

5.1 (NW22)

~~ANNEXES
(Hold for resumed session)~~

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

14 July - 8 August 1969

ANNEXES

UNITED NATIONS

Prefatory fascicle



**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS**

FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

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ANNEXES

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1969

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the forty-seventh session.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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* No fascicles were issued on agenda items 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20 and 22 as there were no documents to be annexed. For the documents and the summary records of the meetings pertaining to these items, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, prefatory fascicle*, "Check list of documents" and "Contents". Items 7(c), 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 were postponed to the resumed forty-seventh session.



Agenda item 3: Second United Nations Development Decade*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1631st meeting; see also the records of the 493rd to 496th and 498th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR, 493-496 and 498).

DOCUMENT E/4736

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[31 July 1969]

1. At its 493rd to 496th and 498th meetings, held from 24 July to 30 July 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. López Herrarte (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 3 of the Council's agenda (Second United Nations Development Decade), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969.

2. In connexion with the consideration of agenda item 3, the Committee had before it General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, Council resolution 1409 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 and the following documents: report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session (E/4620); note transmitting the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on its first, second and third sessions (E/4624 and Add. 1); report by an evaluation mission in Iran (E/4626 and Corr. 1); report on the fourth and fifth sessions of the Committee for Development Planning (E/4682); provisional text of the World Economic Survey, 1968, part I (E/4687 and Add. 1 to 3); note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Trade and Development Board on its resumed eighth session (E/4704); note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/4718); *note verbale*, dated 27 June 1969, from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General (E/4719); *note verbale*, dated 3 July 1969, from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet So-

cialist Republic to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General (E/4721); *note verbale*, dated 8 July 1969, from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General (E/4725); *note verbale*, dated 28 July 1969, from the Permanent Representative of Romania to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General (E/4731 and Corr. 1); draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Belgium, Congo (Brazzaville), France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (E/AC.6/L.407).

3. At the Committee's 496th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia introduced draft resolution E/AC.6/L.407 on behalf of the sponsors.

4. At the Committee's 498th meeting two delegations, while not formally requesting that the draft resolution be voted upon paragraph by paragraph, stated that if such a vote had taken place, they would have voted against paragraphs 1 and 3 of the preamble as well as against operative paragraphs 4 and 5.

5. The Committee at its 498th meeting approved draft resolution E/AC.6/L.407 by nineteen votes to none, with two abstentions.

Recommendation to the Council

6. The Economic Committee accordingly recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1356 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 on the United Nations Development Decade and General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 on international development strategy,

Recognizing that planning on a long-term continuing basis would contribute towards the realization of the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Taking note of the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on its first three sessions (see E/4624 and Add. 1),

Taking note also of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fourth and fifth sessions (E/4682),

Noting with concern that very little progress was achieved during the resumed eighth session of the Trade and Development Board in preparing the major contributions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the strategy for the Second Development Decade,

Expressing its appreciation of the contribution made by other organizations of the United Nations system to the preparatory work for the Second Development Decade,

1. *Agrees* that the international development strategy for the 1970s should consist, in principle, of the following:

- (a) A preambular declaration;
- (b) The specification of objectives;
- (c) Policy measures designed to fulfil those objectives;
- (d) A review and appraisal of both the objectives and the policies;
- (e) The mobilization of public opinion;

2. *Agrees further* that the main objective during the Second United Nations Development Decade should be to promote sustained growth, especially in developing countries, leading to "higher standards of living, full employment and conditions for economic and social progress and development" so as to facilitate the process of narrowing the gap between the developed and the developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* its earlier decision to take into account, in formulating the goals and programmes of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the necessity for

the progressive integration of social and economic goals and programmes in the context of the strategy of the Decade;

4. *Recognizes* the need for establishing a target for the over-all growth rate for gross product in real terms of the developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade as a broad indication of the scope of international co-operative efforts to be made within the framework of the international development strategy;

5. *Recognizes* the importance of reaching agreement on quantitative targets for a few major variables, consistent with the over-all target and, to the extent possible, each consistent with the other, as well as the need to define certain broad social objectives;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the agreement reached so far on the list of key areas for international co-operation for development during the Second United Nations Development Decade, in which policy measures should be considered for fulfilling the objectives of the Decade;

7. *Expresses its concern* that whereas progress has been made in outlining the broad framework of the strategy and towards defining the goals and objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade, this has not so far been matched by agreement on concerted policy measures for realizing those goals and objectives, in particular, in the field of trade and development;

8. *Recalls* that the Trade and Development Board, at its resumed eighth session, agreed to make the maximum efforts at its resumed ninth session to reach agreement on the outstanding matters (See E/4704, annex I, par. 6) and expresses the hope that the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be finalized by the Board at that session;

9. *Draws the attention* of the organizations of the United Nations system to the recommendations made by the Committee for Development Planning in its report on its fourth and fifth sessions (see E/4682, chap. I);

10. *Calls upon* the Government of Member States and the organizations of the United Nations system to make additional efforts in their contributions to the preparatory work for the Second United Nations Development Decade so that a preliminary draft of the international development strategy can be submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-seventh session, with a view to finalizing it early in 1970.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1631st meeting, on 5 August 1969, the Council adopted without change, by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Economic Committee (see E/4736, para. 6).

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1447 (XLVII).]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4620	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its twentieth session (17 February—5 March 1969)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session.</i>
E/4624 and Add.1	Note transmitting the reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade on its first, second and third sessions (A/7525 and Add.1 and 2)	Mimeographed.
E/4626 and Corr.1	Report by an evaluation mission in Iran	Final offset.
E/4682	Committee on Development Planning: report on the fourth and fifth sessions	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session.</i>
E/4687 and Add.1-3	World Economic Survey, 1968, part I (Some issues of development policy in the coming decade)	To be issued as part of a United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.C.6.
E/4704	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Trade and Development Board on its resumed eighth session (A/7616)	Mimeographed. For the text of the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16</i> (part two).
E/4718	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Second United Nations Development Decade	Final offset.
E/4719	<i>Note verbale</i> , dated 27 June 1969, from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4721	<i>Note verbale</i> , dated 3 July 1969, from the Permanent Representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4725	<i>Note verbale</i> , dated 8 July 1969, from the Permanent Representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4731 and Corr.1	<i>Note verbale</i> , dated 28 July 1969, from the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.407	Argentina, Belgium, Congo (Brazzaville), France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See E/4736, paras. 3-6 and resolution 1447 (XLVII).



Agenda item 4: Economic planning and projections*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1624th meeting; see also the records of the 491st and 492nd meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR. 491-492).

DOCUMENT E/4730

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[24 July 1969]

1. At its 491st and 492nd meetings, held on 22 and 23 July 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. López Herrarte (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 4 of the Council's agenda (Economic planning and projections), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969.

2. The Committee had before it the following document: report on the fourth and fifth sessions of the Committee for Development Planning (E/4682, chap. II).

Recommendation to the Council

3. As no resolution had been submitted on the item, the Committee, upon the suggestion by the Chairman, agreed, at its 492nd meeting, to recommend that the Council include the following text in its report to the General Assembly:

"The Council took note with appreciation of the review of planning and plan implementation problems in Asia contained in the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its fourth and fifth sessions (E/4682, chap. II). It looked forward to examining the over-all comparative review of planning and plan implementation problems in developing countries that the Committee intended to prepare on the basis of its regional reviews."

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1624th meeting, on 31 July 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in its report to the General Assembly the text recommended in the report of the Economic Committee (see E/4730, para. 3).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of item 4 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4682	Committee for Development Planning: report on the fourth and fifth sessions	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session.</i>



Agenda item 5: Financing of economic development of the developing countries:*

- (a) International flow of capital and assistance
- (b) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries
- (c) Export credits

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, 1636th meeting*; see also the records of the 499th-502nd meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.499-502).

DOCUMENT E/4738

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[7 August 1969]

1. At its 499th to 502nd meetings, held from 4 to 7 August 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. López Herrarte (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 5 of the Council's agenda (Financing of economic development of the developing countries), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969.

2. In connexion with the consideration of agenda item 5, the Committee had before it the following documents: *Export Credits and Development Financing: National Export Credit Systems, 1969* (E/4616); *The External Financing of Economic Development: International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1963-1967: report of the Secretary-General* (E/4652); *Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries: report of a meeting held at Amsterdam, 16-20 February 1969* (E/4654); *Report of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries, New York, 24-28 March 1969* (E/4661); report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries (E/4662); note by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the programme of work recommended by the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries (E/4662/Add. 1); progress report by the Secretary-General (E/4664); note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the recommen-

dations contained in document E/4664 (E/4664/Add. 1); preliminary report of the Secretary-General on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1964-1968 (E/4676); comments of the Spanish Government on the suggested programme of work for the implementation of the proposals of the Round Table (E/4662) (E/4728).

The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Chad (E/AC.6/L.408); a revised draft resolution submitted by Chad (E/AC.6/L.408/Rev.1); a draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta (E/AC.6/L.409); note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta (E/AC.6/L.409/Add.1); revised draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta (E/AC.6/L.409/Rev.1); note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the revised draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta (E/AC.6/L.409/Rev.1/Add.1).

3. At its 499th meeting the Committee agreed to discuss items 5 (a), (b) and (c) separately.

4. The Committee's discussion and its action on different proposals and amendments are described in the following paragraphs.

Item 5(a) International flow of capital and assistance

5. As no resolution had been submitted on the sub-item, the Committee, upon the suggestion by the Chairman, agreed, at its 501st meeting, to recommend that

the Council include the following text in its report to the General Assembly:

“The Council took note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General entitled (1) *The External Financing of Economic Development—International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1963-1967* (E/4652) and (2) ‘International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1964-1968: preliminary report of the Secretary-General’ (E/4676).”

Item 5(b) Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries

Draft resolution submitted by Chad (E/AC.6/L.408)

6. At the Committee’s 499th meeting, the representative of Chad introduced his delegation’s draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.408).

7. At that same meeting the Committee agreed to postpone action on draft resolution E/AC.6/L.408 until the general discussion of the item had been completed and a revised text circulated.

Revised draft resolution submitted by Chad
(E/AC.6/L.408/Rev.1)

8. At the Committee’s 501st meeting the representative of Chad introduced a revised text (E/AC.6/L.408/Rev.1).

9. Oral amendments were submitted by Argentina and Norway to operative paragraphs 2 and 4 at the Committee’s 501st meeting.

10. At that same meeting the representative of the United States of America verbally proposed a modification combining the amendments by Argentina and Norway. This amendment was then accepted by the Committee and operative paragraph 2 reads:

“Requests the Secretary-General to undertake the studies suggested by the Panel and set out as points (a) to (e) inclusive in chapter III of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4664), and on the need for a further study of the effects of agreements between parent companies and their subsidiaries concerning production and trade, particularly those relating to market reservations in so far as they are not already covered by work done, or to be done, by organizations of the United Nations system;”

11. The Committee at its 501st meeting approved by twenty votes to none with two abstentions E/AC.6/L.408/Rev.1 as orally amended. (See paragraph 15 below, draft resolution I).

Item 5(c) Export credits

Draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta
(E/AC.6/L.409)

12. At the Committee’s 501st meeting the representative of Upper Volta introduced his delegation’s draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.409).

13. At that same meeting, the Committee agreed to postpone taking a decision on the draft resolution until its 502nd meeting.

Revised text of the draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta (E/AC.6/L.409/Rev.1)

14. At the Committee’s 502nd meeting the representative of Upper Volta introduced the revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.409/Rev.1) which was then approved by the Committee by twenty votes to none, with two abstentions. (See paragraph 15 below, draft resolution II).

Recommendation to the Council

15. The Economic Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

PROMOTION OF PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Pursuing the action progressively defined by the General Assembly, the Council and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in relation to the promotion of foreign investment for financing development,

Noting with satisfaction that the Secretary-General, acting in pursuance of Council resolution 1359 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, organized a Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries, which, with the generous assistance of the Government of the Netherlands, met at Amsterdam from 16 to 20 February 1969,

Noting with keen interest the themes of the dialogue and the final Statement of the Panel contained in its report (see E/4654, paras. 1-39),

Recognizing that private foreign investment is a complement to and not a substitute for the official and technical assistance needed by the developing countries,

Considering the appreciable progress thus made in analysing the conditions for foreign investment in developing countries and also such basic questions as the prime role of the host country in defining the priority sectors as well as the advantages to foreign investors of accepting those priorities,

Considering also the recommendations of the Panel concerning research and training in the developing countries to facilitate the assimilation of the production and management techniques associated with the entry of foreign capital,

Noting also the attention given to information on investment opportunities, joint ventures and a new multi-national approach to development,

Welcoming the renewal of confidence expressed by investors,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the recommendations made by the Panel (*ibid*, paras. 1-20);

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake the studies suggested by the Panel and set out as points (a) to (e) inclusive in chapter III of the progress report of the Secretary-General (E/4664) and on the need for a further study of the effects of agreements between parent companies and their subsidiaries concerning production and trade, particularly those relating to market reservations in so far as they are not already covered by work done, or to be done, by organizations of the United Nations system;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the parties concerned and with the appropriate international organizations and institutions, to organize other panels, at the regional and global level, for the purpose of considering specific measures to increase the flow of foreign investment to developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in this matter.

Draft resolution II

EXPORT CREDITS AND EXPORT PROMOTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967 and 1358 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, and decision 29 (II) adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 28 March 1968,

Having considered the *Report of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries* (E/4661) and the report of the

Secretary-General on the conclusions of the Round Table (E/4662),

1. *Notes with appreciation* the *Report of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries*;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study, in close co-operation with the International Monetary Fund, ways and means of enabling developing countries to ease the balance-of-payments strains arising from the short-term financing of export credits granted by their exporters;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the regional development banks, a study on the possibility of financing or refinancing medium-term and long-term export credits granted by the developing countries as well as of guaranteeing such credits for the purpose of facilitating their financing or refinancing on the international capital market;

4. *Requests* the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the international organizations concerned to give the Secretary-General every assistance in carrying out the immediately feasible parts of the activities mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give further careful consideration to the other aspects of the work programme contained in his report on the conclusions of the Round Table, in the light of the views expressed on the subject at the forty-seventh session of the Council;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of this resolution.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A

Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries

At its 1636th meeting, on 8 August, 1969, the Economic and Social Council adopted by 20 votes to none with 2 abstentions, draft resolution I submitted by the Economic Committee (see E/4738, para. 15), as amended, the words "and on the need for a further study of" in operative paragraph 2 being replaced by "as well as a study on".

[*For the final text, see* Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh session, Resolutions (E/4735), *resolution 1451 (XLVII).*]

B

Export credits and export promotion in developing countries

At the same meeting the Council adopted without change, by 21 votes to none with 3 abstentions, draft resolution II submitted by the Economic Committee (see E/4738, para. 15).

[*For the final text, see* Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), *resolution 1452 (XLVII).*]

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

International flow of capital and assistance

At its 1636th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided to include in its report to the General Assembly the text of the paragraph concerning international flow of capital and assistance contained in paragraph 5 of the report of the Economic Committee (E/4738).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 5 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4616	<i>Export Credits and Development Financing: National Export Credit Systems, 1969</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.7.
E/4652	<i>The External Financing of Economic Development: International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1963-1967: report of the Secretary-General</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.10.
E/4654	<i>Panel on Foreign Investment in Developing Countries: report of a meeting held at Amsterdam, 16-20 February 1969</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.12.
E/4661	<i>Report of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries, New York, 24-28 March 1969</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.D.11.
E/4662	Report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries	Final offset.
E/4662/Add.1	Administrative and financial implications of the programme of work recommended by the Round Table on Export Credit as a Means of Promoting Exports from Developing Countries: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4664	Progress report by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4664/Add.1	Financial implications of the recommendations contained in document E/4664: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4676	International flow of long-term capital and official donations, 1964-1968: preliminary report of the Secretary-General	Will be issued as a United Nations publication.
E/4728	Comments of the Spanish Government on the suggested programme of work for the implementation of the proposals of the Round Table (E/4662)	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.408	Chad: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.408/Rev.1	Chad: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted with modifications. See E/4738, paras. 6-11 and resolution 1451 (XLVII).
E/AC.6/L.409	Upper Volta: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.409/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta (E/AC.6/L.409): note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.409/Rev.1	Upper Volta: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See E/4738, paras. 12-14 and resolution 1452 (XLVII).
E/AC.6/L.409/Rev.1/Add.1	Financial implications of the revised draft resolution submitted by Upper Volta (E/AC.6/L.409/Rev.1): note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.



Agenda item 9: Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1636th meeting; see also the records of the 363rd to 365th, 367th, 377th, 378th, 382nd, 383rd and 386th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.363-365, 367, 377, 378, 382, 383 and 386).

DOCUMENT E/4743*

Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[7 August 1969]

1. At its 363rd to 365th, 367th, 377th, 378th, 382nd, 383rd and 386th meetings, held on 16, 17, 21 and 31 July and 5 and 7 August 1969, the Co-ordination Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 9 of the Council's agenda (Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting on 14 July 1969.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: report by an evaluation mission in Ecuador (E/4598); report by an evaluation mission in Iran (E/4626 and Corr.1); note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the research project on evaluation (E/4649); thirty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4668 and Add.1); report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes (E/4669 and Corr.2); reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations activities in Turkey and observations by the specialized agencies and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/4698 and Add. 1-5); report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session (E/4716). It also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Indonesia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

(E/AC.24/L.357 and Corr.1), which was later revised twice by the sponsors (E/AC.24/L.357/Rev.1 and 2), and a draft resolution submitted by Guatemala, Japan and the United States (E/AC.24/L.359), and a revised version thereof (E/AC.24/L.359/Rev.1).

3. At the 377th meeting the United States representative introduced draft resolution E/AC.24/L.357 and Corr.1. At the 382nd meeting he introduced a revised version of this draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.357/Rev.1), and made various oral revisions therein.

4. At the 383rd meeting the second revised version of the draft resolution was presented (E/AC.24/L.357/Rev. 2). The Committee approved this revised draft resolution by sixteen votes to none with two abstentions (see para. 7 below).

5. At the 386th meeting, the United States representative introduced revised draft resolution E/AC.24/L.359/Rev.1. The sponsors decided not to press the draft resolution to a vote at the present session, and the Committee then decided to defer further consideration of it until the forty-ninth session.

6. The Committee expressed its appreciation first to the Governments of Iran, Ecuador and Turkey for their co-operation with the evaluation missions to their respective countries and, secondly, to the members of the missions and of the Joint Inspection Unit for their effective work. The Committee suggested that the Secretary-General, the Administrator of the UNDP, the

* Incorporating document E/4743/Corr.1.

specialized agencies and other United Nations institutions concerned should study the reports of the evaluation missions to Iran and Ecuador and take appropriate action in the light of these reports. It further suggested that, for the time being, no further evaluation missions should be despatched to "evaluate the over-all impact on the development" on a given country of the assistance offered by the United Nations system of organizations.

