

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL

E/2161
13 December 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held its twelfth and thirteenth sessions on 29 and 30 October and on 11 December 1951 respectively. The attendance at these sessions was as follows:

Twelfth Session

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 29 October 1951

Members (or Substitutes)

Mr. Trygve Lie (Chairman)	Secretary-General	United Nations
Mr. David A. Morse	Director-General	ILO
Mr. Norris E. Dodd	Director-General	FAO
Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet	Director-General	UNESCO
Mr. J. Donald Kingsley	Director-General	IRO
Dr. P. M. Dorolle	Deputy Director-General	WHO
Mr. Albert Roper	Secretary-General	ICAO
Mr. Leon Mulatier	Secretary-General	ITU
Dr. G. Swoboda	Secretary-General	WMO
Mr. F. Radice	Vice-Director representing the Director-General	UFU

Observers

Mr. B. Lukac	Executive Secretary	PC.IMCO
Mr. E. Wyndham-White	Executive Secretary	IC.ITO
Mr. John Alexander	Executive Director	UNHCR
(On invitation)		
Mr. T. Aghnides	Chairman	ICSAB

Rapporteur

Mr. Martin Hill	Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters	United Nations
-----------------	--	----------------

/Thirteenth
E/2161

Thirteenth Session
held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, on 11 December 1951

Members (or Substitutes)

Mr. Trygve Lie (Chairman)	Secretary-General	United Nations
Mr. David A. Morse	Director-General	ILO
Mr. Norris E. Dodd	Director-General	FAO
Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet	Director-General	UNESCO
Mr. Eugene R. Black	President	International Bank
Mr. Ivar Rooth	Managing Director	International Monetary Fund
Dr. G. Brock Chisholm	Director-General	WHO
Mr. J. Donald Kingsley	Director-General	IRO
Mr. E.R. Marlin	(representing the President of the Council)	ICAO
Mr. Leon Mulatier	Secretary-General	ITU
Mr. Fulke Radice	Vice-Director representing the Director-General	UFU
Dr. G. Swoboda	Secretary-General	WMO

Observers

Mr. J.C. van Heuven Goedhart	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Mr. J. Donald Kingsley	United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction
Mr. M. Perez-Guerrero	Executive Secretary of TAB

Rapporteur

Mr. Martin Hill	Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters	United Nations
-----------------	--	----------------

2. While a full report concerning matters considered at these meetings on which action has not yet been completed will be given to the Council at its summer session, the ACC felt that it might be useful both for the members of the Council and for the specialized agencies if it were to issue a progress report at this stage.

I. REVIEW OF MACHINERY FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME
OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3. In the light of the experience which has now been acquired, the Committee considered at length the future organization of the Technical Assistance Board and agreed unanimously upon the following findings and recommendations, which the Secretary-General will transmit to the Working Party of the Technical Assistance Committee when it meets in January. The Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance holds out such far-reaching possibilities that it would be premature to suggest as yet definitive arrangements as regards its management and direction. The experience of the first year of operation points to the desirability of some strengthening of the central structure in the interest of greater concentration of effort and resources; but the new arrangements proposed would naturally be subject to further review in due course.

I. Introduction

4. The Technical Assistance Board was devised to undertake a new and challenging task - the overall direction and co-ordination of the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance - within the existing framework of constitutional relationships between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. No new international organization was set up by the Economic and Social Council to administer the Expanded Programme. Nor did the Council place the whole of this responsibility on any existing international body. By deliberate decision the responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the Expanded Programme was devolved upon six international organizations (including the United Nations itself) each of which was charged with carrying out an appropriate segment of the task subject to the direction of its governing organ. It is true, certain important overall responsibilities with regard to the collection and administration of the Special Account for Technical Assistance were laid upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations; and provision was made for a thoroughgoing periodical review of the progress of the whole undertaking at the inter-governmental level by the establishment of the TAC of the Economic and Social Council. But the continuing task of co-ordinating the activities of the participating agencies, of promoting inter-agency co-operation in this field, and of giving general direction to the whole enterprise was given to a new inter-secretariat body - the TAB - with its own small staff.

