistance to developing countries. It was noted that the reports on activities of the United Nations family of organizations and of the United Nations in some Central American countries suggested a number of practical recommendations which would enable the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP to improve operations in the countries concerned. Attention was also drawn to the value of the general analysis of development problems contained in the report on United Nations activities and operations in Nepal (E/4951). The observations in this report could be applicable to United Nations operations in other countries and deserved to be taken fully into account. Members of the Committee also drew attention to the recommendation in paragraph 26 of that report regarding the delay in selection of sub-contracting firms. It was suggested that the roster of contracting firms maintained by the United Nations should include public corporations. There was general agreement that delays in the submission of final reports on projects should be eliminated. The Committee noted that steps were being taken to achieve this.

37. Members of the Committee welcomed the positive response of the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP and of the specialized agencies to the Inspectors' reports. Regret was expressed that in some cases transmission of the reports had been delayed. For example, the report on United Nations activities and operations in Nepal was dated June 1970 but had not been circulated until February 1971. The suggestion was also made that in commenting on Inspection reports, the Secretary-General and the Administrator of UNDP should give particular attention to recommendations with which they could not concur and should explain the reasons for their objections to such recommendations. Comments of this kind would be of particular value to CPC and to other intergovernmental bodies concerned.

38. The Committee expressed appreciation of the prompt response of the Joint Inspection Unit to the Fifth Committee's recommendation that details of the JIU work programme should be published at the beginning of each year. The Committee noted that its work would be assisted if the Joint Inspection Unit could also provide more precise information on the likely dates of completion of the Inspectors' reports and studies. Attention was also drawn to the possibility of overlapping between the JIU's study of documentation and the survey being conducted by the special rapporteurs of the CPC. In this connexion, it was suggested that in future the Inspectors should be informed of the tasks which the CPC may entrust to its special rapporteurs. The Committee noted with satisfaction that it was proposed to establish contact between the special rapporteurs and the Inspectors working on the study of documentation. The Committee agreed that the comments on specific points made by members in the course of the discussion should be brought by the Secretariat to the attention of the Joint Inspection Unit. It was suggested

also that the records of the Committee's discussion of the reports on operational activities in some Central American countries, Nepal and Madagascar should be brought to the attention of the Governing Council of UNDP when the latter took up the question of reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

VI. SELECTED PROGRAMME AREAS

A. Statistics: report of the Statistical Commission

39. The Committee considered at its 306th and 307th meetings the report of the Statistical Commission on its sixteenth session (E/4938).

40. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the high professional quality of the Statistical Commission's work. Attention was drawn to the importance of the programmes to be undertaken on the system of demographic, manpower and social statistics and the view was expressed that this work, including the development of a set of social indicators, should be of great value in throwing light on the status and trends in major areas of social concern. Members also stressed the importance of the programmes relating to the statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and wealth; the recommendations for a vital statistics system; and the preparation and publication of a directory of international statistics.

41. The Committee welcomed the fact that the Commission was attempting to bring about a fully co-ordinated and integrated statistical programme in the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It was noted that the Commission recognized that its influence had to be exercised by means of review, comment and advice and not by budgetary or other administrative controls over the statistical activities of all the organizations concerned. The Committee considered that the presentation of the five-year programmes of international statistics in terms of major strategies of statistical development, as well as the provision of an increased amount of background information on the organization and work of the international statistical system furnished an effective basis for long-term planning in the area of international statistics. Members suggested that a similar approach might be adopted in other programme areas.

42. Extensive consideration was given to the statistical requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade. In this context the Committee noted that the envisaged review and appraisal activities called for substantially increased quantitative information concerning the developing countries. Special attention needed to be paid to increasing the supply of data at the national level in the developing countries. The Committee stressed the importance of the Statistical Commission's work in promoting the supply of statistical information required for the purpose of reviewing and appraising progress during the Decade. It recognized the growing demands imposed by the Second United Nations Development Decade on the statistical services of the United Nations system and on the national statistical authorities of the developing countries. It was suggested that the status of statistical services within the hierarchy of national administration in a number of developing countries should be improved. Questions were raised by some members as to whether the Statistical Office staff was large enough to cope with the tasks it had to perform. With regard to the recommendations for a vital statistical system the Committee considered that it should be made clear that the countries which would receive assistance for improving civil registers would be developing countries.

43. The Committee considered that the continuous co-ordination of electronic data processing activities within the United Nations system was of great importance for future international statistical development. The view was expressed that co-operation on computer software would be as important as co-operation on computer hardware. Members asked for information on the considerations that prevented some specialized agencies from participating fully in the recently established interorganizational International Computer Centre at Geneva.

44. Members suggested that when discussing statistical programmes at future sessions, CPC should receive not only the report of the Statistical Commission, but also additional material, such as a report by the Secretary-General designed to facilitate the Committee's work. Some members of CPC requested that information on the existing technical assistance activities as well as on the steps envisaged to meet the new requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade should be submitted to CPC at a subsequent session.

45. It was further suggested that the report on the integrated five-year programmes of international statistics discussed by the Statistical Commission at its sixteenth session was the type of report the Committee looked forward to discussing at future sessions. With regard to the work programme of the Statistical Office itself, attention was drawn to the desirability of circulating a preliminary version to the Statistical Commission prior to its session. Since the work programme of the Statistical Office could only be established after the substantive items were reviewed at the sessions of the Statistical Commission, only a provisional programme, as suggested by the Statistical Office, giving the priorities it attached to each segment of the programme, would be included in such a document.

46. Views were also expressed regarding the feasibility of holding the Statistical Commission's seventeenth session at United Nations Headquarters in February 1972 instead of at Geneva in October 1972. It was noted that the matter would be decided by the Economic and Social Council in the light of the implications of such a change for the over-all calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1972.

