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## THIRTY-FIRST REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

### Table of Contents

		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I	Introduction . . . . .	1 - 7	3
II	United Nations Decade of Development . . . . .	8	4
III	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development . .	9 - 11	5
IV	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund . . . . .	12 - 19	6
V	World Food Programme . . . . .	20 - 22	7
VI	Recent developments in certain agencies and programmes . . . . .	23 - 33	9
VII	Economic and social consequences of disarmament . . .	34 - 37	11
VIII	Science and technology . . . . .	38 - 40	11
IX	Industrial development . . . . .	41 - 45	12
X	Universal literacy . . . . .	46 - 49	14
XI	Atomic energy . . . . .	50 - 66	15
XII	Peaceful uses of outer space . . . . .	67 - 72	18
XIII	United Nations Institute for Training and Research . .	73 - 74	20
XIV	Co-ordination and co-operation between institutes concerned with planning and research . . . . .	75 - 77	21
XV	Meeting with the Chairman of ACABQ . . . . .	78 - 81	23
XVI	Preparation and submission of agency budgets . . . . .	82 - 88	23
XVII	Other administrative and financial questions . . . . .	89 - 93	26

Table of Contents (continued)

		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
XVIII	Other matters: . . . . .	94 - 99	27
	(a) Public information . . . . .	94 - 95	27
	(b) Oceanography and pollution of sea-water .	96	27
	(c) Young world mobilization appeal . . . . .	97 - 98	27
	(d) Telecommunication privileges of the specialized agencies . . . . .	99	28

ANNEXES:

I	Draft questionnaire on the economic and social consequences of disarmament	
II	Co-operation in activities relation to the peaceful uses of atomic energy	
III	Proposed attachment to communication to be sent by Chairman of ACC to the ITU concerning the telecommunication privileges of the specialized agencies	

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held its thirty-ninth session at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, on 28 and 29 April 1965, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Present at these meetings were the executive heads of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (including the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association), the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization and a representative of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

2. The Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme and other high officials of the United Nations and related organizations were also present.

3. As this session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination is being held during International Co-operation Year, which marks the middle of the United Nations Development Decade, the members of the ACC deem it fit, on this occasion, to place particular emphasis on the steady progress achieved in the building of peace through co-operative action in the economic, social and cultural fields and to lay stress on the indisputable value of the results to which this international co-operation has already led.

4. They are unanimously convinced that such co-operation, which the agencies of the United Nations system are empowered and equipped to promote and to assist, the essentially technical character of which is a prerequisite for its success, must be further considerably strengthened and intensified, so as to respond more adequately to the increasing needs of the developing countries and to the promotion of peace and progress in the world as a whole.

5. The ACC paid tribute to the memory of the late Maurice Pate, Executive Director of UNICEF from its establishment in 1947 until his death in January last, who contributed so much not only to the growth and achievements of UNICEF, but also to developing close co-operation between it and the other members of the United Nations system.

6. The sections which follow set out the comments of the ACC and the action it has taken on a considerable range of subjects, several of which were specifically referred to it by the Council. They do not deal with a number of matters recently under consideration which will be brought to the Council's attention in other documents or on which consultations and study have not been completed. These matters include the pilot evaluations of the impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations family which are being organized in certain countries, co-ordination of international assistance in cases of natural disasters, and the proposed World Campaign against Hunger, Disease and Ignorance, on all of which the Secretary-General will be reporting separately this summer under resolutions of the Council. They also include questions relating to population, education and training, and fellowships, as well as to programmes relating to Youth, which are assuming increasing importance in a number of organizations. While the present report contains few references to activities in the social field, the ACC's last report (E/3991) dealt with community development and national development, adult literacy and community development and urgent projects affecting refugees.

7. Since it was not possible to arrange for a meeting with the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee at its present session, as envisaged in resolution 1043 (XXXVII), the ACC hopes that such a meeting can be arranged during the early part of the Council's thirty-ninth session.

## II. UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

8. Special attention is called to the Progress Report on the Development Decade which is being submitted separately to the Council by the Secretary-General. This document has been prepared in response to the Council's resolution 916 (XXXIV) and 984 (XXXVI), calling for a "consolidated report, with special emphasis on those areas of activity which are of primary importance for the attainment of the

objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, the inter-relationships within these areas of the programmes and activities of the United Nations family of organizations and on their combined impact". A report of such scope, involving difficult problems of priority and balance, could only be drafted as a co-operative effort, at each stage of preparation, among the United Nations organizations. For the first time material relating to the activities of the different organizations has been arranged under the headings of the Functional Classification submitted to the Council last year by the ACC - an arrangement designed to show what types of work relating to the objectives of the Decade members of the United Nations family are undertaking in any given field.

### III. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

9. Members of ACC have followed developments beginning with the first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and leading to the creation of a permanent United Nations activity in this field. Many of the agencies represented have co-operated actively with the UNCTAD both at a secretariat level and through participation in various UNCTAD meetings over the past twelve months. Note has been taken of the intention expressed in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) creating UNCTAD that relations between UNCTAD and the specialized agencies and IAEA should be in line with those set up in the relationship agreements between the United Nations and these agencies.

10. Therefore the ACC welcomed the assurances given by the Secretary-General that the present wording of Rule 77 of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board will be interpreted so as to permit full co-operation and participation by the specialized agencies and IAEA in the work of the Board and its subsidiary bodies. In particular, the ACC welcomed the Secretary-General's statement that "the secretariat of UNCTAD will endeavour at all times to safeguard the rights of the representatives of the specialized agencies participating in UNCTAD meetings and will ensure that full advantage is taken in the deliberations of UNCTAD bodies of their experience in their respective fields. I have repeatedly given these assurances to the heads of specialized agencies and their representatives for I am convinced of the necessity of establishing the closest co-operation and co-ordination between UNCTAD and the specialized organizations".

11. The ACC also endorsed the suggestions made for discussions to take place at an early date between the executive heads of the various specialized agencies concerned and GATT and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD regarding the mutual working relationships which should exist in the field of trade and development in which so many of the organizations have responsibilities. It will revert to this subject at a later date.

#### IV. EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND THE SPECIAL FUND

12. The Managing Director of the Special Fund said that the cost of the projects that had been approved by the Governing Council had now reached a total of over one billion dollars; he emphasized the fact that the major share (\$645 million) of this amount is being borne by recipient Governments. The remaining \$441 million is provided by SF resources which are contributed by 112 countries.

13. The programme consists of 197 resource surveys and feasibility studies, 191 institutions for technical education and training and 97 institutes for applied research.

14. The Managing Director also reported that almost one billion dollars had been committed to finance development activities recommended as a result of some nineteen completed pre-investment surveys and feasibility studies.

Around \$US300 million had been provided from national sources and \$700 million from external sources. Out of these \$700 million, it was estimated that \$300 million had been available prior to the starting of the feasibility studies and were being held pending the favourable conclusions.

