



COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

REPORT ON THE FIFTH SESSION

27 April — 12 May 1970

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

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

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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.

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters from 27 April to 12 May 1970 with Mr. Samar Sen (India) in the Chair. The Committee held twenty meetings, the summary records of which appear in documents E/AC.51/SR.256-275.

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

3. The following specialized agencies were represented: the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization. The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and other senior officials of the Secretariat were also present at some of the meetings. A list of participants who attended the meetings is contained in annex II of the report.

4. The agenda as adopted by the Committee at the opening meeting is contained in annex I of the report.

5. At its 259th meeting on 28 April 1970, the Committee drew the Committee's attention to the note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the recommendations of the Commissions and Committees of the Council (E/4837).

6. At its 269th meeting, on 5 May 1970, the Committee elected Mr. Arvid Pardo (Malta) and Mr. Miles Stoby (Guyana) as Vice-Chairmen to replace two of the Vice-Chairmen (Mr. Bjorn Olsen (Denmark) and Mr. Louis A. Wiltshire (Trinidad and Tobago)), who could no longer serve in the positions to which they were elected at the fourth session.

II. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS^{1/}

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

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
General review of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements and preliminary discussion of the report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. Maurice Bertrand	(21-22, 25-30 38-39, 45-47)
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^{1/} This chapter has been prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1367 (XLV), paragraph 6.

III. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS AND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS AND PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION OF THE REPORT ON PROGRAMMING AND BUDGETS IN THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY OF ORGANIZATIONS BY MR. MAURICE BERTRAND

A. Annual general review

8. Five meetings of the Committee were devoted to a general review of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements as presented in the report of the Secretary-General (E/4793 and annex, E/4793/Corr.1, 2, 3 (English only) and 4). The Committee had also before it the report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations (A/7822) and summary (A/7968) prepared by Mr. M. Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit. During the course of these meetings, statements were made and questions answered on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, the Special Adviser for Departmental Programme Planning and a representative of the Office of the Controller.

9. A summary of the Secretary-General's recommendation (E/4793) on the work programme and the discussion on the item in the CPC are recorded below chapter by chapter.

(1) Medium-term and long-term planning within the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade

10. The report of the Secretary-General (E/4793) stressed that achievement of the objectives of the Decade should be given the highest priority in the work in the economic and social fields. The report discussed the possible need for revision of the present organizational pattern of the United Nations in order to enable the units in the economic and social field to provide effectively the substantive services for the implementation of these objectives with particular reference to the role of interdisciplinary planning advisory teams which are envisaged to be available to Governments not only for limited periods of time but rather on a continuing basis at the subregional level. 2/

11. Among the more important points made in the report were: The emphasis on co-operation with the regional economic commissions, the need to broaden efforts in development planning so as to cover both the economic and social aspects of development, and the key role of changes both in population growth and population structure for economic development planning. Some important changes in the organizational structure of the units working in the economic and social fields are likely to occur at the regional economic commissions. The Economic Commission for Africa has already at its ninth session recommended a restructuring with a view to making it more effective during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

2/ E/4793, paras. 13-19.

12. The preoccupation and concern of many members of the CPC was that all future United Nations activities be so geared as to achieve the targets of the Second Development Decade. It was at the same time, however, recognized that its strategy was still being evolved.

13. Many members raised questions about the multinational interdisciplinary advisory teams: their relationship with missions of the IBRD and with the UNDP, and with the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies; the type and location of countries they were intended to serve; their size and composition, control of the teams, and the manner in which the United Nations proposed financing them.

14. The Committee was informed by the representative of the Secretary-General that the United Nations teams were intended to be different from those of the IBRD and UNDP, and every effort would be made to avoid overlapping of functions. Indeed, they would be complementary to the purposes and activities of the IBRD and the UNDP, with which the United Nations had been in consultation. In fact, these various activities could, he believed, strengthen each other. The Bank missions, he pointed out, were short-term annual or biennial missions. The arrangements for country programming envisaged by the UNDP were aimed at reviewing with Governments their technical co-operation needs in the context of what was described in the Capacity Study Report as the development co-operation cycle.

15. The United Nations teams would have broader objectives. They would be organized in response to requests from Governments and would be present on a continuous basis to assist Governments in developing economic and social programmes and to advise them on management techniques and administrative procedures designed to facilitate the attainment of these objectives. They would, in effect, constitute a pool of services for a variety of tasks.

16. The interdisciplinary teams would concentrate on serving the less-advanced countries with small-scale economies as they could be expected to reap the greatest benefit from such assistance. One team was already in the process of being established in response to a request from Governments in the Caribbean area. Consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa was under way with a view to establishing teams for the African continent. A similar approach was being undertaken with ECAFE while in the Middle East such teams had already been established.

17. The co-operative relationship of the teams with the specialized agencies had been discussed at the ACC and the IACB and it was likely that experts needed to cover areas falling within the fields of responsibility of other United Nations organizations - especially FAO, the ILO, UNCTAD and UNIDO - would be integrated into the teams.

18. Small teams were envisaged, initially of six to eight persons on a full-time basis depending on the nature and volume of requests from Governments. Although the extreme scarcity of some of the disciplines involved complicate the difficulties of recruiting experts when factors of irreproachable competence and equitable geographic distribution must both be borne in mind, it was stated that the procedures to be followed in recruiting the teams would not differ from those followed in recruiting international technical co-operation experts.

19. The teams would be financed initially from a number of sources, among them part V of the United Nations budget and the United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections, provided by the Netherlands Government. Discussions were being held with the UNDP to consider the possibility that the teams be financed jointly by the United Nations and the UNDP.

20. The representative of the Secretary-General also informed the Committee that for development planning efforts to be truly successful, serious consideration must be given to restructuring the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the regional economic commissions and to revising United Nations budgetary policies and procedures. The Committee was also informed that the defects in the United Nations programming and budgetary system and the need for reform had been pointed out in the Bertrand and McCandless reports and by the Chairman of the ACABQ. The responsibility of the Economic and Social Council in matters of programming and budgeting was therefore bound to increase during the Second Development Decade.

21. A great majority of the members of CFC was in favour of interdisciplinary planning advisory teams. Some concern was expressed, however, at the need to exercise the utmost care to avoid duplication with a number of organizations which are providing assistance in related fields, and a general desire was expressed by the members to be kept apprised of further developments in this respect. In the context of the concern expressed regarding the possibility of the diversion of resources from the implementation of approved programmes to manning the proposed interdisciplinary planning advisory teams, the Committee welcomed the assurances by the representative of the Secretary-General that substantive programmes at Headquarters, regional economic commissions, UNCTAD and UNIDO would not be affected. ^{3/} The Committee noted with satisfaction that the teams were to operate under the aegis of the regional economic commissions, thus constituting a co-operative effort involving them as well as Headquarters.

22. As regards the financing of the proposed teams, the Committee noted the statement of the representative of the Secretary-General on the arrangements to this end as well as his statement that it would be preferable if the teams could be financed by making additional resources available to the regional economic commissions under section 3 of the regular budget. The Committee recommended that, without in any way delaying the establishment of the teams, the Secretary-General review the proposed means of their financing. The Committee considered that the best method of manning and financing the teams would be to strengthen the resources of the regional economic commissions on a permanent basis. Some delegations felt, however, that the teams should be financed from UNDP funds.

23. In connexion with planning, one delegation pointed out the necessity of the United Nations programmes taking into account differing economic and social systems, and making the distinction between (a) activities to promote international economic and social co-operation among nations, and (b) technical co-operation to help develop higher standards. Another delegation took exception to the possible

^{3/} This assurance was given with reference to a statement contained in document E/4793, para. 25, which states that "the establishment of these teams will therefore affect a number of the substantive programmes at Headquarters as well as those at the regional economic commissions and the programmes of UNCTAD and UNIDO".

implication of a sentence in chapter I which might have given the impression that the emphasis in planning was tending to move from long-term planning to short-term or annual planning. Long-term planning, he asserted, preserved the sovereignty of each country over its own resources and it was therefore essential that the United Nations give due emphasis to long-term plans. The representative of the Secretariat stated that no conversion to annual planning was contemplated but, rather, that an annual review of plans would take account of conditions which might have changed since their earlier formulation.