B. Public administration: report of the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations programme in public administration

47. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination discussed this question at its 308th to 310th meetings. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Public administration and development" (E/4950). The report summarized the conclusions and recommendations of the Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations programme in Public Administration, which had been held in January 1971 pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII) and General Assembly resolution 2561 (XXIV). The report also summarized the reports on proposed objectives and programmes in public administration in the Second United Nations Development Decade and on the United Nations programme in public administration which the Secretary-General had submitted to the Meeting of Experts, as well as the proposed work programme of the Public Administration

Division in 1971-1975, as revised to take into account the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts. 2/

48. The Director of Public Administration Division, in an opening statement, expressed appreciation for the special attention given by CPC in the past to the work of the Division. He said that the examination by CPC of the Division's work was important, particularly because there was no special governing body to review the public administration programme of the United Nations. He stated that the Secretariat was seeking policy guidance this year not only on the future work programme of the Division but also on the Secretary-General's proposals for a co-ordinated international effort in public administration in the 1970s in support of national programmes to improve administration for development. The proposals, which had as their frame of reference the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)), were the result of a long process of consultation with other United Nations offices and the specialized agencies, the non-governmental organizations concerned, and experts in various parts of the world. The Director described major developments in the Division's programme since the Committee last reviewed it in 1969, including steps taken to give effect to previous recommendations of the Committee.

49. The Committee welcomed the format of the document provided for its consideration of the sub-item and of the Director's opening statement and expressed the hope that it would be followed by other divisions. With regard to the content, the Committee also hoped that at future sessions the comments of the interested specialized agencies on the work programme in the field of public administration would be included in the documentation submitted.

50. The Committee concurred with the Secretary-General's view that the challenge to public administration in the 1970s stemmed from the central role of national Governments in promoting economic and social development, the need to strengthen administrative capability and performance at all levels of government and in major fields of development, and the need for public administration to adapt to changing circumstances if it were to be an effective instrument for desired economic and social changes.

51. The Committee endorsed the Experts' recommendation that measures to increase administrative capability should form part of development plans at all levels and should be adequate to enable Governments individually and collectively to achieve the goals of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

52. The CPC is of the view that the United Nations is in a unique position to assist developing countries in the field of public administration because of its ability to draw upon the experiences of countries in various regions having different administrative systems. It is a field that has been neglected in the past and one in which the United Nations should be in a position to respond promptly and effectively to requests of Governments for assistance.

2/ The report of the Second Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration, to which the Secretary-General's reports and the proposed work programme of the Division are annexed, will be issued in document ST/TAO/M/57.

53. The Committee noted that the Public Administration Division had good working relations with organizations in the United Nations system and that the respective roles, as described in the above-mentioned Secretary-General's report on proposed objectives and programmes in public administration minimized duplication. The Committee noted further that the Secretary-General's proposed objectives and programmes constitute a good basis for a co-ordinated international programme. The Committee recommended accordingly that it should be taken into account by the governing bodies of all organizations in the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations when they are programming activities in this field.

54. With respect to priorities in the programme of the Public Administration Division, the Committee noted with satisfaction the emphasis being placed by the Division on practical assistance to countries, upon request, through technical co-operation projects in developing countries and through research, seminars, exchange of information and other activities on a regional and inter-regional basis that are designed to meet national objectives in the field of public administration. Although the Committee appreciated the fact that the technical co-operation projects in public administration were greater than in the past, the Committee was concerned that only about \$3.5 million of the approved technical co-operation programme in public administration of over \$5 million in 1970 was implemented. Although recognizing that shortage of staff was doubtless a factor, the Committee agreed that all measures necessary to improve implementation of country programmes should be taken. In that connexion, the Committee endorsed the recommendations in paragraphs 26, 27 and 33 (e) of the report of the Secretary-General (E/4950) that were designed to improve the quality of country projects in public administration and increase the amount of UNDP funds available for such projects. The Committee further agreed with the Experts' recommendation that public administration experts should be included on the interdisciplinary planning advisory teams of the United Nations and on other technical co-operation teams attached to development projects where the administrative component is important, provided that that principle was applied flexibly, and in accordance with the requests of the countries or regions concerned.

55. The Committee examined the proposed 1971-1975 Headquarters programme of the Division. Most members felt that the programme as submitted should be approved. Several members expressed the view that any increase in budgetary allocations and staffing should be approached with caution. With regard to individual projects in the proposed programme, as summarized in paragraph 21 of the Secretary-General's report, the Committee adopted the following position:

A.2 (c). The Division should have available to it sufficient experts to be able to second them to the regional economic commissions and to the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut (UNESOB), on their request, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1199 (XLII).

A.3 (c). The proposed study of measures to eradicate corruption in public administration seems impractical for the United Nations to carry out directly. The Director of the Public Administration Division indicated that the plan was to ask the International Institute of Administrative Sciences to study successful experiences in establishing high ethical standards in government.

A.3 (d). The proposed study to define problems in judicial and legal administration for research and technical co-operation could be very useful but

required caution to avoid constitutional difficulties in the countries that would be asked to participate in the study.

A.9 (b) and (c). These studies of special administrative problems of the least developed among developing countries and of land-locked countries should be given priority with the first increase of staff for the Division. Some members expressed the view that these studies should be given priority within the present staff resources of the Division.

B.6. This study of arrangements to anticipate administrative measures needed to cope with major changes resulting from urbanization and the "green revolution" is especially appropriate for the United Nations to carry out.

F.3 (b). The proposed study of special administrative problems involved in extending services to nomads is of much interest to a number of countries.

56. With respect to the various categories of activities of the Division listed in paragraph 23 of the Secretary-General's report, the Committee commented as follows:

Paragraph 23 (c). The feasibility of an information retrieval system in the field of public administration should be explored within the context of the wider effort of the United Nations family of organizations to develop an information retrieval system.

Paragraph 23 (g). Conferences at the ministerial level should be called only upon clear need being established for them. It would be advisable to start at the regional level, with global meetings being convened only on highly selective matters that cannot be dealt with adequately on a regional basis.

57. Subject to the comments in paragraphs 55 and 56 above, the Committee approved the proposed 1971-1975 work programme of the Public Administration Division and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division has the staff necessary to implement the work programme fully.