15. Lastly, particular importance had been given to training. Over 55,000 people in the low-income countries had completed, or were receiving, advanced education and technical training in 124 Special Fund-assisted projects by 30 June 1964.

16. The Executive Chairman reported that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance reached new levels of performance - quantitatively and qualitatively - during the preceding biennium (1963/64). The total expenditure on field programmes by the participating organizations was 91.3 million as compared to 75.9 million in 1961/62. The programme, as implemented, provided 122 countries in 1963 with altogether 3,037 expert assignments and 2,545 fellowships, and 120 countries and territories in 1964 with 3,292 expert assignments and 4,938 fellowships.

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17. The pledges for 1965 had reached approximately \$54 million owing to the fact that thirty-four countries had decided to increase their contributions. Their increased support would make it possible to implement 92 per cent of the 1965 programme, and there was every expectation that the 1966 programme would be fulfilled.

18. The field establishment of the TAB/SF had been increased during the last biennium; ten new offices and sub-offices were established, most of them in new African countries. The field establishment was now reaching a level which was close to the optimum, with seven regional offices, sixty country offices, nine sub-offices and correspondents and two liaison offices. Existing field offices had also been strengthened; and the additional cost of these developments had been financed largely by a subvention from the SF (and more recently, from the WFP). New understanding had also been reached concerning the relationships between TAB/SF representatives and the field representatives of the agencies. It could now be said that, after fifteen years development, the programme was in a position to undertake much heavier tasks.

19. The Executive Chairman referred to the 15-year anniversary review of UNEPTA which was being prepared for the TAC with the assistance of the Participating Agencies. The first part reviewing the history of EPTA mainly from the point of view of co-ordination and administration, would be presented by him to TAC on his own responsibility together with an indication that it would be followed by a second part dealing with the work of the participating organizations to complete the over-all picture. It is hoped to prepare a 15-year Anniversary Book which would include the Executive Chairman's general report together with the reports of the Participating Organizations.

#### V. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

20. The ACC welcomes the recommendations of the Inter-governmental Committee of the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme for a continuation and expansion of the Programme, following the end of its current experimental phase on 31 December 1965. In this connexion, the ACC has noted with satisfaction the opinion of the Inter-governmental Committee that "multilateral food aid should

be recognized as a continuing and integral part of over-all aid activities under the United Nations system of organizations".

21. The ACC has examined the ways in which its members could intensify their co-operation with the World Food Programme in the next phase of its existence, both at headquarters and in the field. The Programme already relies extensively on the technical knowledge of its two parent organizations, the United Nations and FAO, and of ILO, UNESCO and WHO. These organizations participate actively in all phases of the formulation, implementation and appraisal of WFP projects, including the technical scrutiny of project requests submitted to the Executive Director, and this co-operation will need to be further strengthened in the future. Work has already been started by these organizations on the identification of suitable projects for future WFP support. Detailed analyses have been made of Special Fund pre-investment projects being executed by the United Nations and FAO where WFP might help to follow through in the subsequent investment phase. Similar analyses are expected to be made by other agencies. Since the rate of completion of Special Fund projects is expected to rise very rapidly in the next few years, this could well lead to an important new form of co-operation between the Programme, the Special Fund and the executing agencies. Furthermore UNESCO, in co-operation with ILO, has undertaken a survey of boarding schools at the secondary level, and of vocational training centres with boarding facilities, that could profit from WFP aid. An examination is also being made of possible WFP participation in the World Literacy Programme. Attention is being given by FAO and WHO to programmes for vulnerable groups, and by WHO to other projects for promoting public health.

22. The establishment of the World Food Programme on a continuing basis and with larger resources will also lead to greater need and possibilities for co-operation with other aid-financing organizations, notably the International Bank and the Special Fund, as also EPTA, UNICEF and UNHCR. A start has already been made on joint participation in specific projects, and it is hoped that this form of co-operation can be substantially expanded. The ACC noted that if, as a result of subsequent decisions, the Programme is authorized to experiment with the provision of food aid in support of over-all national development plans (the "programme approach"), further possibilities of co-operation will arise, perhaps including the association of WFP with the aid consortia or other co-ordinating group established by the IBRD in respect of several countries.



## VI. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CERTAIN AGENCIES AND PROGRAMMES

23. Progress is being made by WMO in the planning of the new world weather system to which the name World Weather Watch has been given. The new world system will include the extensive use of meteorological satellites and high-speed electronic computers and will ensure that the benefits of these modern devices will be passed on to all countries of the world.
24. This will be done by means of a system of world and regional centres which will pass information to national centres according to the individual national requirements. Already Washington and Moscow have been designated as world centres; the developing countries should particularly benefit by the greatly improved meteorological services which would become available. It was noted also that when the plan had been approved, some such countries would no doubt, at that stage, need substantial technical assistance in playing their full role such as in the establishment of regional or national centres.
25. Tribute was paid to the ITU on its 100th anniversary, the programme for which was outlined. The Secretary-General of ITU called attention to the significant new developments which are taking place in telecommunications, particularly in the field of space communications and in the extension of inter-continental direct telephone dialing, both of which will have an almost immediate impact on the public.
26. The Director-General of the UPU outlined the major decisions taken by the fifteenth Congress of UPU in Vienna last year. The Executive Council has been enlarged. A training committee has been constituted on a regional basis to study the needs of developing countries in respect of the improvement of postal services. Although French continues to be the only working language of the International Bureau of the UPU, documents will henceforth be published in any language requested, provided that the cost is borne by the countries making such requests.
27. The Secretary-General of IMCO drew attention to IMCO's recent efforts - supplementing its work on technical problems of shipping and navigation - to reduce drastically the amount of documentation required from ships in ports. An agreement was recently reached at an international conference of seventy states convened by the organization to reduce from thirty to eight the number of such documents; this should help to reduce the turn-around of shipping, to the advantage in particular

of developing countries. It was also noted that in recent months, IMCO had concluded arrangements with FAO for establishing common regulations to increase the stability of fishing boats, and with ILO for exchange of information on vocational training of officers and crew. Moreover, the Organization is co-operating with other agencies in dealing with the problem of sea water pollution.

28. The Acting Executive Director of UNICEF explained that the next meeting of the UNICEF Executive Board, would consider the special needs of the pre-school child. One aspect of UNICEF's help for such young children was through the education and provision of special services for mothers.

29. As the result of a round-table meeting held in 1964, two regional conferences were to be held in 1965 on the place of activities to assist children and young people in long-term development programmes in Asia and Latin America.

30. Of UNICEF's assistance, 50 per cent was devoted to projects in the field of health, rather more than 20 per cent in the field of nutrition. Nearly 20 per cent on education and a smaller share to social services and vocational training. All were carried out in co-operation with the technical agencies concerned.