/5. During the

5. During the short period of its existence, the TAB has been faced with an extremely complex and difficult task. A great new programme has had to be launched, as it were, from six-different shipyards, each with its own traditions and techniques, its own designers, yardmasters, and ultimate directing authorities. Nevertheless, the programme has been launched in reasonably good order, excellent co-operation has in practice been realized in most cases, a host of administrative problems have been solved, and generally acceptable working arrangements have been established. Much more important, the indispensable basis of confidence and good working relations has been established, and the prospect for the future in this respect is good.

6. Nevertheless, it is necessary to review the existing arrangements in the light of the increasing momentum of the programme and of the new demands made upon them by the Economic and Social Council's decision to extend the Board's discretionary authority with regard to allocations from the Special Account. It is for this reason that the TAB itself has for some time been examining its own organization and methods of work. The present paper embodies the results of a special study of the situation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Heads of the other participating agencies, following extended discussions within the Board itself, and the ACC hopes that the inter-governmental working party which has been set up by the TAC to improve the co-ordination of activities and the effectiveness of their administration, will find it helpful.

II. The development of the work of TAB

7. In the early stages of its work, TAB was naturally obliged to devote much of its attention to setting up procedures for achieving effective consultation between the various participating organizations regarding requests for assistance received by them; to working out common administrative and financial policies; to devising methods which, while not unduly delaying the implementation of requests, would permit the Board to consider important requests involving the responsibility of several organizations; and to considering reports from the participating organizations on the progress of technical assistance rendered or projected by them.

8. A number of joint projects were considered and initiated by the Board and the problems of co-ordination which emerged in connexion with them were given consideration as they arose. As requests and activities under the Programme increased, the problems of co-ordination in particular countries assumed increasing
/importance

importance and more of the Board's attention and effort has been devoted to this aspect of its work.

9. To meet the need for greater co-ordination in the field^{1/} as activities expanded, the Board approved the appointment on an experimental basis of a small number of resident technical assistance representatives. In the initial stages these representatives sometimes represented only two or three of the participating organizations which desired to utilize their services. However, as experience of their usefulness was gained, it became clear that to achieve maximum effectiveness the resident representatives should be considered as representatives appointed by TAB itself and thus represent all of the participating organizations.

10. Arrangements for facilitating the consideration of requests and activities of joint interest to two or three participating organizations have also been made. Thus the WHO and FAO have been in direct consultation concerning requests and plans for projects involving simultaneous action on malaria control and increased food production, and similar consultations and joint planning takes place between ILO and UNESCO on all requests involving assistance in technical education and vocational training.

11. Liaison with government agencies engaged in carrying out technical assistance programmes on a regional or bilateral basis has been established, and arrangements have been made with such agencies for the exchange of information on requests and projects, and for improving co-operation at headquarters and in the field.

III. New phase in the development of TAB

12. As the Expanded Programme enters into its second financial period, stronger central leadership and more continuous central guidance will be necessary to ensure that well integrated and balanced programmes are being developed and implemented which will make the most effective impact on the problems of economic and social development in under-developed countries and ensure the most efficient utilization of the resources available for the Programme. The steady increase in the requests for assistance and the more extensive character of the

^{1/} The expression "co-ordination in the field" is used in this document to mean the co-ordination within particular beneficiary countries.

assistance requested, together with the increasing volume of projects actually in operation, imposes an increasing burden not only on the Board and its secretariat, but also on the officials responsible for the administration of technical assistance programmes in the participating organizations. The senior officers of the participating agencies who normally represent their organizations at meetings of the Board, must now devote an increasing part of their time and attention to the administration of that segment of the Expanded Programme for which their respective organizations are responsible. Nevertheless, as the Programme gathers momentum and more projects are undertaken, the need for continuous overall review and appraisal of developments in the United Nations Expanded Programme and its relation with other fast developing parallel programmes will increase.