(2) Determination of priorities

24. The report of the Secretary-General had placed stress on the general strengthening of the activities of the regional and sub-regional level in order to bring international assistance closer to the Governments in the region. Recent developments, particularly in the field of science and technology, indicated the likelihood of the emergence of new major programmes requiring international action but this would not necessarily imply an expectation that total resources to be made available to the Organization would grow to cover the totality of the existing, new and expanded programmes; instead there would be an increasing need for a rational process of resource allocation. Such allocation would be more in the nature of an optimum division of available resources than the elimination of programmes considered of lower priority. An important task of the legislative organ most directly responsible for a particular programme would be to ensure that, within the limits of the resources likely to be available for that programme, those projects or those major activities are being given first priority which are of interest to most Governments of Member States. The allocation of resources between broad programmes and the determination of where the main thrust of its activities should be directed might be one of the principal functions of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

25. In the ensuing discussion there was general agreement that the determination of priorities between different programmes constitutes one of the principal tasks of the Committee. Some delegations noted that, although determination of priorities between different programmes might well be one of the principal tasks of the Committee, this did not mean that the Committee would be allocating priorities within a given and inflexible totality of resources in any one budgetary period. The basic documentation submitted by the Secretariat to the Committee for that purpose was one of the principal factors determining whether or not the Committee could discharge successfully this important task. It was also stated that the documentation made available would better assist the Committee in its task if the rationale for the adoption of a specific work programme as well as the main goals expected to be realized in the implementation of such a programme were explained. The relationship between individual project priorities and their stated objectives to the general goals of the work programme as a whole should also be indicated.

26. The Committee recognized that the current year's report, which brought together much relevant information in a single document, constituted a significant improvement over earlier reports but there was considerable room for improvement. For instance, the work programme document gives no indication of the extent and the modalities of executive response to legislative decisions. In most instances, the information on specific programmes was too general to permit the members to come to a clearer understanding of the scope and the composition of the

activities in progress or planned for the future. The quality of the information furnished under each programme showed considerable variation. In a number of instances the information provided, including the man-months data, was too general for a proper assessment, whether or not the total manpower made available or requested for carrying out a particular programme was sufficient. There was a need for greater uniformity in the presentation of the data shown under each single programme.

27. Many members expressed concern that for a number of important programmes there were indications that the available resources or the size of the additional resources requested had not been sufficient for implementing the programmes as presented in the Secretary-General's report. It was also stressed that, with respect to each work programme, the legislative organs concerned, as well as the programme managers, should indicate clearly the relative priorities attached to each project in accordance with the recommendations indicated in paragraph 12 of the report of the CPC at its second session (E/4493/Rev.2). Reference was also made to the recommendations of CPC at that session regarding the determination of broad priority areas as well as priorities within each programme, and to the role of the Committee in recommending to the Council in recommending to the Council the degree of priority attached to new proposals affecting the work programme as set forth in paragraph 16 (c) of E/4493/Rev.2. The Committee felt that the legislative bodies concerned might usefully be reminded of the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of programmes put forward by the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in paragraph 14 of its final report (E/4748) and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

28. The consensus of the Committee was that priorities should be assigned in the context of the attainment of the objectives to be set for the Second Development Decade and the resources should be geared accordingly. In this connexion, it was also emphasized by several delegations that the review and appraisal system should indicate periodically the progress registered toward the attainment of these objectives.

29. Concern was also expressed by several members of the Committee that the manpower utilization survey presently in progress within the Secretariat might adversely affect the formulation of the planning targets for 1972 as required under General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) and the determination of the estimated resources required for their implementation. There was a feeling that the absence of a budget system on a programme basis was an obstacle in the process of a rational determination of priorities. There was at present insufficient information on the degree of implementation of projects in progress. Wider use should be made of the information contained in the Secretary-General's budget performance reports submitted regularly to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The information provided therein needs, however, to be amplified by making it more detailed and output-oriented instead of its present emphasis on inputs, i.e., man-months spent on each project or programme. The Committee recommends that this document should be placed before the Committee when it is considering the work programme. Also, the Committee expressed its appreciation of the fact that the submissions to the internal budget review group had been made available to members of the Committee on an informal basis. The Committee recommends that this practice should continue.

30. Finally, bearing in mind the important role the subsidiary organs of the Council have to play with regard to the work programme in their respective fields of activity and the establishment of priorities, the Committee recommends that the Council might be asked to draw the attention of the functional commissions to the importance of scheduling their work so that full consideration might be given to their work programmes.

(3) Development of an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting, and report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. Maurice Bertrand

31. In the report of the Secretary-General, the chapter on the development of an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting, the need for rearrangement and improvement of the internal machinery for management at the central as well as lower levels of decision-making was stressed and particular reference was made in the report to those recent studies and reports which could assist the Committee and the Secretary-General in carrying out the necessary reforms. The report of Mr. M. Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations (A/7822) as well as the study of the capacity of the United Nations development system (DP/5) by Sir Robert Jackson indicated possible approaches in developing such a system.

32. Both the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs stressed that, in their view, programme budgeting seemed to be the most appropriate system for the United Nations to adopt. This had been discussed during inter-agency consultations. The Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management noted, however, that many Governments, including those of highly developed countries, had found it extremely difficult to apply programme budgeting techniques fully to their own budgets.

33. A representative of the Secretary-General stated that the Bertrand report was considered a very important document for those concerned with the policy-making and technical aspects of programming and budgeting. In view of the interest expressed in this important report, it had been decided to release it before the Secretary-General had formulated his comments on it. It was expected that these comments would be presented at the summer session of ACABQ. He also mentioned that the officials concerned with the preparation of the United Nations budget were giving considerable attention to the recommendations contained in this report and what they implied in terms of changes in the present system. Preliminary consideration of the report had already taken place in a working party of the CCAQ as well as in the CCAQ meeting held last March in New York in which Mr. Bertrand and Mr. McCandless, the consultant to the ACABQ who had prepared a study on budget presentation in the United Nations system, participated.

34. A number of members of the Committee expressed their regret that in the absence of the comments of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on the report by Mr. Bertrand, only a preliminary discussion of the report was possible at this stage. Members felt that if a discussion of the new procedures in Mr. Bertrand's report should be more than a mere intellectual exercise important prerequisites for the establishment of a more rational programming and budgeting system would have to be met.

35. A member of the Committee questioned the desirability of establishing a United Nations programme service, since those who were responsible for formulating the budget could with equal efficiency perform the functions envisaged for the programming service. A representative of the Secretary-General replied that the important matter was the recognition of both the programming and budgeting functions as essential and intimately related and that the question of the proper organizational framework within which these two functions could be exercised would certainly need to be carefully examined.

36. Many members of the Committee expressed reservations on the desirability of a biennial budget cycle. Some members of the Committee felt that it might be feasible to establish a system providing for a biennial cycle for the activities in the economic and social fields but maintaining annual budgeting for the other activities.

37. A number of members of the Committee observed that a two-year budget cycle would make it easier for the Committee to examine programmes in the light of their budgetary requirements since at present there were serious complications regarding a synchronization of the time-table of this Committee and the Council and the budget cycle.

38. In the absence of the comments by the Secretary-General as well as those of the ACABQ on the Bertrand report, the Committee decided to recommend that provision be made for adding two working days, 29 and 30 June, to its session scheduled for 1 July in Geneva with a view to continuing its examination of the Bertrand report for submission to the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council. In the event that these comments should not be available in time for their consideration by the Committee late in June, the Committee intends to discuss the report at its meeting planned for September. In view of the importance of the Bertrand report for the United Nations system as a whole, it is proposed to consider the possibility of a joint ACC/CPC meeting in New York some time in October to discuss the report.

39. Two schools of thought emerged over the relationship between Budget and Programme. A clear majority was strongly in favour of a programme-based budget. Two delegations emphasized that, although both are inextricably bound together, the availability of budgetary resources should be the determining factor in the scope and composition of United Nations programmes in the economic and social fields. A majority of the members of the Committee could not accept this view. They expressed strong reservation on the practice of budgetary organs of taking unilateral decisions without regard to the full implementation of programmes as approved by the competent legislative organs.

