

priority, necessary action regarding appropriate institutional arrangements to deal with those aspects of the transfer of operative technology that fall within its jurisdiction;⁶¹

4. *Reiterates* that there is a need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of present and contemplated activities, including the establishment within the framework of the United Nations system of intergovernmental machinery in the field of the application of science and technology to development and taking into account the respective responsibilities of the General Assembly and the Council;

5. *Recognizes* that so far no consensus or majority opinion has emerged on how best to meet the need for such reinforcement and co-ordination or on the place and role of any intergovernmental machinery to be set up;

6. *Decides*, pending further clarification of the issues involved by the relevant bodies of the United Nations, to postpone till its fifty-first session its decision on this subject;

7. *Endorses* the view contained in the thirty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that any institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology will be meaningful only if additional resources are made available for tackling major problem areas.⁶²

*1721st plenary meeting,
30 July 1970.*

⁶¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/7616)*, part three, annex I, resolution 62 (IX).

⁶² See E/4840, para. 45.

1545 (XLIX). Science education

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1309 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 on science education,

Stressing the importance of science education in relation to development,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the second report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;⁶³

2. *Expresses its disappointment* at the slow progress in the implementation of the recommendations in the first report on science education prepared by the Advisory Committee;⁶⁴

3. *Requests* the governing bodies of the organizations concerned, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take the necessary steps for further implementation of these recommendations;

4. *Commends* the additional recommendations⁶⁵ contained in the Advisory Committee's second report on science education for consideration and suitable action by Governments and appropriate bodies and organizations, including in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

*1721st plenary meeting,
30 July 1970.*

⁶³ E/4814 and Corr.1.

⁶⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/4448, chap. II.

⁶⁵ See E/4814 and Corr.1, chap. III.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

1529 (XLIX). Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions.⁶⁶

*1714th plenary meeting,
22 July 1970.*

1530 (XLIX). The capacity of the United Nations development system

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development

Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system,⁶⁷

Noting that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject,

1. *Endorses* the provisions drawn up by the Governing Council concerning the United Nations Development Programme;

2. *Recommends* the adoption by the General Assembly of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions⁶⁷ and of the Economic and Social Council⁶⁸ concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system,

⁶⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4782)* and *Supplement No. 6A (E/4884/Rev.1)*.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 6 (E/4782)*, chap. VI and *Supplement No. 6A (E/4884/Rev.1)*, chap. V.

⁶⁸ See *Official Documents of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8003)*, chap. X, sect. A.

" *Noting* that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject,

" 1. *Approves* the provisions annexed hereto concerning the United Nations Development Programme and *declares* that such provisions shall apply to activities of the Programme commencing from 1 January 1971, taking into account the transitional measures in those provisions;

" 2. *Requests* the Governing Council to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly, if possible at its twenty-sixth session, a draft omnibus statute for the Programme incorporating the provisions annexed hereto and appropriate provisions from past resolutions relating to the United Nations Development Programme."

*1714th plenary meeting,
22 July 1970.*

ANNEX

Consensus approved by the Governing Council

I. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION CYCLE

1. The formulation of the United Nations Development Programme country programme is the first phase of a process which may be called the United Nations development co-operation cycle. The other phases are project formulation, appraisal and approval, implementation, evaluation and follow-up. The cycle will also include periodic reviews. The scope of the cycle might expand as envisaged in paragraph 9 below.

II. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

A. General principles

2. United Nations Development Programme country programming means the programming of Programme assistance at the country level. It involves the identification of the role of Programme inputs in specified areas within the country's development objectives.

3. Country programming will be used as a means of achieving the most rational and efficient utilization of resources at the disposal of the Programme for its activities in order to have the maximum impact on the economic and social development of the developing country concerned.

4. Country programming will be based on individual national development plans, or, where these do not exist, on national development priorities or objectives.

5. It is recognized that the Government of the country concerned has the exclusive responsibility for formulating its national development plan or priorities and objectives. Individual developing countries should have, at their request, assistance from the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in the general field of planning and from the specialized agencies in sectoral planning.

6. The programming of Programme assistance will be carried out in each country within the framework of indicative planning figures constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from the Programme during the country programme period.