31. The Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees stated that 1964 had been characterized by the increasing number and growing scope of new refugee problems demanding UNHCR intervention particularly in Africa, where 400,000 refugees had received or were still receiving assistance from this Office. In Europe, 8,500 refugees had been permanently settled. UNHCR was also allocating funds for refugees in Asia and its programme for 1965 totalled 3.2 million dollars.

32. The Deputy High Commissioner stressed his appreciation for the co-operation of TAB, ILO and FAO together with which UNHCR is implementing refugee settlement projects and zonal development plans in Burundi and the Congo. He also thanked WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNWRA and especially WFP which is supplying large quantities of food to refugees in Africa. The Organization of African Unity had commended UNHCR's humanitarian and non-political approach and urged stronger support to its programme.

33. The value and importance of collaboration with other agencies was also stressed by UNRWA. With the help of WHO, the health services provided for the Palestine refugees are being further improved and extended to additional persons. UNESCO collaborates with UNRWA in the conduct of education and training. A major

effort is now being made to improve the quality of education by intensive in-service training of teachers and by the introduction of improved teaching methods and materials. The rapid increase in the number of children in school has contributed to UNRWA's budgetary difficulties which may require some adjustment in the other relief services provided by UNRWA.

## VII. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT.

34. At its thirty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council welcomed the ACC decision contained in its 29th report (E/3886) to set up a committee of representatives of agencies concerned to co-operate with the Secretary-General in developing a programme of studies in respect of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. This Committee was duly consulted and has held two sessions.

35. The ACC had pointed out the importance of any studies being realistic in the sense of being based on facts and suggested that the Council might wish to give further consideration to the hope expressed by the General Assembly that Member States significantly involved would continue, in the light of developments bearing on disarmament, to pursue studies and activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, to the problem which it will entail for them, and to means of dealing with that problem.

36. Accordingly, after preliminary study of methods and the choice of subjects to be studied, the Committee devoted major attention to the basic data and information it would need. It quickly became apparent that if its work were to be fruitful, it was essential to have a great deal more information from Member Governments than is currently available. The Committee therefore drew up a questionnaire for the purpose of obtaining such basic data and information.

37. The ACC felt that this questionnaire, the text of which is reproduced in annex I of the present report, should be sent by the Secretary-General at the earliest opportunity to Member Governments.

## VIII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

38. As envisaged by the Council in its resolution 980 A (XXXVI), close working relations have developed between the Advisory Committee and the ACC. The latter has assisted the Committee both collectively, through its Sub-Committee on Science

and Technology, and through contacts of various sorts between members of the Committee and the organizations concerned with specific aspects of science and technology.

39. At the third session of the Advisory Committee, the ACC presented a second communication to the Committee. The communication covered, inter alia, the points on which the Council requested information in operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 1047 (XXXVII). The views and report on action presented to the Advisory Committee are taken into account in its second report which will be before the Council. The organizations concerned took part in the discussions of the Advisory Committee at its third session, for which they had prepared a number of studies. They are also preparing special sections relating to their work in science and technology for inclusion in their annual reports to the Council.

40. Since the report of the Advisory Committee was not available to the ACC at its thirty-eighth session in April 1965, arrangements were made for an expression of the collective views of the organizations concerned to be presented to the Council when it considers the Advisory Committee's report.

#### IX. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

41. The ACC noted that the study of the scope, structure and functions of a specialized agency for industrial development, including draft statutes and information on steps required to bring such an organization into operation, which the Economic and Social Council had requested the Secretary-General to prepare by resolution 1030 (XXXVII) B, had been submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations (document A/5826), but had not yet been considered by it.

42. All members of the ACC continue to share the general desire for more effective action to promote industrial development, and those members of the ACC who have special responsibilities in this field are agreed to intensify their own contribution to such action. It was further recognized that a greater over-all effort was necessary, and that it was important to devise, to this end, those arrangements which could best promote the effectiveness of that effort. Whether a new specialized agency for industrial development should be established, or reliance placed on the expansion of the existing facilities of the Centre for

Industrial Development, which has been the subject of disagreement in the past, and continues to be under active consideration by Governments, it is clear that in either case effective results in the promotion of industrial development can only be secured if there is a wide consensus on the manner in which such results should be sought.

43. In the event of a new industrial development agency being created, it would seem essential that its important functions, while in the nature of the case in no way residual in character, should nevertheless supplement rather than duplicate the facilities at present available within the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA. This is the more important in that many of the measures necessary to promote industrial development are of a general nature and cannot be dissociated from general economic and social development, which calls for a many-pronged attack in a variety of fields. Even within the narrower confines of the promotion of industries, there is need for interlocking measures which can only proceed from mutually supporting action in respect of finance and investment, trade, planning, education and training, manpower, industrial relations and other fields, and such action cannot be divorced from the broader context from which it springs.

44. The ACC expressed the view that in the event of a new agency being created, it is desirable that its statutes should contain provisions to reflect the exigencies of this situation and to facilitate the co-operation of all organizations concerned with a view to securing the maximum results in the promotion of industrial development in the most efficient manner.

45. Were it to be decided that, at this stage, it would be preferable to expand the activities of the existing Centre for Industrial Development by providing additional financial resources for its operation, this would afford the opportunity to develop a broad collective programme of industrial development, under the co-ordinating role of the Centre for Industrial Development, to which the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA would be glad, each within its own field, to bring as effective a contribution as possible to the achievement of the central aims of this programme.

## X. UNIVERSAL LITERACY

46. Recalling resolution 1937 adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session under which the Secretary-General was invited, in collaboration with the Director-General of UNESCO, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of TAB and the President of the IBRD, to explore ways and means of supporting national efforts for the eradication of illiteracy the ACC noted with great interest that the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session (October - November 1964) had decided (resolution 1271) "to initiate in 1966 a five-year experimental world literacy programme designed to pave the way for the eventual execution of a world campaign in this field".

47. Under this programme UNESCO is to collaborate with the other organizations concerned in making a selection of projects for the eradication of illiteracy in not more than eight countries, to be progressively developed as experimental projects, and to assist Member States, upon request, in drawing up national plans for the eradication of mass illiteracy and in preparing requests for assistance to such experimental projects for the consideration of UNESCO, the Special Fund, TAB, the World Food Programme, UNICEF and other appropriate organizations. In addition, a World Congress on the Eradication of Mass Illiteracy is to be convened in Teheran in September 1965. It had not yet been possible to present this programme to the General Assembly.

48. The ACC was gratified to note that, in co-operation with other agencies, in particular ILO, FAO, and WHO, UNESCO has already started work on a selective basis, in a limited number of countries and at their request. The agencies concerned declared their readiness to continue and strengthen their contribution towards the implementation of the programme.