40. Some delegations considered that programme formulation should involve a balance between programme objectives and probable resources bearing in mind that although resources available may not be rigidly fixed, they are not unlimited.

(4) Work programme and budgetary requirements for 1971 and projections for 1972

41. The Secretary-General's report on the work programme and its manpower requirements for 1971 and projections for 1972 covered activities financed from budgetary as well as from extra-budgetary resources. The figures in so far as

they related to posts financed from extra-budgetary resources served only as tentative indications of expected developments but the report pointed out that the present system provided for sufficient flexibility since, for each additional five Special Fund projects, it became possible to appoint one technical adviser to the substantive unit concerned. The Secretary-General's report further stated that an element in determining the total staff resources needed and the proper location among different programmes would be the result of the manpower utilization survey being conducted as requested by the General Assembly. It was expected that the survey of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as well as that of the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Africa, UNESOB and UNIDO would be completed by mid-1970. It was stated that the survey of UNCTAD was almost completed and that the recommendations arising therefrom were expected to be incorporated in the Secretary-General's initial budget estimates for 1971.

42. The Secretary-General's initial budget estimates for 1971 would show the staffing levels resulting from the internal budget review process as the resources considered essential for the implementation of the work programme, but it was explained that these indications for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ECE, ECA, UNESOB and UNIDO were subject to modification pending the final results of the manpower utilization survey and that, accordingly, additional staff indicated for these units in 1971 would not be costed in the initial budget estimates. The Secretary-General would submit his revised estimates in September 1970 after completion of the surveys. Since the ECAFE and ECLA surveys would not be completed before the end of 1970, provisional posts would be requested which could be subject to modification when the results of the survey become available in 1971. It was further stated that in his final planning figures for 1972 to be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, the Secretary-General would also take into account the relevant findings of the manpower utilization survey.

43. Tables 2 to 15 of the Secretary-General's report (E/4793 and E/4793/Corr.4) indicated the distribution of posts at professional and higher levels among programmes at Headquarters, at the regional economic commissions and at UNESOB. In table 14 of the report the total number of established posts, provisional posts and other posts at the professional level and above allocated to the work in the economic, social and human rights fields were shown for 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 with table 15 indicating the changes for each of the major organizational units authorized for 1970, requested for 1971 and projected for 1972. From these tables it would be seen that for 1971 a total of 131 provisional posts at the professional and higher levels were requested, 42 of which were to be allocated to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters. The distribution of the additional posts for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters was provided in table 3 of the report, showing that nine of these posts were to be allocated for work in the field of economic development planning, projections and policies with the remainder to be distributed among eleven other programmes entrusted to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The largest increase, namely twenty-four, was for the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, where some twenty further posts were projected for 1972. For UNIDO, twenty-six additional professional posts were requested for 1971. The total additional posts projected for 1972 were thirty-four, eight of which were to be allocated to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters.

44. Tables 2 and 3 relating to the programme of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and tables 14 and 15 of the Secretary-General's report covering all organizational units in the economic, social and human rights fields, are reproduced as annex III to the present report.

45. A majority of members felt that the Secretary-General had presented a modest work programme for 1971 with emphasis on the most crucial priority areas in the economic and social fields - for example, activities related to economic development planning, projections and policies, within the context of the Second Development Decade, and the concomitant need for strengthening the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, particularly Africa. There was considerable concern expressed at the possible delaying effect which the current manpower survey might have on the formulation of resource requirements, particularly for 1972. The very small increase projected for that year in the Secretary-General's report was noted with concern by the majority of the members of the Committee.

46. The Committee recommends that provision be made for the holding of a brief session in September in order to have an opportunity to ascertain to what extent the Secretary-General's revised budget estimates for 1971, drawn up after the completion of the manpower utilization survey, had materially altered his initial proposals, particularly as this is integrally related to the implementation of the approved work programme.

47. In the light of the comments made during the debate, the Committee recommends approval of the Secretary-General's work programme and notes its budgetary implications for 1971 as contained in document E/4793. It further recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to review his programme projections for 1972 and its budgetary implications in the light of the objectives to be set for the Second United Nations Development Decade as well as the results of the manpower utilization survey, keeping in mind the increased role which the United Nations is likely to play in the implementation of these objectives.

B. Study in depth of selected sectors

(1) Social development

48. At its 259th meeting, the Committee considered the work programme on social development on the basis of the following documents: note by the Secretary-General on the work programme in the field of social development (E/AC.51/L.47), note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the Commissions and Committees of the Council (E/4837) and the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations (E/4793).

49. The Committee was informed of the most important results of the twenty-first session of the Commission for Social Development as they related to questions of programme and co-ordination and emphasized the multidisciplinary character of the issues with which the Commission had dealt. Social policy and planning in national development, and its connexion with the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was the most important item discussed by the Commission, which endorsed the policy of a unified approach to development

analysis and planning which would fully integrate the economic approach with the social approach in the formation of policies at the national and international levels. A draft resolution embodying the views of the Commission would be recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-eighth session, and the Division would, meanwhile, undertake in co-operation with other members of the United Nations family, further work on the unified approach in order to submit a draft framework on social policy and planning in national development to the Commission at its next session in 1971.

50. The Commission also discussed the other projects in its work programme, including the social components of over-all development policies and social planning, and endorsed the continued priority attention being given to such principal problems as income distribution, social reform and institutional change and the social aspects of industrialization and housing construction. It was furthermore reiterated that community development programmes were one of the important instruments of social development since they fostered effective popular and local participation in the development effort. The Commission also decided to review its current work programme at its twenty-second session in 1971.

51. A representative of the Secretary-General stated that arrangements for inter-agency exchange of information had been given particular attention and that development planners would be trained for a unified approach to planning. As a first step, the Division had outposted to Geneva a United Nations staff member responsible for such inter-agency co-operation, and collaboration with ILO in work involving youth and women in national development had been discussed.

52. In addition to the work programme summarized on pages 114-121 of document E/4793, the Committee was informed of the new responsibilities added to the work of the Division by recent decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. These included an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, "brain drain" or the outflow of trained professional and technical personnel at all levels from the developing to the developed countries, problems of the human environment, social survey methods, social statistics, and the elderly and the aged. Proposed plans for holding a Conference on the Participation of Youth in the Second United Nations Development Decade in 1971 met with the general agreement of the Commission and its preparation was included in the current work programme of the Division.

53. In the discussion two members of CPC recommended that the Division await the results of the World Youth Assembly before planning the 1971 conference. One delegation noted that the problems of youth differed between developed and developing countries. For this reason he said that the needs of youth in the developing countries should be taken into account fully when planning the proposed conference and that they should have the opportunity for effective participation in it. It was stated that the purpose of the 1971 meeting was to discuss how youth could most effectively help to achieve, at the country level, the goals of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Youth and government officials from developing as well as developed countries would be invited to the 1971 conference.

54. The continued existence of separate treatment between the economic and social aspects of development was noted and the Committee noted with appreciation that in evolving its work programme the Social Development Division would take into account

a unified approach to development and the strategy to be recommended by ECOSOC and the General Assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In this regard the Committee was informed of the need to work out a methodology for cross-sectoral planning which would make possible an integrated approach.

55. The balance between five-year projections of work programme and a detailed outline of work for a two-year period was endorsed by the Committee as was the four-year periodicity of reports on the world social situation to mesh with the new two-year cycle of meetings of the Commission for Social Development. The active involvement of the specialized agencies in the work of the Commission was also welcomed, and attention to regional development planning was commended. It was suggested that the Commission review its work programme every two years and that this review be on the basis of greater selectivity of projects and in accordance with a scheme of clear priorities. The Committee hopes that the documentation on the work programme presented to it would give clearer indications of the relationship of the objectives of the project to the attainment of the general goals of the work programme.

56. One representative noted that no information was given in the Secretary-General's report (E/4793) on the implementation of resolution 99 (XXV) of ECAFE which in his view refers to the possibility of the establishment of regional social welfare training centres.

(2) Housing, building and planning

57. The Committee considered the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its sixth session (E/4758 and Corr.1 and 2) and the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4793).

58. The Committee was informed that there was a great awareness in both developed and developing countries of the problems of human settlements. In most parts of the world appalling living conditions were prevalent and had continued to deteriorate. The target fixed for the first United Nations Development Decade, namely, ten dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants, had not been met. Developing countries in particular would be faced with a crisis of urban areas. This crisis had to be met both by improvement of housing in urban as well as in rural areas.