13. At the same time, the increased responsibility placed on the Board by the decision of the Council for the allocation of funds which are not automatically allocated to the participating organizations will entail a detailed examination of proposed expenditures and objectives of the projects submitted by agencies for grants from such funds. In 1951 the Board made no allocations of funds; in 1952 half of the expected contributions will be allocated by the Board to agencies for carrying out their projects. There will therefore be increasing need not only for the participating agencies, but also for the TAB itself to screen individual requests and projects and to reject requests and projects which do not satisfy established standards.

IV. Proposed future arrangements

14. The foregoing analysis of the experience of the TAB and of the problems with which it is faced makes it plain that the present arrangements need considerable strengthening if they are to work effectively in future. With this purpose in view, the following proposals have been adopted unanimously by the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the other participating agencies.

They are grouped under four general headings:-

- (a) The appointment of a full-time Chairman
- (b) Improving co-ordination in the field
- (c) Improving the organization and conduct of business.

Appointment of a full-time Chairman

15. In order to ensure the most effective direction of the Expanded Programme as a whole, it has been agreed that a representative of the Secretary-General, having the rank equivalent to that of an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, should be appointed^{2/} to devote his full time as Executive Chairman of the Board and in that capacity be the senior officer in the direction of the Expanded Programme. It is not proposed that the Executive Chairman should have operating responsibility for the technical activities of any of the participating organizations but he should provide the necessary leadership and guidance for the future development of the programme and, in particular, he would:-

- (i) execute the policies laid down by the Board in accordance with resolution 222 A (IX) and other relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council,
- (ii) co-ordinate and integrate the programmes of the participating agencies,
- (iii) control the operation of the TAB Secretariat through the Executive Secretary.

16. The Executive Chairman would take primary responsibility for the development and maintenance of effective liaison with Governments contributing to the Programme or requesting assistance under it in respect of matters concerning its programme as a whole, as well as with other technical assistance programmes carried on by regional governmental and private organizations. It is hoped that this will ensure the fullest support and contribution to the programme, and the greatest measure of correlation and integration in technical assistance activities and the most efficient utilization of resources available to the Expanded Programme.

17. The Executive Chairman in exercising his continuous supervision of the Programme as a whole and in appraising the effectiveness of the results achieved should avail himself to the fullest extent possible of the services of the experienced officials of the participating agencies, as well as those of the Executive Secretariat and the technical assistance representatives in the field.

18. In the intervals between meetings, the Executive Chairman would have authority to act on behalf of the Board, subject to its established policies, but on all matters of great importance he would normally consult members of the

^{2/} The appointment would be made by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Executive Heads of the participating agencies.

Board before taking action and would report to the Board on the actions taken on its behalf.

19. The Executive Chairman should be given the power to require a participating agency not to proceed with a new project, pending a review of the matter by the Board, if in his opinion the project does not appear to be consistent with the provisions of resolution 222 A (IX) of the Economic and Social Council or with the principles set out in Annex I to that resolution. In such circumstances the participating agency concerned should have the right to request an early meeting of the Board to discuss the matter.

20. While full authority for the allocation of funds not automatically allocated to participating organizations under the decisions of the Economic and Social Council must under resolution 400 (XIII) rest with the Board, the Executive Chairman should be authorized to make allocations in urgent cases, within such principles as the Board lays down, and subject to the immediate notification of all agencies.