Recommendation to the Council

7. The Co-ordination Committee accordingly recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CO-ORDINATION AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL: ROLE OF THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 1090 B (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, in particular its reaffirmation of "the necessity that the Resident Representatives should exercise more effectively their central role in achieving co-ordination at the field level of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and other organizations in the United Nations system",

Having considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on Co-ordination and co-operation at the country level (see E/4698, part II),

Noting the references made in the report of the United Nations Evaluation Mission to Iran to the relationships between the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme and the country representatives of the agencies concerned (see E/4626, chap. IV),

Convinced that there is need for further clarification of the central role and responsibilities of the Resident Representative in co-ordinating the technical co-operation and pre-investment programmes of the United Nations system of participating organizations at the field level,

Pending the report on the Capacity Study of the

United Nations Development Programme and other related reports,

Being aware, moreover, of the assistance that the Resident Representative can give to the Governments of Member States in the co-ordination of the development activities of the United Nations system,

1. *Believes* that the co-ordinating role of the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme should be exercised in full recognition of the primary responsibility of Member States for the co-ordination of development programmes and projects in their countries;

2. *Emphasizes* the value to Governments of Member States of having central machinery for planning and processing, in consultation with the Resident Representative, of requests to the member organizations of the United Nations system for development assistance;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the need to maintain the central role of the Resident Representative in achieving co-ordination at the field level of the technical co-operation and pre-investment programmes of the United Nations and its related organizations;

4. *Stresses* the importance of the Governments concerned giving their full support to the Resident Representative in the execution of his functions;

5. *Considers that*, in order to enable the Resident Representative to discharge these functions, he should be able to call upon the agencies' country representatives, where they exist, for assistance and advice;

6. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that Resident Representatives are consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects for which these organizations are responsible, and that they are supplied with reports on the execution of those projects;

7. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to transmit this resolution to all country and regional Resident Representatives;

8. *Requests* the organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that this resolution is brought to the attention of all concerned within their organizations including their field representatives.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Co-ordination at the country level: the role of the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 1636th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council adopted without change, by 18 votes to none with 5 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4743, para. 7).

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1453 (XLVII).]

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation

At its 1636th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council decided to defer to its forty-ninth session further consideration of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.359/Rev. 1 (see E/4743, para. 5).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 9 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4598	Report by an evaluation mission in Ecuador	Final offset.
E/4626 and Corr.1	Report by an evaluation mission in Iran	Final offset.
E/4649	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research on the research project on evaluation	Final offset.
E/4668 and Add.1	Thirty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.</i>
E/4669 and Corr.1-2	Report of the Secretary-General	Final offset. Corr. 1 superseded by Corr.2.
E/4698 and Add. 1-5 and Add.1/Corr.1	Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations activities in Turkey and observations by the specialized agencies and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Mimeographed.
E/4716	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session	Superseded by E/4716/Rev.1.
E/4716/Rev.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session.</i>
E/AC.24/L.357 and Corr.1	Co-ordination at the country level: role of the Resident Representatives - Belgium, Indonesia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.357/Rev.1	Belgium, Indonesia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.357/Rev.2	Belgium, Indonesia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See E/4743, paras. 3-7 and resolution 1453 (XLVII).
E/AC.24/L.359	Guatemala, Japan, United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.359/Rev.1	Guatemala, Japan, United States of America: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed.



Agenda item 11: Multilateral food aid*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1626th meeting; see also the record of the 497th meeting of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.497).

DOCUMENT E/4734

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[30 July 1969]

1. At its 497th meeting, held on 30 July 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. López Herrarte (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 11 of the Council's agenda (Multilateral food aid), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: note by the Secretary-General (E/4696) transmitting the seventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; note by the Secretary-General (E/4724) concerning the seventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

3. At its 497th meeting the Committee considered a draft resolution submitted by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme on the target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1971-1972 (see E/4696, para. 19 of the report of the fifteenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee (WFP/IGC: 15/23)), as amended by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/4724), and approved the text by 18 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Recommendation to the Council

4. The Economic Committee accordingly recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

TARGET FOR PLEDGES TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME FOR THE PERIOD 1971-1972

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the seventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4696),

Noting the recommendation of the Intergovernmental Committee concerning the target for voluntary contributions for the period 1971-1972,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2462 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 on multilateral food aid, which recognized the special competence and experience of the World Food Programme in the field of multilateral food aid,

1. *Submits* for the consideration and approval of the General Assembly the draft resolution set forth below;

2. *Urges* States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to undertake the necessary preparation for the announcement of pledges at the Fourth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme.

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the continuation of the World Food Programme according to which the Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

Recalling the provisions of operative paragraph 4 of its resolution 2290 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 on review of the World Food Programme that, subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference should be convened at the latest early in 1970, at which time Governments would be invited to pledge contributions for 1971 and 1972, with a view to reaching such a target as may be recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

Noting that the review of the Programme was undertaken by the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its fifteenth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1443 (XLVII) of 1 August 1969 on the target for pledges to the World Food Programme for the period 1971-1972, as well as the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee,

Recognizing the value of multilateral food aid as implemented by the World Food Programme since its inception and the necessity for continuing its action both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. Establishes for the two years 1971 and 1972 a target for voluntary contributions of \$300 million, of which not less than

one third should be in cash and services, and expresses the hope that such resources will be augmented by substantial additional contributions from other sources in recognition of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the World Food Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target;

3. Urges Governments that have pledged contributions of commodities or services for the period 1969-1970 to make every possible effort to carry over and make available for the period 1971-1972 any portion of such pledges that may remain unused at the end of 1970, and to indicate their readiness to effect such a carry-over when announcing pledges at the Fourth Pledging Conference for the World Food Programme;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1970;

5. Decides that the next following pledging conference, subject to the review provided for in General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX), should be convened at the latest early in 1972, at which time Governments should be invited to pledge contributions for 1973 and 1974 with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1626th meeting, on 1 August 1969, the Council adopted without change, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by the Economic Committee (E/4734, para. 4).

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1443 (XLVII).]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 11 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4696	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mimeographed.
E/4724	Seventh annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the resolution adopted, see E/4734, paras. 3-4 and resolution 1443 (XLVII).


Agenda item 12: The sea:*

- (a) Resources of the sea
- (b) Marine science and technology
- (c) Long-term programme of oceanographic research

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E/4732	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	1
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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1630th meeting; see also the records of the 370th to 372nd meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR. 370-372).

DOCUMENT E/4732
Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[29 July 1969]

1. At its 370th to 372nd meetings, held on 24, 25 and 28 July 1969, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 12 of the Council's agenda (The sea), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969. This item contained three sub-items: (a) Resources of the sea; (b) Marine science and technology; and (c) Long-term programme of oceanographic research.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents:

Under sub-item (a):

Note by the Secretary-General (E/4660); Note by the Secretary-General on financial implications of the publication of document E/4680 (E/4660/Add.1); Report of the Secretary-General on mineral resources of the sea (E/4680);

Under sub-item (b):

Note by the Secretary-General (E/4665 and Add.1);

Report of the Secretary-General on marine science and technology — survey and proposals

(E/4487 and Corr. 1-6); Replies to the Secretary-General's *note verbale* and questionnaire of 6 July 1967 (E/4487/Add.1-2); Note by the Secretary-General (E/4665 and Add.1); and

Under sub-item (c):

Note by the Secretary-General (E/4672).

Recommendation to the Council

3. At its 371st meeting the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the Council that it request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, to report regularly to the Council on the progress achieved in the field of oceanography.

4. At its 372nd meeting the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the Council that the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Mineral resources of the sea" (E/4680) should be issued as a United Nations publication, after the last eleven paragraphs had been deleted and an annex had been added that presented a factual account of the decisions taken by the General Assembly during the previous two years on matters relating to the sea.

DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Mineral resources of the sea

At its 1630th meeting, on 5 August 1969, the Council adopted unanimously, without change, the draft decision submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4732, para. 4).

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735) p. 7.]

Marine science

At its 1630th meeting, on 5 August 1969, the Council adopted unanimously, without change, the draft decision submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (E/4732, para. 3), after replacing the word "oceanography" by the words "marine science", in order to bring the text into line with the wording of the agenda item under discussion.

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), p. 7.]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 12 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4487 and Corr. 1-6	Marine science and technology—Survey and proposals: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4487/Add.1-2	Replies to the Secretary-General's <i>note verbale</i> and questionnaire of 6 July 1967	Mimeographed.
E/4660	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4660/Add.1	Financial implications of the publication of document E/4680: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4665 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4672	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4680	Mineral resources of the sea: report of the Secretary-General	To be issued as a United Nations publication.



Agenda item 16: International Education Year*

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E/4729	Report of the Economic Committee	1
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council	2
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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1624th meeting; see also the records of the 489th to 492nd meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR. 489-492).

DOCUMENT E/4729

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]

[24 July 1969]

1. At its 489th to 492nd meetings, held from 17 July to 23 July 1969, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. López Herrarte (Guatemala), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 16 of the Council's agenda (International Education Year), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969.

2. In connexion with the consideration of item 16, the Committee had before it General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968 and the following document: report prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII) (E/4707 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2).

3. At the 491st meeting, the representative of the United States of America introduced draft resolution E/AC.6/L.406 submitted by Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, Norway and United States of America.

4. At that meeting, oral amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.406 were proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union, who suggested that the words "Member States" in operative paragraphs 3 and 4 be replaced by the words "all countries", and that, in operative paragraph 4, the phrase "within the context of over-all strategy for development during the next Decade" be deleted; by the representative of Jamaica, who proposed that the words "within the context of the over-all strategy for development during the next Decade by further specifying concrete measures to realize these objectives" be added at the end of operative paragraph 2, and that in operative paragraph 3 the words "regional and inter-

national" be inserted immediately after the word "national", and also that operative paragraph 4 be amended to read: "Urges Governments of Member States to take the necessary action to give effect to the objectives and themes of International Education Year"; and by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, who suggested the deletion of the word "also" in operative paragraph 3.

5. At the 491st meeting, it was agreed to postpone a decision on draft resolution E/AC.6/L.406 until a revised text was available.

6. At the Committee's 492nd meeting, a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.406/Rev.1) submitted by Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, Jamaica, Norway and United States of America was introduced, on behalf of the sponsors, by the representative of the United States of America.

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Congo (Brazzaville) withdrew his delegation's name from the list of sponsors.

8. The Committee, at its 492nd meeting, voted on draft resolution E/AC.6/L.406/Rev.1. At the request of the representative of the USSR, separate votes were taken on operative paragraphs 3 and 4. The results of the voting were as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 3 was approved by 13 votes to none, with 6 abstentions;

(b) Operative paragraph 4 was approved by 13 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions;

(c) Draft resolution E/AC.6/L.406/Rev.1, as a whole, was approved by 19 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Recommendation to the Council

9. The Economic Committee, therefore, recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION YEAR

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, by which the Assembly decided to designate 1970 as International Education Year,

Recalling further its previous resolution 1355 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, in which it recognized that education in a broad sense is an indispensable factor to the development of human resources and to economic and social development in general, and considered that the proposed International Education Year should go beyond the scope of a celebration and aim at promoting a double effort of reflection and action for educational progress by Governments and the international community at large,

Having examined the progress report (E/4707 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1 and 2) prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the United Nations Edu-

catinal, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII),

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the measures being taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the preparation for International Education Year;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to intensify their co-ordinated efforts to pursue the objectives of International Education Year, within the context of the over-all strategy for development during the Second United Nations Development Decade by further specifying concrete means to realize these objectives;

3. *Considers* that International Education Year is above all an occasion for reflection and action by Member States with a view to improving and expanding their educational systems;

4. *Urges* Governments of Member States to give effect, by taking appropriate action at the national, regional and international level, to the objectives and themes of International Education Year as a contribution to the fulfilment of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1624th meeting, on 31 July 1969, the Council adopted unanimously, without change, the draft resolution submitted by the Economic Committee (see E/4729, para. 9).

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735) resolution 1436 (XLVII).]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 16 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4707 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Report prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII)	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.406	Congo (Brazzaville), Guatemala, Norway and United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.406/Rev.1	Guatemala, Jamaica, Norway and United States of America: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See E/4729, paras. 6-9 and resolution 1436 (XLVII).
E/C.2/684	Statement submitted by the International Federation of University Women	Mimeographed.


Agenda item 18: Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system:*

- (a) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
- (b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
- (c) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
- (d) Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, 1637th meeting*; see also the records of the 364, 366 to 369th, 372nd, 373rd, 376 to 379th, 381st to 383rd, 385 and 386th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.364, 366-369, 372, 373, 376-379, 381-383, 385 and 386).

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICSAB	International Civil Service Advisory Board
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRU	International Relief Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNPA	United Nations Postal Administration
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

DOCUMENTS E/4668 AND ADD.1*

Thirty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

[Original text: English]
[14 and 16 May 1969]

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* Document E/4668/Add.1 contained annexes II to V to the report.

INTRODUCTION

1. The ACC held its forty-sixth session at United Nations Headquarters on 22 October 1968 and its forty-seventh session at the headquarters of FAO at Rome on 28-29 April 1969, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. The executive heads of all organizations and programmes constituting the United Nations system attended one or both of these sessions.¹

2. In 1969, as part of the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, special attention is being devoted in many quarters to the task of taking stock and of reorganization, in order to ensure that the machinery of the United Nations system in functioning as smoothly and effectively as possible and also that it is fully equipped to cope with the challenging work that lies ahead. The three-year general review of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the UNDP Capacity Study and — in a sense — the study on international aid being undertaken by the IBRD Commission on International Development (Pearson Commission) all of which are to be completed by the end of 1969, are intended to help achieve these purposes. The ACC has had the same purposes very much in mind; in response to a suggestion of the Secretary-General it has been reviewing its own organization and functioning, in order to strengthen its capacity to deal with its continually growing workload.

3. The constant growth in the range and scope of ACC's activities — which is likely to continue in the 1970s — is directly attributable to the increase in the volume and interdependence of international activities and in the number of organizations and programmes involved. Broad new subjects of international concern — from assistance by the United Nations family in the processes of decolonization to the development of new programmes for youth, from the use of computers in the United Nations system to the preservation and improvement of the human environment — have been added to the subjects already within ACC's purview. Furthermore, because so many of these activities are interlocking and interdependent a more systematic and continuous type of co-operation is required. For example, the success not only of the preparations for and implementation of the Second United Nations Development Decade but of other major enterprises such as that in regard to the human environment, will call for whole-hearted co-operation at many levels from the planning stage right through the many phases of execution.

4. The task of interagency co-ordination is unavoidably affected by the marked tendency for activities in similar or closely related fields to be called for independently by different intergovernmental organs. In the field of computers, for instance, five separate programmes of work are in hand under decisions of different United Nations bodies. Again, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, as well as UNITAR, have been developing programmes relating to evaluation under separate decisions. While serious efforts are being

made to implement such decisions so as to avoid duplication, it is not always possible for ACC alone to find satisfactory solutions (in this connexion, see paragraphs 67-76 below and annex IV, paragraphs 6-11).

5. At the same time, new machinery is being created at the intergovernmental level, either specifically for co-ordination purposes or in which co-ordination plays an important role. The Secretary-General, in the introduction to his annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization for the period 16 June 1967 to 15 June 1968, has alluded to the concern felt in many quarters over the growth in the number of such co-ordinating bodies and "the complexities and even duplication which they involve".² The ACC is endeavouring to work out among the various secretariats means of avoiding this type of difficulty. It wishes to stress, however, that the effectiveness of its efforts to overcome difficulties of this kind will inevitably depend in large measure on arrangements that can be made at the intergovernmental level. It is glad that this matter will be discussed at its joint meetings with CPC and the officers of the Council in July.

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6. In addition to the present report, special statements on two major subjects — the Second United Nations Development Decade and the problems of human environment — are to be issued by ACC before the forty-seventh session of the Council.

7. As a result of the review of its own functioning, ACC has taken certain measures so to adapt its arrangements and procedures that it can devote more time to policy issues. These measures are set forth in detail in chapter I below. The terms of reference of its subsidiary bodies are also being scrutinized and steps are being taken to strengthen the ACC secretariat. This should increase the benefits which all organizations and programmes may draw from the activities of ACC while making it a more effective instrument.

8. Owing partly to factors mentioned earlier, difficulties have been encountered in co-ordinating the work in several areas. In certain cases, e.g., in respect of work on transport, tourism, and procedures for handling the inspectors' reports, solutions are now in sight. In others, e.g., the protein problem and water resources, some difficulties persist. Studies and consultations in preparation for the Second Development Decade naturally continue to be a major concern, as is the promotion of co-operation in the field of population — a question which ACC intends to keep under constant review. The extent of ACC's work on a wide variety of other subjects, including the exploration of the sea bed, human resources, social development, the international control of narcotics and housing, although not dealt with in the present report should not be overlooked. These are areas where there are no serious problems calling for solution, but where formal or informal

¹ The list of participants appears in annex I to this report.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/7201/Add.1)*, para. 80.

consultations play an important role in preventing difficulties and in promoting co-operation. Mention should likewise be made of the substantial continuing work on administrative matters, particularly the functioning of the common system, as well as such questions as language arrangements, publications and documentation.

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9. To an increasing extent, the General Assembly has been turning to the specialized agencies and IAEA for assistance in carrying out tasks recommended by its political organs in which political and economic and social issues are inseparable.

10. In this connexion consultations have been held on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions resulting from the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Nuclear-Weapon States. Reference must also be made to the consultations regarding the General Assembly resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and related questions, as well as those on the policy of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa; also to the considerable progress made, in co-operation with UNHCR (as well as through relationship agreements and other special arrangements with OAU) in working out measures to extend the scope of assistance which can be provided by the agencies to refugees from the African territories concerned.

11. Following a decision by ACC, the UNHCR arranged an *Ad Hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting on Assistance to Refugees in Africa in January 1969, which was attended by representatives of most United Nations specialized agencies and programmes.

12. The conclusions and recommendations adopted at the *Ad Hoc* Meeting, which are endorsed by ACC, should pave the way for further increased interagency co-operation on behalf of refugees.

13. These conclusions and recommendations and the increasing scope of assistance to the refugees referred to in General Assembly resolutions 2426 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2395 (XXIII) of 29 November 1968 reflect the growing co-operation of United Nations bodies in this field of activity and reinforce the significant link between the UNHCR's relief operations for refugees in developing areas and the development aid given by other members of the United Nations system.

14. The offers of increased support for the work of refugees made by most members of the United Nations system and the implementation of the detailed procedures agreed by the *Ad Hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting have already been translated into positive results, as shown in the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council (E/4677 and Corr.1).

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15. Finally, reference must be made to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the ILO, which has made such a significant contribution to the building of peace through social justice and to the whole work of the United Nations system for economic and social development. Preparations in which the ACC will be actively engaged, have begun for the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations in 1970.

Chapter I

REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONING OF INTER-SECRETARIAT MACHINERY FOR CO-ORDINATION

16. The main task of the ACC is to identify, for the benefit of the Council and the governing bodies of the organizations concerned, the major problems that confront the United Nations system of organizations, and collectively to tender advice on the manner in which its resources should be used to solve such problems in a constructive manner. To this end, the members of ACC would devote major attention to a limited number of key policy issues and, in order to ensure that ACC is enabled to discharge effectively its major functions, they have agreed on the practical arrangements listed below.

A

(a) It was generally agreed that the secretariat of ACC, under the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, should function under the direct authority of the Secretary-General, reporting directly to him.

(b) It was also agreed that the responsibilities of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs should be enlarged.³

(c) It was further agreed that the Office should have a larger staff, both at New York and at Geneva, and additional travel funds as necessary.

(d) On the question of financing, it was generally agreed that the Secretary-General should discuss with the Controller and with the Chairman of the ACABQ the possibility of the additional expenditure being met entirely from the budget of the United Nations. If this

³ These responsibilities should include the preparation of the basic documentation for, and proposals for action by, the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and ACC, as well as documentation as required for intergovernmental organs, the maintenance of direct and close relations with the executive heads and senior officials of all organizations; the follow-up of ACC decisions; the exercise of initiative at the secretariat level in regard to interagency problems; guidance to ACC subsidiary organs; as well as following closely developments in the organs of the United Nations and the agencies that might affect interagency relations and co-ordination.

Special importance should be attached to the preparation of the actual work of ACC. This includes, first, the preparation of concise but detailed position papers, including a preliminary indication of major issues to be discussed and even, where appropriate, tentative solutions. Secondly, on major issues, it would be desirable for the ACC secretariat, when requested by ACC, to undertake, with the co-operation of participating organizations, independent major studies for the information and guidance of ACC on questions it would wish to consider in depth, and in respect of which compilation of agency activities and positions constitutes only a preliminary step.

were not found feasible, the offer of the agencies to contribute towards the expenses of the Office would be duly considered.