59. In developing countries in particular the awareness of the problems of human settlements expressed itself in more requests to the United Nations for assistance. Technical assistance in this field had grown to almost \$4 million in 1969. At the international level greater emphasis had been put on human settlements by the preparatory committee for the Conference on Human Environment in 1972, for which the Centre had a great deal of responsibility. Likewise, the preparatory committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade had included the improvement and expansion of housing as an important objective of the new decade.

60. Regarding the work programme as approved by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its sixth session, a representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that it covered a six-year period, 1970-1975. This programme would, however, be revised by the Committee at its seventh session in the light of progress achieved in the first two years of its implementation as well as on

the basis of available budgetary resources at that time. The programme to be undertaken in 1971 called for four additional professional posts. However, it was emphasized that even if this request was granted the Centre would have altogether thirty-three professional posts - two less than what had been recommended by the Economic and Social Council in 1964.

61. In its consideration of this item the CPC expressed its appreciation to the Centre and to the Committee for Housing, Building and Planning for devising a coherent system of long-term planning as well as laying down priorities.

62. A majority of members of the CPC expressed grave concern at the inadequacy of resources available to the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. They reiterated past conclusions of the CPC that very high priority should be accorded to the Centre's activities. In that connexion they called for additional resources to be made available to the Centre in order to enable it to carry out its long-term programme of work as recently adopted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its sixth session. Particular concern was expressed regarding the reduction in the number of man-months allocated to technical co-operation activities in 1972, as compared with 1971, as well as reduction in staff resources allocated for seminars in 1972. While the Centre would be able to serve the Conference on Human Environment in 1972, it was noted that on the basis of the limited resources available, the Centre will have to reduce the number of seminars it would have liked to hold in 1971 and 1972. Some members expressed regret that the Secretary-General's appeal for funds to establish a United Nations international centre for documentation had received very little response. On the proposed campaign to focus world-wide attention on the problems of human settlements, it was generally agreed that such a campaign should cover the entire period of the Second United Nations Development Decade. Finally, deep regret was expressed in the Committee over the decline in the activities of ECLA in the field of housing, and particular attention was drawn to the fact that ECLA did not have a unit to deal with housing questions.

63. Some members questioned the high priority rating of the proposed world-wide campaign in view of the scarcity of available resources. A few members expressed reservations on the approval of additional resources to the Centre; while there was concern for proper housing, the existence of world-wide housing crises did not automatically translate itself into the need for additional personnel for the Centre. The Centre played mainly a catalytic rather than a "do-it-yourself" role. Its activities therefore had a multiplier effect and could not be measured by the number of its own personnel.

64. Another member stated that the role of the Centre should be concentrated in the formulation of policies and guidelines and that the implementation of specific programmes should be delegated to regional and other organizations. However, decentralization did not imply that the Centre did not require additional resources or personnel.

65. In reply to questions from members of the Committee, a representative of the Secretary-General drew the attention of CPC to paragraph 189 of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, in which it was stated that the role of the Centre should be that of a catalyst in non-technical co-operation programmes, namely to persuade governmental or non-governmental institutions to collaborate in furthering the objectives of the Committee. The Centre had tried

to capitalize on the goodwill expressed for the United Nations by Governments, governmental institutions and non-governmental institutions. Assurance was also given to the Committee that there was no duplication of effort between the campaign to focus world-wide attention on housing and the Conference on Human Environment to be held in 1972.

66. Finally, the Committee was assured that the Centre had always tried to respond to requests of Member States for technical co-operation even if it had to use resources earmarked for study projects. As to the time lag between requests and implementation, it varied and depended on a number of factors such as whether the country's needs were well-defined, whether United Nations assistance was required in formulating requests and whether there were difficulties in recruitment.

67. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination wishes to draw to the attention of the Economic and Social Council the fact that the level of posts envisaged for the Centre in 1964 has not yet been reached. In this connexion it was noted that the level of resources projected for 1972 was unchanged from 1971. The Committee believes that this situation needs urgent rectification in view of the serious crisis which exists in the housing condition throughout the world. In this connexion the Committee draws the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning that "when considering the work programme the availability of resources should not be the overriding factor, but rather the gravity of the situation" (E/4758, paragraph 194).

(3) Natural resources

68. At its 262nd meeting, the Committee considered the work programme in the field of natural resources on the basis of the following documents: a report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources (E/4797), a report by the Secretary-General on the survey programme for development of natural resources (E/4801 and Add.1), the report of the Secretary-General on natural resources satellites (E/4779), the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements (E/4793) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1480 (XLVIII), 1481 (XLVIII) and 1482 (XLVIII).

69. The Committee was informed that the earlier expectations that nuclear energy would replace conventional means for generating electricity had not been fulfilled owing to the increase in capital requirements and operating costs for nuclear power plants, environmental considerations, and the increased discoveries of hydrocarbons. These developments had not been foreseen, with the result that shortages emerged in respect of other energy resources such as coal.

70. The Committee was further informed that the integrated exploration for many minerals would definitely be more economical than exploration geared only to the discovery of single minerals. The latter approach would not only increase costs, but would also lead to duplication and competition between various agencies. In that connexion a reference had been made to the intentions of the International Atomic Energy Agency to undertake separate surveys for nuclear energy resources such uranium. With respect to the activities of the IAEA, the Committee was

advised that all of its activities were within its constitutional mandate and have been approved by its governing bodies, and the problems referred to might be solved by further consultation.

71. In connexion with the work programme in the field of natural resources, serious concern was expressed by the Committee on the absence of precise and adequate information. The information supplied did not provide the Committee with a firm basis for recommendations regarding the determination of priorities within the activities planned to be carried out under that programme. The continued absence of a long-term plan for the work in the field of natural resources was regretted. The Committee had already requested at its second session (E/4493, Ref. 2, para. 29) that a long-term plan should be prepared for each major programme. At the first part of its third session (E/4670) the Committee expressed its regret that the Resources and Transport Division had not provided adequate information on such a plan. The Committee is of the view that this situation needs to be remedied.

72. Some members of the Committee further felt that, in the work of that Division, increased emphasis should be put on the need to consult fully and to co-ordinate with the plans of work carried out in the same or related fields by other units within the United Nations system of organizations.

73. Many comments were made on the resources made available to the Resources and Transport Division. A majority of the members of the Committee expressed concern at the fact that programmes in the field of natural resources had been adversely affected due to a lack of adequate resources. ^{4/} In particular, the resources estimated for the Division in 1971 and the projection for 1972 showed a tendency towards stabilization. They called for a rectification of this state of affairs. One delegation expressed concern that the proportion of resources for overhead costs allocated to the Resources and Transport Division was not quite consistent with the proportion of projects executed by this Division under the UNDP extra-budgetary funds.

74. Some members of the Committee raised questions on the requirements of the work programme and its component projects and the budgetary and manpower allocations. In response to these questions the representatives of the Secretary-General provided clarifications including specific references to the explanations already given in the Secretary-General's report on the work programme and explained the internal decision-making process within the Secretariat regarding the determination of resource requirements for each of the programmes forming part of the work programme as a whole before a final decision in this respect is reached by the Secretary-General.

75. The proposal by the Secretary-General (E/4801, para. 50 and E/4801/Add.1) for the establishment of a standing committee on natural resources was the subject of considerable discussion. A majority of the members of CPC endorsed the establishment of such a committee. They expressed the view that the development of natural resources had been accorded high priority in the national development plans of the developing countries. They recognized the pre-eminent position of the United Nations in the field of natural resources development, including

^{4/} For views expressed by other delegations on this point, see paragraphs 39 and 40 of this report.

execution of UNDP projects in this sphere. The Secretary-General, in his report on the work programme (E/4793), had stated that the operational activities in this field represented the single most important field programme carried out by the United Nations, with levels increasing during recent years at a rate ranging between 5 and 20 per cent annually. It was therefore essential that these activities should be given guidance by an intergovernmental body. Such a committee could lay down policy guidelines with respect to such matters as programmes in the field of natural resources, the level of resources required to carry out long- and medium-term plans of these programmes and their priorities, a matter on which the Division urgently required guidance. While supporting the proposal for the establishment of a standing intergovernmental committee on natural resources, some members believed that there was a need to define more precisely the area of competence of the proposed committee in relation to other existing bodies, particularly the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. In this connexion, one delegation observed that the competence of the proposed committee should be limited to land-based natural resources.