49. Note was also taken of the report on the thirteenth session of the Governing Council of the Special Fund (E/3996) according to which (paragraph 52) "the Special Fund could also consider supporting requests for pilot projects dealing with adult illiteracy, a related bottleneck in proper economic and social development, particularly when they are a part of a project with a broader objective".

## XI. ATOMIC ENERGY

### (a) Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

50. The Secretary-General has reported in full to the General Assembly on the results of the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which was held in Geneva from 31 August to 9 September 1964 (A/5913).

51. As far as co-ordination of activities was concerned, it was organized by the United Nations, which entrusted responsibility for the scientific and technical aspects to IAEA. The specialized agencies were consulted on matters of interest to them. Throughout the preparatory period and during the Conference itself, close relations were maintained between the Secretariats of the United Nations and of the IAEA, and the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that the pattern of collaboration between organizations which emerged from the Conference provided an example which he would hope to see followed in different contexts on future occasions (see also paragraph 59 below under "Co-operation in energy and power matters").

### (b) Co-operation in activities relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy

52. The ACC again conducted its annual review of the activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy, pursuant to Council resolution 799 B III (XXX). Last year ACC had reported on various practical steps which had been taken following the adoption by the Council of resolution 986 (XXXVI). This year the ACC noted that there had been further progress.

53. The Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture began operations in IAEA's Headquarters in Vienna on 1 October 1964 and is developing a joint atomic energy programme using the technical resources of both organizations.

54. The Directors General of WHO and IAEA have continued their consultations in order to review and develop further the co-operative arrangements between the two organizations. The technical liaison officers who have been exchanged are

helping to make sure that decisions taken are effectively implemented. Thus arrangements are being made to ensure closer collaboration in the preparation of scientific or technical manuals, in the organization of meetings, and in other activities in which both organizations have an interest.

55. The International Centre for Theoretical Physics established in Trieste by an agreement between the IAEA and the Government of Italy began operations in October 1964. UNESCO is collaborating in this project by providing professors and fellowships and financing part of the operating costs of the Advanced School of Physics which has been especially created for the training of fellows from developing countries.

56. IAEA will be represented on the Co-ordination Council for the UNESCO International Hydrological Decade, the first meeting of which will be held in Paris in May 1965. This will ensure the co-ordination of projects of the Decade in which radioisotope techniques may be used.

57. ILO, FAO, and IAEA are co-operating in the establishment of a joint technical advisory service to provide their respective Member States with information and advice on protection against ionizing radiation and the management of radioactive wastes.

58. The ACC has not conducted five annual multilateral reviews on the activities of the United Nations family relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In view of the progress in achieving co-ordination, including the developments reported above, and the desirability of giving a fair period of trial to the arrangements made, the ACC would like to suggest to the Council that the next review of this type should be held in 1967. In the normal course of reporting to the Council in 1966 the ACC would naturally include any particular developments that might take place with regard to co-ordination of activities relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

59. Co-operation in energy and power matters. The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (referred to in paragraphs 50 and 51 above), unlike those held in 1955 and 1958, focused attention mainly on the theme of nuclear power. Information was exchanged on experience in the construction and operation of power reactors and recent advances in nuclear power



technology, together with forecasts of future developments. In particular, considerable attention was given to nuclear fuels and reactor materials, health and safety, waste disposal, and the economics of nuclear power. It was clear from the discussions that nuclear power as a major source of energy will become of increasing importance to the economic development of the world much earlier than had been foreseen.

60. In addition to co-operation in connexion with the Conference, the United Nations and IAEA have continued to collaborate on energy and power matters in general. The secondment of the IAEA staff member who has been working with the United Nations Resources and Transport Branch in New York was extended for a further period until August 1965. This arrangement has continued to be useful to both organizations.

61. Last year the Council was informed of the possible role that nuclear energy may have in desalting water. IAEA is holding a series of panel meetings to review technological developments, and IAEA is taking part in study groups convened by certain Governments to examine various aspects of projected nuclear desalting plants. The USSR and the United States concluded an agreement in November 1964 on co-operation in the field of desalination including the use of atomic energy. The agreement provides for IAEA to receive copies of reports, etc., exchanged between the parties to the agreement, and also for IAEA observers to attend certain symposia and scientific meetings held by them.

62. In the course of 1964 the United Nations<sup>1/</sup> and the IAEA<sup>2/</sup> issued reports on different aspects of water desalination.

63. Work of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. The Committee held its fourteenth session in June/July 1964 in New York and adopted a report to the General Assembly (A/5814) which reviewed radioactive contamination of the environment by nuclear tests and radiation carcinogenesis in man. The report acknowledged the assistance received by the Committee from a number of agencies, particularly FAO which had collected data

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1/ "Water Desalination in Developing Countries" (ST/ECA/82).

2/ IAEA Technical Reports series No. 24 - "Desalination of Water, using Conventional and Nuclear Energy".

on radioactive contamination of food, and WMO which had organized a symposium on atmospheric movements of radioactive materials that was held during the thirteenth session of the Committee.

64. The papers presented at the symposium by WMO experts, and one by IAEA, are expected to be published early in 1965 as a WMO Technical Note.

65. Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. This Committee, established by Council resolution 980 A (XXXVI), held its second session in New York from 2-13 November 1964 and its third session at UNESCO headquarters in Paris from 31 March to 9 April 1965. Certain questions relating to atomic energy are being considered by the Committee, as well as by the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, within the over-all study of the application of science and technology to development.

66. Technical work of interest to more than one organization. As before, ACC reviewed the co-operation achieved in certain specific programmes dealing with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, namely: scientific meetings and training courses (already held or planned for 1965); research; developments in health and safety standards (Annex II); and relevant publications issued in 1964 or in the course of preparation. (Annex II contains detailed information concerning research and health and safety standards).

## XII. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

67. Consultations have been held and decisions taken on joint action to be undertaken by the United Nations and the interested agencies in response to the recommendations requiring inter-agency co-operation made by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixth session (A/5785). The recommendations relate to the exchange and dissemination of information; the encouragement of international programmes including the possibility of establishing a navigational satellite system; education and training; and international sounding rocket launching facilities.

68. The ACC welcomes the decision of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to issue a biennial review of the activities and resources of the

United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space. The first issue of the review was published in 1964. The ACC trusts that in preparing material for the second edition of the review, to be published in 1966, consideration may be given to the importance of increasing the usefulness of the review to the ACC and other interested bodies. A concise, up-to-date survey of the interests and resources of the various agencies and organizations concerned with space matters could be of real value as a means both of encouraging needed action and of avoiding duplication.

69. The ACC noted the action being taken in response to the Outer Space Committee's request that the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, consider what material exists or may be needed to ensure popular understanding of the purposes and potentialities of space activities. An inventory of space literature and other information material is in progress, and a consolidated report on this subject, including suggestions regarding the provision of any new material considered necessary, is being prepared.