B

(a) With the enlargement of the ACC secretariat, it should be possible to settle by correspondence or other means many of the questions that now take up the time of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade so that the duration of Preparatory Committee meetings could be shortened to approximately one week.

(b) At the same time, it was generally agreed that the Preparatory Committee should have greater authority, and that all ACC's subsidiary bodies, including the Consultative Committees on Administrative Questions and Public Information, should report to it.

(c) The ACC may decide that certain questions, or reports, may go straight to ACC for consideration. Subject to this understanding the Preparatory Committee should be in a position to deal definitively with problems of "management", and with all other issues except those which it was essential for ACC itself to consider, or on which there might be disagreement at the Preparatory Committee.

(d) The level of representation on the Preparatory Committee would be raised in principle to the Deputy Director-General or Assistant Director-General level on the understanding that any head of an agency could designate a duly authorized official of a lower rank to represent him at the Preparatory Committee meetings if necessary.

C

The annual address of the Secretary-General before the summer session of the Council should also include, as a separate section, a presentation of the substantive work of ACC and of those issues of policy on which ACC had reached prior agreement.

Chapter II

PROGRAMME QUESTIONS

A. United Nations Development Decade

17. The ACC has had discussions in depth of the preparations and plans for the Second United Nations Development Decade. All the members of ACC stand ready to assist the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the Committee for Development Planning in carrying out their respective tasks. The United Nations and the specialized agencies are individually and collectively engaged in planning for the Second Development Decade — a matter on which, because of its great importance, the ACC will issue a special statement in time for the summer session of the Council.

B. Protein problem

18. The ACC has always stressed that all concerned,

both at the national and international levels, must apply themselves with renewed energy to help solve the immense and difficult problem involved in closing the protein gap. It, therefore, welcomes the desire of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to maintain the momentum of work it has stimulated through its report on protein problems.

19. The ACC is aware that the concerned members of the United Nations system, in association with the FAO/WHO/UNICEF Protein Advisory Group, have long been engaged in assisting to raise the nutritional levels of diets on a world-wide basis. If full account is taken of the manner in which they are responding still further to the specific proposals in the Advisory Committee's report on protein and the relevant General Assembly resolution on the subject, there is cause for optimism.

20. In this context, some of the initiatives the United Nations Office of Science and Technology has been asked to undertake by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the interest of speedy action, fall largely within the responsibilities of the interested organizations.

21. The reconstituted Protein Advisory Group, which operates under the co-sponsorship of FAO, WHO and UNICEF and with the full participation of other interested organizations, provides a centre for encouraging new developments and exchange of experience in order to provide the interested agencies with scientific and technological advice. While ACC welcomes all additional initiatives which would advance the solution of the protein problem, it stresses that all new operational activities should be undertaken through the concerned agencies.

22. The ACC agrees with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that notwithstanding the increased expenditure proposed by FAO, WHO and other organizations, additional resources may be needed. As regard to the method of raising such resources the interested organizations would hope to be fully consulted and to participate.

23. The ACC recalls that the Council had in the earlier sessions expressed itself against the assumption of executive and operational functions by the Advisory Committee and the United Nations Office for Science and Technology which services it. The ACC shares this view. In this connexion, it would draw attention to the statement of the Secretary-General in his report on the transfer of operative technology to developing countries that "Since its inception the Council has repeatedly drawn attention to the waste of effort and money involved in overlapping programming and in duplication of work throughout the United Nations system . . .".⁴

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document E/4633, para. 46.

24. The Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has taken up for special study other subjects such as population, science education and natural resources. The ACC trusts that the Council will agree that while in all these matters the agencies concerned should have the best available scientific and technological advice, every effort should be made to ensure that executive and operational responsibilities remain with the agencies concerned and their established arrangements for co-operation.

C. Human environment

25. The report of the Secretary-General on the human environment, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, is being prepared in close co-operation and consultation with the agencies concerned — which have seconded personnel for this purpose. The report will thus reflect in large measure the present thinking of ACC in this matter. The ACC proposes to return to the question before the Council at its forty-seventh session, with a view to providing a further contribution as to the approach to the problem that might be taken by the United Nations system of organizations.

D. International Education Year

26. The ACC noted with satisfaction the preparations for International Education Year by the organizations of the United Nations system, as co-ordinated by UNESCO, in particular the outline of the Secretary-General's report which he will present to the Council at its forty-seventh session, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968.

E. Youth

27. At the time of the Council's forty-fifth session, members of the ACC consulted on possible steps which might be taken to strengthen the programmes relating to youth and in particular to ensure co-ordination and a stronger "biting edge" for the wide range of action being undertaken in this field by a number of agencies in the United Nations system.

28. Since July 1968, Council resolutions 1353 and 1354 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 on youth participation in international co-operation and programmes of international action relating to youth, General Assembly resolutions 2447 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 on education of youth in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and 2460 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 concerning an international corps of volunteers, the extensive discussion and the resolutions adopted on the subject of youth at the UNESCO General Conference, the debate of the Commission for Social Development and its proposal to the Council for a resolution on long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development,⁵ and the preparations for the International Labour Conference's discussion on special employment

and training schemes for youth for development purposes have all served to underline the urgency felt about this subject by most Governments and the importance it has in the work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

29. Within these work programmes a number of items include a major youth component, although this may not always be separately mentioned by name; examples include the ILO's World Employment Programme, the FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, the International Education Year, and the continuing review by the United Nations of the world social situation.

30. In technical co-operation, the Administrator of UNDP has several times drawn the attention of Governments to the importance of including projects for the immediate utilization of youth in national development in their plans, and at the seventh session of the UNDP Governing Council in January 1969 approval was given to a major project involving youth employment and training in Tunisia of which the ILO is the executing agency with the co-operation of the United Nations and FAO. Interagency preparatory missions are being planned for a number of other countries so as to ensure that any project submitted will be sufficiently comprehensive in its approach to the needs of young people.

31. Within its experimental programme for the creation and development of national networks of institutions for out-of-school education, UNESCO has undertaken missions in Ceylon, Chile and Niger from which it expects to be able to develop long-term projects. These have been in addition to the financial and technical assistance for work with youth which has continued to be available under the UNESCO programme of participation in the activities of member States as well as the associated youth enterprises which includes assistance for non-governmental organizations working with youth. Both FAO and the ILO have expanded their programmes for youth and there have been important increases in the number of countries visited by members of the headquarters and regional staff. Under the Young World Appeal of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, national committees have been established with a view to engaging young people all over the world in development activity through programmes of information and education, action projects and civic involvement with a focus on the agricultural sector and raising the level of living in rural areas. The ILO has, in addition to its long-standing concern for vocational training and the protection of young people at work, undertaken studies and projects relating to less conventional means of securing employment and training for youth, and, in co-operation with UNICEF, developed its programmes of pre-vocational training. For its part, WHO has undertaken activities related to the health needs of young people as part of, and within the context of, the health needs of the entire community, while at the same time identifying and seeking to find solutions to the special problems relating to particular age groups. Both UNICEF and WFP have continued to

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session*, document E/4620, chap. X, draft resolution III.

give aid to projects in which there is a major youth component. The WFP in particular is supporting projects directly related to the training, mobilization, settlement and employment of out-of-school and unemployed youth and is proposing to further expand this number. The UNHCR is devoting particular attention to refugee youth who benefit from UNHCR-sponsored projects, particularly in the field of education and training.

32. UNICEF is primarily concerned with the younger age bracket. Various forms of youth groups are receiving UNICEF aid in a number of countries through schools, social welfare administrations, youth clubs and youth centres, pre-vocational training programmes, health corps to mobilize the interest and enthusiasm of young people. UNICEF aid has also been sought in the preparatory phase of a national youth programme. Much of UNICEF's assistance is devoted to training those who will guide and be responsible for the various types of youth activities in the different countries.

33. With the assistance of the Government of Denmark, a joint United Nations/ILO interregional seminar on national youth service programmes was held in 1968, attended by representatives of twenty-eight countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Another interregional seminar will be held in 1969 jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO on training for youth leadership. A long-term programme of regional meetings and training courses is now under discussion. The FAO has organized a series of regional conferences on youth culminating in a world conference held in Toronto with the theme of mobilizing the young in constructive programmes notably in the rural sector. In the European region, WHO is holding in 1969 a conference on the mental health problems of adolescents and young persons.

34. In order to strengthen their field programmes at the regional level, the United Nations and some of the other agencies are taking steps to appoint regional advisers on youth subjects in Africa, Asia and Latin America; and the United Nations has also appointed an interregional adviser on youth policies and programmes.

35. While this work has been undertaken at the request of, and in co-operation with Governments, closer working relations have been established with a number of international non-governmental organizations in the field of youth, in pursuance of Council resolutions 1353 and 1354 (XLV) on programmes of international action relating to youth. Discussions have been started to see how these organizations could co-operate with the United Nations system in technical co-operation programmes affecting youth and in obtaining the participation of youth in the programmes of the Second Development Decade.

36. As each agency has been developing its own activities in the field of youth, interagency co-operation and co-ordination have similarly grown and developed. The ACC has established working arrangements between those agencies directly concerned with youth matters and has undertaken other measures for ensuring full collaboration in this field.

F. Population questions

37. The ACC discussed in some depth population questions as related to development efforts. It was clear that the rapid population growth, which is a general phenomenon in the developing countries, would be a major limiting factor in development in the 1970s, in particular in the fields of education, housing and employment and in many cases for the economy as a whole. It was recognized, however, that population problems were different in the various parts of the developing world, in particular when seen in a long-term perspective.

38. Population problems and measures to tackle them should not be viewed in isolation, but as part of over-all development problems and policies. The international organizations concerned should assist Governments upon request in studying fully their population problems and prospects and make them fully aware of the implications of current and prospective population trends upon efforts to improve the economic and social conditions and the repercussions which the economic and social factors may have upon population. It was for each country to determine its policies in accordance with its social, economic and cultural values and objectives. In view of the great diversity of situations in countries throughout the world it appeared more appropriate to use the term population planning rather than population control.

39. Whatever population policy a Government may adopt, it seems clear that all countries need to introduce family planning as a part of their health services and as a prerequisite of the protection of the health and the well-being of women, children and the family. It is only by making information and services on family planning available to the population at large that the declarations on the rights of each family to determine its size and its spacing of children, adopted by the General Assembly (see resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966) and other international bodies, can be put into effect.

40. While experience has shown that the best opportunities for undertaking family planning activities are through health services, other governmental services such as education, social welfare and community development should be fully involved. One of the greatest bottle-necks in family planning has been the widespread lack of trained personnel at all levels. The large majority of medical schools still do not provide training in family planning. Considerable efforts are also required to promote research on human reproduction, methods of contraception, communication and motivation. However, in spite of the need for further research, sufficient knowledge is already available to assist developing countries on a large scale, and every effort should be made to make all existing know-how available to them upon request.

41. A wide range of activities of the various organizations concerned in the United Nations system are being developed to meet the increasing needs of developing countries in training, research, assistance, information and advisory services related to population. Field activities

are being intensified on the basis of requests received from Governments and ACC has arranged consultations with the aim of stepping up interagency co-operation, as appropriate. In several instances joint ventures with the participation of several organizations are being implemented. In this connexion ACC noted with interest that IBRD had decided to extend its activities in the field of population.

42. It has been agreed, *inter alia*, that an early exchange of information on governmental requests and other projects should be carried out and that co-ordination efforts should be intensified in particular at the regional level. *Ad hoc* technical consultations are being arranged in order to elaborate the tasks of the various agencies in the following fields: (a) education and training in the fields of population and family planning; (b) communication and motivation in family planning; and (c) administration as related to family planning. It is hoped that these consultations will help define more clearly various concepts, approaches and terminology related to technical co-operation, research and training.

43. The establishment of additional United Nations programming machinery in the fields of population was initiated in the form of the appointment of ten population programme officers early in 1969. Following a comprehensive orientation course organized by the United Nations with the co-operation of all other agencies concerned, the officers have been stationed in UNDP and United Nations offices in Africa, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and the Middle East. They will assist Governments in identifying their population problems and types and scope of possible governmental action in the population fields, in preparing specific programmes and projects, and in formulating requests for external assistance in developing their population activities. They will be concerned with programmes and projects for expanded population work of the United Nations, UNICEF and FAO within their respective mandates; and UNESCO and other organizations have agreed to co-operate with them.

44. The WHO continued its programme of in-service orientation and technical training on the health aspects of family planning and of population dynamics for its staff at headquarters, in the regional offices and in country projects. This is assisting the Organization in meeting the increasing number of requests received from member States for advice and technical assistance in the organization of relevant services and the training of health professionals. Similarly it has made the staff of WHO aware of the mandates and programmes of other agencies so as to ensure their fullest co-operation in projects where this might be required.

45. It was agreed that ACC should keep population matters under constant review with the aim of ensuring the maximum impact of the efforts of the various organizations concerned in this field.

G. Outer space

46. The ACC was glad to note that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its sixth session had suggested a series of measures, including the necessary organizational arrangements, in order to ensure that countries not advanced in space research, notably developing countries, take full advantage of various applications of space technology which may have potential value for their needs. The Committee welcomed the proposal that henceforth the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee itself would promote more energetically the application of space technology and would explore concrete initiatives such as panel meetings in collaboration with appropriate specialized agencies. In this connexion, ACC notes the existing close co-operation between UNESCO, ITU and the United Nations in the utilization of artificial satellites to spread education and technical information. The ACC further notes the suggestion of the Sub-Committee that the Secretary-General initiate preliminary consultations with FAO and other United Nations bodies concerned on the advisability of convening in 1971, or as soon thereafter as would be practical, a panel for the discussion on the applicability of space and other remote sensing techniques to the management of food resources. It welcomed this initiative as an encouraging first step in an important priority area and noted that FAO stands ready to play its part in this effort, should the recommendation be eventually approved by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the General Assembly. A full report on interagency co-operation in outer space activities appears in annex II to this report.

H. Natural disasters

47. The ACC reviewed General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, which places considerable emphasis on the importance of the responsibilities of the United Nations and several of the specialized agencies in regard to question relating to natural disasters. That resolution also requests ACC to review periodically programmes and projects throughout the United Nations system relating to natural disasters and to include appropriate recommendations thereon in its report to the Economic and Social Council. The ACC recalled that the matter was the subject of extensive discussions at its previous sessions and at those of the Council. The latter had established broad guidelines in favour of flexible and speedy action by the agencies exchanging among themselves information on each other's action in emergencies caused by natural disasters. The ACC has also prepared and circulated to all those interested a compendium of the services available from members of the United Nations system and the procedures adopted by them in providing emergency aid. All these have contributed to a better understanding of the situation and to prompt and concerted action in emergencies.

48. The Committee noted the further strengthening of staff arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat called for by General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII). It also took note of the way in which certain responsibilities and assets of IRU had been taken over by UNESCO. The details of the arrangement between UNESCO and IRU and the action taken by UNESCO

as a consequence of the agreement signed by both parties in 1968 appear in annex III to this report.

49. Arrangements have been made for co-operation by the agencies with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the interim report on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution which he is to present to the Council in 1970.

Chapter III

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION QUESTIONS

A. Use of volunteers in field projects

50. Consultations have been held within the framework of ACC on the whole question of the use of volunteers in field projects of the interested organizations of the United Nations system. The results of these consultations will be reflected in the note which the Secretary-General is submitting to the Council in connexion with its study of the feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development, called for in General Assembly resolution 2460 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968.

B. Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation

51. The ACC reviewed the problems involved in the rationalization of evaluation activities and made comments and suggestions in the light of the reports of the pilot evaluation missions, as called for under operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of Council resolution 1364 (XLV) of 2 August 1968. The ACC's findings were fully taken into account by the Secretary-General in his report to the Council on these subjects (E/4669 and Corr.2).

52. The ACC's preliminary views on rationalization of evaluation activities are included in annex IV to this report. A summary of recent developments regarding evaluation in United Nations organizations will also be found in that annex.

53. The ACC also agreed on a glossary of terms relating to evaluation activities which had been thoroughly discussed and which provides a criterion that could be followed for several years to come. This glossary is also expected to facilitate interagency activities in the field of evaluation. It is being issued as a separate paper which will be available to the members of the Council and to other United Nations bodies.

Chapter IV

PUBLIC INFORMATION QUESTIONS

54. The Council has in recent years stressed the importance it attaches to the adaptation of the public information programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the emphasis being placed by the international community on economic and social developments, as well as to the new techniques which are constantly becoming available. These objectives, reflected recently in resolution 1265 (XLIII) of 3 August

1967, have had the whole-hearted support of the agencies represented on ACC.

55. The organizations concerned are, of course, constantly reviewing their activities in these fields to ensure their efficiency in carrying out the tasks given them from time to time by their governing bodies. It is evident that public information programmes today must aim both at increasing the awareness in the developed countries of the need for greater international economic co-operation for development, and at assisting the developing countries to reach their development objectives. These efforts must be tied in closely in the next two years with the preparations for the Second Development Decade.

56. At this time, the task is complicated by the rapidly increasing complexity of techniques in the field of information, many of them — such as in television, for instance — involving tremendous increases in costs.

57. The agencies are all gearing their information programmes more directly to the substantive work of their organizations. This involves the problem of familiarizing substantive staff with the role of information officers in promoting their objectives and vice versa.

58. At the present time, emphasis is being laid on making more readily available to the public the rich body of reports from the field of the agencies' activities. At least four agencies are in the process of adapting electronic data-processing equipment for use in connexion with their distribution of information material.

59. Of particular interest in connexion with the collective reappraisal of the activities of the organizations concerned is the proposed establishment by the United Nations of regional information bureaux and the recent creation of a Centre for Economic and Social Information. The United Nations has made it clear that, in planning the work of the Centre and the regional bureaux, the suggestions and active participation of the agencies would be welcomed; for this purpose, the membership of the Programme Committee of the Centre for Economic and Social Information is to be left flexible to allow full consultation with and by the agencies.

Chapter V

ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

A. Joint Inspection Unit

60. In the light of experience during the first year's operation of the Joint Inspection Unit, the members of ACC concerned felt that it would be useful to clarify and refine certain of the procedures followed thus far with respect to reports of the inspectors. The procedures agreed upon are set forth in annex V to this report. Part A of the annex summarizes the procedures followed by the Joint Inspection Unit and part B those which the executive heads will put into effect to ensure efficient and expeditious handling of reports.

61. Members of the Joint Inspection Unit met with

ACC during the latter's forty-seventh session. The Chairman of the Unit was assured that formal reports would be circulated in their entirety to the governing organs.

62. Some members of ACC expressed concern lest too heavy a burden were placed on their resources in connexion with inquiries made by the inspectors and with their reports. While promising full co-operation, as in the past, they pointed to the advantages of concise reports on clearly defined subjects. The Chairman of ACC welcomed a suggestion by the Chairman of the Unit that there should be more dialogue between the two bodies.

63. In accordance with an agreement reached in October 1968 that, when an inspection report was of interest to more than one organization, the executive heads concerned would consult together before submitting their comments on the report to their individual governing organs, consultations on several reports have now taken place.

64. An exchange of views took place at the forty-seventh session of ACC on ways and means of rationalizing the arrangements for the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes. The Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit offered a number of observations, which he called to the personal attention of the members of ACC, involving *inter alia*, responsibility for evaluation, corrective action, the selection and design of projects, and the rationale of an expert's work.

65. The Chairman of the Joint Inspection Unit gave ACC a brief account of the progress of the Unit's work and its plans for the future.

66. The ACABQ had suggested that the inspectors' expertise and impartiality might be of great benefit to the United Nations system in connexion with special studies on various aspects of the work of the organizations. In accordance with a desire expressed by the inspectors, members of ACC agreed that they would, where appropriate, indicate problems in the study of which they believed the co-operation of the inspectors would be especially valuable.