76. Other members of the Committee while accepting in principle the establishment of such a committee, stated that a recommendation could only be made by CPC after a careful consideration had been given to the terms of reference of the committee. Some delegations stated that this matter should be postponed until the sixth session of the CPC. They were of the opinion that the terms of reference of the proposed committee as contained in documents E/4801 and Add.1 were too broad and vague. Secondly, they pointed out that natural resources was the concern of many institutions in the United Nations system. It was therefore essential that the Secretary-General should, in accordance with rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, conduct further consultations with all the appropriate institutions regarding the proposal. It would be necessary to have a report of the Secretary-General on such consultations before either CPC or the Economic and Social Council could take a decision on the establishment of the committee. Another delegation pointed out that the creation of an intergovernmental body to give guidance to a substantive Secretariat division did not constitute embarking on "new activities" and as such, prima facie, no consultations in the context of rule 80 were necessary. Furthermore, unnecessary rigidity in "implementation" of rule 80 would lead only to delay, increased documentation and unproductive financial outlays.

77. As to the question of the respective responsibilities in regard to multi-purpose exploration of minerals versus single-purpose exploration (see paragraph 70 above), it was suggested that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was the most appropriate body to deal with this issue. The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs stated that his office would initiate discussions for working out practical arrangements for ironing out areas of difference between the respective responsibilities of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination would be apprised of the results of such consultations at its next session.

(4) Transport questions

78. At its 264th and 265th meetings, the Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme (E/4793), the periodic report of the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations Secretariat in the transport field (E/4794), which included the UNCTAD information paper on the activities of UNCTAD in the field of maritime transport (E/4794/Add.1), a review of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field (E/4795 and Add.1, 2 and 3), and the question of convening a United Nations meeting on containerization (E/4796).

79. The Committee was informed that operational activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters represented about 70 per cent of its work. The rest covered research, interregional seminars and symposia, preparation of various reports and co-operation with other organizations and agencies concerned with transport and tourism. In early 1969, in accordance with decisions of the Secretary-General as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and UNCTAD relating to the division of responsibilities in the field of transport (E/4462), responsibility for work in maritime shipping and ocean ports was vested in the secretariat of UNCTAD. The Transport Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs now dealt with highway, railway, inland water, coastal and pipeline transport, intermodal transport and cargo handling.

80. The work programme emphasized transport development studies, application of science and technology in transport development, dissemination of information and exchange of experience, and provision of more efficient aid to developing countries in the transport field. The rapid advances in transport technology have widened the gap between the developed and developing nations. Highly developed, mechanized and automated transport systems have considerable impact on product distribution patterns, on the location of product processing and manufacturing facilities and on market expansion. The following proposals put forward by the Secretary-General were explained in detail: (a) the creation of a United Nations centre for transport development; (b) the convening of a meeting of ministers responsible for transport development; and (c) the convening of a United Nations meeting on container transport.

81. The Committee recognized the important role which a satisfactory transport network could play in economic and social development. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General, transport was "an important sector of the economy in its own right and increasingly considered as one of the powerful instruments for accelerated development and particularly for an optimum structural change in spatial terms". In this connexion, the view was expressed that consideration might be given to the possibility of removing the transport activities of the United Nations from the Resources and Transport Division and giving them the important treatment they deserve in a separate unit within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

82. Many delegations considered that imaginative and dynamic planning in transport was particularly needed to promote regional economic integration, and urged the United Nations, especially through its regional economic commissions, to play a more active role in that respect. Other aspects of transport in which international assistance and co-operation could be effective included the adaptation of transport technology to local conditions, better planning of integrated and intermodal transport networks, efficient use of present facilities and development of inland waterborne transport.

83. With regard to the creation of a United Nations transport centre, many members of the Committee endorsed the idea in principle, but thought that the draft terms of reference as given in annex II needed to be revised because there seemed to be a duplication of functions between the proposed centre and the Division of Natural Resources and Transport of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It is understood that these terms of reference are under discussion with the specialized agencies and a revised text will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-eighth session.

84. Other representatives expressed doubt as to the usefulness of such a centre, particularly when its objectives were to "collect, evaluate and disseminate relevant information and intelligence on new transport technologies generally and the economics of their application in particular to the social-economic development of developing regions and countries". Several representatives regretted that the CPC was being asked to agree in principle to the establishment of a United Nations transport centre before the modality of its establishment had been fully considered. They considered that the proposal tended to ignore the work already undertaken at the national level. They also pointed out that the Transport Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs played only a part in the total transport effort of the United Nations system. Other aspects of transport were being carried out by such agencies as the ILO, ICAO and IMCO, the regional economic commissions and UNCTAD. In this connexion it was suggested that a clearer definition and delimitation of competences in the many aspects of the transport field is necessary in order to enable the Committee to carry out its programme and co-ordination tasks effectively. The Council may wish to examine this question and to make the necessary recommendations on the matter to the relevant bodies.

85. The representative of ICAO also expressed his reservations on the need for a United Nations transport centre, particularly concerning air transport, since the volume of information on scientific and technical development in aeronautics and on the economic possibilities arising therefrom was available from many sources.

86. The Committee was given some clarification regarding the main function of the proposed centre, which was to evaluate new technologies of specific use to developing countries. It was stressed that the proposed centre would evaluate and disseminate information on new technologies of specific use and which was relevant, significant and applicable to developing countries.

87. As to the desirability of convening an early meeting of ministers responsible for transport development, many speakers expressed reservations about its usefulness. Others had mixed feeling about the results of conferences of ministers in general. In this connexion, some delegations noted that conferences of ministers responsible for different sectors are being called with increasing frequency. Those delegations believed that this tendency could become counterproductive and calls for some regulation. The aims of the conference, as given in paragraph 76 of E/4795, were rather broad in nature. Since the needs of developing countries were so varied, they doubted that these questions could be dealt with adequately by the proposed meeting. They also felt that transport questions could be more fruitfully considered at the regional level and that it would seem premature to consider the convening of an early meeting of ministers responsible for transport development when the schedule of major conferences for the next few years was so crowded.

88. On the question of convening a United Nations/IMCO meeting on container transport with the participation of other agencies, the Committee noted that the present report brought out very clearly the considerable amount of work that was being done on containers both by members of the United Nations system, by governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Most members of the Committee, however, expressed interest in the idea of holding a meeting on container transport. However, one delegation expressed its doubt as to the usefulness of convening an international conference to consider the adoption of draft international conventions on container traffic since these agreements would presumably be adopted at the regional level or by the specialist bodies concerned.

89. A representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that there was a substantial degree of agreement on the question of containerization among European countries in which Japan and the United States had participated, but not among the developing countries. Developing countries might be faced with major problems in rebuilding their infrastructure or in not being able to take advantage of the results of standardized containers. He stressed the importance of having the subject discussed on a world-wide basis. A co-ordinated approach to standardization was considered necessary.

Conclusions

90. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination considered in detail the proposals by the Secretary-General, on the establishment of a United Nations transport centre, the early convening of a conference of ministers responsible for transport development and the holding of a meeting on container transport.

91. On the question of the transport centre, the Committee recommends:

(a) That the terms of reference proposed require further clarification;

(b) That, although opinions are divided on the suggestions to establish a centre for transport development, it may warrant further consideration;

(c) That detailed consultations be initiated with the concerned agencies.

92. On the question of a meeting on container transport, the Committee believes that such a meeting will be useful in helping developing countries to take advantage of participating in the process of adopting international conventions on standardized containers. The Committee is pleased to note that the conference will be under the aegis of the United Nations/IMCO with the co-operation of all concerned, and commends the initiative taken by IMCO.

93. Regarding the proposed meeting of ministers responsible for transport development, the Committee is of the opinion that, on the basis of available information, the meeting may not serve a very useful purpose. The Committee believes that the objectives of any such meetings in future need to be defined more clearly and it would appreciate more information on such matters.

