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GENERAL REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ECONOMIC,  
SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AS A WHOLE

Twenty-fourth report of the Administrative Committee  
on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General, met at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 12-13 October 1959, and at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, on 27-28 April 1960. Present at one or both of these sessions were the Directors-General of the International Labour Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Directors-General of the World Health Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (also representing the President of the International Finance Corporation), the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the executive heads of the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union, the World Meteorological Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

2. The Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, the Executive Secretary to the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees were also present at one or both sessions.

## II. PROGRAMME APPRAISAL, 1959-1964

3. The ACC has examined with the greatest interest the Consolidated Report of the Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals for 1959-1964<sup>1/</sup>. It wishes to express warm appreciation of the care with which the Council's Committee has consulted representatives of the organizations concerned at every stage in the preparation of that report.

4. The ACC finds itself in broad agreement with the general conclusions of the Consolidated Report. The main problem confronting all of the members of the United Nations family is that of keeping pace with the greatly and rapidly increasing needs of an international community which is passing through a revolution of rising expectations, and the ACC emphatically endorses the finding of the Appraisals Committee that, in terms of needs, the present situation cannot be viewed with complacency. The ACC recognizes the responsibility which rests upon it, and will not hesitate to take whatever initiatives may be required to secure fuller and better co-ordination. The conclusions of the Appraisals Committee will be most helpful to it for this purpose.

### III. EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL AID AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5. The ACC heard a report from the Executive Chairman of TAB on the progress of The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Executive Chairman stated that in 1959 the volume of technical assistance activities had reached \$32.86 million, a decrease of about \$1 million from the level of 1958. In the year, important new projects were initiated by IAEA which participated for the first time in the Expanded Programme. He regretted that it had not been possible to do more to help newly independent States although some action had been taken, partly at the expense of other countries and partly through the use of the Contingency Fund. In 1960, several new States had come, or were due to come, into being; whilst provisional target figures had been set for them, additional resources were required to bring these new programmes up to the level established in other countries of comparable size and need.

6. The financial position in 1960 was more encouraging, contributions being expected to reach \$33.4 million, an increase of 12.7 per cent on the amount pledged for 1959, and representing the largest annual increase since the programme began. Whilst this increase would, on the face of it, make it possible to implement in full the programme approved by TAC for 1960, some agencies were in fact experiencing great difficulties in utilizing certain currencies. It should also be remembered that the programme for 1960 had been approved at a level of 5 per cent lower than that of the previous year.

7. Looking ahead to 1961/62, a further increase in contributions comparable to that achieved this year, would be needed if the Programme were to fulfil its minimum responsibilities in the newly-independent countries without penalizing others whose needs were hardly less urgent. On a long-range view, a gradual but assured expansion of the resources of the Programme towards the goal of \$50 million a year would at least enable it to keep pace with the increasing calls on its services which are now in prospect.
8. The ACC is concerned at the difficulties which are arising in carrying out operations under EFTA owing to currency problems, and noted that the Executive Chairman intends to inform Governments before the next pledging conference of the need for contributions to be paid in convertible or readily usable forms.
9. The Committee was given a useful factual survey of the origin and development of the functions of Resident Representatives and of their terms of reference, method of appointment, and conditions of service. It felt that no changes were called for in the present terms of reference of Resident Representatives or in the present procedure for their appointment. In view of the growing importance of the work performed by Resident Representatives, it was necessary to maintain a high standard of representation by the recruitment of men and women with high general qualifications and mature political judgement. Some improvements in the emoluments and conditions of service of Resident Representatives should be introduced where necessary: and the administrative support for Resident Representatives' offices should be strengthened.
10. The Committee endorsed the Annual Report of TAB to TAC for 1959.
11. The ACC heard a statement by the Managing Director of the Special Fund on the development of the Fund's activities in the pre-investment field - a field in which the ACC considers the United Nations family is specially fitted, with the Fund's support, to play a leading role. It was encouraging to note the expectation of the Managing Director of a continuation of increased financial support for the Fund, which would ensure opportunity for long-range planning of development projects. The ACC wishes to underline the increasing impact the Special Fund is making on the programmes of the organizations of the United Nations family. The executive heads of each of the agencies concerned are examining the administrative implications of this development, so that with their respective governing organs they may take the internal measures necessary to meet the situation.

12. In respect not only of pre-investment activity but also of loans, ACC wishes to underline the advantages of aid to development programmes being undertaken as far as possible through multilateral channels, and in particular through institutions of which both donor and receiving countries are members. In this connexion, it welcomes the establishment of the International Development Association, and expresses appreciation of the steps taken by the President of the International Bank to keep the other members of ACC informed on the subject and to lay the groundwork for their future collaboration with the Association. It attaches great importance to close and direct relations being established between IDA and the other members of the United Nations family engaged in promoting economic development.

13. The Secretary-General called attention to resolution 1415 (XIV) of the General Assembly and consulted his colleagues concerning the report which he is about to prepare under resolution 752 (XXIX) of the Council, dealing with "Opportunities for International Co-operation on behalf of Former Trust Territories and Other Newly Independent States". The specialized agencies concerned will contribute to the preparation of this report so that an over-all picture of the activities and programmes of the United Nations family may be presented.

#### IV. QUESTIONS RELATING TO ATOMIC ENERGY

14. In resolution 743 B (XXVIII), the Council requested the ACC "to give further attention to multilateral and other measures directed to co-ordinated and concerted action among the organizations concerned in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy and to provide reports thereon on a continuing basis. In addition, the Council, in resolution 743 (XXVIII), appendix, paragraph (e), noted that the programme of conferences, symposia and seminars of IAEA was being communicated to the members of the ACC for comment and expressed the hope "that the United Nations and the specialized agencies would likewise communicate to the International Atomic Energy Agency, for comment, their programmes of conferences and meetings relating to atomic energy".

15. Accordingly at both sessions of the ACC, exchanges of views took place and the whole question of co-ordination and co-operation with regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy was reviewed. In seeking to improve arrangements for

inter-agency co-ordination account has to be taken of the fact that in most areas where questions of co-ordination arise in the field of atomic energy, not more than one or two agencies in addition to IAEA are directly concerned at the same time. The Committee considered therefore that at this stage the most immediate practical results could be achieved through co-ordination on a bilateral or trilateral inter-agency basis. These arrangements could, however, usefully be supplemented by periodical review through the ACC and the Preparatory Committee of the results achieved. This multilateral review would also facilitate consideration of the adequacy and balance of the over-all international effort with regard to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

16. The Committee felt that the procedure of bilateral (or trilateral) inter-agency consultations subject to general ACC review could usefully take place with respect to conferences, scientific meetings and training courses, research, elaboration of health and safety codes and manuals of practice, scientific publications and technical assistance. With respect to specialized conferences, scientific meetings, training courses and research activities it was agreed that IAEA should receive all information on the respective programmes of the organizations of the United Nations family concerned, and be invited to report periodically to the ACC on the over-all efforts being undertaken. In addition, a new field for international co-operation might arise from the future use, by other members of the United Nations family, of the operational facilities of IAEA and its scientific services.

17. The steps taken to implement these decisions are described in Annex I. It is believed that the arrangements for co-operation and co-ordination outlined in that Annex will enable ACC to keep before it a comprehensive picture of the activities being undertaken in this field by the members of the United Nations family. This will not only help to prevent undesirable duplication and overlapping, but will make it possible for ACC to ascertain areas where new or intensified initiative by international effort is necessary. ACC will keep these procedures under review and will continue to report to the Council on the progress made.

## V. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

18. At its twenty-eighth session, the Council expressed the hope that the ACC "would examine what steps might be desirable to promote co-ordination among the organizations concerned as regards the peaceful uses of outer space".<sup>2/</sup>

19. The ACC is keenly aware of the importance of such co-ordination and co-operation, but pending the convening of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space established under General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV), it has clearly been premature to examine the question of the procedures for co-ordination referred to by the Council. On the other hand, the occasion of both the October and April sessions has been taken for an exchange of information among members of the ACC concerning the interests and present or projected activities of their organizations in the matter. These interests and activities are summarized in Annex II.