B. Computers

67. In its thirty-fourth report ACC had informed the Council that, on the recommendation by ACABQ it had established a Computer Users' Committee comprising the representatives of all United Nations bodies.⁶

68. In its resolution 1368 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 the Council welcomed the establishment of this Committee and expressed the hope that "the Computer Users' Committee will devote as much attention to questions concerning the use of computers throughout the United Nations system as to questions concerning the use of computers in Geneva". The Council also expressed the hope that, "in view of the high cost of computer facilities, the Computer Users' Committee will work on the basis of a maximum sharing of facilities rather than of self-sufficiency for each organization in

the United Nations system and that organizations' plans for computer facilities will be fully discussed in the light of possible alternatives before being submitted to the governing bodies concerned."

Activities of the Computer Users' Committee

69. The activities of the Computer Users' Committee to date may be summarized as follows:

(a) An inventory of computer equipment available in organizations of the United Nations system has been established as well as a list of their various uses. This inventory will be kept up to date on a permanent basis by means of a composite questionnaire which will be addressed periodically to the organizations;

(b) The Committee has noted that the equipment available to the organizations at Geneva is used by the organizations situated there and that the co-operation in its use is satisfactory;

(c) The problem of coding systems has been examined and will be dealt with actively in view of the necessity of adopting the same codes and classifications for a more effective interchange of information and programmes.

70. An inquiry has been made on the advantages and disadvantages of the different kinds of computer services; the use of commercial service bureaux; separate computer installations; utilization by other agencies of computers located within individual organizations; and utilization of a common centre. After a preliminary exchange of information resulting from a questionnaire sent to all organizations, it has not been found possible to draw any precise conclusions. The financial and other advantages of common computer centres are generally recognized. However, numerous difficulties still stand in the way of such centralization in one or several common centres. It should be kept in mind that present technical developments make it impossible or very expensive to connect organizations located in distant cities to a central computer. On the other hand, the individual needs of each organization in terms both of volume and of type of work, justify the maintenance of the present system.

Assessment of the present situation

71. Computer facilities now available to the United Nations system are located at New York, Washington, Geneva and Vienna.⁷ They are servicing the United

⁶ The International Computing Centre at New York serves United Nations Headquarters, UNDP, UNICEF, UNITAR, the regional economic commissions and, in large part, UNCTAD and UNIDO. In addition, it serves some other organizations and Governments. At Geneva, in addition to WHO, the following use the WHO electronic data processing facilities: United Nations (ECE, UNCTAD, UNPA, UNRISD), WMO, ITU, GATT and, until February 1969, the ILO. The ILO installed its new computer in March 1969, which is available for use by other organizations at Geneva. It has initiated discussions with several of the organizations concerning their use of this facility and is also designing systems for the computerization of the operations of the Joint ILO/ITU Sickness Fund. The ITU has provided computer services to the United Nations, WHO, the ILO, WMO and GATT. At Vienna, the IAEA computer also serves UNIDO. At Washington, the IBRD and IMF operate a joint facility.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document E/4486, para. 118.

Nations organizations located in these cities. Both UNESCO and FAO envisage installing their own computers.

72. At the present time the situation concerning existing equipment is on the whole satisfactory, and it would be premature to accelerate the move towards a centralization of equipment in one or more common centres.

73. Nevertheless, it is likely that the whole question will need to be raised again should the present situation change, especially in the case of a substantial increase in the work requiring computerization.

74. In fact, the real problem arising from the use of computers by the United Nations system is less one of equipment than of programmes. The existing computer facilities are already being used in such fields as scientific and technical programmes, administration, and management, etc. The utilization of computers in such fields, and very likely in others as well, will certainly increase in the near future. In this connexion, ACC noted that a number of studies have been, or are being, undertaken by various bodies; for example, the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology has been requested to prepare a "Study of the development of modern management techniques and use of computers"; the UNDP Governing Council has requested the preparation of a study to produce a conceptual design of an information storage and retrieval system;⁸ and the Expanded Committee for Programme and Co-ordination a "Study on the development of modern management techniques and use of computers".⁹

75. It is therefore important to await the outcome of such studies and to know the type of information which may be required by governing organs and managements of organizations in order to determine the most appropriate computer system for the purposes of the United Nations family. On the other hand, it is indispensable for the conclusions of these various studies to be harmonized in order to avoid duplication of work and to achieve a greater uniformity and a more effective exploitation of the data obtained.

Future role of the Computer Users' Committee

76. In the light of the aforementioned circumstances, ACC requested the Computer Users' Committee to continue its work in accordance with its terms of reference and to pay particular attention to the following points:

(a) To keep a permanent inventory of computer facilities in the United Nations system and of their uses and to ensure a continuing exchange of information on hardware, software and future plans between United Nations bodies;

(b) To pursue actively its work in the field of standardization, classification and coding which must serve as the basis for the eventual unification of computer systems;

(c) To serve as a common centre for the exchange of data about the different information system studies, either recently undertaken or now in the course of preparation by various United Nations bodies. In this connexion, the Computer Users' Committee should facilitate, wherever possible, the harmonization of studies and the avoidance of duplication. Specifically, before any new studies are undertaken in the computer field by United Nations bodies, the Computer Users' Committee should be informed of their purpose and scope, and have an opportunity to comment.

C. Language arrangements, publications and documentation

77. The ACC arranged for two closely related inter-agency meetings to be held in January — one to deal with publications and documentation (in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967) and the other with language and related arrangements (in response to an initiative by UNESCO). These meetings, each of which dealt with a broad spectrum of related technical problems, proved most fruitful. The recommendations made on the basis of an exchange of information on present practices in this general field will be of use to individual organizations in determining their own solutions for some conference servicing problems in the light of agreed general conclusions on the over-all approach to these problems.

78. Further investigation has tended to confirm the judgement reached by ACC in 1968 that the harmonization of publications does not pose a major problem. The technical papers of each organization, for the most part, are read by specialists in the field concerned, and therefore such duplication as there may be is often unavoidable because the same papers usually cannot serve, say, doctors of medicine and agronomists, though some material may be repeated for both. Policy-oriented papers for intergovernmental organs, on the other hand, are in very many cases, either jointly prepared or shared; for example, the triennial report *Progress in Land Reform* is produced by the United Nations, the ILO and FAO and available to the policy-making organs of all three organizations, and in many cases, papers produced for one organ are utilized by another, e.g. many of the annual reports of the specialized agencies.

79. The ACC believes that one matter reviewed by the meeting on language arrangements is important enough to warrant special mention. In recent years there has been a growing tendency for intergovernmental organs to call for increased services in official languages and to provide for the introduction of additional languages. While the policy and financial aspects of these decisions are not the concern of the secretariats, it may be appropriate to cite some of the technical consequences of this trend which were explored by this meeting. For example, increasing the number of working languages

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4609, para. 140.*

⁹ *Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4599/Rev.1), para. 18.*

multiplies the complexity of the services required for the conduct of meetings and the issue of publications; particular problems of this kind include: (a) the presentation of verbatim records and summary records in languages using different characters not generally understood; (b) the initial uncertainty of terminology in certain languages; (c) the priority inevitably associated with documentation and records for meetings, and the resultant delays in the issue of publications; (d) the cumbersome effect of using a large number of languages, with the attendant lowering of quality standards, increased opportunities for misunderstanding and a slow-down in processing. Problems of recruitment and training also increase when language staff are expected to translate or interpret from a larger assortment of languages.

80. These problems will be the subject of continuing study by ACC.

D. Other administrative questions

81. Following a recommendation in 1968 by ICSAB, legislative bodies agreed to increase the gross salary scales of staff members of the Professional and higher categories by 5 per cent from 1 January 1969. The further suggestion by ICSAB that the scales for these categories should in future be set not by reference to the scales of a particular national civil service but by a study of world market rates for the required skills, gave rise to discussion in the General Assembly which asked for a more extensive report on the question to be made to its twenty-fourth session.

82. The system of establishing salary scales of the mainly locally recruited General Service category on the basis of the best prevailing rates paid for similar work in the locality continues to be the subject of study. In consequence of the views of ICSAB and ACC, UNESCO did not introduce a proposed new system for Paris. It is continuing its studies with a view to making proposals to its General Conference in 1970. The other organizations will be given an opportunity to comment on the proposals.

83. The revised working arrangements of the ACC's Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, which enable it to give closer attention to the co-ordination of financial and budgetary questions mentioned in the thirty-fourth report of the ACC submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session in 1968, have proved generally satisfactory.

84. Further progress has been made in developing uniform definitions of financial terms, as requested by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, a matter moreover to which the Council has attached considerable importance. A discussion of uniform budget formats now centres round an initial study being made under the auspices of the United Nations ACABQ. The organizations are also studying uniform techniques for reflecting price and cost increases, and for calculating staff costs, and have reached agreement on a number of the points concerned.

ANNEX I

A. List of participants at the forty-sixth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Held at United Nations Headquarters on 22 October 1968)

United Nations

U Thant, Secretary-General, Chairman of ACC
Mr. P. de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs
Mr. L. N. Kutakov, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs
Mr. A. A. Stark, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. Paul Coidan, Secretary of the Conference

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Mr. Ibrahim H. Abdel-Rahman, Executive Director

United Nations Children's Fund

Mr. H. R. Labouisse, Executive Director

United Nations Development Programme

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator
Mr. David Owen, Deputy Administrator

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. Albert F. Bender, Jr., Deputy High Commissioner

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Chief S. O. Adebo, Executive Director

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Mr. Lawrence Michelmore, Commissioner-General

United Nations FAO World Food Programme

Mr. F. Aquino, Executive Director

International Labour Organisation

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. A. H. Boerma, Director-General

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Deputy Director-General

International Civil Aviation Organization

Mr. Bernard T. Twigt, Secretary-General

World Health Organization

Dr. M. Candau, Director-General

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(International Finance Corporation)

(International Development Association)

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Director, Development Services Department

International Monetary Fund

Mr. Frank A. Southard, Jr., Deputy Managing Director

Universal Postal Union

Mr. Michel Rahi, Director-General

International Telecommunication Union

Mr. Adrian David, Counsellor, Legal Adviser

World Meteorological Organization

Mr. David A. Davies, Secretary-General

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Mr. Colin Goad, Secretary-General

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General

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* *

Mr. Martin Hill, Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, Rapporteur of ACC

Mr. Al-Noor Kassum, Secretary of ACC

B. List of participants at the forty-seventh session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

(Held at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, on 28 and 29 April 1969)

United Nations

U Thant, Secretary-General, Chairman of ACC

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet and Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly Affairs

Mr. P. de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. L. N. Kutakov, Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs

Mr. A. A. Stark, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero, Secretary-General

United Nations Children's Fund

Mr. H. R. Labouisse, Executive Director

United Nations Development Programme

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, High Commissioner

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Chief S. O. Adebo, Executive Director

*United Nations Relief and Works**Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

Mr. Lawrence Michelmores, Commissioner-General

United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

Mr. F. Aquino, Executive Director

International Labour Organisation

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, International Labour Office

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. A. H. Boerma, Director-General

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. René Maheu, Director-General

International Civil Aviation Organization

Mr. Bernard T. Twigt, Secretary-General

World Health Organization

Dr. M. Candau, Director-General

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development(International Finance Corporation)
(International Development Association)

Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President

International Monetary Fund

Mr. G. Williams, Special Representative to the United Nations

Universal Postal Union

Mr. Michel Rahi, Director-General

International Telecommunication Union

Mr. M. Mili, Secretary-General

World Meteorological Organization

Mr. David A. Davies, Secretary-General

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Mr. Colin Goad, Secretary-General

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Mr. Olivier Long, Director-General

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Mr. J. P. Bannier, Chairman

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* *

Mr. Martin Hill, Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, Rapporteur of ACC

Mr. Al-Noor Kassum, Secretary of ACC

ANNEX II**Interagency co-operation in outer space activities***General*

1. Space programmes are of direct concern to members of the United Nations family of organizations. As the specialized agency competent in the field of telecommunications, particularly for the fixing of operating standards and practices and the regulation of the use of radio-communications frequencies and systems, ITU has, for example, been engaged with space telecommunications since the beginning of the space age, since communications using the radio frequency spectrum are an essential component of all space experiments and applications. The agencies interested in the use of the radio frequency spectrum have collaborated with ITU in this matter. Similarly, WMO has from the beginning had a direct interest in the application of space techniques to meteorology and hydrology and through the World Weather Watch programmes co-ordinates international efforts in this field. The Global Atmospheric Research Programme which is carried out jointly by WMO and ICSU is also to a large extent based on space techniques. UNESCO is directly and actively concerned with the scientific exploration of outer space, the use of space techniques for hydrological and other investigations, and the applications of space technology in education and mass communications.

2. As space applications become more widely available in various fields, other organizations in the United Nations family will become increasingly involved in space programmes and their terrestrial implications. Already IMCO and ICAO are participating actively in the possible use of communication and navigation satellites by ships and aircraft. In association with ITU, UNDP has helped finance a space communication ex-

perimental and training centre in India. WHO is concerned with the transfer of knowledge gained in space medicine and biology to terrestrial medical practice. The FAO is following with interest the possible use of earth resources survey and other satellites to collect agricultural data, improve weather forecasting, and expand agricultural education. As the need for trained staff grows, the ILO can be expected to play an important role in helping developing countries provide the skilled manpower necessary for a variety of space application programmes. UNITAR is mindful of the need to include in the training programmes for diplomats and other national and international officials the dissemination of information regarding the work being done by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the field of peaceful use of outer space.

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

3. This situation has been recognized from the outset by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the body entrusted by the General Assembly with special responsibility for promoting international co-operation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. At its first session the Committee expressed the view that "the aim of its work should be the co-ordination of activities carried out by the specialized agencies and by the governmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes."^a

4. At the Committee's request the interested specialized agencies — the ILO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, WMO, IMCO — and IAEA have participated as observers in successive sessions of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies — the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Legal Sub-Committee and *ad hoc* working groups on navigation satellites and direct broadcast satellites. The ITU and WMO have, at the request of the General Assembly, furnished annual progress reports on their space-related activities to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as well as to the Economic and Social Council. In addition, the agencies have co-operated with the Secretary-General in the production of a biennial review of the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other competent international bodies,^b in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space. By its resolution 2453 B (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the specialized agencies and the IAEA should examine the particular problems which arise or which may arise from the use of outer space in the fields within their competence and bring them to the attention of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Sub-Committee.^c

5. The 1968 United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space provided a special opportunity for interagency co-operation. At the invitation of the panel of experts for the preparation of the Conference, papers were presented by the United Nations, the ILO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, WMO and IMCO. Representatives of FAO and IAEA also attended the Conference. The General Assembly (resolution 2453 A (XXIII) of 20 December 1968) has invited the organizations concerned to consider the work of the Conference and to take the necessary follow-up steps to ensure the future progress of work in their respective areas of competence.

^a See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 27, document A/5181, annex I.

^b See A/AC.105/L.41 and Amend.1-5.

^c See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session*, document A/7285, para. 37.

Inter-Agency Working Group on Outer Space

6. At the secretariat level, the Inter-Agency Working Group established by ACC on space programmes and activities has provided an annual opportunity for interagency consultation on matters of common interest. In the course of its six sessions the working group has examined topics of interagency interest in the agendas of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its subsidiary bodies and has been able to consolidate and develop working relationships in the space field. It has also assisted the United Nations Secretariat materially in the production of the biennial review of space-related activities and resources referred to in paragraph 4 above.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

7. Foreseeing the benefits of satellite technology for general inventory and study of natural resources, the Cartography Section of the Resources and Transport Division has included this item in its work programme for the past two years. In consultation with UNDP, and also with a number of national and other remote sensor data for map-making and resources orbiting satellite system, the potential use of space photography and other remote sensor data for map making and resources studies and inventories is being investigated. In view of the fact that such satellite surveys will operate across physical and political boundaries and limitations, the need for international co-operation is being emphasized. Close contact has been maintained with ECAFE in connexion with plans for holding a seminar on aerial and satellite survey methods for mapping and resources inventories.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

8. Following the expert mission to India, jointly organized by UNESCO and ITU, the Indian project for the use of satellites for education is under study by a high-level committee of representatives of the various ministries concerned. Joint missions have also been sent to Brazil and Pakistan, and the Governments of Argentina and Indonesia have expressed interest in similar projects.

9. In the area of hydrology, UNESCO is working with WMO on the acquisition and processing of hydrological data. On the UNESCO side, this will be dealt with mainly by a panel of experts on SAPHYDATA (Systems for Acquisition, Transmission and Processing of Hydrological Data) established by the Co-ordinating Council for the International Hydrological Decade. The latter is UNESCO's world-wide effort to increase scientific knowledge on fresh water resources. The Panel of Experts and the International Hydrological Decade Working Group of the World Water Balance anticipate co-operation with the WMO Commission on Hydrometeorology concerning the hydrological aspects of the World Weather Watch.

10. In the oceanographic area, the programme for the formation of a world oceanographic data system, known as IGOSS (Integrated Global Ocean Station System), has enjoyed the co-operative efforts of WMO, UNESCO, and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

11. UNESCO will convene a meeting of governmental experts on international arrangements in the space communication field at UNESCO House from 2 to 9 December 1969. All United Nations bodies will be invited to send representatives. The main topics of discussion are expected to include international arrangements on the use of space communication for the free flow of information (including collection and dissemination of news, educational broadcasting, cultural and other transmissions); international arrangements for the protection of programmes transmitted via satellite, and the assessment of the needs of education, science and culture for satellite communications to assist the national co-ordination of radio frequency

requirements to be presented to the ITU World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications in 1971.

12. In the whole of its programme on the use of space communication, UNESCO has benefited from the advice of a Panel of Consultants which has held five sessions since its inception in 1965. The secretariats of the United Nations and the ITU have participated actively in the work of the Panel, which has also been attended on occasion by a representative of the ILO. The United Nations and interested specialized agencies have likewise taken part in various expert meetings on space communication convened by UNESCO.

World Health Organization

13. As far as the peaceful uses of outer space are concerned, the activities of WHO are limited to acquiring information concerning research results in space biology and medicine and promoting the utilization of these results for terrestrial purposes. So far there has been no need to develop special co-operative arrangements with other specialized agencies of the United Nations to fulfil the above objective, except for the co-sponsoring of the Third International Symposium on Basic Environmental Problems of Man in Space with IAEA, which was organized jointly by the International Academy of Astronautics and the International Astronautical Federation and was dedicated to the twentieth anniversary of WHO. Material presented at the symposium is to appear in book form and highlights were published in the *WHO Chronicle*.

International Telecommunication Union

14. The ITU is actively pursuing its studies in its International Radio Consultative Committee for the modification or establishment of new, acceptable international standards for the planning and integration of space telecommunication systems and techniques, as well as for the effective use of the radio frequency spectrum. Many of the other technical agencies and other international organizations are collaborating in these studies.

15. The work undertaken by the International Consultative Committees of ITU offers great opportunities for interagency co-operation, as any specialized agency may participate in their work. Some of these agencies, such as ICAO, IMCO and WMO, participate actively in a systematic way in the work of these Committees. Conversely, ITU representatives attend the meetings of these organizations when telecommunication aspects of space technique are involved.

16. These studies take up the likely developments for all services, e.g. aeronautical, maritime, broadcasting, television, meteorology, public telecommunication, radio-astronomy, general research and other governmental requirements. They will establish the technical bases for ITU's Second World Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications in 1971 when amendments will be made to the existing Radio Regulations and the associated Radio Frequency Allocation Table.

17. The Conference will prescribe the necessary obligations and co-ordination procedures for the effective use of the spectrum to meet expanding service needs.

18. The ITU has now a special international working party of highly specialized radio-communications and space experts examining factors which will influence the most efficient use of the geo-stationary orbit which appears to offer tremendous potential for satellite broadcasting, television, radio-location and general communication purposes.

19. Studies are also proceeding on interconnexion requirements and space facilities with conventional terrestrial telecommunication techniques.

20. At its headquarters, ITU has also established a small group of specialists, one of whom is a space telecommunication expert, to give advice on short-term missions on the development of telecommunication networks. This group is distinct from the longer-term individual country experts recruited under the UNDP-assisted programme.