58. The Committee, in accordance with its previous view that it may be necessary to increase the staffing in public administration at Headquarters and in the regions, endorsed the strengthening of the Division and the public administration units of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB along the lines proposed in the Experts' report, subject to the findings of the manpower utilization survey. Some members felt that no expansion of the staff was necessary.

59. The Committee took note of the Experts' recommendation that the Secretary-General should convene the third Meeting of Experts in 1975 to review the United Nations public administration programme and to contribute to the mid-term review of the progress in implementing the administrative aspects of the International Development Strategy.

C. Natural resources: report of the Committee on Natural Resources

60. The Committee considered this sub-item at its 321st and 322nd meetings. It had before it excerpts from the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on

its first session (E/4969). It also received a paper (E/AC.51/VIII/CRP.4) containing proposals in selected programme areas, which had been submitted to the Committee on Natural Resources, and which were circulated at the request of the delegation of Pakistan.

61. The Committee felt handicapped in its consideration of the report owing principally to the indecisiveness reflected in the report, even on general policies. Moreover, in the absence of a work programme, the Committee expressed the hope that the Committee on Natural Resources would give priority at its next session to the consideration of short- and medium-term programmes, in order to enable CPC to revert to the matter in 1972. The Committee recommends to the Economic and Social Council that it request the Committee on Natural Resources to plan its future work in such a way as to ensure that short- and medium-term work programmes are drafted and subjected to a continuous process of review in the same manner as is done by other subsidiary bodies, functional commissions and standing committees of the Council.

62. Several members reiterated their view that, having regard to the pressing importance of the subject, the Committee on Natural Resources should play a basic and decisive role in assisting the Economic and Social Council in the formulation of natural resources policy and work programmes, taking into consideration the need for prior consultation with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and appropriate interagency co-ordination. The Committee also recommended that the comments of interested specialized agencies and organizations obtained as a result of such prior consultations should be made available to the CPC and the Economic and Social Council.

63. During the debate, the Director of the Resources and Transport Division referred to a number of requests by the Committee on Natural Resources, formulated in its report, for new reports and, in particular, requested guidance as to the scope of the term "natural resources" to be applied in reports on operational activities (para. 98) and on the activities of all organizations within the United Nations system (para. 149). He noted that paragraphs 21 and 94 of that report had not resolved this question. Similarly, he referred to the problem of streamlining the consolidation of the legislative basis (para. 127), which had originated in the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination two years ago.

64. The Committee endorsed the decision of the Committee on Natural Resources to recommend the creation of natural resources advisory services as indicated in paragraph 107 of that Committee's report and bearing in mind the views expressed in paragraph 105 of that report. However, some delegations did not recognize the need for the setting up of the natural resources advisory services which they considered would duplicate existing activities in the United Nations system. It is understood that the Committee's endorsement is dependent on satisfactory arrangements being worked out with UNDP.

65. Several members criticized different aspects of the proposals put forward during the first session of the Committee on Natural Resources, referring in particular to the undesirability of the proposed schemes of intercontinental transmission of energy, the inadvisability of designating an "International Water Year" and of convening an "International Water Development Conference", and also expressed disapproval of different proposals concerning international

water resources. The hope was expressed by some members that documentation for future sessions of the Committee on Natural Resources could be presented in a more rational and systematic manner, with due regard to the time element and the need for presentation of financial implications. Reference was made by some members to the unrelated pattern of the proposals presented by the Secretariat to the first session of the Committee on Natural Resources, as well as to the faulty juridical approach which permeated a substantial part of the work of the Resources and Transport Division in the domain of water resources and in this connexion reference was made to the relevant sections of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources.

66. Other members, on the other hand, expressed appreciation of the commendable work of the Division in preparing the documentation for the first session of the Committee on Natural Resources as well as its activities in its field of competence. They added that the recent session of the Committee on Natural Resources had been productive, considering particularly that it had been the first session and that the Committee had had to formulate its initial work programme. Some members emphasized the importance of development of international water resources for developing countries. They emphasized the importance of international, regional and subregional co-operation for the rational use, conservation, and equitable distribution of international rivers and water resources. They supported the convening of the International Water Development Conference in 1975 and hoped that the Secretary-General would take adequate preparatory measures to clarify the topics to be discussed.

67. The Committee expressed the wish that, in drafting the work programme for the economic, social and related fields for 1972, the Secretary-General take into due account, with respect to natural resources, the comments, views and criticisms made concerning the different proposals both at the first session of the Committee on Natural Resources and at the eighth session of the CPC.

D. Social development: report of the Commission for Social Development

68. The Committee considered the sub-item at its 317th and 318th meetings. It had before it excerpts from the report of the Commission for Social Development on its twenty-second session relating to the Commission's discussion of the work programme (E/4984, chap. IV), and criminality and social change (*ibid.*, chap. V), the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (*ibid.*, chap. X), a tabular summary of the Commission's work programme for the period 1971-1975 (*ibid.*, chap. XII), a note by the Secretary-General on criminality and social change (E/CN.5/461), and material reproducing the comments of the secretariats of the specialized agencies concerned and of UNIDO on the Secretary-General's programme proposals to the Commission for 1971-1975.