7. The country programme, based on national development plans, priorities or objectives and on the indicative planning figures, will be formulated by the Government of the recipient country in co-operation, at an appropriate stage, with representatives of the United Nations system, the latter under the leadership of the resident representative of the Programme; it should coincide, where appropriate, with the period of the country's national development plan. The formulation of the country programme should involve:

(a) A broad identification of the needs which arise out of the country's objectives in particular sectors, within the framework of its over-all development objectives, and which might appropriately be met by Programme assistance;

(b) As precise an indication as possible of the internal inputs, Programme inputs and wherever possible other United Nations system inputs to meet these needs;

(c) A preliminary list of projects to be subsequently worked out for financing by the Programme to implement the country programme.

8. The country programme of assistance should support activities which are meaningfully related to the country's development objectives. This implies that the assistance provided constitutes a programme which receives its coherence and balance from its relationship to these national objectives.

9. In the process of country programming, efforts should be made at all levels to co-ordinate all sources of assistance in the United Nations system, with a view to achieving integration of the assistance at the country level.

10. It will be for the Government to take into account, while preparing the country programme, other external inputs, both multilateral and bilateral.

11. The resident representative will transmit the Programme country programme to the Administrator, who in turn will submit it, with his recommendations, to the Governing Council for its consideration and approval. Approval will cover the entire period of the programme, with provision for periodic reviews aimed at possible adjustments. With the agreement of the country concerned, the Administrator, in submitting the country programme for consideration and approval, will invite the Governing Council's attention to details of any other related programme of United Nations assistance.

12. The assistance of the Programme must be sufficiently flexible to meet unforeseen needs of recipient countries or exceptional situations, which country programmes could not take into account.

B. Indicative planning figures

13. For the purpose, among others, of establishing the indicative planning figures, any distinctions between the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components will be eliminated. The resources to be devoted to country programming will be a specified percentage of the total resources for the current year, projected over a given period of time and including a rate of growth per annum over that period, one of the assumptions being that the resources of the Programme will increase at least at the same rate as the average of the last few years.

14. The indicative country-planning figures should not be construed as representing a commitment, but as a reasonably firm indication for the purpose of forward programming.

15. The indicative planning figures will be proposed by the Administrator to Governments on the basis of the criteria and guidelines established from time to time by the Governing Council. There should be some flexibility in determining the level of resources available for indicative planning figures. After taking into account any comments which Governments may wish to make in regard to the figures, the Administrator will submit his final indicative plan-

ning figures for each country for approval by the Governing Council; wherever possible the country programme concerned will be approved at the same time.

16. As an experimental basis for the first series of indicative planning figures, the Administrator will calculate the percentage devoted to each country of the total earmarkings of programmed resources (that is, Technical Assistance country targets plus Special Fund project earmarkings) during the five years 1966 to 1970, including projects approved by the Governing Council at its eleventh session. He will apply this percentage in each case to resources estimated, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 13 above, to be available for country programming for a period of from three to five years consistent with the period of the country's development plan or development programme in order to obtain a preliminary indicative planning figure for each country for that period. He will scrutinize these figures in the light of existing criteria for the allocation of resources and adjust them where necessary to avoid arbitrarily projecting any exceptional present country situations, to correct any inequities due to historical circumstances, and in particular to ensure that special consideration is given to the situation of the least developed countries and of newly independent countries whose lack of an adequate administrative infrastructure has prevented them from taking proper advantage of Programme assistance.

17. The figures will be reviewed periodically in consultation with the Government concerned, by the Administrator and the Governing Council, in the light of progress in the implementation of the country programme.

C. Formulation, appraisal and approval of projects

18. Project formulation will be an on-going process and need not await the approval of the country programme. To ensure the soundness of project formulation it will be carried out at the country level. Association of various kinds of expertise with the formulation of a particular project will be only at the specific request of the Government, which, in the light of the expertise available locally, is in the best position to know the type of expertise required.

19. The appraisal of each project will be, to the fullest extent possible, an integral part of the process of formulation of the project. Thus smaller projects, up to a specified cost limit, will be appraised on behalf of the Programme by the resident representative with the assistance of competent technical expertise whenever necessary. Responsibility for the appraisal of larger projects will rest with the Administrator.