21. The ITU, as the executing agent for UNDP and as part of its own responsibility under the International Telecommunication Convention, is directing attention to training requirements, expressly in the areas of application of space techniques of telecommunications — in particular, public communications systems, broadcasting and television relay and distribution. The planned establishment of a substantial majority of satellite earth stations in new and developing countries reveals the need for special and urgent training solutions. This programme will emphasize training requirements even further as the satellite communication allocation is only one aspect of the service facility between users of telecommunications and as a result the need will become evident for improving other sectors of telecommunication networks and operation.

22. Space communications will naturally form part of the syllabuses in the various training projects established by ITU in many countries in association with UNDP.

23. A joint UNDP/ITU evaluation team is to examine the results of the training given at the current Ahmedabad station — which has been a unique venture — and this should assist the development of further policy on the value of such centres.

24. Some seminars, primarily on space telecommunication, have been arranged by member administrations with ITU's support. Further seminars are planned at ITU headquarters in August 1969 and 1970 to deal with aspects of space techniques. There is also an ITU programme of regional seminars in various aspects of telecommunications for 1969 and 1970. In varying degrees this will assist the flow of information on and training in, the new technology.

25. Attention has also been given to the expansion of fellowships for training and to publicity and general information concerning the new techniques and facilities.

International Civil Aviation Organization

26. At its sixteenth session in September 1968, the Assembly of ICAO adopted resolution A16-11 which includes a clause declaring ICAO to be responsible for stating the position of international civil aviation on all related space matters and its requirements in respect of applications of space technology.

27. ICAO constantly watches for new developments that have a potential, direct or indirect application to international civil aviation. It has various means of doing this, among them participation in the work, and examination of the results, of the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the ITU, WMO and other organizations such as the International Astronautical Federation. The first important step in concert with another organization was taken in 1963 at a special communications meeting, at which a detailed civil aviation position was prepared for submission to the ITU Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, held later in the same year to allocate frequency bands for space radio-communication purposes.

28. A panel of technical specialists, nominated by a number of States and international organizations, including ITU and WMO, has been established by the Air Navigation Commission. The main task of this ASTRA Panel (Application of Space Techniques Relating to Aviation) is to identify:

(a) Space techniques which could be applied to meet established or foreseen world-wide operational requirements for international civil aviation;

(b) Applications of space techniques which offer improvements in the safety, regularity and efficiency of international air operations more economically than can be realized by non-space techniques, and the dates by which the techniques concerned would be sufficiently developed for practical application together with a statement of the related desired system characteristics.

29. The ASTRA Panel held its first meeting in November 1968 and drew up an initial list of the potential areas of application of space techniques to international civil aviation. Thirty-seven distinct applications were listed under the following seven headings: aeromobile communications, surveillance and navigation functions, fixed service communications, search and rescue communications and position determination, detection and transmission of atmospheric data, radiation detection and warning, and medical functions. The question of relative priorities for the provision of various functions has still to be solved, but it seems likely that two broad application areas will receive particular attention:

(a) Application of communications satellites in the Aeronautical Mobile Service and their possible use for surveillance of air traffic;

(b) Application of meteorological satellite observational data to air operations.

30. In both cases there is need for interagency co-operation. The ICAO Sixth Air Navigation Conference (April/May 1969), to which all interested organizations will be invited, will consider these aeronautical applications further and, as necessary and appropriate, recommend further world-wide action, e.g., concerning international procedures for the use of cloud pictures in pilot briefing.

World Meteorological Organization

31. Since the first meteorological satellite was launched in 1960, WMO has been actively engaged in space related activities. From the outset it was clear to research workers that space techniques would become the only means of providing meteorologists in particular with data from the vast oceanic areas, deserts and the remote and even almost inaccessible regions of the world.

32. One of the most efficient ways of transmitting data from satellite to the users is the Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) system. In recent years this system has been developed considerably and ground stations for automatic reception of satellite data now exist in more than fifty countries and more than 400 such stations have already been set up. This was possible only through the close international co-operation of many nations under WMO's auspices and in several cases through financial support from the WMO technical assistance programmes or from UNDP.

33. Specially trained staff are needed to operate such stations and for this reason WMO has undertaken the necessary training of operators and meteorologists using these data. In this connexion fellowships have been provided and a number of training seminars organized.

34. The WMO therefore considers that it has responded to the wishes of the United Nations and its Member States with regard to advice and assistance in the application of satellite technology at the local level, and that space technology has further taken its proper prominent place in the development of the World Weather Watch.

35. The WMO World Weather Watch Programme and its future development requires the co-operation not only of the

various agencies of the United Nations system such as UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, IMCO and IAEA but also of international scientific organizations such as ICSU.

36. In the area of data gathering and transmission of meteorological information, space requirements will increase and necessitate the continued co-operative efforts of WMO, UNESCO, ICAO, ITU and IMCO. This will be especially valid in the use of satellites for data gathering from constant level balloons, buoys, ships and other remote and/or automatic platforms. Owing to the large amounts of processed data to be transmitted in the World Weather Watch system, space techniques will be required and co-operation between WMO and ITU will be needed to evolve appropriate procedures and techniques. The use of meteorological or earth resources type of satellites for obtaining information on the world water balance, especially in the ice and snow component and that of precipitation measurements, requires co-operation between WMO and UNESCO.

37. The WMO World Weather Watch and the Integrated Global Ocean Station System of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission are two closely related programmes and their success will largely depend upon satellites and also the co-operative effort of both WMO and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

38. The General Assembly in its resolution 1802 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, invited ICSU "... to develop an expanded programme of atmospheric science research which will complement the programmes fostered by the World Meteorological Organization." It was thus decided that the Global Atmospheric Research Programme (including the use of satellites) should be undertaken jointly by WMO and ICSU, and a formal agreement to that effect was signed in 1967. The work of planning the Research Programme has already started and a Joint Organizing Committee established for this purpose has already held two meetings (April 1968 and January 1969). The carrying out and the development of the Research Programme will involve many international scientific organizations, governmental agencies and the United Nations, especially UNESCO, ICAO, ITU and IMCO in addition to WMO. This programme is designed to increase man's knowledge of the environment in which he lives; increase the reliability and time duration of weather forecasting and to investigate the feasibility of weather modification.

39. Informal and formal meetings as well as conferences organized by WMO are held on a regular basis and the various agencies are invited to participate. These have included ITU, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO and IAEA.

International Atomic Energy Agency

40. The IAEA and WHO supported the Third International Symposium on Basic Environmental Problems of Man in Space, organized by the International Astronautical Federation and the International Academy of Astronauts and held in Geneva in November 1968. The IAEA has agreed to co-operate with the International Astronautical Federation in holding a symposium on safety of operation of nuclear power and propulsion devices in space. The IAEA's programme for 1969-70 foresees the preparation of a manual on radiation hazards for nuclear space vehicles and states that space exploration may have advanced enough to warrant the repetition of a meeting on problems of environmental contamination of the atmosphere in case of accidents involving space vehicles using nuclear power or containing radio-active materials. The IAEA is also considering holding, in 1971 or 1972, a panel on radiation dosimetry of high altitude and space travel.

ANNEX III

Transfer to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of certain responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union

1. During the first six months of 1968, consultations were held between the UNESCO secretariat and the President and officers of the International Relief Union, which resulted in the preparation of a draft agreement between UNESCO and IRU. This draft agreement was approved by the Executive Committee of the Union on 16 July 1968, and was subsequently submitted by the Director-General to the General Conference of UNESCO at its fifteenth session in October-November 1968. The General Conference adopted resolution 2.323, which reads as follows:

"The General Conference,

"Taking note of resolution 1268 (XLIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its forty-third session,

"Considering that the proposed transfer from the International Relief Union to UNESCO of responsibility for scientific studies of natural disasters and of the means of protection against them, in so far as such studies fall within the competence of UNESCO, would have the effect of reinforcing the activities already undertaken by the organization in this matter,

"Paying tribute to the valuable work carried out by the International Relief Union since its foundation,

"Noting with appreciation that the International Relief Union is prepared to transfer to UNESCO its financial and material assets, notably its documentary and bibliographical material on natural disasters,

"Authorizes the Director-General

"(a) to accept from the International Relief Union the financial and material assets of the Union, as specified in document 15 C/19; and

"(b) to continue and to develop further the scientific study of natural disasters and of the means of protection against them, in fields within the competence of UNESCO."

2. The General Conference also adopted resolution 15 of 16 November 1968 authorizing the Director-General to proceed to the signature of the agreement with IRU. After signature by both parties, the agreement entered into force on 24 December 1968.

3. The operative articles of this Agreement read as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"The Union shall, as from the date of entry into force of this Agreement, cease those of its activities in connexion with the scientific study of natural disasters and of the means of protection against them which are taken over by UNESCO by virtue of the present Agreement.

"ARTICLE II

"1. Within the framework of the functions assigned to it by its Constitution and within the limits of the available resources, UNESCO shall continue the work of the International Relief Union in connexion with the scientific study of natural disasters and of the means of protection against them, in the fields within its competence.

"2. UNESCO reserves the right to undertake scientific studies of natural disasters, in collaboration with one or more of the other organizations of the United Nations system in the event of their being mutually concerned.

"ARTICLE III

"The International Relief Union assigns and transfers to UNESCO, which accepts them, its stock of publications, the material in its documentation service and its archival documents relating to the scientific study of natural disasters, as well as the sums remaining at its disposal at the time of liquidation. An inventory of all the assets transferred shall be drawn up separately.

"ARTICLE IV

"The Director-General of UNESCO and the President of the Executive Committee of the Union shall take all the necessary measures for the execution of the present Agreement.

"ARTICLE V

"The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature, subject to the previous approval of the General Conference of UNESCO and of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union."

Action taken by UNESCO as a consequence of the agreement with the International Relief Union

4. The UNESCO Programme and Budget for 1969-1970, as approved by the General Conference at its fifteenth session, includes a provision, under paragraphs 930-954, for a programme of activities in the field of geophysics and disaster prevention. While the greater part of this programme represents a continuation of existing activities in the fields of seismology and volcanology, a number of new activities will be undertaken in 1969 and 1970, as a direct result of the agreement with IRU. Among these may be mentioned:

(a) The publication, from 1969 onwards, of an *Annual Summary of Information on Natural Disasters*. This publication, which is intended to take the place of the *Revue de l'Union internationale de secours*, will contain a year-by-year record of factual information on natural disasters, destined principally for the use of those engaged in the study of the natural phenomena responsible for the disasters and of the means of protection against them. The first two issues of this *Annual Summary*, which will cover the years 1966 and 1967, will contain chapters on earthquakes, tsunamis, storm surges and volcanic eruptions. In subsequent issues of the *Summary*, further chapters will probably be added, notably on destructive wind storms and on floods.

(b) UNESCO will offer and award an annual fellowship, to be known as the "Giovanni Ciruolo Fellowship", in memory of the first President of IRU, for advanced study in a discipline related to natural disasters or to the means of protection against them.

(c) Field studies will be made of the behaviour of various types of buildings and structure under the influence of strong winds. In December 1968, a meeting of experts was held at UNESCO headquarters, to advise on the desirability and feasibility of sending missions to areas devastated by severe wind storms, as soon as possible after their occurrence. The report and recommendations of this meeting are contained in document SC/CS/175/2, issued by UNESCO. Preparations are now being made in the UNESCO secretariat so that, in the event of a destructive wind storm occurring in 1969, action may be taken along the lines recommended by this meeting of experts.

Co-operation with the United Nations and its other specialized agencies

5. The scientific activities of the IRU, though very severely limited by financial stringency, covered a very wide field and

embraced practically all the natural phenomena which may present a danger to human life or which may cause economic losses. On the other hand, the agreement between the IRU and UNESCO specifies that the organization will continue the scientific work of the Union, in fields within its (UNESCO's) competence. As a result, although there has been some widening of UNESCO's activity in this field, as may be judged from the preceding section of this report, the UNESCO secretariat has proceeded rather cautiously in this. It is, nevertheless, already apparent that there are a number of areas which offer excellent opportunities for co-operation between UNESCO and other members of the United Nations family. This is particularly true of the two most destructive types of natural phenomena, that is to say, wind storms and floods.

6. In connexion with the proposed field studies of wind damage, UNESCO will certainly welcome the co-operation of WMO, perhaps by the inclusion of meteorologists in some of the missions sent to areas damaged by severe wind storms immediately after their occurrence. It may also be considered desirable to include, in the *Annual Summary of Information on Natural Disasters*, a chapter devoted to destructive wind storms. Here again, UNESCO would welcome the co-operation of WMO.

7. The scientific study of the problems involved in flood prediction and flood control may involve a more complex pattern of interagency co-operation, because here the United Nations and WMO are deeply involved, as well as UNESCO. UNESCO will be happy to participate in the interregional seminar on flood damage prevention measures and management, being organized by the United Nations in August-September 1969 in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Here again, it may be desirable that a chapter on floods be included in future issues of the *Annual Summary of Information on Natural Disasters*, and UNESCO would welcome the opportunity of collaborating with WMO in the collection and preparation of the appropriate material.

ANNEX IV

Evaluation of technical co-operation projects and programmes

Examination of problems involved in the rationalization of evaluation activities and consultation on the report of the Secretary-General under operative paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1364 (XLV)

1. The Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1364 (XLV) of 2 August 1968, paragraph 4, requested the Secretary-General "in consultation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the executive heads of other organizations within the United Nations system, to prepare for the Council at its forty-seventh session a background paper describing the main policy issues and the practical problems, such as the elaboration of definitions and of more effective procedures, raised by the efforts throughout the United Nations system of organizations to evaluate projects and programmes of technical co-operation, and to include in this paper appropriate conclusions and recommendations for the development of a coherent programme for the evaluation of technical co-operation within the United Nations system with a view to facilitating the achievements of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade."^a In view of the multiplicity and diversity of the evaluation procedures applied in the various United Nations organizations, the experimental character of a number of the efforts currently under way and the gaps in knowledge

^a The report of the Secretary-General on the subject (E/4669 and Corr.2) has taken fully into account the views and findings of the ACC, which are presented herewith in detail.

and methodology of the subject, an analysis of such a scope and depth obviously requires time. Some preliminary findings are included in the following paragraphs.

2. Over the past several years, evaluation activities both at the agency and interagency level, have grown rapidly. The Economic and Social Council, its functional and regional economic commissions, the governing bodies of the organizations comprised in the United Nations system, the CPC, the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the Joint Inspection Unit are, or have been, interested in evaluation. These bodies have all requested organizations in the United Nations system to carry out tasks in the field of evaluation including undertaking certain types of evaluation, research on evaluation methods and techniques and reporting on evaluation work. Sometimes, as was the case with the over-all evaluation missions or with the activities of the ACC Inter-Agency Study Group on Evaluation, the United Nations system of organizations as a whole has been involved.

3. The need for co-ordination has clearly emerged. In this connexion ACC stresses the importance of clarification as to where the primary responsibility lies, with particular emphasis on the role of the Economic and Social Council.

4. In the light of the work carried out under the auspices of ACC, it is now recognized among the various secretariats that in the broadest sense of the word, "evaluation" of some kind does and should take place at every stage in the conception, design, approval and implementation of a project and in the measurement of its results.

5. A first need is an adequate common concept of evaluation. At present each organization has its own concept of evaluation and of its various applications, which is reflected in the lack of agreed definitions. It is important that the organizations of the United Nations system agree on a common concept and common definitions of evaluation and its various processes, which does not imply that the United Nations organizations adopt the same evaluation processes but should facilitate exchanges of experiences, cross-fertilization of ideas and co-ordination. The ACC has now made some progress in this direction by preparing a first glossary of terms used in evaluation of projects. It will continue this task of definition as applied to programmes. In addition, it has drawn up within the framework of the four recognized principal phases of an assisted project, a list of steps at which the different elements of evaluation appear to be required (see paragraphs 24-29 below).

A. Purposes and methods of evaluation

6. In the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system, the process of evaluation is progressively achieving increasing precision of purpose. For all member States, evaluation is the necessary guarantee that the performance of the United Nations system is being kept under scrutiny so that costs of technical co-operation are minimized, benefits maximized, and the methods used rendered progressively more efficient and effective in achieving stated objectives.

7. Some particular evaluation exercises at present carried out are concerned with programmes rather than with single, or groups of, projects and their purpose is to ascertain to what degree needs are being met in a given field of endeavour or to assess the methodological adequacy of a selected programme in the light of all or an adequate sample of the experience already acquired in implementing that programme. Such assessments may, and often do, lead to a better reformulation of policy or plans, or may point to the need for further research into problems or a fresh survey of the situations involved.

Further studies of the problems of programme evaluation are recommended.

8. The purpose of project evaluation is somewhat different. It is best understood when it is related to the nature of technical co-operation projects. Broadly speaking, implicit in the request of member States for the technical co-operation of one or more organizations of the United Nations system is the existence of a national situation in a given sectoral field of socio-economic development which requires improvement. It is understood by the requesting member State that the use of "international inputs" of the United Nations system can help it bring about the desired improvement. It is the task of project planning to identify the relevant set of starting conditions which must be tackled as well as to select the means, the methods and the time to bring about the desired improvement in its broadest sense. In this context, it is the purpose of evaluation to introduce through the exercise of judgement and specified techniques, an element of measurement of performance in terms of efficiency and effectiveness of the operation and also, where appropriate, a consideration of the costs and benefits involved, however these may be defined.

9. The primary justification for evaluation carried out after the approval of a project, at whatever stage it may take place, is first, to determine whether the ends and means of the project are still valid or should be modified and, secondly, to identify such lessons as the experience of the project may provide for the improvement of criteria and procedures for future project selection and design, whether in that particular field of activity or in programming generally. In other words, the first function of all evaluation after the approval of a project is to retrieve and return to the decision-makers the results of the experience brought about by their decisions, for their own use, either in the rest of the life of the project or in relation to the decisions they have to make on future projects or programmes.

10. In evaluation, quantification is always desirable but at times, especially in certain sectors, the deeper knowledge gained through refined methods of quantification does not justify the cost of the effort involved. In fact, an assessment of quality of operation and the degree of attainment of stated objectives and continuing relevance is often sufficiently informative. In general, the degree of complexity, the cost, and the effort involved in evaluation need to be kept strictly proportionate to the advantages that can be expected to accrue from it. In-built, continuous evaluation of projects is one means of effecting economy. Another way of keeping down costs is to be selective in choosing projects or programmes for evaluation.

11. For the most part, evaluation methods have to be suited to the purpose for which the exercise is undertaken. There is, in fact, at present, no single method that will fulfil all the purposes of evaluation in the differing sectors and subsectors of development. While the United Nations system must continue to strive to pool knowledge, experience, resources and findings among its constituent organizations, so as to achieve a coherent approach to the problems of evaluation of development activities, it is recognized that the development of a common concept of evaluation does not imply a rigid approach requiring all organizations of the United Nations system to follow identical processes. While it is possible to apply a common methodology to similar types of projects, it is not possible to conceive a single common methodology for application throughout the various United Nations agencies because of the different nature of projects and the varying range of the agencies' fields of work.

B. Collection and use of information

12. The prerequisites of an effective project and programme evaluation are the systematic collection, retrieval and analysis

of data and information on a variety of subjects. The problem is a complex one in view of the enormous volume of information becoming available on a continuing basis, the great variety of subject-matter covered by the United Nations system, the multiplicity of sources and the different degrees of detail required by the various levels of evaluation and decision-making. Nevertheless, it is possible to classify such data and information into three broad groups: (a) general socio-economic data useful to the entire United Nations system, (b) technical data and information related to the work of individual agencies and (c) management data resulting from the implementation of the field projects and programmes of each agency.

13. In view of the number of studies being carried out in this and related aspects of data storage and retrieval, it would be premature to elaborate at this stage details of desirable procedures, methods, standards, responsibilities and division of labour between agencies. It was agreed, however, that any new or enlarged system of information retrieval for the whole United Nations system should take into account the large volume of work being done by agencies in their fields of competence and thus build on existing strength. The first goal of any comprehensive information system must be to satisfy with minimum costs the priority requirements of major users.