20. The ACC notes that the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has been requested by the Assembly, "in consultation with the Secretary-General and in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies", to work out proposals for the convening of an international scientific conference for the exchange of experience in this field, which is now expected to take place in 1961. At this stage, the ACC wishes merely to place on record the importance which it attaches to adequate links to the conference for all members of the United Nations family concerned.

21. The ACC will keep the question of inter-agency co-operation and co-ordination in this field under careful review.

## VI. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION IN PARTICULAR PROGRAMME AREAS

22. The ACC examined the question of co-ordination of activities in the field of oceanography, in which various international agencies, particularly FAO, UNESCO and WMO, and also the United Nations, IAEA, WHO and IMCO are engaged.

23. It noted that the increasing interest shown by Governments in oceanographic research is likely to lead to an expansion in the present programmes and machinery

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<sup>2/</sup> Resolution 743 (XXVIII), Appendix, paragraph (c).

of the agencies which are directly concerned. This in turn will make it necessary to consider carefully the best ways and means of achieving co-ordination at both the inter-governmental and the secretariat levels.

24. Since it was felt that the field of oceanography may call for concerted action, the ACC has arranged for consultations among the interested agencies to enable the matter to be studied further and reported on to the ACC at its autumn session.

25. In its last report to the Council,<sup>3/</sup> the ACC dealt at length with co-ordination and concerted action in the field of water resources development. It is gratified by the further advances which have taken place along the lines indicated in that report and in accordance with the relevant directives of the Council. This progress has been set out in further detail in the first biennial report on the Water Resources Development Centre<sup>4/</sup> submitted to the Council at its twenty-ninth session.

26. With the establishment of the Water Resources Development Centre, the annual inter-agency meetings on water questions have assumed greater importance as the inter-agency co-ordinating group for this programme. With this machinery at its disposal, the ACC will be in a position to facilitate the concerted action in the field of water resources development in accordance with the Council's request in resolution 743 A (XXVIII).

27. The Sub-Committee on Commodity Problems met in July 1959 and January 1960, the United Nations, FAO, GATT, ILO, IMF and IBRD participating in one or both of the sessions. At both sessions attention was given to action taken on commodity matters by the governing organs concerned; current work in the commodity field was reviewed; and further methods of inter-secretariat collaboration and co-ordination were worked out. Among particular items on which information was exchanged were national and international measures for stabilization, surplus disposal, compensatory measures to offset price fluctuations and projections regarding supply and demand for primary commodities. In addition, informal and

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<sup>3/</sup> E/3247, Annex I, Section A.

<sup>4/</sup> E/3319.



confidential consultations on commodity arrangements were held with two members of the ICCICA and the principal officers of certain commodity groups.

28. The Sub-Committee also reviewed the work on medium-term projections for both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities and noted the related work on long-term economic projections being undertaken at the request of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The ACC has approved the holding in July 1960 of a further inter-agency meeting on projections at which inter-agency work on commodity projections would be expanded and consideration given to the basic assumptions on population and income growth.

29. The impact of commodity prices on wages has recently been raised in the Governing Body of the ILO. The members of the ACC concerned recognize that further study by the ILO of the impact of trends and fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities on the stabilization of wages would usefully supplement the action already being taken in the matter by the organizations dealing directly with commodity policy.

30. Possible approaches to the study of balanced economic and social development have been carefully considered and agreement has been reached on the further work to be undertaken on this subject. The social programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies were reviewed in a regional context at the inter-agency Meeting on International Social Programmes last summer, with the participation of the Executive Secretaries of the four regional economic commissions.

31. As regards community development, agreement has been reached on inter-agency co-operation at the country and regional levels as well as consultations to take place during an intensive study of the general elements in training for community development. Regarding the future of the two UNESCO regional Fundamental Education Centres for Latin America and for the Arab States, arrangements have been agreed upon which, if accepted by all participating Governments, would enable joint international assistance to be continued for a period of five years, during which a reorganization and reorientation of the Centres would be carried out. UNESCO undertook to consult on the subject with the Member Governments concerned.

32. Currently under study is the question of exchange of information between countries in the field of community development and the publication of

bibliographies relating to the experience of various countries in this field, as requested by the Council.<sup>5/</sup>

33. The ACC explained last year the reasons why no elaborate arrangements for concerted action had been envisaged in the field of industrialization and productivity.<sup>6/</sup> While these reasons still appear valid, it believes that more systematic inter-agency consultations in this field are now required, and it is accordingly arranging for such consultations this summer on the programmes of the United Nations, the ILO and other agencies, in the light particularly of resolution 751 (XXIX) of the Council on the establishment of a Committee for Industrial Development. As regards urbanization, a survey mission in the Mediterranean region took place late in 1959 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO and WHO in co-operation with FAO. It is expected that the recommendations of the mission, which will be examined by the Meeting on Social and Related Economic Questions in July, will be helpful in determining methods for inter-agency concerted action in this field.

34. The ACC also believes that there would be advantage in bringing about more systematic consultations on the work of the different organizations relating to public administration, and a meeting of the responsible officials concerned has been arranged for this summer.

35. Consultations have been held on housing and related community facilities to consider the progress made and future developments in the long-range programme of concerted action in the field of housing. Consideration has also been given to a joint mission to survey self-help housing methods and practices in South-East Asia, and to the participation of the specialized agencies in implementing General Assembly resolution 1393 (XIV) on low-cost housing. The ACC notes that the result of these consultations will be embodied in a report by the Secretary-General to the Council at its thirtieth session.

36. The ACC took note of the recommendation of the Executive Board of UNICEF at its session of March 1960 that the Executive Director should undertake consultations with beneficiary countries and the technical agencies concerned for

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<sup>5/</sup> Resolution 743 (XXVIII), Appendix, paragraph (d).

<sup>6/</sup> E/3247, Annex II, paragraphs 24-26.

the purpose of ascertaining the priority needs of the children of those countries and identifying the fields in which UNICEF might assist in order to contribute to the greatest possible extent to their present and future welfare. It noted the need for close co-operation and co-ordination among those organizations within whose fields of competence special responsibilities lay and welcomed the consultations already in progress.

37. Statistics for social programmes have been reviewed under the auspices of the ACC, and agreement has been reached on the following: (a) a statistical scheme for the measurement of levels of living; (b) the contents of an international Compendium of Social Statistics; and (c) a work programme for 1959-60 which includes the preparation of a handbook of household surveys, and working towards the development of a common statistical framework for social programmes at the national level. Efforts are being directed increasingly towards relating the statistics for social programmes - such as housing, nutrition, employment and labour conditions, health and education - to the practical aims of governmental policy at all levels.

38. The last report of the ACC<sup>7/</sup> referred to inter-agency arrangements for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1260 (XIII) on the survey to be made of major research trends in the field of the natural sciences and on the dissemination and application of scientific knowledge for peaceful ends; these arrangements and the progress made in preparing the survey were described in detail in an interim report submitted to the Council at its twenty-eighth session.<sup>8/</sup> With the help of a committee of scientists and of an inter-agency advisory committee, in which the United Nations, FAO, UNESCO, ITU, WMO and IAEA have participated, the special consultant, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO after consultation with the other agencies concerned, was able to complete the survey, which will be before the Council at its thirtieth session.

39. In response to Council resolution 695 (XXVI) and General Assembly resolution 1397 (XIV), UNESCO has prepared a survey of international relations

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<sup>7/</sup> E/3247, paragraph 33.

<sup>8/</sup> E/3261.

and exchanges in the fields of education, science and culture, which will be before the Council at its thirtieth session. An inter-agency working party, consisting of representatives of the United Nations, ILO, WHO, ICAO, UFU, ITU, WMO and IAEA, has met concurrently with a committee of experts, to review the draft survey prepared by UNESCO, in connexion with matters of particular interest to the agencies concerned; and to ensure that these agencies could participate in the elaboration of suggestions for action to promote further international co-operation.

40. In many areas of work, the links between the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies continue to be very close. For example, the four executive secretaries took part last summer in the discussion by the inter-agency Meeting on International Social Programmes of projects and programmes of mutual interest, including those relating to balanced economic and social development. A number of projects involving direct co-operative action have also been undertaken. UNESCO, for instance, is co-operating with ECAFE and ECLA in carrying out educational projects; it has also prepared for ECA a survey of training facilities for African economists and statisticians and a survey and bibliography of resources surveys in Africa and it has attached a social scientist and an educator to the headquarters of ECA. ILO is working with ECE on a number of projects, including productivity and the training of forestry workers (in which FAO is also participating). FAO continues to work closely with all the Commissions, mainly through the joint agricultural divisions.