94. Finally, the Committee recognizes that transport development plays a major role in the economic and social conditions of developing countries. It believes that activities of the United Nations system in this field should be intensified

and increased. It believes also that the role of the United Nations system in the field of transport must be both dynamic and flexible and must be complemented by a positive approach on the part of the international financing organizations since finances are the most critical aspect to be dealt with in devising solutions for transport problems of developing countries.

C. Work programme in selected sectors, with special reference to programme changes

(1) Human rights

95. For its consideration of the work programme in the field of human rights, the Committee had before it two documents submitted by the Secretary-General (E/L.1310 and E/AC.51/L.48). The Committee noted that it was limited in its discussion and review of the human rights programme because the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-sixth session was not available in its entirety in time for consideration by the Committee and also because the Commission on Human Rights had not been able to give detailed consideration to its work programme and particularly to the question of the priorities to be assigned to individual items in its work programme. The Committee was informed of the difficulties confronting the Commission on Human Rights in endeavouring to establish priorities when opinions varied within the Commission as to the relative importance of particular problems; the Committee's attention was drawn in this connexion to the desirability of establishing more specific guidelines on the criteria for establishing priorities, so as to assist the functional commissions in carrying out the technical requirements of long-term programming. The fact that a number of projects in the over-all human rights programme emanated from decisions of the General Assembly and the present compression of the calendar of meetings of organs active in the field of human rights were additional complicating factors, as was the urgent nature of many items of pressing current concern which were placed on the heavy agenda of the Commission on Human Rights.

96. The Committee welcomed the decision of the Commission to consider the question of the human rights programme of work and establishment of priorities as a matter of priority at its twenty-seventh session in 1971, and made provision to give an adequate consideration to this question. The utility of a suggestion put forward at the recent session of the Commission on Human Rights to establish a working group of the Commission to consider the order of priorities in the human rights programme was, however, questioned by some members; these members felt that the political implications of items on the human rights programme necessitated the consideration of priorities by the Commission in plenary.

97. The view was also expressed that the Commission should be invited to review its work programme with the aim of deleting any project which might have lost its value, or of combining projects now listed separately. Such action might also lead to a consolidation of and reduction in the number of requests for information on human rights matters made to Governments; this was the purpose of resolution 1458 III (XLVII) of 8 August 1969, on which the Commission had not yet acted.

98. Several members indicated projects which, in their view, should be accorded high priority, such as projects relating to the violation of human rights in colonial Territories and by minority racist régimes in southern Africa and the question of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East. Reservations were also expressed concerning individual items of the work programme which, in the view of some members dealt with matters within the domestic jurisdiction of Member States or were of secondary importance to the international community. Other members, however, noted that the Committee did not have the right to review the substance of decisions taken by the Commission on Human Rights, and should therefore confine itself to the question of the establishment of priorities and the avoidance of duplication.

(2) Status of women

99. The Committee discussed a report (E/AC.51/L.49) on the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women at its 269th meeting.

100. The Committee was informed of the programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women as discussed at its twenty-third session. The Committee noted with appreciation the fact that action had been taken by the Commission to group various items so as to condense the work programme to five major topics and that this practice of grouping items would be continued.

101. The Committee was informed that the item on periodic reports on human rights had been deleted from the agenda of the Commission as a specific item. The Committee was also informed that in recent years special efforts had been made to avoid duplication by co-ordinating work on the status of women with other branches of the Secretariat and with the specialized agencies through regular periodic consultations. This applied particularly to the project relating to the programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women to increase their contribution to development.

102. With respect to the periodicity of the Commission's meetings, the Committee was informed of resolution 9 (XXIII) in which the Commission had asked the Council to accede to the General Assembly's request that the Council reconsider its decision of 8 August 1969 so that the Commission might continue to meet annually, preferably three to four months after the General Assembly. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, however, took the view that the Commission on the Status of Women should meet on a biennial basis, and accordingly makes this recommendation.

103. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination expressed satisfaction at the clarity of presentation of the work programme and at the action taken to group items and allocate priorities. It recommends that when assigning priorities a more selective approach be adopted by the Commission. In this connexion, the Commission should give an indication of the rationale for the decisions taken in adopting a specific programme and in assigning priorities in order to enable both the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council effectively to meet their respective tasks. It further recommends that the Commission should evaluate and re-examine the continuing usefulness of the many projects which emanate from resolutions adopted several years ago with a view to combining or reducing them wherever possible.

104. It was also noted by some members of the Committee that some of the items dealt with by the Commission were also discussed in other bodies such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It was recognized by the Committee that the Commission on the Status of Women might have a legitimate interest in considering such questions from the point of view of women.

(3) Standardization of geographical names

105. The Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General on the standardization of geographical names (E/4812) and agreed that the periodicity of future conferences should be considered at a later date in the light both of the results of the second conference on the subject, proposed for 1972, and of other developments.

106. One delegation is of the opinion that in view of limited resources available to the United Nations and of pressing needs in other more important fields of activity, no human or financial United Nations resources should be utilized for the purposes of standardization of geographical names. This delegation did not believe that an international conference on this subject was necessary.

(4) International trade

107. At its 257th and 258th and 260th meetings, the Committee considered the work programme of UNCTAD and its budgetary requirements for 1969 to 1972 (TD/B/291 and Add.1) as well as the section of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the third part of its ninth session dealing with the work programme (TD/B/299, chapter II).

108. The Committee was informed that the Board had carried out a very detailed examination of the work programme of UNCTAD. The Board's report therefore contained an account of the explanations given by the secretariat regarding the manner in which the work programme had been drawn up and of the clarifications supplied on various issues raised within an ad hoc working party set up by the Board to consider the matter and the views of member countries on all the questions that had been examined.

109. Reference was made by a number of members of CPC to the statements in paragraph 77 of the Board's report relating to the respective competence and responsibilities of the Board, the Committee, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Secretary-General for programming, co-ordination and determination of budgetary requirements of the work programme. In that connexion the Committee noted that the role of the various programme-formulating bodies as articulated in General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Economic and Social Council was fully recognized. On the role of CPC, the Committee noted that paragraph 77 of the Board's report did not imply that the competence of CPC to consider the work programme in depth was being questioned. The Committee noted the assurance of the representative of UNCTAD to that effect.

110. Members of CPC referred to the very wide mandate conferred upon UNCTAD by the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)) in connexion with the question of co-ordination. Fully recognizing UNCTAD's responsibilities under its mandate, one member of the Committee, supported by two others, felt that, while recognizing the importance of UNCTAD, some projects which might be of marginal interest or which might conceivably coincide with the terms of reference of other organizations could be given a lower priority in the UNCTAD work programme. The Committee was of the opinion that the scope and nature of UNCTAD's mandate placed it in the unique position of being the only body in which all issues having a bearing on the trade development for the benefit of developing countries could be considered in a comprehensive context. It was rather a matter of co-ordinating the work of other organs with UNCTAD in the areas of work which were the legitimate concern of UNCTAD. One delegation felt that while UNCTAD was an important body there were other bodies concerned and that co-ordination in this case as in others should be a matter of mutual accommodation.

111. The Committee commended the secretariat of UNCTAD for the efforts it had made to achieve better co-ordination of its work and other institutions in the United Nations system as well as within the UNCTAD secretariat itself. In particular the Committee welcomed the intersecretariat meetings held between UNCTAD, FAO and GATT. On regional matters the Committee welcomed the statement that the regional economic commissions are regarded as UNCTAD's regional advisers as far as possible and noted with appreciation that appropriate services had been established within the UNCTAD secretariat for the purpose of maintaining close co-operation with the regional economic commissions.