14. Some division of work for the collection, analysis and distribution of data mentioned under paragraph 12 above would appear to be called for. As regards general socio-economic data, there would seem to be advantages for primary responsibility to be given to a group of agencies which, as part of their normal programming and evaluation procedures, obtained such data on a continuing basis.

15. As regards more specialized technical, economic and social data required for evaluating the four phases of project development and execution as listed in paragraphs 24-29 below, individual agencies would be in a good position to undertake this task provided that an agreed system could be established to ensure consistent standards and so facilitate the exchange and use of information.

16. Considering that much of the current information on programmes and projects is being developed in the field, it was considered that further efforts should also be made to standardize and rationalize field reporting on the progress of implementation. In this connexion, recent collaboration between UNDP and the executing agencies to achieve more effective reporting was welcomed. Another factor which must be borne in mind is the need for closer co-operation between the inter-governmental, bilateral and United Nations multilateral agencies, in the collection and analysis of data and information. Every effort should be made to promote and strengthen such collaboration.

C. Availability of evaluators

17. One of the special problems connected with the evaluation of projects is that of securing suitable personnel with the necessary qualifications and experience. Because evaluation has been defined as a continuing process covering project preparation, appraisal of requests, operational control and assessment of results, it must necessarily be handled largely by those who are responsible for the project at all its stages in close association with the beneficiary Government.

18. Since evaluation of technical co-operation is of immediate concern to the Government, the role of national authorities in it is of the essence. Many Governments are not, however, in a position to carry out evaluation, and training facilities need to be created for national evaluators — towards which some agencies are already providing aid as part of their technical assistance programme.

19. However, in addition to the continuing evaluation performed by the executors of a project, there are occasions when an independent judgement on some aspects of a project or group of projects is called for. This will require both administrative and technical competence as well as sound judgement, qualifications which are difficult to obtain at senior level for more than limited periods. This is especially true where several evaluators from various disciplines are needed at the same time for a comprehensive undertaking.

20. To meet this need, particularly at senior operational level, some of the international organizations have specially trained qualified individuals within their own secretariats to carry out various evaluation processes. Such individuals have normally had experience in the operation of projects, at headquarters and in the field, to which they then add training and experience in the principles and practice of evaluation. Their services are utilized only in the evaluation of projects with which they have not been personally associated. One difficulty in this respect is that methodology of evaluation is still lacking and another that required qualifications for evaluators may differ according to the type of evaluation they have to perform. This notwithstanding, there is room for the agencies of the United Nations system to give consideration to intensified and expanded training of evaluation personnel to assume responsibilities in this field.

D. Recommendations for further study

21. Once the continuity and the interrelationship of the various actions calling for evaluative judgement are recognized in principle, the next logical step would appear to be to identify with some precision the points — in both time and subject-matter — within each of the main “phases” of the life of a project where an act or evaluation has to be applied. When these points or steps have been identified, it should be possible to define the methods that could or should be applied and to indicate which authorities should, separately, or jointly, be regarded as responsible for the evaluative action concerned. In both cases — evaluative methods as well as evaluating authorities — it will obviously be necessary to allow for alternative choices depending on the nature of the project and other circumstances. Results have already been achieved in this direction by several organizations such as IBRD and UNDP which envisage the setting up of common procedures.

22. It is important that such studies should be undertaken because the interrelationship of the evaluative actions means that what is done, or done imperfectly, or left undone, at one point may well affect what needs to be done at another. The consequences may be serious in terms of the direct use of financial and manpower resources, let alone the usefulness of the project. For example, a deficiency in the preparation of a project could — and in several known cases has — led not only to difficulty in its implementation but also to the need for a special exercise to reappraise and as a result substantially to modify either its objectives or its techniques or both — all this at considerable cost both for the special evaluation exercise itself and in terms of the wastage of resources on a misdirected project. To take another example, a project intended to provide the basis for an investment decision will risk failure if it is not so prepared and designed, or at least adapted in its course, to produce the data that the investors themselves need to have to make their decision. It is also profitable to analyse the success of projects and its causes. In brief, it is important to know what not to do; it is equally important and more constructive to know what to do and how to do it.

23. To prepare the way for this further study of processes and methods of evaluation, an attempt has been made to set out below within the framework of the four recognized principal

phases of an assisted project, the various steps in each phase at which different elements of evaluation appear to be required. The list of steps is tentative. It also concentrates on the main points, and does not try to spell out all of the ancillary actions which may be involved. It is confined to the evaluative steps for an individual project, with the understanding also that only a relatively large and complex project, by United Nations system standards, would require all of the steps to be taken or at least considered.

Phase I: project preparation

24. Phase I includes the processes by which the economic and social conditions and the objectives of development in a given country (or group of countries) are analysed, the specific needs for assistance are identified, the priority of the needs is determined, and the consequent requests for assistance are formulated.

Steps

1. Analysis of development plan or objectives and priorities;
2. Identification of programmes and projects requiring external assistance;
3. Determination of the needs for United Nations system assistance, in the context of all available resources;
4. Identification of specific projects and requests for United Nations system assistance to them, and determination of their priorities;
5. Consideration of alternative choices;
6. Consideration of the economic, technical and operational feasibility of each such project;
7. Formulation of the requests for assistance.

Phase II: appraisal of requests

25. Phase II includes the processes by which decisions are made on requests for assistance in the light of established criteria, including: relevance to the development objectives to be attained; propriety in terms of legislative and other requirements of the international system of development assistance; operational feasibility; and cost-benefit analysis.

Steps

1. Examination of relevance of request to legislative and similar criteria;
2. Economic appraisal (relevance of project to economic and social objectives, including consideration of costs and benefits);
3. Technical appraisal;
4. Administrative and financial appraisal;
5. Appraisal of operational feasibility (fact-finding on the capability of both Government(s) and organization(s) to implement the project for which assistance is requested);
6. Appraisal of implications in terms of follow-up;
7. Approval of request;
8. Final design of project, including negotiation of an appropriate plan of operation or plan of work.

Phase III: operational control

26. Phase III includes the processes by which implementation of the project is monitored and reviewed in order to determine the extent to which it is fulfilling the stated targets and objectives and to introduce any necessary modifications at the right time.

Steps

1. Review of approved project immediately before inception where necessary (e.g. because of long delay);

2. Finalization of plan of work;
3. Establishment of designs and mechanisms for operational control;
4. Identification and continuing examination of methods and techniques;
5. First review of project at an early stage of operations, followed by periodic reviews at time mutually agreed;
6. Interim evaluation of conception, objectives, progress and follow-up, as may be provided for in plan of operation, or *ad hoc* evaluation as may be proposed by any party.

Phase IV: assessment of results

27. Phase IV includes the processes by which the whole life of the project is reviewed and the major direct and indirect results are systematically determined and critically examined, with respect both to the effectiveness of the project in attaining its objectives, within the context of the relevant economic and social objectives, and to the guidelines to be derived for the benefit of further activities.

Steps

1. Evaluation as described above, starting sufficiently in advance of the termination of operations;
 2. Subsequent evaluation of selected project in order to determine the need for further advice or assistance.
28. If there is one common conclusion to be drawn from the actual evaluation studies so far carried out by ACC — including those of the pilot missions sponsored by the Economic and Social Council as well as the many individual project evaluation and final reports that have been prepared — it is that the phases of project preparation and appraisal of requests (especially so far as the latter affects the design of the project) are the most crucial. The next stage of the study should properly concentrate on those phases, and should define, step by step, the methods and responsibilities of evaluative action that should be involved, indicating the alternatives and combinations that may be used in particular cases. Account would of course have to be taken of complementary and related studies by other bodies.
29. The joint study so far undertaken has concentrated on the evaluation of projects, as distinct from programmes. The evaluation of the latter, and the methods to be applied, are no less important, but they are also perhaps even more complex, and a separate study needs to be undertaken on them.

Recent developments as regards evaluation in United Nations organizations

30. Some new developments have occurred in a number of organizations of the United Nations system since a report on existing evaluation practices and plans was submitted in the ACC's reports to the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council in 1967^b and to the forty-fifth session in 1968.^c They may be characterized as further improvements of current evaluation practices, elaboration and establishment of standards, definition of terms and guidelines for evaluation activities and launching two impact evaluation missions. The information provided by organizations is summarized below.

United Nations

31. Since the meeting of the Inter-Agency Study Group on Evaluation in 1968 the United Nations has participated actively

^b *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda items 12 and 17 (h), document E/4338.*

^c *Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document E/4486 and Add.1-3, annex VII.*

in the efforts of the United Nations system to establish standards, definition of terms and guidelines for evaluation activities. The Secretariat has also been responsible for the organization of the missions on evaluation of over-all impact of the multilateral technical co-operation programmes in Ecuador and Iran, as well as a sectoral evaluation of social development programmes in a series of countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as requested by the Commission for Social Development. Priority has been given to developing methods for improving the programming of technical aid through systematic analyses of the needs of the developing countries, the resources available for external aid, and the assistance required from the United Nations. Efforts have been made to integrate the programming of UNDP projects, projects under the regular programme of technical assistance, WFP and UNICEF projects within the areas of competence of the United Nations. Special efforts have been made to up-grade the quality of economic, technical and social appraisal of these projects. Finally, some experiments have been undertaken in the use of modern management methods to improve operational controls in project execution. It is felt that these will provide a much better basis for assessment of results of United Nations technical aid in future years.

United Nations Development Programme

32. Having been started in 1967 on a largely experimental basis, UNDP evaluation work and its relative priorities have been in a state of evolution and adjustment since then. In recent months the services of the Evaluation Unit have been increasingly requested or suggested for assistance in the evaluation of individual on-going projects in the Special Fund component, especially where an independent element of evaluation is required as part of the basis for a decision as to future action, whether in the life of the existing project or in the form of further assistance. It is expected that the demand for evaluation work of this kind will continue to be quite heavy, not only because of the number of current projects needing evaluation, but also because of two new developments in UNDP procedures, namely: built-in provisions in most new projects for a "mid-project" review, and review and evaluation of the results of projects coming to completion, as a basis for the views and recommendations to be conveyed by the Administrator to the Government concerned.

33. It is not likely that all, or even most, of these assessments and reviews will call for evaluation in depth, but where they are the service of the Evaluation Unit will usually be called upon. In each case the agency concerned is consulted, and agreement is reached between the agency and UNDP whether and how UNDP alone should do the evaluation, whether and how the agency alone should do it, or whether and how it should be carried out jointly. Most of the recent and current individual project evaluations have been joint exercises.

34. At the same time, UNDP is continuing work on sectoral evaluation (in which a new development is joint action with two agencies, in the first instance), component evaluation (as of regional seminars and similar projects) and selected UNDP country programmes evaluation (primarily to test methods and provide guidance to Resident Representatives in their evaluation functions).

United Nations Children's Fund

35. For many years the UNICEF Executive Board and the secretariat of the organization have placed special emphasis on the evaluation of the activities which it is undertaking on behalf of mothers, children and young people. These have taken two forms: the assessment of the effectiveness of the different projects undertaken by UNICEF and the review of broad programmes of activities carried out in association with the relevant technical agency.

36. The project evaluation is a continuing process carried out by members of the UNICEF secretariat, in the field and at headquarters, in close association with the beneficiary Government. Such evaluation starts with the inception of a project in relation to the needs of the country concerned and the extent to which the Government is prepared to undertake its share of the responsibilities involved. Not until satisfactory assurances are received on these points is a tripartite plan of operations, specifying the respective responsibilities of UNICEF, the technical agency concerned and the beneficiary Government, drawn up and approved.

37. Once the project has been initiated regular appraisal of its operational control and progress towards the achievement of its objectives is carried out. This is undertaken by the local UNICEF representative, in association with the representative of the relevant technical agency and the appropriate department of the Government concerned. When the initial commitment for the project is approaching exhaustion a thorough review of the project and the desirability and necessity of providing further UNICEF aid is prepared and considered by the Executive Board before any further commitment or allocation is made.

38. Each year UNICEF headquarters conducts a review, in consultation with its regional directors, of current and prospective projects in the area, based on information collected from the various countries by its field force. Representatives of the interested technical agencies participate in these reviews.

39. Although attempts are made to assess the long-term benefits which accrue from completed projects or those for which the Government assumes future responsibility, these cannot often be determined for a number of years. The ultimate success, for instance, of assistance in equipping maternal and child health clinics can only be measured ultimately by the improvement in mortality and morbidity statistics of the children in the neighbourhood, and by their growth and development measured in terms of height and weight and their mental progress. UNICEF is endeavouring to assist Governments to develop their own machinery for such continuing reviews.

40. In addition to project evaluation, UNICEF has been conducting evaluation exercises into broad fields of activity in which UNICEF is authorized to provide assistance. This form of evaluation calls for different techniques from that required for the evaluation of individual projects or groups of projects. Such assessments are carried out on the basis of information obtained by UNICEF field staff from Governments and other sources, and by the recruitment of special consultants, appointed for a specific period, in consultation with the technical agency concerned. These consultants visit selected countries and inspect, on the spot, in association with UNICEF and agency representatives and officers of the Government concerned, the projects in the chosen field being carried on. Since this policy was adopted by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1964 global programme studies on these lines have been undertaken into leprosy control (1965), family and child welfare and milk conservation schemes (1966), maternal and child health and applied nutrition (1967), education (1968), environmental sanitation and pre-vocational training of young people (1969). Similar reviews into other over-all programmes of work will be undertaken in future years.

41. Such reports, when completed are reviewed by joint intergovernmental bodies (where these exist) of UNICEF and the technical agencies concerned, or by the secretariats of the participating organizations and then submitted for guidance to the UNICEF Executive Board and to the comparable executive organization of the participating technical agency. Out of such reviews emerge recommendations for the further development of UNICEF activities in a particular field and for utilization in the operation, expansion or adaptation of specific projects.

42. The effectiveness of both project and programme evaluation depends to a great extent on the availability of relevant information which normally the beneficiary Government alone can supply. This, unfortunately, is not always forthcoming on the scale necessary and UNICEF is assisting Governments in the creation and development of their own evaluation services.

43. New instructions were issued in July 1968 by UNICEF headquarters to all its field staff regarding the importance, methodology and objectives of the evaluation of project and programme evaluation. This should ensure more effective results in future.

World Food Programme

44. Under a recent structural reorganization of the Programme, the Appraisal Branch of the Programme Development and Appraisal Division has been strengthened and given a new status as the Evaluation Service of the Programme, with direct responsibility to the Executive Director. The major task assigned to the Service is to keep under constant review all WFP-assisted operational projects, and to design and carry out analyses of their effectiveness and of their impact on the social and economic development of the recipient countries.

45. The primary tool for operational control is a series of quarterly progress reports prepared by the executing authority for each project according to a pattern set out in the annex to the plan of operations for that project. These annexes, designed individually for each project, specify a range of information both on the physical performance and achievements and on food management and distribution. The form of the annexes has been under review over the past year to ensure that they are comprehensive yet simple and readily understood by the project authorities. An attempt is being made to simplify and streamline the reports without detriment to securing the minimum of data essential to gauge the salient aspects of the project's progress. Consideration is also being given to requesting information on the physical performance of the project on a half-yearly or annual basis, while information on food management and number of beneficiaries would still be required quarterly.

46. At an interagency meeting in July 1966, thirty-seven projects out of a total of 192 approved at that time were selected for evaluation in depth. These studies in depth require the preparation of evaluation plans for the collection of data and their analysis with reference to periods prior to the project's implementation, during its operation, and upon termination of WFP aid. These plans are negotiated with the recipient Governments under a standard provision in the project agreements. However, owing to the difficulties encountered in ensuring adequate recording and collation by the Governments of an extensive range of data for these studies in depth, a modification of the procedure is now being considered under which greater emphasis will be laid upon interim evaluation of selected projects carried out in the field by specialist personnel who are all provided with detailed terms of reference and extensive briefing before commencing their assignments. The primary purpose of these interim evaluations is to provide a tool to improve the performance of the project; and to assess the feasibility of extending and/or expanding the project. There is steadily increasing collaboration with the respective specialized agencies in the carrying out of the evaluations. Terminal evaluations are also carried out on each project as WFP assistance to that project comes to an end.

International Labour Organisation

47. No fundamental changes of policy or execution have occurred during the past year as compared with the information contained in the ACC's thirty-third and thirty-fourth reports to the Council at its forty-third and forty-fifth sessions. However,

some particulars which may serve to demonstrate the continuing evolution and rationalization of current evaluation practices may be given.

48. Arrangements are being made for review by the Governing Body of individual programmes starting with conditions of work and life, and of general programme implementation, which will enable technical co-operation activities to be evaluated within a broader framework.

49. In the field of manpower planning the ILO has held and envisages the holding of meetings of manpower experts. A special work item on the evaluation of results of manpower planning projects in individual countries is planned for 1970-71. Great efforts are being made by the ILO in evaluating the vocational rehabilitation programme. A special follow-up mission was arranged in April 1968 to evaluate the results of an ILO vocational rehabilitation project in Trinidad. Similar missions are planned to be carried out in 1969. In 1968 a special evaluation of the ILO Asian Regional Study Tour on Manpower Planning and Operational Services was carried out and a more detailed evaluation of this project will be undertaken in 1969. Special evaluation machinery has been planned in connexion with a pilot project for rural employment promotion in Nigeria which was submitted for approval by the UNDP Governing Council in January 1969.

50. In management development, although the traditional evaluation methodology continued to be used in 1968, the need has been felt for improvement in reporting from operational projects and this has led to the development of two different project control systems — one based on computer calculations and quantitative information and the other a simpler progress control system.

51. Methodological improvements in vocational training are being sought through the experimental use of the two manuals prepared in 1968 on "Evaluation of Achievement and Impact of UNDP/SF Projects in the Field of Vocational Training by Means of Quantified Data" and "Evaluation des résultats des projets d'assistance technique de formation professionnelle". Since 1968 most vocational training projects in the Special Fund sector include budgetary provision for external consultants who can be used on a part- or full-time basis for evaluation of results.

52. In the field of social institutions development the following developments are worth being noted: the Asian Regional Seminar on Personnel Management and Industrial Relations organized under the special Danish contribution to the UNDP/TA 1968, the ILO/Danish Seminar on New Trends in Workers' Education (Singapore, November/December 1968).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

53. The FAO has completed the field evaluation of eight on-going projects in four countries, Afghanistan, China (Taiwan), Iran and the Republic of Korea. The reports of these field evaluations are under study by the various divisions of FAO. As far as future plans of the Organization as regards evaluation are concerned, it may be emphasized that one of the changes which has already been put into operation as part of the structural reorganization of the FAO secretariat reflects the greater emphasis than heretofore which the Director-General places on evaluation of on-going or completed field projects executed by FAO. In 1969 it is intended to undertake the field evaluation of twenty-two on-going projects in eleven countries and one regional project in Latin America.

54. A separate evaluation branch has been made responsible for post-project and follow-up evaluation and for *ad hoc* evaluation during project implementation as a regular practice. In 1969 it is intended to undertake a desk review of twenty-five completed or on-going projects to assess their impact and

follow-up prospects. In respect of on-going projects, *ad hoc* evaluation from time to time will seek to determine the extent to which a project in fulfilling the stated targets and objectives. In respect of completed projects it is proposed to undertake an examination of the actual implementation of the project in order to determine if the recommendations of the project have been valuable and acted upon, and to what degree, what difficulties have been encountered during the implementation of these recommendations. It is expected that as experience is gained it will become possible to collate the results of individual project evaluations to derive some meaningful guidelines with regard to the formulation, viability or impact of different categories of projects in different environments or of the FAO/UNDP programme as a whole in specific countries.