41. The Governing Body of the ILO on 1 March 1960 decided to establish the International Institute for Labour Studies. The ACC had been consulted by the Director-General of the ILO at its meeting in October 1959 concerning the plans which were being prepared by the ILO for consideration by the Governing Body in this regard. The arrangements approved by the Governing Body for the Institute provide for the continuous representation of the United Nations and UNESCO on the organs of the Institute concerned with the preparation of its programme. Provision is also made for the association of other specialized agencies in regard to matters which may be of interest to them. The ILO is now proceeding, in consultation as appropriate with other members of the United Nations family, to prepare for the commencement of the work of the Institute.

42. The tenth session of the FAO Conference, held in November 1959, approved the Director-General's proposal for a "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" as well as his suggestions regarding arrangements for co-operation with the United Nations, specialized agencies and IAEA and with interested non-governmental organizations. The ACC noted that preliminary arrangements had been made between FAO and certain specialized agencies for their participation in the campaign, and that similar steps were contemplated with regard to the United Nations and other agencies concerned, while the participation of non-governmental organizations, religious groups, etc. was to be examined at a special conference scheduled to be held under FAO auspices in May 1960.

43. The Committee expressed satisfaction with the arrangements envisaged for co-operation between FAO and other members of the United Nations family concerned and considered that they were sufficient at this stage to ensure close co-operation in the project, as recommended to the ACC and the various agencies in Council resolution 743 C (XXVIII).

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44. In response to a request by the Council, the ACC formulated, in 1951, model rules of procedure<sup>9/</sup> designed to ensure that activities which might affect other organizations were not decided upon until consultations had taken place for the purpose of "achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective organizations". It was recalled that these model rules had subsequently been used as a basis for new or amended rules of the Council itself (rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure, adopted in 1952) and the governing organs of certain specialized agencies, although not yet for those of the General Assembly.

45. The ACC welcomed the Council's decision, as set forth in its report to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly,<sup>10/</sup> "to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the desirability of adopting a procedure similar to that outlined in rule 80 of the Council's rules of procedure, providing for consultation

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<sup>9/</sup> E/1991, Annex II.

<sup>10/</sup> A/4143, paragraph 584.

with the specialized agency concerned before the adoption of any project or proposal relating to matters of direct concern to that agency". It noted that the General Assembly did not act upon this recommendation of the Council.

#### VII. REVIEW OF ACC MACHINERY AND PROCEDURES

46. In response to the Council's request in resolution 743 (XXVIII), appendix, paragraph (f), the ACC has carried a step further the study of its machinery and procedures, including the structure of its subsidiary bodies. In doing so, it has taken into account, inter alia, the comments on its work made by members of the Council during its twenty-eighth session. A summary of findings and conclusions is set forth below, the terms of reference of existing bodies within the ACC framework and the listing of participating agencies being shown in Annex III.

47. There was a general consensus that, while the process of inter-agency consultations could well be further developed, any additional or further consultations should, so far as possible, be organized on an ad hoc basis. It was indeed felt that while the creation of new bodies should not be excluded, if that were shown to be desirable, no standing body should be created or remain in existence for which there was not a definite and continuing need, and that the total existing structure could with advantage be reduced in scope.

48. In considering what changes in the structure of the machinery would best correspond to the present needs in the field of programme co-ordination, the ACC felt that a wide devolution of tasks at technical and operational levels should be achieved while maintaining effective central control at the policy level. An increased measure of flexibility was desirable to meet rapidly changing needs, permit adjustments to new circumstances and allow co-operation in appropriate cases with organizations outside the United Nations family. Such increased flexibility called for the exercise of a greater measure of control by the Preparatory Committee.

49. In its last report to the Council,<sup>11/</sup> the ACC mentioned certain steps taken by it to increase the effectiveness of the Preparatory Committee. It believes

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<sup>11/</sup> E/3247, paragraphs 7-9.

that, while agreements on programme and related questions may normally be prepared by the sub-committees, technical working groups and working parties, final action on such agreements should be reserved to the Preparatory Committee itself, subject, where appropriate, to the ACC approval. In addition to the spring and autumn sessions, the meetings of the Preparatory Committee scheduled to take place at the time of the Council's summer session<sup>12/</sup> promise to be of importance, as affording an opportunity for developing closer contacts between members of the Committee and the directors in charge of programme matters in the various organizations as well as with the executive secretaries of United Nations regional economic commissions.

50. Particular attention has been devoted to the functioning of the Meeting on International Social Programmes, which has been convened regularly for the past six or seven years to coincide with the holding of the summer session of the Council. The ACC recognizes, on the one hand, that some of the purposes for which this meeting was set up in 1953 and 1954 have now been largely fulfilled, and on the other, that the increasing importance of economic factors for some of the social projects reviewed by the Meeting seem to warrant a larger measure of consultation with officials dealing with economic matters. Some of the functions at the more technical level, which have been hitherto carried out by the Meeting, can now usefully be transferred to existing or new technical working groups or ad hoc bodies to be set up by the Preparatory Committee. It is considered useful, on the other hand, to retain an important feature of the Meeting, namely, the annual participation, as appropriate, in the discussion of programmes and policy, of the directors and other senior officials of the technical departments concerned.

51. As an experiment, the ACC has accordingly approved the following arrangements:

- (a) A Meeting on Social and Related Economic Questions will be held at the same place and about the same time as the Preparatory Committee's summer session, i.e. during or just before the summer session of the Council. This

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<sup>12/</sup> E/3247, paragraph 9.

will permit the members of the Preparatory Committee to be in constant touch with the representatives of their respective organizations at the programme meeting and to participate themselves, if they so wish, in the debates.

(b) At the Meeting, the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and any other specialized agency having a direct interest in the agenda would be represented by senior officials. Its purpose, like that of its counterpart in previous years, would be to acquaint each agency with the forward thinking of the others on long-term plans, to forestall problems standing in the way of good co-operation and distribution of work and to facilitate adjustment in plans before those plans become crystallized.

(c) The agenda of the Meeting is to be fixed by the Preparatory Committee, which would decide in the light of current needs to what extent items with economic or technical implications should be included. A first provisional agenda would be determined by the Preparatory Committee in October; it would be revised during the spring session. This would not exclude additional items being added at a later date but would facilitate adequate preparation of at least a substantial part of the agenda.

(d) Such arrangements would not prevent the Preparatory Committee from following its present practice of calling technicians to attend its deliberations when this was deemed useful.

Moreover, the ACC or the Preparatory Committee on its behalf could, as in the past, convene special inter-agency meetings to deal with particular programme matters or entrust to a particular agency the task of preparing, in formal consultation with the various agencies concerned, basic papers in the field in which the agency has a leading role. Such ad hoc arrangements could be used for co-ordination in the atomic energy and other fields.

52. In considering the technical bodies heretofore within its framework, the ACC thinks it would be useful to distinguish between those that should be retained as its own subsidiaries and those for which a particular agency might take over primary technical responsibility, subject to the ACC being kept informed and afforded an opportunity for review. In the case of the second group, it should be the normal practice for the Preparatory Committee to be consulted or for its Chairman to undertake on its behalf any necessary consultations concerning the desirability and feasibility of a proposed meeting at a proposed date.

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53. The ACC agreed that there was a need to maintain, at least for the time being, as subsidiary bodies of the ACC, the Sub-Committee on Commodity Problems, the Meeting on Water Resources and the Working Group on Community Development. The current and prospective importance of each of these bodies has been underlined by recent decisions of the Council, while two of them play an essential role in concerted programmes of considerable scope. There is likewise a need to have temporary working groups on housing and on urbanization in connexion with the concerted programmes that have been initiated or are under consideration in these fields, as well as consultations on the techniques of long-term economic projections and projections of the supply and demand for primary commodities.

54. On the other hand, the ACC decided to discontinue the Technical Working Groups on Long-Range Activities for Children and on the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped, it being agreed that meetings in the fields which those groups had covered could be convened by the United Nations when and if considered necessary, subject to the usual preliminary consultations with the specialized agencies concerned and to the ACC and the Preparatory Committee being kept informed of developments.