112. Regarding the work programme, the Committee noted with appreciation the fact that the Trade and Development Board had improved its methods of considering that aspect of its work by creating a working group to consider the work programme of UNCTAD. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the detailed examination of the work programme carried out by the working group and the Board and recommended that the UNCTAD work programme should have the highest priority. Its objectives should accord with the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was observed that a major component of the policy measures in the present draft of the international development strategy fell within UNCTAD's competence. The Committee was therefore of the opinion that UNCTAD's task would be greatly assisted if the Secretary-General of UNCTAD were constitutionally enabled to take independent initiative for stimulating action. One delegation considered it inappropriate for the Committee to suggest an enlargement of the constitutional status of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

113. On the priorities assigned to individual projects within the UNCTAD work programme it was pointed out that it would be unrealistic to assign priorities according to whether a project was of a long-term or short-term duration. It was necessary to recognize also that the question of priorities would be difficult to resolve because UNCTAD dealt with international trade matters all of which were accorded very high priorities by developing countries. The Committee agreed with the designations given in the UNCTAD work programme and supported the consensus recorded in the Board's report to the effect that the work programme, both in its general aspects and in relation to the various divisions, corresponded to the diverse directives and guidelines given to the UNCTAD secretariat by the Conference, the Board and their subsidiary organs.

114. Several members of CPC commented on the problem of documentation in the UNCTAD secretariat.

115. The Committee welcomed the Board's decision to take steps to reduce the volume of documentation supplied for the various UNCTAD meetings as well as to avoid duplication of activities with other bodies. The Committee expressed its appreciation at the fact that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had undertaken to control future volume of documentation by emphasizing shorter, well-prepared documents designed to facilitate policy decisions. The Committee recognized, however, that there were certain areas, such as shipping, restrictive business practices and science and technology, where UNCTAD was breaking new ground and on which the secretariat should continue to provide comprehensive documentation. In particular it was necessary to bear in mind that in some parts of the world Governments still experienced difficulties in taking decisions on trade policies because of a lack of full knowledge of the facts. Thus UNCTAD was well placed in preparing suitable documentation to enlighten and enable Governments to act on complex international trade matters in accordance with their own interests. Finally it was pointed out by some delegations that in order to reduce documentation Governments themselves should refrain from requesting excessive reporting and publication by UNCTAD.

116. The Committee noted that there had been a gradual reduction in the use of consultants by the UNCTAD secretariat over the years. However, the Committee recognized that consultants would continue to be used, since UNCTAD did not have a sufficiently large body of experts to dispense with consultants and regional advisers, for certain short-term projects. Consultants and advisers should as far as possible be drawn from the developing countries. Finally the suggestion made in the Board's report that certain studies to be undertaken by UNCTAD should be financed from UNDP funds did not find favour in the CPC. Such a procedure might seriously affect the dynamic future growth of UNCTAD's activities.

IV. REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

117. The Committee was very impressed by the quality of the reports in general and by the improvement in their format. It felt that certain reports of the Joint Inspection Unit did not call for action by governing bodies and could be dealt with at the administrative level of the organizations concerned.

118. The Committee discussed at length the procedures and the manner in which it could most effectively deal with the reports. A suggestion was made that the Committee should select for examination a limited number of reports having direct relevance to its work so that it could devote more attention to those items instead of just taking note of the reports in question. Many members of the Committee suggested that more time should be made available to the CPC to enable it to examine more thoroughly the stimulating and thought-provoking reports of the inspectors. Others suggested that there should be machinery for following up the comments made in the reports.

119. The Committee agreed to take up the following items at its sixth session: (a) report on the Economic Commission for Africa; (b) report on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; (c) report on the use of minutes instead of summary records; and (d) comments on the report on co-ordination and co-operation at the country level. It was also suggested that items (a) and (b) should be taken in conjunction with item 2 (g) of the provisional agenda for the sixth session.

120. Pending a more thorough examination at the sixth session, a number of members of the Committee made preliminary observations on the role of the Economic Commission for Africa, and by implication the role of other regional economic commissions both in operational activities and in their relationship with intergovernmental regional commissions as well as with subregional offices. It was suggested that the Committee should examine thoroughly the advantages and disadvantages of centralization versus decentralization. A question was also raised regarding the consultative role of the Economic Commission for Africa with regard to UNDP projects since an additional level of consultation would only delay the implementation of the projects. A member of the Committee also expressed reservations on the proposal to earmark technical co-operation funds for specific regions, particularly when there was already at present the practice of earmarking for specific fields of activity.

121. Some members of the Committee commented on the improvement of sound recordings. The Committee was informed that technical studies on this matter had not been completed. The Secretariat realized that the existing facilities and their location were not conducive to greater use of sound recordings. As a result of the 1968 General Assembly resolution, there has recently been a substantial increase in the amount of these recordings.

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

122. The Committee discussed the preparations for its joint meetings with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its 271st meeting.

123. The Committee was informed that the ACC had agreed that the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade should be the first topic for discussion at the joint meetings and had suggested that "arrangements for prior consultations by agencies on their work programmes" should be chosen from the subjects proposed by CPC as the second topic. In addition ACC had also suggested that future institutional arrangements for science and technology might be a third topic for discussion. The CPC agreed with these proposals.

124. It was suggested that the report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand might be a further topic for discussion. The Committee agreed to defer a decision on this matter until its sixth session. The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs remarked that the Committee might wish to explore the possibility of a joint meeting with the ACC in October, if the Committee considered this desirable.

VI. FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE WORK FOR THE SIXTH SESSION

125. The Committee agreed on the following provisional agenda for its sixth session, subject to the availability of documentation.

1. Reports of ACC, the specialized agencies and IAEA

The Committee will have before it the annual report of ACC and the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies. Under this item the following questions will also have to be considered:

(a) Review of the format of the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies.

(b) Prior consultation on work programmes by members of the United Nations family.

2. Information on developments within the United Nations system

In accordance with the recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the reconstitution of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Secretary-General will keep the Committee informed of relevant developments within the United Nations system (E/4748/Rev.1, para. 35).

The Committee considers that in this context the following papers will have relevance to its work:

(a) The UNDP Capacity Study;

(b) The report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand (A/7822);

(c) The report on budget presentation in the United Nations system by Mr. W.F. McCandless (A/7821);

(d) The paper entitled "The impact of national priorities on the planning, execution and evaluation of programmes" submitted to the ECPC by the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago (E/4748, annex IV);

(e) The recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to review technical co-operation activities in social development (see E/AC.51/L.41, para. 25);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;

(g) Regional co-ordination: paper submitted by the Rapporteur to ECPC (E/AC.51/GR.20, annex I F);

(h) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixth session;

(i) Reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

3. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
 - (a) Report on the Economic Commission for Africa,
 - (b) Report on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,
 - (c) Report on the use of minutes instead of summary records;
 - (d) Comments on the report on co-ordination and co-operation at the country level.
4. Examination of the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of organizations in the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV) (see E/AC.51/L.41, para. 24, and E/4748, paras. 94-98)
5. Science and technology
6. Tourism
7. United Nations work programme with specific reference to programme changes
 - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board,
 - (b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on tax treaties between developed and developing countries (Council resolution 1430 (XLV)),
 - (c) Report on the outflow of trained technical personnel from the developing to the developed countries (General Assembly resolution 2417 (XXIII)).
8. Preparations for the Joint Meetings of ACC and CPC
9. Report of the Committee

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA FOR THE FIFTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda for the fifth session
2. United Nations work programme (with special reference to programme changes)
 - (a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-sixth session
 - (b) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-third session
 - (c) Standardization of geographical names
 - (d) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the third part of its resumed ninth session
3. Study in depth of selected sectors
 - (a) Transport questions:
 - (i) Review of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field
 - (ii) Question of convening a United Nations meeting on containerization
 - (b) Work programmes in the following sectors:
 - (i) Housing, building and planning
 - (ii) Natural resources
 - (iii) Social development
4. Annual general review of the context of General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII), and the report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand
5. Pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
6. ACC/CPC Joint Meetings
7. Further consideration of the work for the sixth session
8. Report of the Committee

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Argentina

Mr. Ernesto Luis Enrique de la Guardia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Alternate Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission

Mr. Eduardo Bradley, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Carlos H. Bunge, Second Secretary (Economic Affairs), Permanent Mission

Brazil

Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, First Secretary of Embassy

Mr. José Artur D. Medeiros, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Bulgaria

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

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

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

Denmark

Mr. Mogens K. Isaksen, Counsellor (Economic Affairs), Permanent Mission

Mr. Peter Hansen, Attaché, Permanent Mission

France

Mr. Maurice Viaud, Minister Plenipotentiary, Adviser (Economic and Social Council Affairs), Permanent Mission