69. The Director of the Social Development Division, in his introductory statement, highlighted the Commission's recently concluded twenty-second session (1-22 March 1971), the last to be held on an annual basis. He said that the programme proposals for 1971-1975, submitted to the Commission, were based entirely on decisions by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission itself in terms of requests or recommendations to

the Secretary-General for action in the various fields of activity. In formulating these proposals, the Secretary-General had also taken into account the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its fifth session. Accordingly, the new work programme, which was approved by the Commission in its resolutions 5 (XXII) and 6 (XXII), was aimed primarily at helping to implement the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and at promoting a unified approach to development. The Commission's work programme, spanning a five-year period with detailed planning for two years, featured a "rolling" programming system which coincided with the Commission's new cycle of biennial sessions and with the periodic appraisals of the implementation of the International Development Strategy. With the number of individual projects reduced by about two thirds as compared to the 1969 work programme, the Commission's new programme was more selective and emphasized work on broad questions of social policy and development. Flexibility was ensured through periodic assessments to keep the programme abreast of changing needs and conditions. The Commission's work programme, however, did not represent the total workload of the Social Development Division, since the programme could not, for practical reasons reflect work undertaken at the direct request of Governments under the technical assistance programmes and substantive work on projects receiving material assistance from UNICEF or the World Food Programme; nor did it show projects added to the work programme by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council after its adoption by the Commission. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1549 (XLIX), the draft work programme had been circulated in advance to the secretariats of the specialized agencies, UNIDO, as well as the regional economic commissions and UNESOB with a view to helping to ensure effective co-ordination of work. Close interagency co-operation at all levels in the implementation of projects was to be the cornerstone of the new work programme. This was a natural consequence of the complexity of the development process and the need for an integrated approach to the policies and programmes cutting across individual sectors. Most projects in the work programme were multidisciplinary and required joint action by several agencies. Consultations were undertaken within the ACC framework and bilaterally in order to ensure effective co-ordination of programmes.

70. During the discussion, satisfaction was expressed with the documentation for the item and with the adherence to the Committee's recommendations, which was reflected in the form of presentation of the new work programme. The great majority of members expressed their agreement with the content and orientation of the programme approved by the Commission for Social Development. Several members, however, expressed reservations regarding the programme. The system of "rolling" programming, containing a detailed two-year planning with a five-year projection of work, was welcomed and the hope was expressed that other Divisions in the Secretariat would follow the same pattern.

71. As regards programme co-ordination, the procedure of furnishing the specialized agencies and other interested United Nations bodies with advance copies of the draft work programme and of circulating their comments to the Commission, was noted with approval. It was felt that such procedure should help to avoid duplication of work. Some members pointed out that many projects in the respective work programmes were naturally interrelated, requiring joint action or contributions from the various agencies in the sectors within their competence. The role of the Commission for Social Development in most of the fields of activity included in the work programme was intersectoral and concerned

with the social policy aspects of integrated development. It was agreed that there was a continuing need to develop and strengthen co-ordination and to look out for instances of potential duplication. A number of members noted that the comments of the secretariats of the specialized agencies concerned and UNIDO on the Secretary-General's programme proposals to the Commission for 1971-1975 seemed to bring out potential areas of overlap which ought to be investigated. In this connexion, the Committee requested the ACC to ask its sub-committee on Human Resources, Education and Training to look into these potential areas of overlap, with a view to releasing resources for new projects if duplication was discovered, and to report back to the Committee on the matter. The Committee noted with appreciation the assurances of full co-operation with a view to eliminating existing overlapping and duplication, if any, and to avoiding potential areas of overlap, given to the Committee in statements by the representatives of the ILO and UNESCO. Other members, drawing attention to paragraph 78 of the report of the Commission on Social Development, suggested that the danger of overlapping could be over-emphasized.

72. Some members, expressing the opinion that there was duplication between the activities of the Commission for Social Development and the corresponding sections of the Secretariat and the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system, suggested that the Secretary-General should prepare proposals for the transfer of a number of subjects included in the Commission's work programme to other organizations or agencies and that a list of such subjects should be prepared for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council.

73. Commenting on individual projects, members expressed the hope that the report on a unified approach to development analysis and planning (project No. 1) would be submitted to the Commission in 1973 in a more advanced state than the preliminary framework seemed to indicate. It was also hoped that the report would be geared to the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and the International Development Strategy, and to practical application at the country level, and that it would go more deeply into structural reform as a means of helping to solve questions of marginality and dualism. The Commission's request to the specialized agencies to make available to the members of the Committee the results of their work on social indicators relevant to the appraisal of the International Development Strategy was endorsed. The timeliness and importance of the projects concerning research and training in regional development (No. 6) and the question of the elderly and the aged (No. 10) was stressed. It was suggested that the work on regional development should put emphasis on the industrialization of rural areas and of backward areas in particular, in addition to dealing with the social and demographic aspects of rural/urban relations. Importance was attached to the Commission's role in the appraisal of the International Development Strategy, including recommendations for possible revisions to improve its social goals and objectives. It was also suggested that the work programme should include a project on human settlement to be formulated after the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. The convening of a conference of European ministers responsible for social welfare was supported on the understanding that there would be no additional expenses for the United Nations. In this connexion, some members stressed that it was essential to the success of the conference that all the European States should be invited to participate. Finally, the view was expressed that it was undesirable to recommend to the Council more

then one draft resolution under the same heading. Some members drew attention to the legal flaw in article I of the draft declaration on the rights of the mentally retarded.

74. The great majority of members supported the projects designed to strengthen United Nations activities for crime prevention and control. It was pointed out that it was particularly necessary for the Organization to provide strong leadership in this field because of increasing rates of criminality that seem to be frequently associated with rapid social change in many countries at various levels of development, and because of the adverse effects of crime and delinquency on economic development and the quality of life. Some members, while not questioning the importance of crime prevention, were of the opinion that work in this field should not be given priority by the United Nations since questions of crime were internal matters for each country to deal with.

75. A number of members noted with concern that the total resources available to the Division had stabilized over the last few years. They expressed the hope that in subsequent years the resources would be augmented.

76. There was support in general for the organizational arrangements discussed by the Commission to help it maintain its effectiveness during the new system of biennial sessions, except for intersessional meetings of subsidiary bodies that would involve additional financial outlay. The hope was expressed that more information on the implementation of the work programme, including an analysis of difficulties encountered in the carrying out of major projects, man/months performed as against man/months programmed, and experience gained in operational activities would be included in future progress reports.

VII. FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

77. The Committee considered the question of future institutional arrangements for science and technology at its 312th to 314th meetings. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4959) summarizing the issues involved.