55. In the case of the Technical Working Groups on Migration and on Land Reform, the ACC decided that they need no longer be considered as organs of the ACC itself. These groups would be maintained for the time being under the aegis of the ILO and FAO respectively, and meetings would be arranged by those agencies, after appropriate consultation as to when and if they seemed desirable, and not necessarily on a regular basis, subject to the Preparatory Committee and the ACC being kept informed.

56. The ACC has discontinued the Consultative Committee on Statistical Matters, since co-ordination in the statistical field can now normally be handled by correspondence and occasional contacts which can be supplemented whenever necessary by ad hoc arrangements. The Working Group on Statistics for Social Programmes has a specific set of tasks to perform over the next few years, after which it should lapse.

57. With regard to the Consultative Committees on Administrative Questions and on Public Information, no change is contemplated. On the other hand, the ACC has discontinued the Technical Working Groups on Publications and on Library

Co-ordination as well as the Technical Working Group on Fellowships, since the occasional meetings required among officers responsible in that field can more appropriately be organized ad hoc.

#### VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION

58. With the current expansion of activities of the United Nations family in Africa, special attention needs to be paid to the adequacy and appropriateness of information programmes directed towards, or concerning developments in, that continent. The ACC believes that, while the problem presents special difficulties and will require intensive study, any solution will certainly call for the utilization to the maximum extent practicable of joint information staff and other facilities provided in the area on an inter-agency basis, including, in appropriate cases, inter-agency financial collaboration in specific informational projects.

59. The ACC is of the opinion that projects financed by the United Nations Special Fund will provide further useful opportunities for drawing attention to United Nations economic and social development programmes as a whole, as well as to the types of assistance which can be furnished by each of the organizations concerned. Every effort should be made by the information services of the United Nations family, both collectively and individually, to exploit these opportunities. Appropriate action should be taken to provide for the inclusion of Special Fund projects within the programmes of the various organizations and, in consultation with the Special Fund, special and continuing consideration should be given to the steps necessary to this end.

#### IX. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

60. The members of the ACC will bring to the attention of the General Assembly and, as appropriate, the competent organs of the specialized agencies and the IAEA, the recommendations resulting from their consultations on administrative and financial questions.

61. As regards consolidation of premises, the ACC at its October session designated certain cities where committees consisting of the heads of the local offices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be established,

in order to make a study of the space requirements of the various offices. These committees would submit recommendations concerning the possibility, type and location of common premises, it being understood that no agency would be undertaking a firm commitment at this stage. The headquarters of the organizations concerned would review the recommendations of these committees, and after further consultations, as necessary, an approach might be made, on behalf of the organizations concerned, to the host Governments, with a view to obtaining their assistance in the matter. Such committees have been established in Bangkok, Buenos Aires, Djakarta, Lima and Paris and in Brazil and Pakistan and have undertaken comprehensive surveys on the situation in each of these cities. On the basis of these surveys discussions are being initiated with certain of the Governments concerned.

## ANNEX I

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION ON QUESTIONS RELATING TO ATOMIC ENERGY

1. In order to implement the decisions taken by ACC for co-ordination and co-operation in activities relating to atomic energy, arrangements have been made for the regular exchange of information concerning all scientific conferences and symposia dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, at the stage when they are being planned. This provides an opportunity for consultations to take place and consideration to be given to the possibility of participation or joint organization, before proposals for such meetings are incorporated in the programmes of the organizations concerned, or are otherwise formalized. As far as IAEA conferences are concerned, ACC noted that these are only decided upon after proposed topics have been submitted to the Agency's Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC). This body is composed of the same eminent scientists who now generally represent their governments with respect to scientific aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy on the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. As a result of early consultations it has already been found possible not only to arrange participation by other interested agencies, but in some cases to agree on co-sponsorship. The conference on Disposal of Radioactive Waste, for example, which was held in Monaco in November 1959 was jointly co-sponsored by IAEA and UNESCO in co-operation with FAO. ACC considers that co-sponsorship of conferences and symposia can be a useful practice, where the subject matter is of direct interest to more than one agency. The sharing of responsibilities and cost implicit in such co-sponsorship has the practical effect of broadening the subject matter covered by the conference programmes of the organizations concerned, while easing the individual financial burden of a particular agency. It also makes for a better timing of meetings, helps to prevent duplication and reduces the burden on the time of experts who are expected to attend. Even when it is not possible for an organization to co-sponsor a meeting organized by another agency, it may be able to participate to a lesser degree. IMCO is co-operating with IAEA, for example, in the symposium to be held in November 1960 on problems arising from the operation of nuclear powered ships. A list of major scientific conferences or symposia dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy held in the latter part

of 1959 or planned for 1960 by members of the United Nations family is shown in the Appendix. An indication is given in each case of the other participating organizations.

3. Arrangements for inter-agency consultations and co-operation with respect to international training courses are usually undertaken on a more ad hoc basis, although it is recognized that the organization of such courses also requires much detailed advance planning. Measures have accordingly been taken to ensure that information concerning such courses is exchanged at an early stage among the agencies which may have an interest in the technical subject matter in order to make sure that the different aspects of a particular subject are appropriately taken into account when the programme of the course is elaborated. It has also been found possible to give indirect financial support to these courses by following a practice whereby certain agencies provide fellowships to enable candidates to attend their own training courses, or those organized jointly with other agencies, institutes, or governments. IAEA and FAO, for example, jointly selected and granted eighteen fellowships to allow attendance at the joint FAO/IAEA training course on the Application of Radioisotopes in Agriculture, which was held at Cornell University in the United States from July to September 1959, while twenty-five fellowships were similarly made available for the joint UNESCO/IAEA course on the use of radio-isotopes in agricultural research which was held in New Delhi in January/February 1960, in co-operation with FAO.

4. As far as research is concerned, the problem of co-ordination is somewhat simplified by the fact that up to the present time only IAEA and WHO, within the United Nations family, have been active in the matter. IAEA is following a procedure whereby contracts are awarded to encourage research on subjects dealing with aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. (See also paragraph 11 below on co-ordination of research on the effects of atomic radiation). IAEA has adopted the practice of circulating lists of such contracts as soon as they are approved for award and has offered to make available the results of such research to all interested members of the United Nations family. Furthermore, WHO and IAEA (and, as far as the effects of atomic radiation are concerned, the United Nations) have made arrangements with the International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements for certain contractual technical services.

5. It has also been agreed that co-ordination in the elaboration of health and safety codes and manuals of practice can best be achieved by associating interested agencies with the work of the panels preparing such codes or manuals. In addition, therefore, to such inter-secretariat consultation as took place, for example, between IAEA and ILO, when IAEA was preparing its manual on Safe Handling of Radioisotopes, and when ILO was preparing the revision of the section on ionizing radiations of its Model Code of Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments, the practice has been established, and is now being followed, whereby agencies directly concerned participate throughout in the meetings of panels of experts or working groups. The agencies thus contribute their specialized competence to the formulation of the recommendations in question. Again, the problem of co-ordination is simplified by the fact that only two United Nations organizations, namely IAEA and ILO, are at present engaged in the formulation of such recommendations connected with the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Recommendations are being prepared, or work will begin in the course of 1960, by panels called by IAEA on a number of subjects. These include the disposal of radioactive wastes into the sea (following a request made by the 1958 United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea), the transportation of radioisotopes, and of radioactive ores and residues of low specific activity, and transportation of large radioactive sources and fissile materials (pursuant to the request of the Council contained in resolution 724 C (XXVIII)), and health and safety standards for small and medium research reactors. The United Nations, ILO, WHO, ICAO and UPU have participated in one or more of these panels in accordance with the subject matter discussed.

6. As far as assistance under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is concerned, well-established procedures for co-ordination already exist in respect of all projects, including those involving the peaceful uses of atomic energy. With regard to requests for technical assistance of interest to more than one agency that are submitted under the regular technical assistance programmes, inter-agency consultations take place well before the projects are submitted for decision to the appropriate organ of the agency concerned. The main object of these consultations is to obtain additional specialized advice on the technical soundness of the projects and their place within the plans for development of the country concerned. Questions of responsibility for implementing them are also dealt

with in this way. ACC noted that the working arrangements which had been agreed upon between certain agencies regarding the award of fellowships in fields of joint interest, and to which it had referred in its previous report<sup>1/</sup> were working satisfactorily.