55. For a meaningful exercise, evaluation must be centred at the headquarters of UNDP and executing agencies with the UNDP or agency representatives at regional or country level acting as sources of information at best. The staffing pattern of the field offices and their susceptibility to government influences would not allow these offices to undertake any evaluation in depth. Evaluation from headquarters, on the other hand, might well assist the field representatives by strengthening the latter's position vis-à-vis government agencies when such agencies are in default in any way.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

56. The activities of UNESCO have continued along the lines already indicated in ACC's report to the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council. The question of "Policy, methodology and practices of inspection, assessment and evaluation" was considered at the seventy-ninth session of the UNESCO Executive Board (29 August-13 September 1968) which reviewed the report of the Director-General. A precise definition of inspection, evaluation and assessment has been elaborated in that report in the light of the General Conference's directives and the experience of the UNESCO secretariat:

"*Inspection* is the examination of the execution of field activities with a view to improving and strengthening the action undertaken by the Secretariat at the request of, and in co-operation with, Member States, in particular through checking the extent to which projects are fulfilling their stated objectives, providing advice and orientation for staff away from headquarters and detecting shortcomings in the management of an activity by headquarters or field staff.

"*Evaluation* aims at measuring, whenever possible in quantitative terms, and according to well-defined criteria, the major direct and indirect effects of a certain activity, taking into account its objectives as established before its inception. The purpose is not only to determine the value of this activity in its social, economic and cultural context, but also to derive guidelines for its further planning, as well as that of new projects of a similar nature. Evaluation is an on-going activity which should be planned together with the project itself, comparing the situation before the project is started with that at different steps of its implementation and on its completion, endeavouring to explain its effects and implications from beginning to end.

"*Assessment* is concerned primarily with objectives, and aims at checking the extent to which the activity has fulfilled them and to which they might be modified in the light of existing circumstances. Its purpose is to provide information and judgement on the activity, leading to deciding on its continuation, strengthening, reorientation or curtailment. Assessment is usually undertaken by a committee appointed for this purpose."

57. Evaluative components have been built into a number of regular programme and UNDP activities as well as into a joint UNESCO/UNICEF project for the in-service training of teachers in Uganda, an experimental programme for out-of-school education institutes in Ceylon, etc.

58. The UNESCO Programme and Budget for 1969-1970, approved by the General Conference at its fifteenth session (15 October-21 November 1968), provides in the field of social sciences a special activity on the expertise on evaluation techniques which may then be adapted to the particular subject field and project needs.

World Health Organization

59. The WHO evaluation procedures and methods have been explained in detail in the ACC report on evaluation methods submitted to the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and in annex VII to the thirty-fourth report of the ACC to the forty-fifth session. The methodology for the various levels of evaluation has been further developed for precision of the parameters, indices and criteria involved. The WHO Programme Information Retrieval System, as described in previous documents, is being implemented and extended to regional offices of WHO.

60. The WHO Executive Board, at its forty-third session (February 1969), considered and discussed a report by the Director-General entitled "Proposals for further improvement and strengthening of the evaluation process of the World Health Organization."^d

61. The Director-General's proposals, approved by the Executive Board in resolution EB43.19, emphasize the role of evaluation in long-term planning within the organization and ask for further improvement in the definition of targets, criteria and standards laid down in plans of work and in reporting procedures. At the country level, they request further encouragement of continuous evaluation of WHO-assisted activities as part of the total health programme of the country. At the regional level, they stress the progressing role of the regional offices in the evaluation-based surveillance of WHO-assisted projects within the context of the national and regional health programmes. At headquarters level, they point out the need for continued efforts in the field of research and evaluation methodology and in the field of training of health personnel in evaluation methods. The WHO Programme Information Retrieval System, as an important service for headquarters and regional offices, will have to be further refined and developed so that up-to-date information on all aspects of the programme can be retrieved whenever required.

International Telecommunication Union

62. Steps are being taken to intensify the work on evaluation. Recently the Information Retrieval Unit was created in the Technical Co-operation Department.

World Meteorological Organization

63. The WMO has reviewed the information previously submitted for the ACC report to the Council and has made some minor modifications in wording. A brief description of WMO's project-assistance summarization activities recently initiated has also been added under "after-project evaluation".

64. With regard to pre-project appraisal, WMO maintains close contact with the permanent representatives (normally the directors of meteorological services) of WMO's member States and is well informed of their meteorological requirements for technical assistance. Before a Special Fund project in the field

of meteorology is submitted by a country, the scope and concept of the project has been the subject of consultations between the permanent representative and the WMO secretariat. With regard to the Technical Assistance component, detailed recommendations, based upon consultations with the permanent representative, are made by the Secretary-General to the co-ordinating authority of each interested country.

Evaluation during project execution

65. The evaluation of the execution of Special Fund projects is made by comparing the reports of the project managers against the original or revised plans of operations and by personal visits by secretariat staff members. In technical assistance projects, work plans, prepared by each expert during the first few weeks of his mission in collaboration with national counterparts and approved by WMO, are compared against the progress reported in periodic reports. The experts are requested to indicate in each progress report whether the goals included in the work plan are actually being achieved, delayed, or not achieved and the reasons for any deviation from the work plan. Personal visits by secretariat members to recipient countries are also made regularly.

66. After-project evaluation is conducted in two ways. The first consists of an evaluation carried out once every year of all projects executed in that calendar year. This evaluation is based on questionnaires which are sent at the end of the year to permanent representatives of recipient countries and to project managers and experts serving in those countries. The UNDP Resident Representatives are also requested to assist in obtaining evaluation material as necessary. On the basis of material provided, a statistical evaluation of the whole programme and a descriptive evaluation summarizing country by country the benefits achieved are made.

67. The second type of evaluation consists of compiling and summarizing information on technical assistance supplied to each country. All missions and projects executed are included in country files with objectives and terms of reference weighed against accomplishments, and recommendations of experts weighed against actions taken subsequently by the Government with regard to those recommendations. The collection of these basic facts makes possible a summary evaluation of assistance provided to each country and the responsiveness of the Governments to the experts' proposals.

68. The evaluation efforts made by WMO have so far been directed more to the evaluation of actual results achieved than to evaluation of the over-all impact of the projects.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

69. The IMCO has not developed, as yet, a special approach to evaluation which may eventually be indicated as necessary by the technical aspects of its work. Evaluation procedures are at present divided into three phases, viz.: pre-project evaluation, evaluation of current operations and post-project evaluation.

Pre-project evaluation

70. Every request for a project is thoroughly evaluated in relation to what is known of the country requesting a project and in relation to the sophistication of the project itself. If doubt exists, then it is further studied to determine how it should be modified and at the same time be of maximum value. The suggested modifications are sent to the UNDP Resident Representative in the country concerned with the request that the matter be discussed with the local authorities. In connexion with expert missions every effort is made to define clearly their terms of reference and to ensure that counterpart staff will be assigned to the expert in order that the work being

^d WHO document EB/43/34.

performed by the expert will continue after his departure. With respect to fellowships, a request is studied for the purpose of determining the qualifications of the candidate for the fellowship and whether the programme of study requested will best yield the results desired.

Evaluation of current operations

71. The expert's work and the results obtained are evaluated primarily on the basis of his report to the organization.

Post-project evaluation

72. To date, evaluation of expert missions has been primarily on the basis of the expert's final report and comments which have been received from the relevant government officials and the Resident Representative of UNDP. As the scope of IMCO's work broadens it is anticipated that more sophisticated and comprehensive methods of evaluation will be evolved both for expert missions and fellowships.

ANNEX V

Procedures for transmitting and handling reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

A. Procedures followed by the Joint Inspection Unit

1. Communications from the inspectors to executive heads will be signed either by the Chairman or by the Executive Secretary on his behalf. They will fall into one of the following categories:

(a) A request for information which will take the form of an ordinary letter and bear the reference JIU/69/...

(b) A confidential letter on certain matters which have come to the attention of the inspectors in the course of an investigation. The letter, bearing the reference JIU/69/..., and headed "Confidential", will state that the observations contained therein are for the executive head's personal information only. It will also state that the inspectors would like to be informed of any action that may be taken as a result of their observations.

(c) A note on some specific matter or matters which does not constitute a formal report to be placed before governing organs but which the executive head is free to use as he considers appropriate. This, together with a request for information on any action taken, will be clearly stated in the covering letter. Such notes will bear the reference JIU/Note/69/....

(d) A formal report concerning a single organization, bearing the reference JIU/REP/69/..., to be placed, together with such comments as the executive head may wish to make on it, before the appropriate governing organ (ACABQ in the case of the United Nations), in accordance with agreed procedures.

(e) A formal report concerning more than one organization, bearing the reference JIU/REP/69/... to be placed, together with such collective and/or individual comments as the executive heads may wish to make on it, before the appropriate governing organs (ACABQ in the case of the United Nations), in accordance with agreed procedures. The covering letter will indicate to whom the report has been sent.

2. In the case of (b) and (c) above, the inspectors reserve the right to return, in a formal report, to the matters raised if they are not satisfied with the action taken.

3. As regards (e) above, the secretariat of the Joint Inspection Unit will provide copies of reports in English, French, Russian and Spanish. As regards (d), reports will be submitted in the original language, i.e. English or French or Spanish.

4. In the case of the United Nations, the Secretary-General will establish procedures regarding the distribution of reports on matters of concern to UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNITAR, UNRWA and other organs of the General Assembly.

B. Procedures followed by executive heads

5. When a report concerns one organization only, the executive head will place it before the appropriate governing organ (ACABQ in the case of the United Nations) together with his own observations thereon; he will make available to the inspectors ten copies of his observations, records of any discussions in the governing organ and any action taken as a result of the report.

6. When a report concerns more than three organizations:

(a) Each executive head will transmit his preliminary proposed comments to the others concerned with copies to the ACC secretariat, as soon as possible, and in any event in not more than two months, after receipt of the report.

(b) (i) If the preliminary comments disclose a general consensus, the ACC secretariat will prepare and forward to the executive heads concerned a statement summarizing such consensus;

(ii) If, however, there is a major disagreement among the organizations, the ACC secretariat will arrange for inter-agency consultation at a meeting to be held at the earliest practicable date.

(c) The collective comments as contained in the statement of general consensus or as may be agreed upon as a result of any interagency meeting may, if ACC so decides, be put forward as such. They may in any case be used as a guide by the executive heads who are free to include their individual comments in their submission to their governing organs. The executive heads will make ten copies of their submissions available to the Joint Inspection Unit.

(d) Every effort will be made by each executive head, with the help of the ACC secretariat, to ensure that the process of consultation does not delay submission of the report, with his comments, to an early session of the governing organ of his organization.

7. When a report concerns two or three organizations only, the executive heads will follow the procedure under 6 (a) above. Further consultations may be arranged directly, without having recourse to the procedure under 6 (b). The results of such consultations will be conveyed to the ACC secretariat for transmission to the other members of ACC for their information.

8. The executive heads will send to the Joint Inspection Unit, as well as to the ACC secretariat for communication to CPC and the Economic and Social Council, information as to action taken by the executive boards, the governing bodies or councils on those reports, or parts of reports, that concern the co-ordination of the activities of their organizations in the economic and social fields with those of other United Nations organizations, and also information concerning measures which may have been taken by their organizations in connexion with the reports. The ACC secretariat will attach the reports, or parts of the reports, to the communication to CPC and the Economic and Social Council.

9. Each executive head will ensure that a section on the work of the Joint Inspection Unit in relation to his organization is included in the annual report of his organization to the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENT E/4717*

Report of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme
and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination[Original text: English]
[15 July 1969]

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INTRODUCTION

1. CPC and ACC held joint meetings at Geneva on 10 and 11 July 1969, the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee also being present. In the absence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the meetings were chaired alternately by the Chairman of CPC and the Director-General of the ILO, Acting Chairman of ACC. Representatives of the Joint Inspection Unit attended some of the meetings. Attendance at the Joint Meetings is indicated in annex I, of this report.

2. The agenda for the Joint Meetings, which was drawn up after an exchange of letters between the Chairmen of the two Committees¹ was as follows:²

1. United Nations Development Decade;
2. (a) Restructuring of the machinery for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system;
- (b) Review of the procedures for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

3. The Joint Meetings decided that, owing to the absence of the Secretary-General, it would postpone consideration of the part of item 2(a) relating to inter-secretariat machinery and consider it at a further joint meeting in New York in October 1969 at the time of the autumn session of ACC.

4. The present report accordingly covers the Joint Meetings' consideration of agenda items 1, 2(a) in part, and 2(b). As in previous years, the Joint Meetings agreed that a report to the Council should be prepared

by the Chairmen of the two Committees in consultation with the Secretariat.

Chapter I

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

5. The Joint Meetings held a wide-ranging discussion on the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade on the basis of the ACC statement on this question (E/4718).

6. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, introducing the ACC statement on behalf of ACC, said that for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, a global strategy for the Second Development Decade had two important aspects: it would exert a strong influence on the direction of future activities and approaches and, by providing a framework of goals and objectives, it would increase the scope of co-ordination of the various activities and programmes. He noted that several members of ACC were closely involved with social questions — including employment, education and health — and ACC had laid particular stress on social problems. It was also especially interested in developing mechanisms for the systematic evaluation of results, and the information necessary for such evaluation.

7. During the debate it was pointed out that all countries, both developed and developing, had a common interest in the achievement of an expanding world economy: every country, no matter how poor, could contribute towards this goal. While national development plans were of extreme importance, the collective thinking and efforts of Governments and the United Nations family should be primarily concerned with the global objectives.

8. The meeting noted with interest ACC's view that developing countries should formulate a statement of

* Incorporating document E/4717/Corr.1.

¹ E/AC.51/33/Rev.1/CO-ORDINATION/JM/8.

² This exchange of correspondence is reproduced in document E/AC.51/34/CO-ORDINATION/JM/9.

their development strategy and the measures they intended to take to carry it out, while developed countries should provide statements of their intentions with respect to aid, trade, agriculture and other policies, affecting developing countries. Members of CPC stressed that it was not enough for the developing countries only to make statements of intention regarding their development strategies — the time had now come for formal assurances of implementation on which a real collective effort could be based. However, it was also stated that national development plans would inevitably be affected by the political climate of a country, and it was unrealistic to formulate national goals over a long period. With regard to the developed countries, it was also pointed out that unilateral statements of intentions were not sufficient: an integrated approach was necessary.

9. As regards targets, various speakers stressed the importance of quantitative goals, expressed in terms of the gross product of the developing countries, both as a means of providing an impetus for national and international efforts and for stimulating public opinion. The attention paid by ACC to social objectives was welcomed. It was also pointed out that agreement on disarmament would be a vital factor in achieving the international goals of the Second Development Decade.

10. It was further noted that the planning for the Second Development Decade had already resulted in a more effective dialogue between administrative and executive bodies than had existed before.

11. In response to questions as to why ACC had not commented on the 6 per cent average annual increase in the gross product over the Second Development Decade proposed by the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Under-Secretary-General stated that ACC could not be an arbiter between various conceptions of growth; it did however reaffirm the need for quantitative goals.

12. Members of CPC stated that they had hoped that ACC would have provided more information on problems which had been encountered and on arrangements for co-ordinating the efforts of the United Nations family in planning the international development strategy for the Second Development Decade. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs stated that ever since the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had initiated the idea of a Second Development Decade, ACC had been arranging for co-ordination and integration of work, and had created a sub-committee dealing specifically with that subject which brought together those responsible for planning in the various organizations. One of the problems which the sub-committee was studying was that of the compatibility of quantitative or econometric hypotheses accepted by the organizations of the United Nations system in their respective sectoral plans. There were also problems of compatibility — for instance, regarding such questions as the period covered and the assumptions made regarding over-all growth rate — in the plans of organizations, such as the Indicative World Plan of FAO, the ILO World Employment Programme, and the various pro-

jections established by UNESCO. The sub-committee would meet in the autumn to attempt to solve these problems.

13. In response to doubts expressed by some members of CPC, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs reassured the meeting that the agencies were taking national plans fully into account in establishing their targets and objectives; furthermore, the United Nations Secretariat had based its first macro-economic exercise on data received from individual developing countries — covering virtually the whole developing world — and had taken fully into consideration the individual objectives and problems of these countries.

Chapter II

DRAFT PROPOSALS OF THE ENLARGED COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

14. While ACC had suggested that there might be an exchange of views on any of the proposals which the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination might have ready for submission to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the discussion under item 2(a) of the Joint Meetings was in fact limited to the draft recommendation entitled "Broad issues relating to co-ordination, programming, planning and budgeting, including machinery for co-ordination and programme review" which had been prepared by the Enlarged Committee's working group but not yet considered by the Enlarged Committee itself. The text of this recommendation is reproduced in annex I, A of the record of decisions taken by the Enlarged Committee during the second part of its resumed second session (E/AC.51/GR/22).

15. The Chairman of CPC stressed that, while the Enlarged Committee had not reached agreement on this paper, it was reasonable to assume that it was approaching some consensus and that proposals along those lines were likely to be adopted by it. He drew attention to paragraphs 15-23 of the draft recommendation which dealt with the proposed composition of CPC and the arrangements for providing the reports and data it would require for its work and to paragraphs 24-26 which concerned its terms of reference.

16. The Acting Chairman of ACC said that that Committee appreciated the opportunity afforded it to comment on the tentative proposals before the Enlarged Committee and recognized that they were designed to counter a very real and complex problem. He then set forth ACC's observations on various aspects of the tentative proposals, including the proposed new system of rapporteurs and consultants, and CPC's terms of reference (see annex II below for the text). He concluded by stating that ACC was prepared to co-operate fully with whatever over-all programme co-ordinating arrangements the Council and the General Assembly might decide to establish.

17. Members of CPC felt that it had been helpful to hear the views of ACC on the proposed new machinery,

and that the text of the Acting Chairman's statement should be transmitted to the Enlarged Committee for consideration at its third session, in September 1969. It was agreed that that should be done, and that there need be no further discussion at the Joint Meetings in view of the tentative character of these proposals.

18. The view was expressed that the achievement of better co-ordination of programme activities within the United Nations system depended upon having mechanisms by which the interests and concerns of the agencies and those of the Economic and Social Council and its subordinate organs could be more continuously inter-related.

Chapter III

REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING THE REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

19. Under this item, CPC and ACC had before them the elaboration of existing procedures set out by ACC in its thirty-fifth report (E/4668/Add.1) and the proposals put forward by CPC in the report on the second part of its third session (see E/4716, paras. 50-59). In addition, the report of the 1967 Joint Meetings which set out the basis for the existing procedures³ and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies⁴ were available.

20. On the invitation of the Joint Meetings, representatives of the Joint Inspection Unit were present as observers during the consideration of item 2(b), and the Chairman of the Unit made a statement and replied to a number of questions put to him.

21. It was agreed that CPC's recommendations in paragraph 57(a) and (b) of its report, which dealt only with the handling of reports relating to programmes of the United Nations and its various bodies, should not be discussed at the Joint Meetings. It was understood that because of the different constitutional position of the United Nations, a special procedure would have to be devised later for handling reports relating to its activities.

22. The Chairman of CPC drew the attention of the Joint Meetings to the new procedures outlined in other parts of para. 57 and in para. 58 of CPC's report and stated that CPC did not wish to suggest these new procedures to the Council until they had been considered by the Joint Meetings.

23. The Acting Chairman of ACC stressed ACC's concern that every effort should be made to ensure that the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit were reviewed and dealt with, and approved recommendations acted upon, as expeditiously as possible. As regards the recommendation by CPC in paragraph 58 of its report

that reports concerning more than one agency or involving system-wide problems should be communicated to CPC at the same time as they are sent to the executive heads, he pointed out that this would make public the views of the inspectors without affording the executive heads concerned an opportunity to check the recommendations against facts and information available to them and to state their views and their own recommendations.

24. A view was expressed that even certain types of reports which concerned only one organization, particularly reports concerning assistance in the field, might be of interest to CPC.