20. The Governing Council alone is empowered to approve projects submitted by countries to the Programme for consideration. The Governing Council, while retaining this authority, delegates for three years to the Administrator authority to approve projects within country programmes. Nevertheless the Council and the requesting Government reserve the right to request the Administrator to submit particular projects of whatever magnitude to the Council for its consideration and approval. Also the Administrator may bring to the Council any project which, because of its policy implications or the magnitude of its impact on the country programme as a whole, deserves the Council's consideration and approval. The Administrator will, to the maximum extent feasible, which will be determined and indicated by him to the Governing Council in due course, delegate authority to approve projects to the resident representatives. The Governing Council will be informed as soon as possible of all project decisions completed under its delegation of authority.

III. INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

21. Inter-country programming is the programming of assistance for groups of countries on a sub-regional, regional, interregional or global basis. Such assistance will be provided through sub-regional,

regional, interregional and global projects at the request of at least two Governments, taking into account the equitable distribution of resources among regions.

22. The programming of such assistance will be based broadly on the same general principles as set out above for country programming, particularly in that it will be systematically related to the development priorities of the countries concerned and as far as possible planned in advance over a period of years.

23. The procedures for the formulation, appraisal and approval of inter-country projects will follow, in their relevant aspects, the same general lines as for projects within country programmes and will be subject to criteria and guidelines established from time to time by the Governing Council. However, all global projects will require specific approval by the Governing Council.

IV. OVER-ALL DISPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESOURCES

A. Over-all disposition of resources

24. The total resources available for programming will be divided between country programming on the one hand and, on the other, inter-country programming, consisting of sub-regional, regional, interregional and global projects.

25. Initially, and until further review by the Governing Council, at least 82 per cent of the net resources available each year, after deduction of programme support costs and administrative costs, and also resources to meet the requirements set out in paragraph 27 below, will be set aside for country programming and at most 18 per cent for inter-country programming, it being understood that these proportions are intended as a planning guide.

26. Sub-regional, regional and inter-regional projects, particularly those designed by interested countries to accelerate the process of economic and social integration and to promote other forms of regional and sub-regional co-operation, will have the first claim on resources for inter-country programming. Global projects will come next in order of priority. Subject to review by the Governing Council from time to time, the amount to be allocated for global projects should not exceed 1 per cent of the net resources available for programming.

27. It will be necessary to make provision to meet unforeseen needs, to meet special needs of the least developed of the developing countries, and to finance unanticipated projects or phases of projects, particularly projects of the Special Industrial Services type, which could have a catalytic role in the economic development of the country concerned. At the eleventh session of the Governing Council the Administrator will make proposals on the manner in which resources to meet such requirements, as well as to maintain under present arrangements the programme of Special Industrial Services at least at the present level, will be made available.

B. Full utilization of resources and financial control

28. All financial resources of the Programme are to be available at all times to the maximum possible extent for programme purposes, subject only to the maintenance on a continuous basis of an operational reserve. After provision has been made annually for programme support and administrative costs, and for replenishment of the operational reserve, all resources not otherwise committed will be utilized for project activities.

29. The purpose of the operational reserve is to guarantee under all circumstances the financial liquidity and integrity of the Programme, to compensate for uneven cash inflows, and to meet such other requirements as may be decided upon by the Governing Council at a subsequent stage. The Council will keep under constant review the size and composition of the reserve, basing itself on the planning of payment authorizations and expenditures for the

following financial year. At the outset, and pending receipt of a more detailed analysis from the Administrator of the financial position of the Programme up to the end of 1970, the Council, as an interim measure, authorizes the establishment of an operational reserve of \$150 million in all categories of resources, the composition of which is to be determined and maintained by the Administrator in accordance with sound principles of financial management, this level to be reviewed at the Council's twelfth session in the context of the financial review referred to above.

30. Full responsibility for proper utilization of funds of the Programme and for the exercise of financial and accounting controls will be borne by the Administrator. The Secretary-General will continue as custodian of Programme funds, but decisions regarding the Programme investment portfolio and currency management will be reached in agreement with the Administrator, subject to a full report on this arrangement and review by the Governing Council at its twelfth session.