7. Another activity, which will assist Member States in planning their development, relates to the economics of electric power production. This is a matter of major interest to both IAEA and the United Nations, as well as, for obvious reasons, IBRD. Under working relations between the United Nations and IAEA, the latter is studying the methods of nuclear power costing, while the United Nations is undertaking a similar study with regard to power from conventional sources. As these studies are complementary, consultation regarding them is taking place on a continuous basis.

8. With regard to scientific publications, IAEA has offered its publications as a Vehicle of information to be used by other members of the United Nations family. It is anticipated that this will not only be a practical economy by avoiding the reproduction of similar publications by different organizations, but will also provide the reading public with a more comprehensive and complete picture of the peaceful uses to which atomic energy can be put.

9. Finally, the Committee recognized that the study of the effects of atomic radiation, from whatever origin, required particularly close co-operation among the various organizations concerned, which include not only several members of the United Nations family, but also a number of regional and non-governmental bodies.

10. UNSCEAR clearly has the main responsibility within the United Nations family for evaluating the effects and significance of radiation from all sources, and its sessions, which are attended by all of the interested agencies and the United Nations, provide a unique opportunity for the exchange of technical information and the discussion of plans. Other agencies, however, such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO and WMO are each concerned with one or more of the problems of radiation protection and research, while the work of the IAEA necessarily deals with most aspects of these problems and in particular those of direct relevance to the promotion of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In practice the work of the agencies concerned in this, as in other spheres, mainly takes the form of the convening of scientific meetings and panels of experts, the organization of

training courses, encouragement of research, elaboration of codes, manuals of practice, recommendations and international standards, the provision of technical assistance and the preparation and issue of scientific publications. The arrangements for co-ordination of such activities have been described in the preceding paragraphs. If properly implemented, they would appear to provide an effective framework for collaboration, particularly since the organizations concerned have received further guidance on co-operation with UNSCEAR in the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 1347 (XIII) and 1376 (XIV). For example, FAO organized in Rome in December 1959 an expert committee, in which IAEA and WHO participated, on the movement and behaviour of radionuclides in food and agricultural materials. The report of the Committee was presented to UNSCEAR, where it served as the basis for further discussion of food chain problems. Similarly, WHO has supplied valuable information to UNSCEAR on the transport of radionuclides in the atmosphere, while the United Nations and WHO are co-sponsoring a seminar on the use of vital and health statistics in genetic and radiation studies, to be held in Geneva in September 1960.

11. Among the research contracts awarded by the IAEA and referred to in paragraph 4 above there are a number relating to the effects of radiation, including such subjects as the distribution of fission products in the biosphere, research in radiobiology and the food chain problem. Both the subject matter and the results of these contracts are being brought to the attention of UNSCEAR. The studies of the food chain problem also present a very good example of the way in which the effectiveness of international action can be enhanced by close inter-agency co-operation. Protection of food and agricultural resources is of primary concern to FAO, whereas IAEA has responsibilities to ensure that waste disposals are made safely and, as was requested by the 1958 United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to recommend appropriate international action and recommendations on this subject. Accordingly, when in 1959 IAEA organized a conference on the disposal of radioactive waste (in conjunction with the work of the expert panel referred to in paragraph 5 above), it secured the co-sponsorship of UNESCO and the close co-operation of FAO, which is of course interested in the effects of radiation on food resources. The conference provided the first international forum for discussions between oceanographers, fishery experts, geologists and atomic specialists.



12. A special area where co-ordinated effort is necessary is that of radiation monitoring and the analysis of contaminated samples - a subject of interest to UNSCEAR, various national laboratories, IAEA, certain specialized agencies, in particular WHO, FAO and WMO, and some regional organizations. In response to the request by the General Assembly in its resolution 1376 (XIV) that FAO, WHO and IAEA consider and inform UNSCEAR of what assistance they might give in connexion with the analysis of radioactive samples in accordance with the programme of work of UNSCEAR, the IAEA has offered to accept such samples for analysis in its laboratory at the request of Member States in addition to other technical work it is undertaking in this field. In undertaking these activities, IAEA will concentrate on the establishment and co-ordination of international standards of measurement.

13. IAEA, and certain of the specialized agencies, especially FAO, WHO and WMO, will seek in close consultation with each other to harmonize in their respective fields of interest the techniques and procedures for collection and analysis of samples which are used by national monitoring stations and laboratories.

APPENDIX

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES, SYMPOSIA AND SEMINARS  
DEALING WITH PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

(1 July 1959 to 31 December 1960)

Date	Subject	Location	Main Organizer/s	Other participating Organizations
6-10 July 1959	Seminar on Atomic Energy and its Educational Problems	Saolay, France	UNESCO IAEA	WHO FAO
20-26 July 1959	Symposium on Radiation and Atmospheric Ozone	Oxford, UK	WMO IUGG	-
8-12 Sept. 1959	Conference on the Application of Large Radiation Sources in Industry, and especially to Chemical Processes	Warsaw, Poland	IAEA	FAO ILO
16-22 Sept. 1959	European Seminar on the Training of Agricultural Advisory Services on the Agricultural Aspects of Environmental Radioactive Contamination	Cambridge, UK	FAO	IAEA
14-16 Oct. 1959	Symposium on Metrology of Radionuclides	Vienna, Austria	IAEA	-
16-20 Nov. 1959	Conference on the Disposal of Radioactive Waste	Monaco	IAEA UNESCO	FAO WHO WMO
25-29 April 1960	Seminar on Codes for Reactor Computations	Vienna, Austria	IAEA	-
10-13 May 1960	Symposium on Fuel Element Fabrication, with special emphasis on Cladding Materials	Vienna, Austria	IAEA	-
7-11 June 1960	Symposium on Selected Topics in Radiation Dosimetry	Vienna Austria	IAEA	-

Date	Subject	Location	Main Organizer/s	Other participating Organizations
13-18 June 1960	Symposium on Cell Biology and Inhibition of Growth	Louvain, Belgium	UNESCO	-
8-12 Aug. 1960	Symposium on the Effects of Ionizing Radiation on Seeds and its Significance on Crop Improvement	Karlsruhe, Germany	IAEA FAO	-
29 Aug.-2 Sept. 1960	Symposium on Initial Effects of Radiations on Living Cells	Moscow, USSR	USSR Academy of Sciences	UNESCO
29 Aug.-2 Sept. 1960	Symposium on Regulatory Mechanisms of Growth	Wassenaer, Netherlands	UNESCO	-
5-9 Sept. 1960	Conference on Medium and Small Power Reactors	Vienna, Austria	IAEA	United Nations
5-9 Sept. 1960	Seminar on the Use of Vital and Health Statistics for Genetic and Radiation Studies	Geneva, Switzerland	WHO	United Nations
6-17 Sept. 1960	Conference on the Use of Radioisotopes in the Physical Sciences and Industry	Copenhagen, Denmark	IAEA UNESCO	-
11-14 Oct. 1960	Symposium on Inelastic Scattering of Neutrons in Solids and Liquids	Vienna, Austria	IAEA	-
17-21 Oct. 1960	Symposium on Neutron Pile Research	Vienna, Austria	IAEA	-
17-22 Oct. 1960	Symposium on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute Radiation Injury	Geneva Switzerland	WHO IAEA	-
24-27 Oct. 1960	Symposium on the Chemical Effects of Nuclear Transformations	Prague, Czechoslovakia	IAEA	-

Date	Subject	Location	Organizer/s	Others participating Organizations
7-11 Nov. 1960	Regional Seminar on Atomic Energy and its Educational Problems	San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina	IAEA UNESCO	-
21-25 Nov. 1960	Symposium on Nuclear Ship Propulsion, with special reference to Safety		IAEA	IMCO
28 Nov.- 2 Dec. 1960	Symposium on Experimental and Test Reactors	Vienna, Austria	IAEA	-
5-9 Dec. 1960	Symposium on Pest Control by Radiation	New Delhi, India	IAEA	FAO
12-16 Dec. 1960	Regional Symposium on the Use of Radioisotopes in the Study of Endemic and Tropical Diseases	Bangkok, Thailand	IAEA WHO	-