Mr. Roger Establie, Counsellor for External Affairs, Foreign Ministry, Paris

Ghana

Mr. Emmanuel Sam, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
Mr. K. Sekyiamah, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
Mr. M.C.K. Hamenoo, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Guyana

Mr. Duke E. Pollard, First Secretary, Permanent Mission
Mr. Miles Stoby, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission (Vice-Chairman)

India

H.E. Mr. Samar Sen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission (Chairman)
Mr. M. Dubey, 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

H.E. Mr. Arvid Pardo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. S.J. Stellini, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Pakistan

H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission
Mr. S.A. Karim, Deputy Permanent Representative
Mr. Reaz Rahman, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission
Mr. Mohammad Farooq, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission
Mr. Munir Akram, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Philippines

H.E. Mr. Privado G. Jimenez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission

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

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

Sierra Leone

Mr. Matthew Benedict Ganda, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

Trinidad and Tobago

Mrs. Sheila Solomon, Foreign Service Officer III, Ministry of External Affairs

Mr. Babooram Rambissoon, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Uganda

H.E. Mr. E. Otema Allimadi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission

Mr. Samson T. Bigombe, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Aleksei V. Zakharov, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative to the
United Nations, Permanent Mission

Mr. Leonid S. Lobanov, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Gennady P. Lissov, Counsellor, Permanent Mission

Mr. Nikifor Yevdokeyev, Counsellor

Mr. Vladimir A. Anissimov, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Oleg N. Briouchkov, Attaché

Mr. B.K. Udin, Expert, Economic Affairs

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Mrs. M. Beryl Chitty, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

Mr. Derek F. Milton, First Secretary, Permanent Mission

United Republic of Tanzania

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

Mr. Ismat A. Steiner, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission

United States of America

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

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

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Mr. Michael H. Geoghegan, External Relations Officer

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. Diego Cordovez, Special Assistant to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Miss Pilan Petigura, Conference Affairs Officer

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL
ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

International Labour Organisation

Mr. J.M. Eboli, Deputy Director, ILO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. W.J. Knight, Officer, ILO Liaison Officer, ILO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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

Mr. O. Fenesan, Liaison Officer, FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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

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

World Health Organization

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

Mrs. Sylvia Meagher, Liaison Officer, WHO Liaison Office with the United Nations

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

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. L.L. Issaev, Director, IAEA Liaison Office with the United Nations

International Civil Aviation Organization

Mr. F.X. Byrne, Technical Officer, Facilitation and Joint Financing Branch

Annex III

SUMMARY OF SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PROPOSALS FOR STAFF AT THE PROFESSIONAL
LEVEL AND ABOVE FOR 1971 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1972

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

Table 2

Department of Economic and Social Affairs: distribution of new posts
authorized for 1970, requested for 1971 and projected for 1972
(Professional and above)

Organizational units	1970				1971				1972			
	EP	PP	OP	Total	EP	PP	OP	Total	EP	PP	OP	Total
Economic development planning, projections and policies	-	2	-	2	-	9	3	12	-	4	2	6
Natural resources and transport	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	-
Fiscal and financial questions	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1
Social development	-	1	-2	-1	-	3	-2	1	-	-1	-1	-2
Population questions	-	1	3	4	-	2	5	7	-	1	3	4
Housing, building and planning	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Statistical services	-	1	-	1	-	5	-1	4	-	-	-	-
International Computing Centre	-	-	3	3	-	6	-6	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2
Science and technology	-	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1
Executive direction and management including administrative support												
(a) Office of the Under-Secretary-General including the Executive Office	-	1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Office of the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General including the Economic and Social Council secretariat, Regional Commissions Section and Special Projects Section	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration of technical co-operation programmes	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	-
Centre for economic and social information a/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	15	3	18	-	42*	9	51*	-	8*	4	12*

* Subject to further consideration by the Secretary-General based upon the recommendations of the manpower utilization survey.

a/ See foot-note h/, table 2.

Table 3

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

Organizational units	1969 (authorized)			1969 (posts occupied at end of year)			1970 (authorized)			1971 (requested)			1972 (projected)			
	EP	OP	Total	EP	OP	Total	EP	PP	OP	EP	PP	OP	EP	PP	OP	Total
Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs	5	1 ^{a/}	6	5	1 ^{a/}	6	5	4	4	6	4	4	6	4	4	10
Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters	390	153	543 ^{d/}	335	128	463 ^{d/}	394	15	166	575	394	57*	175	626*	179	638*
Secretariats of the regional economic commissions																
Economic Commission for Africa ^{b/}	116	68	184	104	52	156	116	7	75	198	116	31*	75	222*	75	242*
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ^{b/}	118	32	150	98	33	131	118	5	31	154	118	16	31	165	17	166
Economic Commission for Europe	103	-	103	96	-	96	103	4	4	111	103	9*	5 ^{1/2}	117 ^{1/2} *	14*	120*
Economic Commission for Latin America ^{b/}	117	50	167	98	50	148	117	5	56	178	117	12	54	183	12	183
United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut ^{b/}	14	12	26	14	9	20	14	1	13	28	14	3*	15	32*	3*	32*
Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Subtotal	858	315	1,173	745	272	1,014	862	37	345	1,244	862	128	355 ^{1/2}	1,345 ^{1/2}	162	1,381
Social Affairs Division (Geneva)	7	-	7	6	-	6	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	-	7
UNCTAD ^{b/}	152	-	152	128	-	128	152	7	-	159	152	17 ^{e/}	-	169	17	169
UNIDO ^{b/}	181	20	201	136	18	154	181	19	14	214	181	45*	16	242*	45*	242*
Human Rights Division (Headquarters)	44	4 ^{a/}	48	44	3	47	44	4	4 ^{d/}	52	44	5	3 ^{d/}	52	5	49
Division of Narcotic Drugs	17	-	17	15	-	15	17	-	-	17	17	2	-	19	2	19
Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board	9	-	9	8	-	8	9	-	-	9	9	1	-	10	1	10
Total	1,273	340	1,613	1,087 ^{e/}	294	1,378	1,277	71	363	1,711	1,278	202	371 ^{1/2}	1,854 ^{1/2}	236	1,887

* Subject to further consideration by the Secretary-General based upon the recommendations of the manpower utilization survey.

a/ Charged against the general vacancy situation.

b/ Excluding administration and supporting services.

c/ As indicated in TD/B/291 subject to change in the Secretary-General's 1971 Budget Estimates.

d/ Including two and three posts for 1970 and 1971 respectively, to be financed from temporary assistance funds.

e/ Excluding short-term appointments which are charged against established posts.

f/ Excluding CESI.

Table 4

Distribution of new posts authorized for 1970, requested for 1971
and projected for 1972 according to major organizational units
(Professional and above)

Organizational units	1970 (authorized)				1971 (requested)				1972 (projected)			
	EP	PP	OP	Total	EP	PP	OP	Total	EP	PP	OP	Total
Office of the Assistant Secretary- General for Inter-Agency Affairs	-	4	-1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters	-	15	3	18 ^{b/}	-	42*	9	51*	-	8*	4	12*
Secretariats of the regional economic commissions												
Economic Commission for Africa ^{a/}	-	7	7	14	-	24*	-	24*	-	20*	-	20*
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ^{a/}	-	5	-1	4	-	11	-	11	-	1	-	1
Economic Commission for Europe	-	4	4	8	-	5*	1½	6½*	-	5*	-½	½*
Economic Commission for Latin America ^{a/}	-	5	6	11	-	7	-2	5	-	-	-	-
United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut ^{a/}	-	1	1	2	-	2*	2	4*	-	-*	-	-*
Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Subtotal	-	37	20	57	-	91	10½	101½	-	34	1½	35½
Social Affairs Division (Geneva)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNCTAD ^{a/}	-	7	-	7	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-
UNIDO ^{a/}	-	19	-6	13	-	26*	2	28*	-	-*	-	-*
Human Rights Division (Headquarters)	-	4	-	4	-	1	-1	-	-	-	-3	-3
Division of Narcotic Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total	-	71	13	84	1	131	11½	143½	-	34	-1½	32½

* Subject to further consideration by the Secretary-General based upon the recommendations of the manpower utilization survey.

a/ Excluding administration and supporting services.

b/ Excluding four Established posts and ten Other posts authorized in 1969 before CESI became part of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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