31. In presenting to the Governing Council forecasts of expenditure and requests for earmarkings, the Administrator will distinguish clearly among the following types of expense: (a) project costs, (b) programme support costs, including overhead and consultative services costs, and (c) administrative costs.

C. Assessment of local costs

32. Specific recommendations will be made by the Administrator to the Council at its eleventh session on the formula to be followed for the assessment of local costs, which should make provision for simplified application of full or partial waivers of local costs, taking into account those cases where undue burdens would otherwise be placed on the recipient Government.

D. Agency overhead costs

33. The Administrator will consult with the participating and executing agencies and the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions with a view to arriving at new methods for calculating appropriate reimbursement for project implementation and for advisory services involving programming, project formulation and policy development. The prospect of entering into general compensatory arrangements for advisory services and separate specific arrangements for reimbursement of costs in connexion with project execution will be explored. The solution worked out should not be considered as binding until it has been submitted to the Council for consideration and approval, accompanied by a report on the kinds of services to be reimbursed.

34. The Administrator will co-operate to the fullest degree in efforts to achieve common budgeting policies and accounting systems throughout the United Nations family of organizations.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE

A. Responsibility of the Governing Council

35. The Governing Council has over-all responsibility for ensuring that the resources of the Programme are employed with the maximum efficiency and effectiveness in assisting the development of the developing countries.

36. To this end, the principal responsibilities of the Governing Council remain as stated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In the context of the principles of country and inter-country programming set out above, and of the implementation of assistance so provided, the Governing Council will consider and approve country programmes including indicative country planning figures, approve certain projects included in the programmes in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 20 and 23, exercise

effective operational control including periodic reviews of the country programmes and make broad allocations of resources and control their use.

B. Responsibility of the Administrator

37. In addition to the responsibilities to be delegated to him by the Governing Council, the Administrator will be fully responsible and accountable to the Governing Council for all phases and aspects of the implementation of the Programme.

C. Role of United Nations organizations in implementation

38. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of country programmes should be that of partners, under the leadership of the Programme, in a common endeavour of the entire United Nations system. Their advice should be available to the Administrator in the implementation of all projects, as appropriate, whether executed by them or not.

D. Selection and accountability of executing agents

39. The Administrator shall consult the Government in each case on the selection of the agent by which Programme assistance to each project will be implemented.

40. The appropriate organizations of the United Nations system shall, subject to this procedure, have first consideration as executing agents.

41. When necessary to ensure the maximum effectiveness of Programme assistance or to increase its capacity, and with due regard to the cost factor, increased use may appropriately be made of suitable services obtained from governmental and non-governmental institutions and firms, in agreement with the recipient Government concerned and in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding. Maximum use should be made of national institutions and firms, if available, within the recipient countries.

42. In cases where expertise or services are required which are not available in adequate kind, quantity and quality within the United Nations system, the Administrator shall, in agreement with the Government concerned, exercise his authority to obtain them, while inviting, in appropriate cases, the relevant United Nations organization to provide complementary support.

43. Every executing agent shall be accountable to the Administrator for the implementation of Programme assistance to projects.

44. In the selection of individual experts, institutions or firms, in the procurement of equipment and supplies and in the provision of training facilities, the principle of equitable geographical distribution consistent with maximum effectiveness shall be observed.

E. Availability and quality of international and national project personnel

45. The Administrator should intensify efforts in co-ordination with the appropriate organs of the system and should develop suitable proposals for consideration by the Governing Council to improve the availability, briefing, refresher training and procedure for punctual recruitment of well-qualified international project personnel. These proposals should particularly take into account the desirability of increasing the number of personnel recruited from the developing countries. The Administrator should also pay particular attention to such factors as the personal suitability of candidates, including their motivation and adaptability; the need for realistic job descriptions and reporting dates; prompt decisions on candidates by the agencies and requesting Governments, and conditions of service that will attract and retain candidates for whose services there is world-wide demand.

46. In suitable cases, qualified nationals may be designated as project managers, assisted by international specialists.

47. Where necessary, and upon the request of the recipient Government, consideration should be given by the Programme to training suitable counterpart personnel as an integral part of a Programme-assisted project, including its planning phase, so that they will be qualified to participate in and ensure effective execution of the project.