Improving co-ordination in the field

21. The Board is increasingly aware that its contacts with the field must be further developed if it is to co-ordinate activities effectively. To this end it will:

- (a) Extend gradually the use of Resident Technical Assistance Representatives and equip them with the secretarial and other assistance necessary for the most effective performance of their task;
- (b) Appoint, as an experiment, one or two special representatives, to ensure effective co-ordination in countries or areas to which no permanent resident representatives are assigned;
- (c) Establish an effective system of reporting between the Resident and Special Representatives and the Executive Chairman, who should be responsible to the Board for the work of the representatives in the field;
- (d) Encourage the establishment of effective co-ordination machinery within the Governments of countries receiving technical assistance;
- (e) Prepare and organize country and regional meetings of field

/personnel

personnel attended by the Executive Chairman or by senior staff members of participating organizations and of the Executive Secretariat to discuss problems of field co-ordination on the spot.

Improving the organization and conduct of business

22. As the participating organizations administering the Expanded Programme have their headquarters in five different countries on two continents, and as the officials of the organizations charged with responsibility for administering their agency's part of the Programme cannot absent themselves too frequently from their operational responsibilities at their respective headquarters, it is generally agreed that the work of the Board will be most effective if its normal programme of meetings is limited to six each year. Some of the meetings would be held at the TAB headquarters in New York and some in Europe in association with the agencies established there, with the possibility of meeting elsewhere if this is necessary to coincide with meetings of TAC. In addition, twice a year, there should be a special review of high policy aspects of the Technical Assistance Programme by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

23. It is recognized that this arrangement will be effective only under the following conditions:

- (a) Meetings must be well prepared and documented, giving adequate advance notice of the matters to be discussed and continuing for sufficient time to enable the business to be disposed of properly;
- (b) the level of representation should be normally that of a Deputy (or Assistant) Director-General or at least the senior officer in charge of technical assistance operations in the respective agencies;
- (c) the fullest use must be made of the 'working party' technique to dispose of administrative matters and special problems;
- (d) the Board should authorize the Executive Chairman and the Executive Secretariat to act on its behalf between meetings.
- (e) There should be a limited strengthening of the Secretariat, increased use being made of the existing resources of the United Nations Secretariat and the staffs of the other participating organizations.

V. Conclusion

24. The Secretary-General and Executive Heads of the specialized agencies are confident that the proposals outlined above will permit the TAB to give effective central direction to the Expanded Programme and to co-ordinate the greatly expanding future activities of the participating organizations in one single integrated effort to further the economic development of under-developed countries in accordance with the guiding principles laid down by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

II. OTHER GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Co-operation with United Nations emergency programmes

General principles

25. It was agreed that the formulation, on the basis of the experience acquired over the past few years, of certain general principles which might govern the relations between ad hoc agencies set up by the United Nations to deal with particular problems arising out of emergency situations and the permanent machinery of the United Nations and specialized agencies would be useful. The ACC proposes to formulate suggestions on this subject for submission to the Council at its fifteenth session. These suggestions would attempt to cover in general terms financial and administrative as well as programme relationships.

Korea and the Middle East

26. In consultation with the Agent-General of United Nations Korean Relief Agency and the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East, the Committee took stock of the current situation and problems in Korea and the Middle East. The discussions made clear the need and opportunity for concerted action by the various United Nations organizations in respect of these emergency programmes. It was understood that further consultations between the Agent-General, the Director of UNRWA and the Directors-General would take place through the ACC or directly as necessary.

27. The Executive Heads of the specialized agencies agreed that they would refrain from independent action in Korea and give assistance in the area only in agreement and in co-operation with UNKRA. The Agent-General of UNKRA agreed that he would consult them on questions of policy falling within their respective fields of interest and that it would be his policy to ensure that experts provided by them would maintain contact with their parent organizations in order to make use of the knowledge and experience of those organizations.

28. The Director of United Nations Relief and Works Agency urged continued and expanded co-operative relationships between specialized agencies and UNRWA in the Middle East in the interest of their respective programmes and the total United Nations effort. He expressed the hope that the joint projects of United Nations Headquarters and UNRWA in the field of economic and social research and reporting might be of value to the specialized agencies. A proposal was agreed to by the Committee that the possibilities of effecting closer co-ordination among the various

United Nations organizations in respect of administrative services and special informational services in the area be studied in the immediate future.