## ANNEX II

### PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

#### I. UNITED NATIONS

1. In the broadest terms, the activities of the United Nations in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space, as in other fields of human endeavour, find a basis in the provisions of Articles 1 (4) and 56 of the Charter. Of relevance also is the function of the General Assembly, under Article 13 of the Charter, to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification. Of interest in this connexion is the possible role of the International Court of Justice for the adjudication of legal disputes which may arise in the carrying out of programmes to explore outer space, particularly with reference to State responsibility.
2. The United Nations has a general responsibility, under Chapter IX of the Charter, for the promotion of economic and social development. Any potential impact of outer space exploration and research on economic and social development would therefore be of interest to the United Nations and in particular to the Economic and Social Council. This applies to any aspect of development; there are, however, certain subjects falling within the direct responsibility of the Council. Since cartography comes within this category, any development in geodesy through the use of earth satellites is of special interest for its possible bearing on improved mapping of parts of the earth which are still inadequately charted.
3. Finally, under Article 58 of the Charter, the United Nations has a general responsibility to "make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies", several of which are directly concerned with developments in respect of outer space affecting meteorology, climatology, telecommunications, transport and possibly biology.
4. At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 1348 (XIII), established an ad hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and requested

the Committee to report to the Assembly, inter alia, on the relevant activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other bodies; on the area of international co-operation and programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices to the benefit of States irrespective of the state of their economic or scientific development; the future organizational arrangements to facilitate international co-operation in this field within the framework of the United Nations; and the nature of legal problems which might arise in the carrying out of programmes to explore outer space.

5. The Committee met from 6 May to 25 June 1959, and its report<sup>1/</sup> was considered by the Assembly at its fourteenth session. Under General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV), adopted on 12 December 1959, the United Nations decided to convene a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and an international scientific conference for the exchange of experience in that field. Under Part A of that resolution, the General Assembly requested the Committee:

"(a) To review, as appropriate, the area of international co-operation, and to study practical and feasible means for giving effect to programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices, including, inter alia:

- (i) Assistance for the continuation on a permanent basis of the research on outer space carried on within the framework of the International Geophysical Year;
- (ii) Organization of the mutual exchange and dissemination of information on outer space research;
- (iii) Encouragement of national research programmes for the study of outer space, and the rendering of all possible assistance and help towards their realization;

"(b) To study the nature of the legal problems which may arise from the exploration of outer space."

6. Under Part B of resolution 1472 B (XIV), the General Assembly:

"1. Decides to convene in 1960 or 1961, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international scientific conference of interested Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for the exchange of experience in the peaceful uses of outer space;

"2. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space ..., in consultation with the Secretary-General and in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, to work out proposals with regard to the convening of such a conference;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with the conclusions of the Committee, to make the necessary organizational arrangements for holding the conference."

## II. ITU

7. Telecommunication is concerned with, and is indeed essential to, the development of the use of outer space in two respects: it is of primary importance in the operation and control of space vehicles; at the same time, developments in space vehicles, and in particular, suitably equipped artificial satellites, are likely to enable considerable progress to be made in the fundamental knowledge of outer space, in the science of radiocommunications and in the development and improvement of long-distance terrestrial telecommunications.

### (a) Telecommunication and the operation of space vehicles

8. The operation of space vehicles (artificial satellites or rockets) involves two different kinds of telecommunication: (a) for remote control of the actual vehicles themselves and their equipment; and (b) for transmission to earth (or to another vehicle) of information obtained by a given vehicle. The foregoing kinds of telecommunication are possible by radio only.

9. Accordingly, the operation of space vehicles calls for co-operation and international agreements in the following fields: (a) allocation and use of radio frequencies and the preparation of agreed standards for telecommunication equipment for remote control of these vehicles and transmission of information to and from these vehicles and between fixed points; and (b) codes for the transmission of information from space vehicles.

### (b) Use of space vehicles to extend telecommunication facilities

10. It has already been forecast that artificial satellites will ultimately be used, by the relaying of signals from these vehicles, to establish (a) telephone and telegraph services between different points on the earth's surface; and (b) long-distance sound and television broadcasting services.

11. The development of these new terrestrial telecommunication facilities will also necessitate co-operation and international agreements in the following fields: (a) allocation and use of radio frequencies for point-to-point circuits and sound and television broadcasting services; and (b) preparation of agreed standards of equipment to be used.

(c) The role of ITU

12. ITU is organized for the necessary international collaboration in these fields.

13. It is appropriate to note that the part to be played in the use of outer space by ITU as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications will be concerned only with the technical and operational aspects of the telecommunication facilities described above. In this connexion, it will be apparent that the radio communications used for, or in conjunction with, space vehicles can only be effective if free of interference from other radio services, and ITU has international responsibilities in this field. The actual intelligence - programme content - of the telecommunications will, of course, be outside the scope of ITU regulation or control.

14. The Administrative Radio Conference of ITU which met in Geneva from 17 August to 21 December 1959, and the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU, which met in Geneva from 17 October to 21 December 1959, both devoted considerable time and study to the requirements for telecommunications in the development of the use of outer space.

15. The Plenipotentiary Conference adopted a resolution emphasizing the importance of the part that telecommunication will play in developing the peaceful use of outer space and authorizing the Secretary-General of ITU to inform the United Nations and other international organizations concerned of the decisions of the 1959 Administrative Radio Conference and of the studies being undertaken by the technical organs of ITU. The Secretary-General was further instructed to keep these organizations informed of the progress made in this field so far as the Union was concerned.

16. The Administrative Radio Conference adopted a number of technical decisions intended to further the study of telecommunication required for outer space. In particular, it made a recommendation for convening an Extraordinary Administrative



Radio Conference in 1963 to examine the technical progress made in the use of radiocommunication for space research and, in the light of such examination, to adopt suitable technical measures to facilitate a smooth development of telecommunication for use in outer space.

17. ITU has communicated to the United Nations and other international organizations concerned the texts of the various resolutions and recommendations adopted at the two Conferences, for their information. It will keep these organizations informed of the progress made in the field of telecommunication for outer space from time to time to ensure full international co-ordination in this very important and new field of human activity.

### III. WMO

18. Since earth satellites represent a new observational tool of great potential value to meteorology, early in 1958 WMO began to consider its role in connexion with international co-operation and programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space.

19. The Executive Committee at its eleventh session decided to set up a panel of experts with the following terms of reference: (a) to keep a continuing review of the possible uses of artificial satellites for meteorological purposes; (b) to make suggestions as to how WMO can best assist in these activities; and (c) to present a report to the next session of the Executive Committee.

20. The panel held its first session in November 1959. Of the various meteorological uses of satellites, the panel considered that first place must be given to measurements of cloud cover and of global distribution of solar radiation and to the problem of disseminating any information from satellites which might be of operational value.

21. It is understood that the members of WMO are commonly agreed that while it is difficult to foresee all the aspects of the utilization of data from artificial satellites, satellites not only have opened the way to investigations of fundamental problems which are needed for the understanding of the general atmospheric circulation, the behaviour of rainfall patterns, and other phenomena of meteorological interest, but also offer an opportunity for the immediate operational use of observational data in forecasting throughout the world.

22. WMO has directed its attention to both these aspects. The meteorological research interest in space is high because observations from satellites could well furnish completely new types of data having an ultimate significance which cannot be foreseen. The operational aspect is also of great importance as it offers a practical means for obtaining otherwise unknown synoptic information, for example, concerning cloud cover over the uninhabited oceans. This is of particular significance in respect of the large oceanic areas of the Southern Hemisphere, but the resulting benefit would apply to the whole world. It would be possible, for instance, to conduct realistic studies of the exchange of energy between the polar regions - particularly the Antarctic continent - and the equatorial belts. This exchange necessarily affects the general circulation, with consequential effects to the north no less than to the south of the Equator.

23. The meteorological utility of satellites may well be examined against the background of the over-all daily observational programme which has been organized by the members of WMO. As an example, mention can be made of the fact that the number of radiosonde observations each day is several hundreds, at an annual cost running into millions of dollars. An effective meteorological design related to their research and synoptic use could thus strongly support a co-ordinated programme of research in other directions.