48. Since there is no set formula for the proportions of international personnel, fellowships and equipment for a particular project and no ceiling on the ratio of the value of the equipment in relation to the total cost of a project, Programme pre-investment assistance should be sufficiently flexible so that, in appropriate cases, it may consist of the supply of equipment alone as part of an integrated pre-investment project. In the latter case, particular attention should be given to the availability of personnel qualified to use the equipment or to train personnel in its use in recipient countries.

F. Operational control and assessment of results

49. The monitoring of project assistance, in so far as it is required for the discharge by the Administrator of his responsibility for operational control, shall normally be carried out at the country level by the resident representative.

50. Evaluation, carried out within the United Nations system, of Programme-assisted activities shall only be made with the agreement of the Government concerned. This shall be carried out jointly by the Government, the Programme, the United Nations agency concerned and, where appropriate, the executing agent outside the United Nations system.

51. Such evaluation shall be on a selective basis and restricted to the minimum essential for the improvement or follow-up of the projects concerned, for the needs of Governments, and for the improvement of the Programme. With the agreement of the Government concerned, the results will be communicated to the Governing Council for its information.

G. Investment and other follow-up

52. Provision for investment and other forms of follow-up to Programme-assisted projects shall, when necessary, be an integral part of the programming process and of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects.

53. The Government in each case shall be primarily responsible for all measures which should be taken at all stages of a project to ensure effective follow-up, including follow-up investment. It will be open to the Government to seek investment assistance from all available sources. No one source of follow-up investment financing should be regarded as the only acceptable source or as a source enjoying preference over others. The Administrator will assume full responsibility within the United Nations system, as its major source of pre-investment financing, for providing assistance and advice on behalf of the United Nations system on follow-up investment, with the agreement of the Government. The Programme will develop its expertise in this matter to ensure, in consultation with the Government, early co-ordination, from the planning stage onwards, with potential bilateral and/or multilateral sources of finance for projects requiring follow-up investment.

VI. TIMING AND TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

54. The principles set out above, and the procedures to give effect to them, shall be progressively applied from the date of their approval by the competent legislative organs of the United Nations. The Administrator shall undertake as soon as possible the necessary measures so that, if possible, some country programmes will be

submitted in time for consideration by the Governing Council at its twelfth session, in June 1971.

55. In the transitional period, to ensure continuity of action by the Programme in meeting Governments' requests for assistance, the appraisal and approval of projects shall be carried out in accordance with existing procedures. These transitional measures may be extended in cases where the Government wishes to start its country programme later than 1972, on the understanding, however, that the total amount of assistance to be provided from 1 January 1972 will be consistent with the indicative planning figures and that the existing distinctions between the two components of the Programme will have been eliminated.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

56. The Governing Council recognizes its responsibility for policy formulation, the determination of Programme priorities and the review of implementation in both planning and practice. The decisions of the Council on country programming and its implementation have important organizational implications. The country-programming approach implies that the Administrator will be fully accountable for the management of all aspects of the Programme. At the same time, it will be necessary to bring about, within the Programme, greater decentralization of responsibility for programming and implementation from the headquarters to the country level. The application of the twin principles of the Administrator's full accountability for the Programme and the decentralization to the country level will require certain modifications in the existing structure and procedure of the Programme. A clear definition of functions and responsibilities at all levels of the Administration will therefore be necessary.

57. At the headquarters level, regional bureaux should be established to provide a direct link between the Administrator and the Programme resident representative in all matters concerning field activities. In order to streamline channels of communication and expedite the decision-making process, the heads of these bureaux should have direct access to the Administrator. To achieve the required degree of effectiveness of management of the bureaux, they should be headed by persons with the high qualifications and rank commensurate with their important responsibilities.

58. The country-programming approach also implies that the Programme should not only concern itself with current policy formulation, but should also be able constantly to analyze the main trends in the evolution of the Programme in order to give it new directions and to explore new possibilities for making it more effective. To meet this need, a small but highly competent long-term planning staff should be established at the headquarters level under the direction of a senior official.

59. The country-programming approach also envisages more rational and effective procedures for evaluation and follow-up. This as well as the need to maintain close relations with other collaborating organizations of the United Nations system must be fully reflected in the organizational restructuring at the headquarters level. The Administrator is invited to take the necessary steps in this direction and to submit further proposals to the Council.