78. The Committee was unanimous in recognizing the importance of the role of science and technology in development, and of the complexity of the problem of institutional arrangements. In the last ten or fifteen years, many significant problems had arisen and new technologies had developed which called for a multidisciplinary and a multisectoral approach. It was noted that the specialized agencies were actively engaged in promoting the application of science and technology in their respective fields of competence, as were the United Nations and bodies such as UNCTAD and UNIDO. It was noted that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which had been established to take an overview of the application of science and technology to development, had felt that its recommendations would receive fuller attention if they were considered by an intergovernmental body in which those concerned with policy decisions on scientific matters at the national level would participate.

79. The suggestions made by members of the Committee in the course of the discussion could be divided into three groups:

(a) Many members of the Committee, stressing, inter alia, political and other aspects involved, favoured the establishment of a standing committee of the General Assembly. The composition and terms of reference of such a committee would have to be clearly defined, and, since its recommendations would in many instances relate to economic and social development, some members suggested that its report should be channelled to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council; those members having favoured the establishment of a standing committee of the General Assembly indicated that the terms of reference of ACAST should be reformulated and, possibly, its membership reduced, to make it compatible with the proposed intergovernmental machinery;

(b) Other members advocated the establishment of a sessional committee of the Council to deal with questions of science and technology. It was suggested that the Advisory Committee could be maintained to provide specialized backing for the sessional committee. The view was expressed that science and technology were so important that the question should be discussed at the highest intergovernmental level. Science and technology would not be accorded the importance they deserved if they were entrusted to a subsidiary body, either of the Economic and Social Council or of the General Assembly;

(c) One member, evoking expressions of interest from other members, advocated the establishment of a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council to deal with questions of science and technology. This committee could, it was suggested, have a somewhat larger membership than that of the Council itself. It was suggested also that for technical work at an expert level, panels of experts could be set up on an ad hoc basis to study specific problems as and when required.

80. The Committee further noted with satisfaction that at its tenth session the Trade and Development Board had agreed on the establishment within UNCTAD of an intergovernmental group to tackle the problems relating to the transfer of operative technology. In this connexion, the Committee expressed the hope that the intergovernmental group would be in a position to start its substantive work as soon as possible, in accordance with resolution 74 (X) of the Trade and Development Board. Furthermore, many members stressed the need for the terms of reference of any future institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology to take fully into account the competence and the scope of action of UNCTAD's intergovernmental group in the specific field of the transfer of operative technology. One member, although supporting the intergovernmental group established with UNCTAD, expressed its concern at the inclusion of matters in the report which, in his view, had not been satisfactorily considered in the Committee.

81. The Committee was, therefore, far from agreement on a recommendation to the Council. Moreover, some members stated that their Governments were still studying the various suggestions that had been made, while others expressed doubts as to the Committee's competence to make recommendations concerning institutional, rather than programme or co-ordination, issues. A number of members expressed the view that, pending a final decision on this issue, the mandate of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development should be extended for two years. In the circumstances, the Committee decided not to make specific recommendations but to transmit the views put forward during the debate to the Council for its consideration.

VIII. QUESTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT CENTRE

82. At its 315th, 316th and 321st meetings, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination discussed the report prepared by the Secretary-General on the establishment of a United Nations transport economics and technology documentation centre (E/4964 and Add.1-2) at the request of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1490 (XLVIII).

83. Some members recalled that the proposal for the establishment of the centre had been discussed by the Committee at its 264th and 265th meetings and that the Committee had recommended a further clarification of the terms of reference of the centre as well as consultations with the concerned agencies. These members expressed their regret that those recommendations had not been complied with fully.

84. A number of members expressed their concern about the possible duplication in the activities of the proposed centre and those of the other United Nations organizations and specialized agencies involved in transport, particularly the regional economic commissions, UNCTAD, ICAO and IMCO.

85. Many members felt that the proposed centre was not necessary and much was too expensive for the work which it is supposed to perform.

86. Several members, however, supported the setting up of the centre in principle in the belief that it could be of assistance to the developing countries, provided that its proposed terms of reference are clearly revised so as to confine the centre's work to land and intermodal transport and provided also that it concentrates on work which is not being done by any other organization of the United Nations system. Some members felt that the centre should not confine itself to documentation, but should concern itself also with operational activities.

87. In view of the divergent opinions expressed, the Committee was not able to arrive at a decision on the proposal of the Secretary-General for the establishment of a United Nations transport economics and technology documentation centre, together with the suggested financial implications. Several members insisted, however, that the Economic and Social Council should be presented with the proposed revised terms of reference and related financial implications, so as to enable it to make a final decision on the matter.

88. The Committee recommended therefore that the Council consider this matter in the light of the debate in the Committee and taking into account the full competence of the regional economic commissions and the appropriate specialized agencies in their respective fields of action.

IX. DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

89. The Committee considered the question of the development of tourism at its 308th and 322nd meetings. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4955) transmitting to the Economic and Social Council at its fiftieth session the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization (WTO). The Statutes had been adopted by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)

at its Extraordinary General Assembly, held in September 1970 in Mexico City. The Committee noted that the Statutes would come into force 120 days after fifty-one States had formally approved them and accepted the obligations of membership of the new body, which, in accordance with available information, could mean a delay of possibly two years in the effective establishment of the new organization. Although recognizing that such a delay represented a factual situation, the Committee expressed the wish that WTO should be in a position to start effective operations as soon as possible.

90. The Committee took note of the statement by the representative of the Secretary-General in connexion with discussions between the United Nations and IUOTO with a view to drawing up a draft agreement between the United Nations and WTO. While expressing the hope that such consultations should continue, the Committee recommends that:

(a) The following considerations be kept in mind during these negotiations:

- (i) The decisive and central role that WTO is to play in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery within the United Nations;
- (ii) The fundamental aim of WTO shall be the promotion and development of tourism;
- (iii) The necessity for WTO, in pursuance of this aim, to pay particular attention to the interests of the developing countries in the field of tourism;

(b) Steps, as appropriate, should be taken to enable the designation of the WTO as a participating and executing agency of UNDP;

(c) The Secretary-General should, in consultation with concerned specialized agencies and other interested organizations, submit proposals to the Economic and Social Council, through CPC, at an early date, on measures to improve the planning and co-ordination of activities undertaken by the United Nations system in the field of tourism.