70. Note was taken of the decision of the Outer Space Committee to set up a working group, composed of all members of the Committee, to examine the desirability, organization and objectives of an international conference or meeting to be held in 1967 on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. The ACC considers it a matter of importance that the interested agencies should be associated in discussions regarding such a conference and in particular that they should be given an opportunity of making their views known in the working group of the Outer Space Committee.

71. With regard to education and training in space and space-related subjects, the ACC took note of the current plans for the preparation of a report on this subject for submission to the Scientific Sub-Committee of the Outer Space Committee at its next session. The report is intended to provide the Sub-Committee with a complete picture of training opportunities, including those available through the training programmes of the specialized agencies.

72. The question of training is one of the most important facing the United Nations family in the space field and is of direct, practical concern to many countries, particularly in areas such as communications where space technology

is already being applied on an increasing scale. What is envisaged by ACC is a relatively modest programme designed to support and, where appropriate, supplement existing programmes. If resources permitted, funds might, for example, be provided to assist in the provision of fellowships, travel to seminars, the organization of training courses etc. It was noted that the Outer Space Committee had called for assistance to increase the value of TERLS, the internationally sponsored sounding rocket launching site in India, as a training centre. In this connexion it was noted that the establishment of meteorological sounding rocket programmes, which require only very simple launching facilities, could provide a good way for countries to enter the space field.

#### XIII. UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

73. During the past two years, the Committee has been kept informed and consulted by the Secretary-General as the preparations for the establishment of a United Nations Institute for Training and Research have developed. It now welcomes the recent launching of the Institute. The Institute's Executive Director has consulted with the Committee regarding the Institute's initial programme, and these consultations, for the purpose of identifying priorities and ensuring maximum co-operation with all organs of the United Nations family including the existing international institutes, are to be continued on an individual basis in the course of the summer.

74. Two years ago, the ACC expressed the hope that "the arrangements proposed for the supervision and management of this Institute should provide for representation of agencies in respect of activities of interest to them". It was also felt that, in the case of agencies with a major continuing interest, such representation should, in the interest of the fullest co-ordination, be of a permanent character. The ACC noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had brought these views to the attention of the Institute's Board of Trustees at its first session in March 1965, and that the Board would consider the matter at its next session. The ACC agreed to keep this matter under review.

XIV. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN INSTITUTES  
CONCERNED WITH PLANNING AND RESEARCH

75. As requested in Council resolution 1036 (XXXVII), the ACC reviewed the question of co-ordination and co-operation between institutes concerned with planning and research. It noted with satisfaction the establishment in recent years of the regional development institutes associated with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and of the international planning and research institutes sponsored by the United Nations and certain specialized agencies, in particular the International Institute of Labour Studies, the International Institute for Educational Planning, the Economic Development Institute of IBRD and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. The various institutes, each of which has functions different from those of the others, have endeavoured to so plan their work as to be complementary and mutually supporting. The international institutes specialize in broad fields such as education, labour, economic and social affairs. The regional institutes on the other hand, concentrate mainly (but not exclusively) on general economic and social planning and development within the regional framework.

76. The ACC has noted with satisfaction certain steps that have been taken to promote co-operation among the institutes. The movement of lecturers and of teaching materials from one institute to another, collaboration between institutes in organizing special courses, and consultations among staff members of different institutes on matters of common interest have all proved helpful in strengthening the institutes' effectiveness. The Secretary-General has consulted with other members of the ACC respecting this subject, with which he will deal further in his report to the Council under resolution 1036 (XXXVII). The ACC looks forward to the extension of such working relationships among the institutes. Not less important, because the activities of the planning institutes reinforce those of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of economic and social development and planning, is the development of closer co-operation between the institutes and members of the United Nations family. The type of co-operation that has developed over the years differs from region to region. The planning institutes have, in varying degrees, received assistance from the specialized agencies in

the form of advice on the institutes' organization and curricula, experts to assist in teaching and other aspects of the work programme, and visiting lecturers. A new form of collaboration in the field of training has also developed between some institutes and specialized agencies. Specialized courses are arranged by the agencies in their field of competence for selected trainees of the institutes. This ensures a well rounded training in the sectoral as well as over-all economic and social planning. Such collaboration will need to be strengthened and expanded in a spirit of reciprocal recognition of each other's contribution to the common cause.

77. On previous occasions<sup>3/</sup> the ACC has referred not only to the importance of close working relationships among the institutes of the United Nations family, but also to the desirability of standing institutional arrangements between regional planning institutes and substantially interested specialized agencies for regular consultation on the preparation and the implementation of the programmes of the institutes. In the case of the international institutes for labour studies, educational planning and social development, such institutional arrangements have been working well. In the case of the regional planning institutes, the provisions for regular consultation with specialized agencies, in particular through representation on the advisory boards, are neither uniform nor always brought fully into play. ACC appreciates the high degree of co-operation which can be achieved through personal and informal consultations and through periodical meetings of directors of the various institutes. Nevertheless, it considers it would be both useful and important that the arrangement for regular consultation through representation of specialized agencies on Advisory Boards should be the general rule. It accordingly hopes that the governing bodies of the institutes concerned will take early steps to give effect to its earlier recommendations on this matter.

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3/ E/3625, paras. 176-177; E/3765, para. 136; E/3886, paras. 164-165.

XV. MEETING WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON  
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

78. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was invited to meet with the ACC during its thirty-ninth session for the purpose of exchanging views on current and future matters of interest to both Committees and with the hope of improving mutual understanding and co-operation. There was general appreciation at the meeting that the work of the ACABQ was closely connected with the programme aspects of the activities of the different organizations in the United Nations system.

79. Among specific questions on which exchange of views took place were reimbursement to agencies of overhead costs of EPTA and Special Fund projects, preparation and submission of agency budget (Council resolution 1044 (XXXVII)) (see paras. 82-88 below) and inter-agency co-ordination in the use of computers.

80. On the first question the members of the ACC representing executing agencies suggested that it would seem reasonable to apply the increased rate of reimbursement not only in respect of new Special Fund projects approved in and after June 1965 but also, subject to adjustment as appropriate, in respect of all operations to be carried out under projects already approved.

81. On the second point, the Chairman of ACABQ agreed with the view that the preparation and presentation of agency budgets on a uniform basis to their respective legislative bodies was not practical.

XVI. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF AGENCY BUDGETS

82. The ACC considered, in accordance with a request contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1044 (XXXVII), to what extent the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency could be requested to use a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of their respective budgets. It was understood that this request was not to be taken as applying to the budget of the Fund or the Bank and its affiliated agencies.

83. ACC had previously arranged for this question to be examined by financial and budget officers of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the

International Atomic Energy Agency, who held two ad hoc meetings in Geneva in December 1964 and January 1965. As the resolution had asked the ACC's consideration of the question be carried out in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, arrangements were made for preliminary consultations to be undertaken between the financial and budget officers and the Chairman of the ACABQ. These consultations took place at the second of these meetings.