Regional questions

29. The Committee after considering routine matters of regional co-ordination within the United Nations framework of organizations, made arrangements for the formulation of certain general principles which might assist in guiding the future development of the regional activities of certain agencies. It hopes to report further on this matter after its next session. It also discussed what it considers to be one of the main problems of regional co-ordination, namely relations with non-United Nations regional organizations, the development of satisfactory working relationships with which is essential to successful co-ordination. It noted the Agreement which has been concluded between the ILO and the Council of Europe and the working arrangements at the Secretariat level which have been reached between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of that Council.

Consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

30. At the suggestion of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a joint meeting was held on 29 October with the Advisory Committee, with a view to discussing certain questions of mutual concern, including that of developing closer and more continuous working relationships between the Executive Heads of the agencies and the Advisory Committee. Several such questions, including the procedure for the examination of specialized agency budgets by the Advisory Committee and the question of common services were discussed. As regards the former question, a proposal was made, on behalf of the Advisory Committee, to the effect that its reports should in future be transmitted in draft form to the specialized agencies for their comments, any such comments to be carefully considered by the Advisory Committee before the submission of a final text to the General Assembly. This proposal, which was warmly welcomed by the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, was adopted. It was understood that further joint meetings of the same kind would be held in the future.

III. PROGRAMME AND SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

United Nations priority programmes

31. In response to the Council's request that the ACC should comment on the suggestions for United Nations priority programmes put forward at the Council's thirteenth session and submit any suggestions of its own, the Committee thought it would be useful at this stage to formulate certain general considerations which might guide its further consideration of this matter at its spring session.
32. The purposes expressed by the Council make it clear that the basic criterion for United Nations priority programmes must be their practical value in guiding the United Nations and the specialized agencies, when establishing their own programme priorities, in the light of their resources and existing machinery, in determining the emphasis to be placed on various phases of their activity.
33. By this criterion, a list of the most important long-range international economic and social objectives or programmes is not likely to be very helpful. Such a list would be almost coterminous with the purposes, and would cover much of the programmes, of the major organizations concerned and would contribute little towards guiding decisions as to relevant emphasis to be placed on the particular programmes and projects which make up the total activity of those organizations. Nor would single objectives of economic and social policy provide the necessary guidance unless they are directly related to particular short-range aims or particular programmes. For other reasons again, proposals are unlikely to be helpful that cover a considerable proportion of the existing activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.
34. What should be aimed at is rather the formulation from time to time of a few limited objectives and programmes which, in the light of the Council's overall review of world economic and social problems and the special responsibilities of the United Nations, seem worthy in the immediate future of especial emphasis -- and could effectively be given such emphasis within the framework of the existing activities of the various organizations. It must be remembered also that such objectives must be suitable and ripe for concerted international action at the time. Nor should the claims of particular priorities for particular regions be disregarded.
35. It is suggested that for practical reasons the number of United Nations priority programmes recommended should be strictly limited in number at any one

time so as not to exceed the possibilities of immediate effective action and that an indication should be given when priority consideration for particular programmes is no longer necessary.

36. The question of the method and the procedures by which United Nations priority programmes are formulated is naturally of great importance. In order that the recommendations finally adopted should carry the maximum of authority, it is desirable that they should be based not only upon a careful consideration of the major analyses of the world economic and social situation that the Council will have had before it but also upon the review by the governing organs of the specialized agencies and the Council's Commissions of the priorities within their respective programmes. Most of the specialized agencies, on the other hand, will have formulated their programme for the ensuing year by the time of the Council's summer session and there will thus inevitably be a delay before they are in a position fully to take account of its recommendation. The ACC believes that it might help to diminish the effect of this timing difficulty, while contributing to the full, within its competence, to the preparation of the Council's discussions, if it adopted a two-fold procedure: first by making some tentative proposals late in the year as to important particular objectives and programmes on which effective concerted action by United Nations organizations appears to be practicable; and secondly by bringing together before the Council's summer session such comments on these proposals and such priority recommendations as may emerge from the organs of the specialized agencies and the Council's Commissions in the intervening months. These suggestions relating to possible future procedures which the Council may wish to consider at its fifteenth session, would not, of course, apply to the current year.