24. From a practical point of view, the operational use of satellite weather data will require co-ordinated facilities, first, for interrogating the satellites and rapidly reducing the data to a form amenable for use in synoptic meteorology, and, second, for the systematic world-wide exchange of the data for immediate use.

25. The interrogating stations need not be designed solely for meteorological purposes. The existing space vehicle tracking stations could be so utilized with a little co-ordination, but it would probably be necessary to institute an additional number related to the extent of the over-all satellite programme which could be supported at any one time. Consideration could be given to the question as to whether it would not be a natural extension of WMO's present responsibilities for it to take part in the planning of the space vehicle tracking stations and in the design of the necessary computational practices and techniques for the reduction of the data to amenable forms for practical use. The existing WMO

concern and responsibility in the design of codes for the world-wide exchange of data and the co-ordination of meteorological telecommunications could readily be extended to deal with satellite data.

#### IV. UNESCO

26. Following the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Outer-Space in May-June 1959, the Director-General of UNESCO submitted to the 55th session of the Executive Board (23 November to 5 December 1959) a report (55 EX/8) which sets out, inter alia, UNESCO's main lines of future action in this field in the following terms:

"Judging from the suggestions contained in the Ad Hoc Committee's report or assembled in the course of consultations with international non-governmental organizations, it may reasonably be considered that UNESCO's contribution to international action in this matter is likely to assume the following main forms:

- (i) action in favour of the dissemination of knowledge among the general public with a view to promoting a better understanding of the intellectual significance, practical scope and moral implications of scientific discoveries and technical progress in this field.
- (ii) promotion and organization of exchanges of information and ideas among specialists.
- (iii) technical assistance for the development of research and teaching.
- (iv) promotion of international research programmes."

27. The Executive Board took note of the Director-General's suggestions and authorized him to present proposals for 1960 and 1961-1962 (55 EX/Decisions 5.5) on the peaceful uses of outer space capable of being implemented by UNESCO in co-operation with the United Nations and the other specialized agencies concerned, such proposals to be drafted in the light of decisions taken at the fourteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly and subsequent United Nations action in this field.

28. Pending the convening of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space established under General Assembly resolution 1472 (XIV), no proposals have as yet been presented to the Executive Board of UNESCO.

## V. ICAO

29. A number of problems relating to the peaceful uses of outer space fall within the field of interest of ICAO in view of ICAO's responsibilities for developing the principles and techniques of international air navigation and for fostering the planning and developing of international air transport so as to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world. Some of these problems are indicated below:

- (a) Preservation of the safety of air navigation including, for example, avoidance of collisions between aircraft and space vehicles;
- (b) Use of satellites to provide navigational guidance;
- (c) Use of satellites to provide long distance point-to-point radio communications;
- (d) Use of satellites in mapping;
- (e) Development of vehicles that cruise in outer space and in the atmosphere to transport mail, cargo and passengers from one point to another of the earth's surface;
- (f) ICAO will also have an active interest in following the development of the allocation of frequencies for space vehicles, in so far as this may affect aviation interests, and of satellite programmes that may lead to improved weather reporting and forecasting.

30. The legal problems arising from outer space activities are set forth in some detail in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.<sup>2/</sup> As remarked by the Committee (see in particular Part III, paragraph 5, 12,<sup>3/</sup> 16<sup>4/</sup> and 22<sup>5/</sup>), ICAO's experience may be found of value in the treatment of a number of legal problems arising out of the exploration and use of outer space. In addition, ICAO has a special interest in the treatment of such outer space problems as may have relationship with air law.

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<sup>2/</sup> A/4141.

<sup>3/</sup> Liability for injury or damage caused by space vehicles.

<sup>4/</sup> Avoidance of interference between space vehicles and aircraft.

<sup>5/</sup> Re-entry and landing of space vehicles.

31. ICAO has not so far taken specific action in the fields outlined above because of the special consideration being given to outer space problems by the United Nations and also because the relatively limited experience so far obtained has not yet clearly defined the issues on which ICAO can profitably initiate action. However, the rapidly increasing tempo of space exploration is expected to make it necessary, in the near future, to examine the problems that certain developments will present and to prepare possible solutions, and to this end a Secretariat Working Group has been established to keep under review outer space activities and ICAO's possible participation in them.

#### VI. WHO

32. While having at the present time no provision in its current programme and budget for work specifically related to peaceful uses of outer space, WHO is fully aware of the very great potential significance of many aspects of outer space exploration for health. The Organization is prepared to play its part by stimulating relevant research, by facilitating the exchange of scientific information and by promoting training of health personnel in medical and health aspects of space exploration and travel, especially those related to radiation and to potential contamination.

#### VII. IMCO

33. IMCO has at present no programmes in the field of outer space. However, in view of its over-all responsibilities for international shipping matters, particularly the problems of safety at sea, navigation and improved communications, it can be expected to become associated with outer space developments affecting these responsibilities.

#### VIII. IAEA

34. No work is contemplated by IAEA in outer space in the immediate future. However, IAEA has an interest in the application of nuclear technology to outer space and might also advise on problems and measures of radiation protection.

IX. ILO

35. No work is contemplated by the ILO in the immediate future, but developments which may have any bearing on the responsibilities of the ILO will be followed as circumstances require.

## ANNEX III

### INTER-AGENCY BODIES WITHIN THE ACC FRAMEWORK<sup>1/</sup>

#### I. PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

##### (a) Terms of reference

1. The Preparatory Committee was established by ACC at its first session, in February 1947,<sup>2/</sup> in order to implement agreements reached in ACC. In January<sup>3/</sup> and July<sup>4/</sup> 1948, ACC elaborated a number of guiding principles to govern the relations of the Committee with other subsidiary bodies and ACC itself, as well as the assignments which the Committee was expected to carry out and the timing of its meetings. Its functions were further defined by ACC in May 1954,<sup>5/</sup> it being agreed that the Committee would

"in the first instance endeavour to facilitate the reciprocal study of plans and programmes and such desirable adjustments in these plans as might be agreed without raising major policy issues. Under such guidance as the executive heads may wish to give, it would also ensure that such major issues as arise are brought before ACC itself for consideration and that ACC is kept fully informed of the development of the procedures for consultation."

Subsequently, in May 1959<sup>6/</sup> and during the ensuing months ACC took steps to increase the effectiveness of the Committee by introducing various changes in its methods and procedures (see main body of the present report, paras. 48-52).

##### (b) Participation

2. The United Nations itself and United Nations operating agencies, the specialized agencies, IAEA, and ICITO/GATT are represented on the Committee.

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<sup>1/</sup> TAB is not included in the present listing, nor are certain other bodies which, although set up by ACC, are not of an inter-secretariat character, e.g., ICSAB and the Expert Committee on Post Adjustments.

<sup>2/</sup> E/287, para. 3.

<sup>3/</sup> E/625 and Corr.1, para. 7 and Annex A.

<sup>4/</sup> E/846, para. 4 and Annex I.

<sup>5/</sup> E/2607, para. 42.

<sup>6/</sup> E/3247, paras. 5-9.

## II. BODIES CONCERNED WITH PROGRAMME MATTERS

### A. Ad hoc meeting on international social programmes<sup>7/</sup>

#### (a) Terms of reference

3. In May 1954, ACC arranged for consultations among senior officers of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO<sup>8/</sup> to consider the over-all programme of concerted action in the social field, it being felt that "the time had come for a broad stock-taking of this programme, the basis for which had been laid more than a year before and endorsed both by the Council and the General Assembly, to see what had been achieved and what was planned for the future". These consultations, it was also felt, would serve "to acquaint each agency with the forward thinking of the others on long-term plans, to forestall problems standing in the way of good co-operation and distribution of work, and to facilitate adjustments in plans before those plans became crystallized". Similar meetings, coinciding with the summer sessions of the Council, were held in subsequent years. For the steps taken by ACC with regard to the future character and title of the meetings, see the main body of the present report, paras. 50-51.

#### (b) Participation

4. The United Nations (including UNICEF and, recently, the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions), ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO are represented at this meeting. Other organizations may wish to be represented in future in connexion with "related economic questions".