91. Some members felt that it was premature to consider the arrangements of future links between the United Nations and WTO before WTO was formally established. In this connexion, they stressed that no effective negotiations could take place before the competent intergovernmental bodies of WTO could issue the necessary instructions for such negotiations.

X. PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SPECIAL RAPORTEURS

92. At the 310th meeting, Mr. Ranjit Gupta (India), speaking also on behalf of Mr. Bernard Prague (France), informed the Committee that the special rapporteurs considered two approaches. The first would be to choose a specific topic, for example water resources, and to make a cross-sectional survey covering the whole United Nations system, analysing and evaluating the work being done in the selected field. That approach would have the advantage of uncovering any possible duplication of effort but would not offer any indication

of the relative importance accorded to the various sectors or the de facto order of priority established among them. The special rapporteurs had, instead, decided to limit their research to the United Nations Secretariat, including the regional economic commissions, UNCTAD and UNIDO, and to cover all the studies being carried out in the economic and social fields. At a later stage it would be possible, if CPC considered it desirable, to extend the survey by means of sectoral studies of fields selected with an eye to their importance or to the likelihood of duplication of effort, and encompassing all the work being done within the United Nations family.

93. The special rapporteurs had drawn up an ad hoc questionnaire, designed to obtain the following information:

- Programme heading
- Brief description of subject matter
- Legislative authority
- Periodicity
- Priority, if any
- Distribution
- Action, if any, taken on the report
- Resources necessary, man/months
- Revenue, if any.

This questionnaire had been sent by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs to all the heads of divisions in his Department, and by the Controller to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and to the Executive Director of UNIDO. Replies had been received from the Office for Science and Technology, Social Development Division, Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions, Population Division, Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, Resources and Transport Division, ECAFE and UNESOB. Replies from the other bodies and divisions covered by the questionnaire should be available shortly. The special rapporteurs, therefore, hoped that they would be in a position, with the co-operation of all services concerned, to present the survey requested to the Committee at its ninth session.

94. The Committee took note of the progress report by the special rapporteurs and called upon all the divisions and bodies concerned to furnish the information requested in good time to permit completion of the survey.

XI. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

95. At its 325th meeting, the Committee discussed the provisional agenda for its ninth session on the basis of the items included in document E/AC.51/L.56. The views and suggestions of members of the Committee are reported in the summary record of the meeting. The Committee agreed that the officers of the Committee, in consultation with delegations and the Committee secretariat, would prepare the provisional agenda for the ninth session for circulation in advance of the session.

XII. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS^{3/}

96. The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee at its eighth session are contained in the following paragraphs:

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
Review of the sphere of activities and competence of the ACC	14, 17 and 21
Report of the ACABQ on general co-ordination matters	25 and 26
Preparations for the Joint Meetings of the CPC and the ACC	31 and 32
Pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit	36 and 38
Statistics	40 - 43
Public administration	49 - 58
Natural resources	61, 64 and 67
Social development	71
Science and technology	78, 80 and 81
Transport centre	87 and 88
Development of tourism	90
Progress report by the special rapporteurs	94

^{3/} This chapter has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1367 (XLV), para. 6.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA OF THE EIGHTH SESSION

1. Election of officers for 1971
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Review of the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
4. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on general co-ordination matters
5. Preparations for the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
6. Selected programme areas:
 - (a) Statistics: report of the Statistical Commission
 - (b) Public administration: report on the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations programme in public administration;
 - (c) Natural resources: report of the Committee on Natural Resources;
 - (d) Social development: report of the Commission for Social Development
7. Future institutional arrangements for science and technology
8. Question of the establishment of a United Nations transport centre
9. Development of tourism
10. Pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
11. Progress report from the special rapporteurs
12. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
13. Report of the Committee to the Council on its eighth session

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS*

Members

Brazil

Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, First Secretary of Embassy,
Permanent Mission

Mr. José Artur Denot Madeiros, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Bulgaria

Mr. Stefan Todorov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission (Vice-Chairman)

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

Mr. O.N. Pashkevich, Senior Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Colombia

Mr. Martín A. Pinzón, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Lyonel Laverde, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Denmark

Mr. Peter Hansen, Assistant Professor, University of Aarhus

Mr. Mogens Knud Isaksen, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission

France

Mr. Maurice Viaud, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission

Mr. R. Establie, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Bernard Prague, Commercial Attaché, Permanent Mission

Miss N. Courson, Attaché, Permanent Mission

* In the list of participants, "Permanent Mission" means "Permanent Mission to the United Nations".

Guyana

Mr. Miles Stoby, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission (Vice-Chairman)

India

Mr. Samar Sen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Chairman)

Mr. A.N. Abhyankar, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Ranjit Gupta, Second Secretary, Head of Chancery, Permanent Mission

Japan

Mr. Takeshi Naito, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Tadayuki Nonoyama, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Malta

Mr. Arvid Pardo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. S.J. Stellini, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Nigeria

Mr. Gregory I. Aruede, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Pakistan

Mr. Agha Shahi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Sayid A. Karim, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Mohammad Farooq, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Munir Akram, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Philippines

Mr. Leandro I. Verceles, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Edilberto G. Filart, Attaché, Permanent Mission

Sierra Leone

Mr. Matthew Benedict Ganda, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Sudan

Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Trinidad and Tobago

Mr. Babooram Rambissoon, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mrs. Annette Auguste, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Uganda

Mr. Francis G. Okelo, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. A.V. Zakharov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. G.P. Lisov, Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. G.A. Smirnov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. R.N. Kotomin, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. V.A. Anisimov, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Mr. Derek Milton, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Miss S. Darling, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. C.S.M. Mselle, First Secretary, Permanent Mission (Rapporteur)

United States of America

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

United States of America (continued)

Mr. Paxton T. Dunn, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs,
Permanent Mission