Consultation on programmes

37. The Committee reviewed at its Paris session the manner in which the various processes of consultation on programmes -- consultation both at the planning stage and at the stage of execution -- were working in practice. It also took advantage of the presence of many of the senior officials responsible for the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to arrange for informal consultations among them both on the implementation of 1952 programmes and the formulation of 1953 programmes.

Long-range activities for children

38. In accordance with the request of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its eleventh session, technical officers of the United Nations (including UNICEF) and of the specialized agencies met in November 1951 to consult on the continuing needs of children and the development of a co-ordinated programme of international measures designed to assist governments in meeting such needs. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination calls the following points to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

39. The Committee is convinced that great opportunities exist for improving the lot of children through the types of services provided to national governments by the United Nations (including UNICEF) and specialized agencies.

40. The United Nations, including UNICEF, and the WHO, FAO, UNESCO and ILO are now carrying out extensive programmes both at Headquarters and in the field directly related to the needs of children or designed mainly for the benefit of the family and the community but also fundamental to the welfare of children.

Many technical studies are carried out co-operatively by two or more organizations on problems such as school meals, school-leaving age and entrance to employment, and social and mental health aspects of juvenile delinquency. Projects in 75 different countries and non-self-governing territories are now being assisted by these agencies. Co-ordination has been achieved in the planning of many projects through Secretariat consultations and participation of the agencies concerned in inter-governmental meetings; and in the execution of the projects through joint approaches to governments and collaboration of field representatives of the agencies concerned

41. However, the further development of an effective programme of assistance to governments in meeting the needs of children requires analysis of the degree to which these needs are being met by national and local governments as well as non-governmental institutions. The emphasis placed by the Economic and Social Council on the principle that international activities in any field should supplement and stimulate national programmes has been kept foremost in current planning.

42. The objectives of national and international programmes for children can be stated in simple and universal terms. National programmes and international aid to develop services for children should be designed to assure that all children are:

- (i) Safely born and satisfactorily started on their way in life.
- (ii) Properly fed and sheltered.
- (iii) Provided with normal family and community life.
- (iv) Enabled to enjoy the highest possible standard of health.
- (v) Given opportunities for a sound and adequate education.
- (vi) Protected against labour at too early an age, prepared for useful and satisfying work, and assured of suitable working conditions.
- (vii) Provided with appropriate services to compensate for abnormal circumstances.

43. To know the degree to which these objectives are now being met requires that governments evaluate within their borders what is being done for children through national or local services or private institutions, with due regard to custom and tradition. The United Nations (including UNICEF) and the specialized agencies concerned are ready to assist a limited number of governments requesting such help in 1952 to assess existing services for children and to develop broad and well-balanced national programmes for children services within the framework of a general plan for national social services. Such national plans should reveal not only the points at which national and local programmes should be undertaken but also the most effective concentration of international efforts to assist these programmes. At a certain stage, such plans would also offer a basis for assistance to neighbouring countries with similar traditions and problems.

44. Information already available in the United Nations (including UNICEF) and the specialized agencies makes it possible to proceed on request of governments with certain types of programme without awaiting results of overall country surveys, e.g.

- (i) Programmes offering or improving positive measures for protection and normal development of children, such as better nutrition, better sanitation, maternal and child welfare clinics, better elementary and vocational education.
- (ii) Training of health, nutrition and welfare personnel for work both at professional levels and as auxiliary workers, particularly for rural areas.