### B. Sub-Committee on Commodity Problems

#### (a) Terms of reference

5. In establishing the Sub-Committee on Commodity Problems in October 1957, ACC expressly avoided the formulation of precise terms of reference, it being

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<sup>7/</sup> Henceforth to be known as the Meeting on International Social and Related Economic Questions.

<sup>8/</sup> E/2659 and Corr.1, para. 8.



agreed that this matter, as well as the periodicity of meetings, level of representation, etc., would be taken up at a later stage, if and when this seemed necessary. The Sub-Committee has in fact dealt with the co-ordination of the relevant work programmes of the agencies concerned and, in particular, with studies on medium-term and long-term projections regarding supply and demand for primary commodities, commodity stabilization measures, agricultural support policies, and compensatory financing. The present pattern of meetings is two a year: one in July, in Geneva, during the summer session of the Council, and one held earlier in the year, in Europe or in New York. (See also main body of the present report, para. 53.)

(b) Participation

6. The Sub-Committee consists of "the executive heads of the United Nations, FAO and GATT or their representatives", it being understood that "other agencies interested in particular aspects of the problem, such as ILO and IMF, would be kept informed of the Sub-Committee's work and be entitled to participate in it whenever they considered it desirable to do so".<sup>9/</sup> The above-mentioned organizations, as well as IBRD, have participated in the Sub-Committee's work.

C. Meeting on water resources

(a) Terms of reference

7. This Meeting was established by ACC on the basis of suggestions made by the Secretary-General in his report to the summer 1954 session of the Council, on development and utilization of water resources.<sup>10/</sup> In the Secretary-General's view, the holding of such inter-agency meetings was desirable in order to promote co-ordination in this field, these meetings being designed to deal primarily with the problem of integration of the technical assistance rendered in the water resources field by the United Nations and the agencies. The aim, it was felt, should be "to provide full information on the water projects envisaged in the

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<sup>9/</sup> E/3108, para. 26.

<sup>10/</sup> E/2603, paras. 49-51.

various countries at the earliest stage of planning", and the meetings could also help "to evolve a practice whereby large-scale water projects would be reviewed by a team composed of economists, engineers, meteorologists, hydrologists, agricultural experts and sanitation specialists". Two other problems appeared to be of particular importance, namely, "problems concerning regions not provided with United Nations regional economic commissions, and questions of co-ordination of the activities of United Nations agencies with those of international scientific organizations". As a result of the establishment of the Water Resources Development Centre, pursuant to Council resolution 675 IV (XXV), the terms of reference of the Meeting have been modified to include the furnishing of advice, under the aegis of ACC, on the general policies of the Centre.<sup>11/</sup> Beginning in August 1954, the Meeting has been convened once a year. (See also main body of the present report, para. 53).

(b) Participation

8. The United Nations (including the regional economic commissions), FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IBRD, WMO and IAEA are represented at these Meetings, the Special Fund having also been invited to participate.

D. Working Group on Community Development

(a) Terms of reference

9. This Working Group was set up in 1953, in order to fill the need for "better" co-ordination of planning and supervision of projects aimed at integrating social activities at the community level".<sup>12/</sup> Its early tasks were largely concerned with the clarification and definition of terms, roles and objectives, in preparation for the formulation of the concerted programme in the field of community development.<sup>13/</sup> In recent years, the Working Group has been more and more concerned with the question of practical implementation of that programme. It has met once a year since 1953, its reports to ACC through the Preparatory Committee

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<sup>11/</sup> E/3247, Annex I, paras. 5-10.

<sup>12/</sup> E/2446 and Corr.1, para. 40; E/2512, para. 22 and Annex.

<sup>13/</sup> E/2931, para. 19 and Annex III.

being first considered, and recommendations made thereon, by the Meeting on International Social Programmes. (See also main body of the present report, para. 53.)

(b) Participation

10. The United Nations (including UNICEF), ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO are represented in the Working Group.

E. Working Group on Housing, Building and Planning

(a) Terms of reference

11. This Working Group first met, under the auspices of ACC, in June 1956, in connexion with the programme of work for 1955-1957 adopted by the Social Commission at its May 1955 session.<sup>14/</sup> Pursuant to a recommendation of the Social Commission,<sup>15/</sup> approved by the Council at its 1957 summer session,<sup>16/</sup> the Working Group met again in June 1958, with the main task of discussing a draft long-range programme of action in the field of housing and related community facilities.<sup>17/</sup> The Working Group met again in January 1959 to draw up proposals for a concerted programme in this field covering the period 1961-1965, and in April 1960, in pursuance of the general lines of the programme approved by the Council in resolution 731 B (XXVIII). (See also main body of the present report, para. 53.)

(b) Participation

12. The United Nations (including the secretariats of the regional economic commissions), ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO are represented in the Working Group, which has also received communications relating to its work from the Organization of American States.

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<sup>14/</sup> E/2758, Annex II, Project III.

<sup>15/</sup> E/3008, Annex II, Project 13.1.

<sup>16/</sup> Resolution 663 A (XXIV).

<sup>17/</sup> E/3108, Annex I, para. 13; E/3247, Annex I, paras. 20-23.

F. Working Group on Urbanization

(a) Terms of reference

13. Pursuant to Council resolution 694 C II (XXVI) on plans for concerted action and arrangements made under the auspices of ACC by the Meeting on International Social Programmes in August 1958, an inter-secretariat Working Group on Urbanization met in October of that year "to review the problems of urbanization, to identify areas of activity within the broad field involving several agencies and to explore the desirability and feasibility of concerted action in those areas".<sup>18/</sup> (See also main body of the present report, para. 53.)

(b) Participation

14. The United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO are represented in the Working Group.

G. Working Group on Statistics for Social Programmes

(a) Terms of reference

15. This Working Group was established by ACC in May 1959, in order to "(a) co-ordinate programmes for statistical projects which need to be developed jointly by several agencies, such as the Compendium of Social Statistics; (b) develop a common statistical framework for social programmes at the national level; and (c) agree upon the distribution of responsibilities and programmes for work in fields which are of interest to more than one agency, as, for instance, in work of household surveys".<sup>19/</sup> It is believed that these tasks will require the attention of the Working Group for approximately three years. A first meeting, on which a report has been submitted to ACC, was held in September 1959, a further meeting being envisaged for September 1960. (See also main body of the present report, para. 56.)

(b) Participation

16. The United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO are represented in the Working Group.

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<sup>18/</sup> E/3247, Annex I, para. 25.

<sup>19/</sup> E/3247, para. 26.

### III. BODIES CONCERNED WITH ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL AND PUBLIC INFORMATION QUESTIONS

#### A. Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions

##### (a) Terms of reference

17. In February 1947, ACC established consultative committees on budgetary and financial arrangements and on personnel questions,<sup>20/</sup> which were later merged into the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ).<sup>21/</sup> The Committee was empowered, within guiding principles on relations with subsidiary bodies established earlier by ACC,<sup>22/</sup> "to deal with personnel, budgetary and financial questions as well as with administrative questions such as common services, records, and other administrative matters referred to it by the Secretary-General or the Co-ordination Committee [ACC]" and was authorized "to establish such sub-committees and working groups as it deems necessary". CCAQ normally meets once a year. (See also main body of the present report, para. 57.)

##### (b) Participation

18. The United Nations itself, its operating agencies, the specialized agencies, IAEA, ICITO/GATT and TAB are represented on the Committee.

#### B. Consultative Committee on Public Information

##### (a) Terms of reference

19. In February 1949, ACC established a Consultative Committee on Public Information (CCPI), it being emphasized that collaboration in this field was essential "for achieving maximum efficiency and avoiding duplication and overlapping of activities".<sup>23/</sup> The Visual Information Board (originally United Nations Film Board), which was established at that time as a separate body, is

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<sup>20/</sup> E/287, para. 4.

<sup>21/</sup> E/625 and Corr.1, para. 8.

<sup>22/</sup> E/614, Annex A.

<sup>23/</sup> E/284, para. 4.

now a subsidiary body of CCPI and reports to the latter. The Committee and the Board normally meet once a year. (See also main body of the present report, para. 57.)

(b) Participation

20. The United Nations itself and its operating agencies, the specialized agencies, IAEA, ICITC/GATT and TAB are represented on the Committee and on the Board.

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