Mr. Paul W. Jones, Director, United Nations Systems Co-ordination Staff,
Department of State

Mr. Harry K. Lennon, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs,
Permanent Mission

Members of the United Nations represented by Observers

Belgium

Mr. Hans L. De Belder, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Canada

Mr. C.O. Spencer, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Italy

Mr. Alessandro Quaroni, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Madagascar

Mr. C.S. Rakotofiringa, Deputy Permanent Representative to
the United Nations

New Zealand

Mr. Philip Bennet, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Norway

Mr. Sverre Refshal, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission

Peru

Mr. Julián Torres, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Mr. A.K. Yeremenko, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

United Nations Secretariat

Representatives of the Secretary-General

Mr. Horatio K. Matthews, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management

Mr. Ismat Kittani, Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs

Mr. Michael Potrubatch, Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Secretary of the Committee

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver

United Nations bodies

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Miss Pilan Petigura, Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

United Nations Development Programme

Mr. Michael Geoghegan, External Relations Officer

United Nations commissions or committees
represented by Observers

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Mr. J. Rhodes, Acting Chairman

Specialized agencies and the International
Atomic Energy Agency

International Labour Organisation

Mr. C.M. von Stedingk, Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. M. Teferra, Deputy Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. V. Chivers, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

Mr. Morris A. Greene, Assistant Director, Liaison Office with the
United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. Alfonso de Silva, Director, Bureau of Relations with the
United Nations in New York

Miss Lorna McPhee, Deputy Director, Bureau of Relations with the
United Nations in New York

Mr. Victor Nikolsky, Senior Liaison Officer, Bureau of Relations with
the United Nations in New York

World Health Organization

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

Mrs. V. Kalm, Liaison Officer, Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mrs. S. Meagher, Liaison Officer, Liaison Office with the
United Nations

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. Ernesto Franco-Holguín, Deputy Special Representative for
United Nations organizations

International Monetary Fund

Mr. Gordon Williams, Special Representative to the United Nations

* * *

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. Lev L. Issaev, Representative of the Director-General to
the United Nations

Mr. Robert Najar, Deputy Director, Liaison Office with the
United Nations

Annex III

DRAFT PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY GUYANA, INDIA, NIGERIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

1. This paper contains preliminary ideas on the kind of recommendations that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination may wish to make on the item entitled "Review of the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination".
2. It is suggested that the following proposals be put before ACC for its views. It is expected that ACC will comment fully on all these points and also put forward its own ideas for the consideration of CPC at its ninth session.

Mandate of ACC

3. The CPC noted that the sphere of activities and mandate of ACC had expanded since its establishment in 1947. This had taken place partly through direct action by the Economic and Social Council as well as through the realization by all concerned that an individual agency approach had failed to tackle and resolve problems that could best be solved through a multidisciplinary system-wide approach. The CPC noted further that the Council was the highest co-ordinating intergovernmental organ in the United Nations system and, provided that the new role of ACC did not encroach on this function or on the policy prerogatives of other legislative organs in the system, a strong ACC was not only desirable but essential if common objectives were to be realized efficiently and the limited financial resources available to the organizations were to be directed towards the achievement of optimum results.
4. In this respect, however, CPC wishes to state that the primary role of ACC continues to be in the area of co-ordination. In the view of the CPC, co-ordination implies, as far as is practical, the prevention of duplication and overlapping and the attainment of maximum effectiveness in facing problems, and in achieving common objectives. Co-ordination is therefore initially a means to an end and not an end in itself. It must be considered in relation to its practical purpose, which is to facilitate better programme performance and greater administrative efficiency in each of the organizations involved and in the system as a whole. Over and above this essential objective, co-ordination should also be viewed as an instrument for the achievement of common goals. Such an approach implies positive co-ordination, through which collective action is undertaken, where appropriate.
5. Co-ordination is distinct from the pyramidal directive process. Its methodology requires early provision and receipt of information, prior consultation and the exercise of an equal degree of initiative in the consultation process. The earlier the process, the better the results might be; co-ordination should begin as soon as an activity is conceived. It may be carried out through collaboration, working together for the same purpose, or co-operation.

It may lead to one organization performing services or attacking a problem on behalf of all organizations in the system. It may also lead one or more parties, on the basis of information, consultation and mutual agreement, to refrain entirely from participation in a given activity. Co-ordination in such circumstances is accomplished by separation of functions rather than by a decision to work in concert. a/

6. Bearing the above in mind, and recalling the assurance given by the Secretary-General as Chairman of ACC that the latter cannot impinge in any way on the authority which belongs to Governments (see E/4755/Add.1), the CPC would like to re-emphasize this understanding that ACC cannot take policy decisions on matters that are the prerogative of Governments of member States. Nevertheless, CPC believes that it is essential for Governments of member States to benefit from the collective advice of ACC on policy formulation and decisions on issues with multidisciplinary, system-wide implications. The CPC therefore recommends that ACC intensify its participation in the policy-formulating process of the Council, very much in the same way as the individual members of ACC do in their capacity as heads of the various United Nations bodies.

ACC reports

7. The CPC recommends that ACC reporting should take the following form:

(a) The CPC invites ACC to put forward on a continuing basis, policy proposals to the Council for action through its various reports;

(b) The CPC believes that ACC should also be encouraged to produce reports on such matters as it deems fit containing proposals for action to the Council;

(c) The annual report of ACC should give a factual picture in selected fields. In particular, it is essential that ACC should highlight in such fields problems that could best be resolved by intergovernmental organs;

(d) The CPC reiterates its appreciation of the establishment of ad hoc groups or panels composed of ACC members to review and examine certain key policy issues. The CPC recommends that the reports on the work of these panels be made available to the Council;

(e) The ACC should produce sectoral reports relating to the in-depth studies that CPC would be conducting;

(f) The reports of the Preparatory Committee should be made available to the members of the Council and CPC on a restricted basis.

a/ See Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 181, Executive Board, Forty-fifth Session, annex 4.