84. The ACC first considered the intent of the resolution, which it took to reflect a desire of the Economic and Social Council to be provided with information which would assist it in meeting its responsibilities as a co-ordinating body under Article 63 of the United Nations Charter. More specifically, it felt that the Council might wish to have information on the expenditures by the various organizations on programmes of activity which would help it:

- (a) to see at a glance the purpose for which funds are spent by the organizations in fields of interest to the Council, and to follow the trends of this expenditure;

- (b) to encourage, to the extent practicable, the development of activities in areas to which it attaches particular importance; and

- (c) to draw attention to possible areas of duplication of activities.

The ACC considered that to be of the greatest assistance to the Council, the information provided should cover the relevant activities of the United Nations as well as those of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

85. The ACC noted that the programmes and budgets of the organizations differed widely in presentation, since each had been developed to meet specific needs. Each had been designed to take into account the review processes and the particular requirements of the bodies to which it was submitted for approval, and these requirements differed from one organization to another. For this reason, it did not seem feasible to standardize the form in which the budgets were submitted for such approval, and the ACC would suggest that the organizations could best assist the Council by submitting information of interest to it in the form of an ACC document designed especially for this purpose. The form and content of the document could be reviewed from time to time as might be required with a view to meeting any change in the needs of the Council.



86. The ACC considers that, if this suggestion were accepted by the Council, the main component of the information to be submitted might perhaps best consist of a listing, in convenient form, of the activities of the various organizations in fields of interest to the Council, with an indication of the expenditures involved. In drawing up the list of headings to be used, account would be taken of existing classifications of activities. The listing would be accompanied by figures showing related expenditures which could not be readily identified with particular programmes. The totals of all expenditures would also be shown. In order to give the Council as complete a picture as possible, the information would cover expenditures both under regular budgets and under extra-budgetary programmes including the Expanded Programmes of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund.

87. It is the opinion of the ACC that in submissions of this kind the organizations should aim at giving information which would cover a period of at least three years. The information would be based on expenditures incurred or budgets approved by the competent authorities. Accordingly, the latest year for which information would be provided would be the last year for which approval budgets for all the organizations were available, except that any organization which was in a position to do so might also include in its report approved figures going beyond that year. Once the procedure had been agreed upon, the Council could thus expect to receive in time for its summer session information covering in respect of all organizations the approved figures up to the end of the current year.

88. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the further work which will be required if the above proposals are acceptable to the Council, and which involves in particular the question of the headings under which the expenditures of the organizations might be grouped, including the headings to be used to cover their various programmes of activity.

XVII. OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

89. The normal inter-organization consultations on administrative matters have continued. The principal items of note are:

90. Common grading standards. To speed up the work of preparation of common grading standards for posts in the Professional category in all organizations in the United Nations common system, ACC has decided to borrow, on a shared cost basis, for a period of up to one year, one or two classification experts from national civil service commissions. The experts will review existing grading and grading standards in four fields of work which are relatively common to all organizations, and will make recommendations for common standards.

91. Compensation for service-incurred injuries, etc. Further progress has been made in agreeing common rules and practices on compensation for service-incurred illness, injury or death. Agreement has been reached on, inter alia, the scope of such rules and the criteria to be applied in dealing with certain difficult types of cases, such as nervous disorders or diseases endemic to particular areas.

92. Review of base salary scales for the Professional and higher categories. A study has been completed within the ACC framework of the movement of salaries in a number of the larger national civil services since 1960, which was the last year taken into account when present United Nations salary scales were reviewed in 1961. The scope of this study was discussed in 1964 with the International Civil Service Advisory Board. The study will be transmitted to the Board at its thirteenth session in May 1965.

93. Conditions of service for field staff. A study has been made of conditions of service of experts employed in bilateral aid programmes. Its results will be utilized in further longer-term studies of such problems as assignment and related allowances and the provision of housing and related amenities for field staff - problems which continue to exercise ACC in view of difficulties in recruitment for field programmes.

XVIII. OTHER MATTERS

(a) Public information

94. The ACC has noted the plans of the United Nations and other members of the United Nations family to celebrate anniversaries in 1965 and each of the four following years. These celebrations should provide further opportunity for inter-agency co-operation in joint use of information facilities and in exchange of information material, as well as in planning of the anniversary programmes. Such co-operation has also been arranged for the purpose of widening public knowledge of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during the International Year for Human Rights, 1968.

95. The ACC welcomes the calling of the fourth Editors' Roundtable in Dakar, Senegal, at the end of April 1965, which is bringing leaders of African media of information together, and trusts that this meeting will prove as useful as have the previous such meetings in Geneva, Bangkok and Mexico City.

(b) Oceanography and pollution of sea water

96. The ACC took note of the extended co-operation among Agencies which has taken place in the field of oceanography. It further recognized the growing importance of the question of co-ordination in the field of sea water pollution. In this connexion it approved arrangements for the preparation and sending of a co-ordinated questionnaire to Member Governments as a first step to clarify various aspects of this question.

(c) Young world mobilization appeal

97. ACC was informed of the measures FAO was taking to launch a young world mobilization appeal between October 1965 and March 1966 as a major contribution to the fight against hunger. A systematic attempt was necessary to enlist young people everywhere in active support of the fight against hunger and under-development. Stress was laid on education of the public and on action programmes particularly in the field of increasing agricultural production in developing countries. The assistance of Governments, Members of the United Nations family and the non-governmental organizations was being sought by FAO in compiling a first register of young world mobilization action projects.

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98. The response so far had been encouraging and more than sixty countries had already shown interest. The appeal was being backed by over eighty national Freedom From Hunger Campaign Committees and representatives of NGOs covering the whole world. FAO envisages the young world mobilization appeal as a reinforcement to all the work of development being done by the United Nations family as a whole and would seek their close and energetic co-operation.

(d) Telecommunication privileges of the specialized agencies

99. The ACC reviewed difficulties arising in connexion with application of article IV, section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies. The heads of such agencies are not included among the persons who, under the ITU Convention, are entitled to enjoy the benefit of the treatment provided for under that section. The ACC agreed (subject to the abstention of ITU) to request the forthcoming session of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to include the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA among the authorities entitled to originate government telegrams and telephone calls. For this purpose, the Secretary-General undertook to send to the ITU the communications set out in annex III, which outlines the reasons for such a request.

## ANNEX I

### Draft questionnaire on the economic and social consequences of disarmament

#### A. Disarmament measures already implemented

1. State briefly the nature of the each disarmament measure.

2. Describe the nature and volume of resources released, indicating in each case their essential characteristics relevant to the economic and social problems of conversion and redeployment:

##### (a) Manpower

Distinguishing among the major categories of occupation and skill, indicate their suitability for and the nature of retraining and other measures of adaptation necessary for their civilian employment in sectors such as industry, energy, transport, agriculture, health education and research.