60. The strengthening of the management of the Programme at the headquarters level, in view of the reform of the system and the expectation of a growing Programme, should be achieved by securing the services of highly qualified and experienced staff with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and to the need for economy.

61. The Administrator should continue to have the authority to appoint and administer the staff of the Programme. For this purpose, he should have authority, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to frame such staff rules, consistent with the

relevant principles laid down by the General Assembly, as he considers necessary to meet the special problems which arise in the service of the Programme.

62. As far as concerns the organization of the Programme at the country level, the resident representative will be re-designated Resident Director of the Programme. His appointment by the Administrator will be subject to the prior approval of the Government concerned.

63. There should be the maximum possible delegation of authority to the resident director. His role therefore needs to be greatly strengthened. In this context his relations with the representatives of other United Nations organizations in the field are of crucial importance. The resident director should be recognized as having full over-all responsibility for the programme in the country concerned, and his role in relation to the representatives of the other United Nations organizations, where these are posted with the prior approval of the Government concerned, should be that of the leader of the team, taking into account the professional competence of these United Nations organizations and their relations with appropriate organs of government. This role of leadership and over-all responsibility should extend to all contacts with the governmental authorities concerned in connexion with the programme in regard to which he will be the principal channel of communication between the Programme and the Government. The resident director should have ultimate authority on behalf of the Administrator for all aspects of the programme at the country level and should, subject to the agreement of the organizations concerned, be the central co-ordinating authority on their behalf for the other development assistance programmes of the United Nations system. In this connexion, the organizations in the United Nations system are requested to ensure that the resident directors of the Programme are consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects with which those organizations are concerned and are supplied with reports on the execution of those projects as requested by Economic and Social Council resolution 1453 (XLVII) of 8 August 1969.

64. The creation of new field offices or the enlargement of the existing ones should depend on the volume of Programme operations in the particular country and should be undertaken with due regard to the need for economy. In the strengthening of field offices, priority should be given to effective redeployment of existing staff.

65. The Inter-Agency Consultative Board should continue to be the forum for inter-agency consultation and co-ordination relating to the Programme. However, the Board should undertake a thorough review of its basic functions and methods of work and its relations with the Governing Council in the light of the new system of country programming of Programme assistance and the need for the efficient implementation of the country programmes.

1539 (XLIX). Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1444 (XLVII) of 31 July 1969, which requested the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to study the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development, and its resolutions 1353 (XLV) and 1354 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 concerning respectively youth participation in international co-operation and programmes of international action relating to youth,

Recalling also its resolution 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 in connexion with long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development,

Noting the interest which the United Nations is increasingly showing in the participation of youth in national and international development efforts and the emphasis which the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations will give to youth generally,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁹ and the views expressed by the members of the Council on this subject;⁷⁰

2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“ *The General Assembly,*

“ *Recalling* its resolution 2460 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968,

“ *Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 1444 (XLVII) of 31 July 1969 and also of the report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development,⁶⁹

“ *Convinced* that the active participation of the younger generation in all aspects of social and economic life constitutes an important factor in ensuring the increased effectiveness of the collective efforts necessary for a better society,

“ *Convinced* also that voluntary service in development assistance activities is a rewarding form of such participation and one which can make a substantial contribution to their success by the provision of an additional source of trained manpower, provided that:

“ (a) Such service is well planned and directed, utilizes volunteers recruited and serving on as wide a geographical basis as possible including in particular the developing countries, and that the necessary resources are made available;

“ (b) Volunteers have the technical and personal qualifications required for the development of recipient countries including the transfer of skills;

“ (c) Volunteers are not sent to a country except at the explicit request and approval of the recipient Governments concerned,

“ 1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's proposals in his report and *decides* to establish within the existing framework of the United Nations system, with effect from 1 January 1971, an international group of volunteers the members of which shall be designated collectively and individually as United Nations Volunteers;

“ 2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

“ (a) To designate the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as the Administrator of the United Nations Volunteers;

“ (b) In consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to appoint a co-ordinator within the framework of the Programme to promote and co-ordinate the recruitment, selection,

⁶⁹ E/4790.

⁷⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session*, 1715th, 1716th, 1719th and 1720th meetings.