45. Although technical assistance to governments in the development of national programmes may be given mainly in the less developed areas, certain continuing activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies are of value for

/both

both developed and under-developed countries. For example, all countries may profit from exchange of information on current legislative and administrative developments affecting the welfare of children and technical studies and development of standards for basic services for children and training of national and local personnel.

46. The ACC agreed that the Secretary-General should forward to the Social Commission, and that the Directors-General concerned should forward to their respective policy-making bodies as required the most important principles and recommendations resulting from the consultations that had taken place at a technical level.

Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped

47. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination noted that considerable progress in the development of a co-ordinated international programme in this field had been made in a relatively short time, that co-ordinated assistance to governments through establishment of demonstration centres on the rehabilitation of the handicapped, through group training and fellowship programmes, as well as expert advice had increased to a marked degree during 1951; that a jointly planned programme of research and publications was under way; and that a successful conference of non-governmental organizations directly interested in rehabilitation had been jointly sponsored by the agencies concerned in October 1951.

48. Further, the ACC agreed that the Secretary-General and the Directors-General concerned would forward to the Social Commission and their respective policy-making bodies reports on this subject, which would contain the most important principles and recommendations resulting from the consultations among the agencies, together with a paper, agreed by the United Nations and the participating specialized agencies, on a co-ordinated international programme.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Common services

49. The Committee discussed with the Advisory Committee, at the joint meeting referred to earlier in this report, the report which was to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the co-ordination of services in Geneva. It approved the report and the Executive Heads of the organizations concerned agreed to put its recommendations into effect forthwith.

50. At its Paris session the Committee agreed (a) that the various surveys in Geneva referred to in the first report should be completed at the earliest practicable date; (b) that proposals for extending to other areas in Europe the common rates for interpreters and translators agreed upon in Geneva should be prepared for the next session of the Committee; (c) that the inquiry in Geneva should be extended to cover certain personnel matters and library services; and (d) that a similar inquiry should be made into the extent to which further co-ordination of services could be achieved, without sacrifice of efficiency, in various areas wherever beginning with the Middle East and Bangkok.

International Civil Service Advisory Board

51. The Committee discussed with the Chairman of ICSAB the provisional report of that body on in-service training and the members agreed to co-operate closely with ICSAB in the further stages of its work on that subject.

52. Acting upon a proposal by the Director-General of the ILO, it further agreed to request ICSAB to study the question of standards of professional conduct in the international civil service. Without wishing to limit the scope of the Board's review, the Committee suggested that the review should include matters of conduct which have a bearing on the personal integrity, loyalty and professional reputation of officials, and the maintenance by them of high standards of courtesy, objectivity and disinterestedness.

Public information

53. The ACC reviewed certain problems of public information on the basis of the report of its Consultative Committee. It discussed joint action which might be taken among the United Nations and specialized agencies to make the most effective use of their public information services and to develop further measures of mutual assistance among the services of the United Nations and the agencies.

/The Committee

The Committee stressed the need for making some of the projects, such as film production, increasingly self-supporting and noted with satisfaction the progress made in this field.

Copyright for works of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

54. The ACC agreed that it would be desirable that the Universal Copyright Convention, which will be the subject of an inter-governmental Conference to be convened by Unesco in 1952, should contain a provision assuring copyright protection to the published and unpublished works of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It was understood that Unesco will propose that the draft Convention be amended accordingly. The above mentioned provision would not affect the freedom of the Organizations to waive their copyright whenever its exercise was not required.^{1/}

1/ As amended, paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article II of the Draft Convention would read as follows:

- (1) Published works of nationals of any Contracting State and works first published therein shall enjoy in each other Contracting State, and works published by the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies shall enjoy in each Contracting State, the same protection as that State accords to works of its nationals first published in its own territory.
- (2) Unpublished works of nationals of each Contracting State shall enjoy in each other Contracting State, and unpublished works of the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies shall enjoy in each Contracting State, the same protection as that State accords to unpublished works of its own nationals.