##### (b) Plant and equipment

Distinguishing among the various types of asset - nuclear, industrial residential, marine, research, medical and so on - indicate their suitability for and the nature of the adaptation process involved in their conversion to civilian use. Discuss any special problems which may have arisen because of location or specificity.

##### (c) Supplies of consumer goods and raw materials

Indicate the nature of the agricultural and mineral raw materials and consumer goods previously absorbed by the defence activity, differentiating as far as possible on the one hand between domestic and imported supplies, and on the other between liquidations of stocks and reductions in rates of current purchase.

(d) Financial savings, taking into account the cost of transitional measures to facilitate the process of conversion and adaptation.

3. Discuss the opportunities created by the release of these resources for meeting civilian needs, the problems encountered in utilizing the resources for such purposes, the measures adopted to take advantage of the opportunities and to resolve the problems encountered, and the degree of success achieved. Summarize the lessons taught by these experiences for administrative, technical, economic and social action necessary to deal with the consequences of disarmament.

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B. Disarmament measures announced but not yet fully implemented

4. Comment in so far as possible under the same headings as in A above on the opportunities foreseen, the problems expected to be encountered and the programmes planned for the dealing with the economic and social consequences of disarmament programmes already announced but not yet fully implemented.

C. Future (contingent) disarmament programmes

5. General

Describe any studies that may have been made or activities that may have been planned in relation to the following subjects:

(a) Provision for the longer-term uses of the released resources for accelerating the process of economic and social development, including

(i) In the case of developed countries, studies relating to the use of released resources for external aid, bilateral or multilateral, and

(ii) in the case of developing countries, studies relating to the possibilities of effectively utilizing the resources that may become available from domestic disarmament and increased external aid.

(b) Promotion of the economic and social readjustments necessary to facilitate the conversion, retraining and redeployment of resources released by disarmament.<sup>1/</sup>

(c) Psychological and cultural impact of disarmament.

6. Specific proposals

(a) Discuss in appropriate detail the economic and social consequences of specific disarmament proposals that have been made by your Government and other Member Governments of the United Nations or its specialized agencies.

(b) Comment on the possible distribution of released resources between alternative peaceful uses.

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<sup>1/</sup> In answering questions (a) and (b) make use as appropriate of the sub-headings mentioned in A.2 above.

(c) Describe the main problems, including possible changes in the volume and pattern of international trade and capital movements that your country would face if the specific proposals referred to above were generally adopted and indicate the main measures that might be taken to meet them.

## ANNEX II

### Co-operation in activities relating to peaceful uses of atomic energy

#### 1. RESEARCH

##### PART I: PROJECTS BEING SUPPORTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS FAMILY

The different organizations concerned have awarded further contracts for research which is being undertaken by other organizations or institutes. IAEA has also continued research at its laboratories at Seibersdorf (outside Vienna), and at headquarters, and in its laboratory of marine radioactivity in Monaco.

A summary of research activities supported by the United Nations family is given below, classified according to subject matter:

##### A. Health physics and radiation protection

WHO and IAEA are continuing to provide support for ICRU for studies in the development of basic standards and units for the measurement of ionizing radiation, and to ICRP for the collection of fundamental data on the effects of radiation and for studies and recommendations on radiation protection and maximum permissible doses.

In addition IAEA has awarded or renewed twenty research contracts on subjects coming under this heading.

##### B. Radioisotope applications in agriculture

IAEA has awarded or renewed research contracts for forty-seven projects involving applications of radioisotopes in agriculture, which are being directed by the newly established Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture.

##### C. Radioisotope applications in medicine

IAEA has awarded or renewed twenty-four research contracts.

##### D. Radioisotope applications in hydrology

WMO and IAEA have continued their joint world-wide survey of the concentration of hydrogen and oxygen isotopes in rainwater, which has provided

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useful data for studying the water balance in the atmosphere and in tracing the flow of groundwater.

IAEA has awarded or renewed ten research contracts for the use of radioisotopes in hydrological projects.

E. Radiation biology

WHO has awarded two research contracts for work on the effects of ionizing radiation at the cellular level, and IAEA has awarded or renewed twenty-three contracts for various radiobiological studies.

F. Radioactive waste management and environmental research

WMO's Panel of Experts on Atomic Energy, on which IAEA is represented, is keeping under review a preliminary investigation of the feasibility of measuring radon concentrations in the atmosphere which is being conducted under WMO's auspices.

IAEA has awarded or renewed eleven research contracts.

G. Studies involving the use of reactors

IAEA continues to organize regional study group meetings on the utilization of research reactors, and has awarded or renewed six research contracts on subjects coming under this heading.

H. Miscellaneous

IAEA has awarded two further research contracts on safeguards methods and renewed another contract on ion exchange separation of uranium, thorium and lanthanides in non-aqueous and mixed media.

PART II: RESULTS OF EARLIER RESEARCH WHICH HAVE BEEN  
PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR

IAEA - IAEA Research Contracts, Fourth Annual Report

In addition some further sixty papers containing results of research carried out under contracts awarded by IAEA have been published in scientific journals.

2. HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

A summary is given below of developments in the work of United Nations organizations on the formulation of international codes and standards to cover persons in varying occupations against the possible hazards of exposure to ionizing radiation.

Basic Safety Standards

IAEA's Basic Safety Standards for Radiation Protection<sup>a/</sup> were reviewed by a panel of experts in November 1964 in the light of comments submitted by Member States and recent amendments to the Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiation Protection. Draft revised Standards are now being prepared which will be submitted to IAEA's Board of Governors during 1965.

Transport of radioactive materials

The revision of IAEA's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Materials<sup>b/</sup> was completed during the past year in collaboration with a number of international organizations concerned. The Revised Regulations, which will be published shortly, incorporate more data concerning the designing and testing of packages for radioactive materials.

In June 1964 the fifteenth Congress of UPU accepted recommendations for the international carriage of radioactive materials by post which had been prepared by UPU in collaboration with IAEA. These recommendations, which only apply to materials and articles specified in Part B of IAEA's revised Regulations, will come into effect on 1 January 1966.

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a/ IAEA publication No. STI/PUB/26.

b/ IAEA publication No. STI/PUB/40.

In April 1964 a group of experts met at IAEA headquarters to discuss procedures for establishing a cost-free advisory service for Member States which would make safety assessments of irradiated fuel shipments. The group also made recommendations for a manual of guidance on the subject.

IMCO is preparing a first draft of a section dealing with Class 7 - ~~Rxx~~ Radioactives, for inclusion in the proposed International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code. This section of the Code will be reviewed with the participation of IAEA during the ninth and tenth sessions of the IMCO Working Group on the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Sea in May-June and December 1965.

#### Protection of workers against ionizing radiation

ILO published two further parts of its Manual of Industrial Radiation Protection in 1964: Part IV, a guide on radiation protection in industrial radiography and fluoroscopy; and part V, a guide on radiation protection in the use of luminous compounds.