Joint meetings

8. The CPC recommends that the joint meetings be held in New York, after its first annual session. It is felt that this might facilitate more adequate representation by Governments. The ACC may thus wish to consider whether its spring meeting could be held in New York. This time-table would allow for a continuing dialogue throughout the year between ACC and the intergovernmental organs concerned. The CPC considers that in future the agenda for the joint meetings should be limited to one item of current major importance. The CPC recommends to the Council that it request the members of ACC to ensure their personal attendance throughout the joint meetings.

Composition of ACC

9. The CPC requests the Secretary-General to consider the desirability of inviting the executive heads of the regional economic commissions and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut to attend ACC meetings on a regular basis.

Annex IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY BRAZIL, FRANCE AND THE PHILIPPINES

The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

Having considered the question of the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the light of the relevant discussion at the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling the provisions of Chapter IX of the United Nations Charter concerning international economic and social co-operation and, in particular, Article 58 concerning recommendations to be made by the Organization for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,

"Recalling further its resolution 13 (III) of 21 September 1946 which requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a standing committee of administrative officers consisting of himself, as Chairman, and the corresponding officers of the specialized agencies, its resolution 1547 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 on the development and co-ordination of activities of the organizations within the United Nations system and its resolution 1367 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 on the enhancement of its co-ordinating role in the economic, social and related fields of activity of the organizations and specialized agencies in the United Nations system,

"Considering the need to increase the efficiency of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields through a move towards a more co-ordinated and rational approach in terms both of the formulation and implementation of programmes and of the selection of priorities on a system-wide basis,

"Noting that the implementation of the goals and objectives set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade will require, on the part of the United Nations system, maximum productivity and impact through adequate planning and programming and rational utilization of all available resources,

"Recalling that the policy-making role in the United Nations system is the prerogative of Member States represented in the competent organs of the system and that the different secretariats perform the functions assigned to them by the same organs, in accordance with the constitutional provisions of each organization and agency,

"Convinced that, in accordance with the constitutional provisions and responsibilities of each of its components, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in carrying out its functions as the main co-ordinating body at the secretariat level, can, inter alia, effectively assist the Economic and Social Council to fulfil its task of co-ordinating the activities of the system in the economic, social and related fields by providing the necessary information and basic data, by serving as a clearing-house for administrative matters that can more effectively be dealt with on a system-wide basis, by providing a suitable forum for consultations at the secretariat level on work programmes and, finally, by performing such other tasks as may be specifically entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council,

"Stressing the importance of ensuring the effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Stressing further the need for a more effective participation of the regional economic commissions in the co-ordination arrangements at the secretariat level,

"1. Confirms the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in pursuance of Council resolution 13 (III) of 21 September 1946; a/

"2. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to maintain under constant review measures to be suggested to the Economic and Social Council in order to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

a/ The delegation of the Philippines proposed the insertion of the following paragraph as operative paragraph 1:

"1. Confirms the establishment by the Secretary-General of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;"

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed a sub-amendment to the Philippines proposal to add at the end of the paragraph: "in pursuance of Council resolution 13 (III) of 21 September 1946".

The delegation of Brazil accepted both amendments. The remaining paragraphs were renumbered accordingly.

"3. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to give priority to the study of uniform and co-ordinated methods which would enable the United Nations system to achieve greater productivity and efficiency through economies of scale and related advantages; b/

"4. Further requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the competent intergovernmental bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency a concise report on administrative questions that could advantageously be dealt with on a system-wide basis;

"5. Calls upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present annually to the Economic and Social Council a list of possible topics for in-depth consideration, with a system-wide coverage;

"6. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, once the list of topics has been agreed upon, to present to the Economic and Social Council and the competent intergovernmental bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency separate reports on each topic, containing a concise and factual picture of the way in which the system as a whole operates, pointing out in particular any gap or duplication as well as the practical difficulties arising from the implementation of programmes and policies;

"7. Urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in order to ensure greater efficiency and avoid duplication, to make the necessary arrangements for prior consultations among interested secretariats of the United Nations system before proposals on draft programmes are presented to the intergovernmental bodies and also before changes are made in the execution of approved programmes, keeping the Economic and Social Council informed on developments through periodic reports;

"8. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to submit suggestions and proposals designed to ensure that decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in the field of co-ordination shall be adequately implemented by the interested organizations throughout the United Nations system;

b/ The delegation of France proposed that in this paragraph the words "study of measures designed to ensure, at the administrative level, a uniform and co-ordinated approach that might provide greater productivity and efficiency through economies of scale and related advantages;" be replaced by the words "study of uniform and co-ordinated methods which would enable the United Nations system to achieve greater productivity and efficiency through economies of scale and related advantages;".

The delegation of Brazil accepted this amendment.

"9. Calls upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to ensure close control over all interagency meetings held for purposes of consultation and co-ordination, keeping the Economic and Social Council informed through brief summaries of the main topics and trends of discussion and transmitting to it a periodic schedule of future meetings;

"10. Decides that all members of the Economic and Social Council and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should receive a notification of any meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, its Preparatory Committee and other subsidiary bodies, together with an indication of the respective agendas of any such meetings, so as to enable them to forward their views and observations, if they so decide; c/

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of associating, where and when necessary, the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Council at Beirut with the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and/or its Preparatory Committee." d/

c/ In the original draft, this paragraph read:

"9. Decides that all members of the Economic and Social Council and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should receive a notification of any meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, its Preparatory Committee and other subsidiary bodies, together with an indication of the respective agendas of any such meetings, so as to enable them to be present as observers, or to forward their views and observations, if they so decide;"

The delegation of the Philippines proposed the deletion of the words "to be present as observers".

Although some delegations supported the original text, the Brazilian delegation accepted this amendment, while reserving the right of its delegation to revert to the matter when deemed appropriate.

d/ In the original draft, this paragraph read:

"10. Considers it desirable that the regional economic commissions be adequately represented at the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee."

The delegation of France proposed the present text.

The delegation of Brazil accepted this amendment.