A draft code of practice on radiological protection in mining and milling of radioactive ores was prepared which will be reviewed by a panel of experts to be convened jointly by ILO and IAEA in May 1965.

The Board of Governors of IAEA, in September 1964, approved a code of practice for personnel monitoring and a code of practice on the organization of radiological protection services as part of IAEA's Safety Standards. Member States of IAEA have been recommended to take these codes into account in the formulation of national regulations or recommendations.

#### Management of radioactive wastes

In September 1964 the Board of Governors of IAEA approved a code of practice for the management of radioactive wastes produced by radioisotope users as a further part of IAEA's Safety Standards. This code has also been recommended to Member States of IAEA for taking into account in the formulation of national regulations or recommendations.

### Civil liability

In September 1964 the Board of Governors of IAEA adopted a resolution concerning the establishment of maximum limits for the exclusion of small quantities of nuclear material from the application of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage.

The Standing Committee on the Brussels Convention of 25 May 1962 on Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships concluded its work on the three subjects referred to it.<sup>c/</sup> In accordance with its mandate the Committee prepared draft texts on an international judicial procedure and on the conditions to be fulfilled by intergovernmental organizations in order to act as licensing authorities under the Convention and become parties to it.

### Emergency assistance

The Nordic Mutual Emergency Assistance Agreement in connexion with Radiation Accidents entered into force between Norway, Sweden and IAEA on June 1964, and in respect of Denmark on 17 August 1964.

The secretariat of IAEA has since prepared a set of draft articles on emergency assistance in the event of radiation accidents, on which comments from Member States have been invited.

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<sup>c/</sup> See document E/3886/Add.1, annex III, appendix G, para. 9.

### ANNEX III

Proposed attachment to communication to be sent by Chairman of  
ACC to the ITU concerning the telecommunication privileges of  
the specialized agencies

While article IV, section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, adopted by the General Assembly at its second session (1947) provides that such agencies shall enjoy the treatment accorded to Governments in respect of telecommunications, when the revised International Telecommunications Convention was adopted (Atlantic City, 1947) the heads of the specialized agencies were not included among the persons entitled to originate government telegrams and telephone calls. The resulting conflict between these two instruments, to which the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU addressed itself at its Buenos Aires session (1952), led that Conference at its Geneva session (1959) to express, in its resolution No. 31, the hope that the United Nations would agree to reconsider the problem and to make the necessary amendments to bring the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies into conformity with the provisions of the ITU Convention regarding government telegrams and telephone calls.

Having regard to the fact that the next session of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference is due to open in Montreux in September 1965, the ACC, which had kept this situation under review, felt it desirable to give further detailed consideration to the matter.

The General Assembly of the United Nations stressed the need for unification of privileges and immunities at its first session and, by resolution 22 (I) D of 13 February 1946, instructed the Secretary-General to open negotiations for that purpose. The standard clauses of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies gave form to the explicit intention, expressed in General Assembly resolution 179 (II) of 21 November 1947, of effecting the "unification as far as possible of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies" while providing in a single instrument, for those privileges and immunities which had been recognized as "essential for the effective exercise of [the] respective functions" of the

specialized agencies. Between 1957 and 1965, a substantial number of states had accepted the obligations of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, including the obligations relating to telecommunications set forth in article IV, section 11. Similar obligations have been accepted by an even greater number of States in agreement with the Special Fund or the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, thereby progressively strengthening an essential element of the basic pattern of international organization laid down in 1946-1947. The few countries which have made reservations regarding article IV, section 11, did so only on the ground that it was not possible for any Government fully to comply with its requirements unless and until all other Governments collaborated in according this treatment. Such declarations, which constituted a statement of fact, have not been treated as reservations.

As regards the unification of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the ACC would draw attention to the fact that in a number of cases there exist differences in the treatment accorded to international institutions, either in regard to particular organizations or in regard to particular categories of communications. For instance, apart from the overriding priority properly accorded to its telegrams relating to the maintenance of peace and security, United Nations telegrams relating to ordinary business, such as is also transacted by the specialized agencies, enjoy government treatment not accorded to the latter. This distinction is particularly striking in respect of technical assistance operations, which are carried out by the specialized agencies as well as by the United Nations. For many agencies headquarters agreement and agreements concerning the establishment of regional offices provide for government treatment for telecommunications, notably in the case of FAO and WHO, while such treatment is also accorded to the Bank and the Fund under their articles of Agreement. It follows that, in a number of cases, specialized agencies already enjoy special facilities and that, apart from the desirability of a consistent approach and the avoidance of discrimination, a unified treatment for the telecommunications of the specialized agencies would have the advantage of simplifying the transmission of telegrams from specialized agencies which now fall in a wide variety of categories.

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The ACC feels that government treatment for all specialized agency telegrams and telephone calls would in the light of experience, be of considerable practical value as regards the effective exercise of their respective functions under special circumstances. Although priority of transmission or the possibility of using codes (provided for in article IV, section 12 of the Convention) cannot be left altogether out of account, government treatment involves practical advantages in respect of delivery and reply and, above all, ensures that the communications of specialized agencies shall not be hampered by general stoppage of all but government traffic, or by interruptions due, for instance, to local industrial disputes which might otherwise paralyse world-wide operations, sometimes of an urgent nature as in the case of natural disasters, epidemics, etc. Since the special circumstances, of an emergency nature, in which this treatment would become necessary, are often unforeseeable, it would rarely be possible to follow the procedure envisaged in resolution No. 27 adopted by the 1952 Plenipotentiary Conference and confirmed by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference in resolution No. 33. Nor is it always practicable for the traffic of the specialized agencies to be carried, in cases of emergency, over the United Nations point-to-point network as envisaged in resolution No. 26 of 1952, confirmed by resolution No. 32 of 1959.

While the total amount of the traffic of the specialized agencies has progressively increased and is today very substantial, the great majority of cables are sent as LT cables, and the number of urgent telegrams has steadily remained insignificant. In these circumstances the extension to the heads of the specialized agencies of government telecommunication privileges would not unduly jeopardize the interest of telecommunication services of members of the ITU. Moreover, the executive heads of the specialized agencies fully appreciate the importance of taking effective steps to ensure that any special facilities provided would be used only under proper control and in appropriate cases, and they would take the necessary action for this purpose.

The ACC has noted that under Article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the ITU, the United Nations may propose items for inclusion in the agenda of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

In the circumstance above outlined the ACC, subject to the abstention of the Secretary-General of ITU, has asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to request that the forthcoming ITU Plenipotentiary Conference give consideration (without prejudice to existing arrangements) to amending annex 3 of the ITU Convention by the insertion in the list of authorities specified therein, which are entitled to originate government telegrams and telephone calls, "the executive Heads of the Specialized Agencies and of IAEA".

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