25. The exchange of views at the Joint Meetings helped to clarify the problems arising in connexion with the handling of inspection reports, and enough common ground was identified to permit a real advance towards a generally acceptable solution. A consensus was reached on the following points, the terms of which were agreed at the Joint Meetings:

(a) CPC and ACC were particularly concerned to reduce the delays in transmission to CPC and to the Economic and Social Council of inspection reports involving all or several of the organizations of the United Nations system. They recognized that it was essential that executive heads should be afforded the opportunity to state their own views, where they so desired, on all such inspection reports involving their organizations, and that these reports should not be made public until that had been done. However, it was agreed that this procedure should not lead to any undue delays, and that the views of the executive heads should be formulated as soon as possible. Some little time may be required because investigations often have to be carried out at offices and by officials away from Headquarters, but this delay should not be more than three months after the reports are submitted. The executive heads would thus undertake to make their comments available to CPC as well as to their own governing organs within three months.

(b) The Joint Meetings recognized the need to reconcile the exercise of the responsibilities of governing organs with respect to the inspectors' reports with the need for rapid action in regard to co-ordination problems by CPC and the Economic and Social Council. This problem may arise particularly when matters dealt with in inspection reports involve issues which require governing body consideration. It was agreed that in such cases CPC would postpone final action until the governing bodies of the organizations involved had had an opportunity to formulate and present their own comments thereon. However, the delay should not in any case exceed one year from the time the report was originally submitted. Where existing procedures would not permit these time-limits to be observed, the competent organs would be approached by the executive heads concerned with a view to the possible adjustment of those procedures.

(c) The Joint Meetings agreed that appropriate cycles taking into account the calendar of meetings of governing organs, of CPC and of the Economic and Social Council

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document E/4404, paras. 6-7.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, vol. III, agenda item 80, document A/6343, para. 67(d).

should be worked out, including the possible grouping of inspection reports, so that their consideration would follow an established time-table.

(d) Finally, as regards CPC's recommendations in paragraphs 57(d), (e) and (f) of its report, it was noted that in cases where intergovernmental organs having co-ordination functions wished to make suggestions to the inspectors with regard to their work, they should keep in mind the fact that the independence of the Joint Inspection Unit was a basic condition of its satisfactory functioning. Consequently, the inspectors should be left entirely free to accept or to reject such suggestions.

26. The elaboration of the present procedures set out by ACC and the proposals put forward by CPC should be adjusted as necessary to take account of the above consensus.

ANNEX I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and Officers of the Economic and Social Council

Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
Mr. A. Patriota

President of the Economic and Social Council
Mr. R. Scheyven

Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council
Mr. J. B. P. Maramis

Algeria
Mr. H. Djoudi
Mr. M. L. Allouane
Mr. M. Laala

Brazil
Mr. A. Patriota

Canada
Mr. G. F. Bruce (Rapporteur of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination)
Mr. P. Lapointe

France
Mr. M. Viaud
Mr. I. M. Witkowski
Mr. P. H. Lecourtier

India
Mr. A. Gonsalves
Mr. K. K. S. Rana

Pakistan
Mr. K. Ahmed
Mr. S. A. D. Bukhari

Philippines
Mr. H. J. Brillantes
Mr. R. A. Urquiola
Mr. W. V. Vega
Mr. L. I. Verceles

Romania
Mr. I. Goritza

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Mr. L. S. Lobanov

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Lord Caradon
Mr. M. E. Allen
Mr. W. J. A. Wilberforce

United States of America
Mr. G. Olds
Mr. W. M. Kotschnig
Miss K. Bell

Venezuela
Mr. S. Molina Duarte

Members of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination participating in the Joint Meetings

Malta
Mr. A. Pardo

Trinidad and Tobago
Mr. C. H. Archibald
Mr. L. A. Wiltshire
Mr. H. Mohammed

Members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Acting Chairman
Mr. D. A. Morse

United Nations
Mr. P. de Seynes

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Mr. M. Pérez Guerrero
Mr. V. A. Yulin

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Mr. I. H. Abdel-Rahman

United Nations Development Programme
Mr. P. Hoffman
Mr. R. Coomaraswamy

United Nations Children's Fund
Mr. H. R. Labouisse

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan
Mr. J. Colmar
Mr. J. Asscher

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Mr. L. Michelmore

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
Chief S. O. Adebo
Mr. Y. El-Ayouty

United Nations/FAO World Food Programme
Mr. F. Aquino
Mr. G. Peissel

International Labour Organisation
Mr. C. W. Jenks
Mr. A. A. Shaheed
Mr. J. Lemoine

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. A. H. Boerma
Mr. J. V. A. Nehemiah
Mr. G. G. Wattersson

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. M. Doo Kingué
Mr. A. de Silva

World Health Organization

Dr. P. Dorolle
Dr. A. Bellerive
Dr. M. Sacks

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. R. H. Demuth
Mr. F. Consolo

International Monetary Fund

Mr. P. P. Schweitzer
Mr. G. Williams

International Civil Aviation Organization

Mr. W. Binaghi
Mr. G. Gamacchio

Universal Postal Union

Mr. M. Rahi
Mr. S. Joshi

International Telecommunication Union

Mr. M. Mili
Mr. A. David

World Meteorological Organization

Mr. D. A. Davies
Mr. J. P. Rivet

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Mr. C. Goad
Mr. V. Nadeinski

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. S. Eklund

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Mr. H. W. Dittmann

Rapporteur of ACC

Mr. M. Hill

Secretary of ACC and of the Joint Meetings

Mr. Al-Noor Kassum

Special Representative in Europe for ACC Affairs

Mr. A. Dollinger

ACC secretariat

Mr. F. Lister

ANNEX II

Statement by the Acting Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning the tentative proposals of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

1. The ACC appreciates the opportunity afforded it to comment on the tentative proposals which are being considered

by the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for the creation of a new subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council which would supersede the existing CPC and the Enlarged Committee and assist the Council in discharging its co-ordination functions. ACC has given preliminary consideration to these proposals which we appreciate are designed to meet a very real and complex problem and which, on the whole, we regard as constructive. On behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf I should like to submit, for your consideration, some observations which we hope may be helpful in your further consideration of the matter. These observations do not cover the matter of collaboration between the new co-ordinating body and the Joint Inspection Unit, which we are to discuss separately.

2. In the first place, we recognize that the composition, structure and manner of operation of the future body is a matter which falls entirely within the authority and responsibility of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. On the other hand, the relationship between the future body and the organizations within the United Nations system, which we assume will be established by a process of consultation, discussion, and agreement, is of considerable interest to ACC.

3. We note with appreciation that it is a basic premise of your proposals that the new Committee will work within the existing framework of relationships between the Economic and Social Council and the organizations represented on ACC.

4. Further, we welcome the fact that the proposals contemplate a single co-ordination committee and we hope that this new committee will operate in a manner that does not duplicate other existing co-ordinating bodies or impose an additional burden on the United Nations and the specialized agencies. We have noted with pleasure that this is the sense of the Enlarged Committee's tentative proposals as expressed in paragraphs 6-14 of annex I, A of the record of decisions taken during the second part of its resumed second session (E/AC.51/GR/22).

5. The members of the Committee are aware, I am sure, of the large number of bodies which are now reviewing and evaluating the work of the United Nations system as a whole and of the members of it individually. This includes not only the Economic and Social Council and its committees but the Joint Inspection Unit, the governing organs of the specialized agencies, the external auditors and the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade — and it will presumably also include whatever machinery may be created for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress during the Second Development Decade.

6. In view of the recent creation of the Joint Inspection Unit, we think it might be desirable that that Unit be given more time to establish itself and its scope of operations before any substantial use is made of the proposed new system of rapporteurs and consultants. Deferment for a period in making any wide use of this new system would also have the advantage of allowing the Economic and Social Council, in planning its future co-ordination arrangements, to take into consideration the proposals which are expected within the next few months from the UNDP Capacity Study and the International Development Commission (the Pearson Commission) and of any relevant institutional suggestions which may be made in connexion with the Second Development Decade.

7. In view of these considerations the Committee may wish to look closely at the terms of reference as suggested in paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Enlarged Committee's proposals. These terms of reference appear to many members of ACC to be cast so broadly as to give rise to some doubt that they are compatible with the guiding principle that no duplication of

other co-ordinating machinery should be created. They are also so broad as to lead to possible interpretation — which we are sure was not intended — that the new co-ordination committee should be responsible for reviewing the individual substantive programmes of each of the agencies concerned, which, under existing statutory arrangements, is the responsibility of the governing bodies of those agencies.

8. Let me reiterate that ACC in appreciative of the opportunity to give its comments at this early stage and the members of ACC have asked me to express their entire willingness to co-operate as fully as is within their power with whatever over-all programme co-ordinating arrangements the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly decide to establish.

DOCUMENT E/4741

Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[7 August 1969]

1. At its 364th, 366th to 369th, 372nd, 373rd, 376th to 379th, 381st to 383rd, 385th and 386th meetings, held on 16, 18, 21-23, 28, 30, 31 July, 1 and 4 to 7 August 1969, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, considered item 18 of the Council's agenda (Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969. This item contained four sub-items: (a) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; (b) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; (c) Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; (d) Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes.

2. Under this item the Committee had before it the following documents: under items 18 (a): reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first and second parts of its third session (E/4670 and Corr.1 and E/4716); report of the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4717); under item 18 (b): thirty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4668 and Add.1); note by the Secretary-General transmitting a Statement of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Second United Nations Development Decade (E/4718); Statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the problems of human environment (E/4710); under item 18 (c): annual reports and analytical summaries submitted by the following: International Labour Organisation (E/4655 and Add.1); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (E/4689); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/4666 and Corr.1); World Health Organization (E/4675 and Add.1 and 2); International Civil Aviation Organization (E/4656 and Add.1); Universal Postal Union (E/4690 and Add.1); International Telecommunication Union (E/4691 and Add.1); World Meteorological Organization (E/4658

and Add.1); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (E/4657); International Atomic Energy Agency (E/4650 and Add.1). Under item 18 (d) the Committee had before it a report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4702) and the record of decisions taken during the second part of the resumed second session of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/AC.51/GR.22). The Committee also had before it: reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/4698 and Add.1-5 and Add.1/Corr.1); note by the Secretariat transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Africa (E/4733); note by the Secretary-General transmitting paragraphs 73 to 80 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/L.1268).

3. The Committee also had before it the following draft resolutions and amendments thereto: draft resolution relating to computers, submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.24/L.355); amendments to document E/AC.24/L.355 proposed by the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.356); statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.24/L.355) and of the amendments submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.356) [E/AC.24/L.362]; a draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.358); a draft resolution submitted by France, India, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America (E/AC.24/L.364); a draft resolution submitted by Indonesia, Ireland and Norway (E/AC.24/L.365) and a revised version thereof (E/AC.24/L.365/Rev.1); a draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.24/L.363) and a revised version thereof sponsored by Bulgaria, France, India, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia (E/AC.24/L.363/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1).

4. At the 377th meeting the United Kingdom representative introduced the draft resolution on computers, sponsored by his delegation (E/AC.24/L.355).

At the same meeting the United States representative submitted amendments (E/AC.24/L.356) to this draft resolution which were orally revised by him as follows:

(a) The words to be added at the end of the fourth preambular paragraph were changed to read: "... including the establishment of one or more central data banks, if and as required;"

(b) In the new paragraph, between the words "Urges the" and the remainder of the paragraph, the words "Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its" were inserted. The United Kingdom representative accepted these amendments as orally revised, and further revised the order of the operative paragraphs in accordance with a suggestion by the representative of France. In addition, the United Kingdom representative, at the 383rd meeting, further orally revised the draft resolution by the addition, at the end of the resolution, of a new operative paragraph reading as follows: "Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to arrange to give thorough examination to the report referred to in paragraph 6 above". He also revised the draft resolution by replacing, in the second operative paragraph of the original text, the word "Endorses" by "Welcomes". The United Kingdom draft resolution, as revised, was approved by the Committee by eighteen votes to none, with five abstentions. (For the text see para. 13 below, draft resolution I.)

5. At the 382nd meeting the Committee, upon the proposal of the United Kingdom representative, unanimously decided to recommend to the Council that it request the Secretary-General to arrange for copies of the full reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning activities of the United Nations itself, and of the comments on them of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to be made available to delegations during the General Assembly's sessions.

6. At the 381st meeting the United States representative submitted a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the United Nations Work Programme" (E/AC.24/L.358). This draft resolution was unanimously approved by the Committee at the same meeting. (For the text, see para. 13, below, draft resolution II.)

7. At the 382nd meeting the United Kingdom representative, also on behalf of France, India, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution on supplementary arrangements for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/AC.24/L.364). At the same meeting Argentina joined as a co-sponsor. The draft resolution was approved unanimously by the Committee. (For the text, see para. 13, below, draft resolution III.)

8. At the 385th meeting the representative of Ireland, also on behalf of Indonesia and Norway, introduced a draft resolution on the reports of the CPC on co-ordination matters, of the ACC of the Joint Meetings of the ACC and CPC, and of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

At the 386th meeting he introduced a revised version of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.365/Rev.1). The sponsors then further revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) Part I, operative paragraph 3 was revised to read as follows: "Invites the ACC, in its annual report to the Council, to continue to include reports on all areas where inter-agency co-ordination problems arise and also on all other questions which the Council would request it to consider."

(b) Part II, operative paragraph 2 was revised to read as follows: "Requests the specialized agencies and the IAEA to continue to submit analytical summaries of their reports and to ensure that these analytical summaries contain, in so far as possible, comparable information."

(c) Part II, operative paragraph 3 was deleted.

(d) Part II, operative paragraph 4 was renumbered as operative paragraph 3.

9. At the 386th meeting the Committee unanimously approved the draft resolution. (For the text, see para. 13 below, draft resolution IV.)

10. The Committee further decided to welcome and endorse the assurance given on behalf of the Secretary-General that the executive heads of UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP and UNICEF participate in the ACC on equal terms with those of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

11. At the 382nd meeting the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.363). At the 386th meeting the representative of the USSR introduced a revised version of the resolution, sponsored by Bulgaria, France, India, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia (E/AC.24/L.363/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1). The representative of the USSR, on behalf of the sponsors, revised the draft resolution as follows: in operative paragraph 2 the words "machinery for" were substituted for the words "mechanism with a view to", the word "twenty-seventh" was changed to "twenty-fourth" and the words "with a view to strengthening the Council's co-ordinating role" were transposed to the end of the paragraph. In operative paragraph 3 the word "pursued" was substituted for the word "extended".

12. The Committee then unanimously approved the revised draft resolution. (For the text, see para. 13 below, draft resolution V.)

Recommendations of the Committee

13. The Committee recommends to the Council the adoption of the following five draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

COMPUTERS

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling section II of its resolution 1368 (XLV) of 2 August 1968,

Noting the part of the thirty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning the activities of its Computer Users' Committee (E/4668, paras. 67-76) and the comments thereon of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see E/4716, paras. 35-37),

Recognizing the need to ensure that studies of possible computer applications that are undertaken in the United Nations system of organizations are properly co-ordinated,

Considering that only in this way can a concept be reached of the eventual possibilities of a common system of computer facilities for the United Nations system, in different types of applications, including the establishment of one or more central data banks, if and as required,

Concerned that meanwhile there should be the utmost harmonization in the planning and establishment of such computer facilities as are immediately necessary for individual member organizations,

Recognizing the interest in this field of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

1. Reaffirms paragraph 5 of its resolution 1368 (XLV), and in particular that member organizations' plans for computer facilities should be fully discussed in the Computer Users' Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the light of possible alternatives before being submitted to the governing bodies concerned;

2. Considers that, pending eventual decisions on the advantages or otherwise of establishing common computer facilities, individual member organizations should refrain from committing themselves to establishing or extending their own computer facilities, except in applications where this can be justified in the short-term as a measure of economy or to meet urgent programme needs; and that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be given the opportunity to comment on such plans at the appropriate stage;

3. Endorses the suggestion of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that, before any new studies are undertaken in the computer field by United Nations bodies, the Computer Users' Committee should be informed of their purpose and scope and should have the opportunity to comment;

4. Welcomes the directive given to the Computer Users' Committee by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for continuing its work, and in particular for collating and harmonizing the various studies that are being, or may be, undertaken (see E/4668, para. 76);

5. Urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Computer Users' Committee, with such expert assistance as may be necessary, to pursue actively its work in the field of standardization, classification and coding, and to seek general acceptance of such common classification and codes as are essential for a more effective interchange of information and pro-

grammes and the central storage of standard data required for development planning and management purposes;

6. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, after the completion of the study being undertaken for the United Nations Development Programme on the conceptual design of an information storage and retrieval system, and taking account of other relevant studies, to make a summary report to the Council (through its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) on the most effective and economical ways of collecting and producing information for which United Nations member organizations have a common need, and on the main points requiring consideration by the Council in judging the advantages or otherwise of establishing common computer facilities for the United Nations system in different applications;

7. Expresses the hope that the United Nations member organizations will be able to find within existing resources the means to finance whatever technical expertise may be required by the Computer Users' Committee;

8. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to arrange to give thorough examination to the report referred to in paragraph 6 above.

Draft resolution II

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION ON THE UNITED NATIONS WORK PROGRAMME

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1303 (XLIV) of 29 May 1968, and 1366 (XXV) and 1367 (XXV) of 2 August 1968,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements (E/4612 and Add.1-8) and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session (E/4670 and Corr.1) which, *inter alia*, deals with the following parts of the work programme: economic development planning, projections and policies; natural resources; fiscal and financial questions; population questions; housing, building and planning; statistical services; public administration; science and technology; regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut; and international trade,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for the efforts it has made in reviewing the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account the Committee's comments and observations with respect to the work programme (*ibid.*, paras. 25-145) as well as the Council's comments and decisions thereon;

3. Transmits the relevant sections of the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields

and its budgetary requirements and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session to the subsidiary organs and bodies concerned and to the Trade and Development Board for action as appropriate.

Draft resolution III

SUPPLEMENTARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR HANDLING THE REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

The Economic and Social Council,

Having received the report on the fourth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4717 and Corr.1),

Welcoming the assurances given at those meetings of the desire of the executive heads of member organizations to co-operate fully with the Joint Inspection Unit and to deal expeditiously with its reports and recommendations,

Having considered the working procedures for transmitting and handling reports of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in annex V to the thirty-fifth Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4668/Add.1),

Having considered also the section of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session regarding this subject (E/4716, paras. 50-59) and the relevant extract of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (E/L.1268),

Bearing in mind the basic procedures for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit founded upon the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (A/6343), General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966 and the report of the second series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4404),

Considering it necessary to make certain supplementary arrangements, in the light of experience,

1. *Endorses* the consensus reached by the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4717 and Corr.1, paras. 25 and 26) with regard to the handling of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit;

2. *Endorses, also,* subject to the modifications expressed in that consensus, the working procedures envisaged in annex V to the thirty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

3. *Requests, in particular,* that reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning more than one agency or involving system-wide problems should be submitted to the Council through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, together with the observations of the

executive heads concerned, within three months of the original submission of the reports to the executive heads;

4. *Endorses* the suggestions for co-operation with the Joint Inspection Unit contained in paragraph 57 (d), (e) and (f) of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session (E/4716), subject to the comments in paragraph 25 (d) of the report on the fourth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange with the Advisory Committee for Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, in the case of reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning the activities of the United Nations itself:

(a) All reports concerning activities under the general responsibility of the Council, with the observations of the Secretary-General, be submitted to it without any delay, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

(b) Reports concerning the activities of any United Nations programmes (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Industrial Development Organization), be submitted similarly without any delay, and with executive comments, to the governing organs of the programmes concerned;

(c) The comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions be transmitted to the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and to the governing organs of the United Nations programmes, in time for them to be taken into account before final consideration of the reports.

Draft resolution IV

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION ON CO-ORDINATION MATTERS, OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION, OF THE JOINT MEETINGS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COM- MITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION AND THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION, AND OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4668 and Add.1), of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session (E/4716), of the fourth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4717 and Corr.1), and of the specialized agencies (E/4655 and Add.1, E/4689, E/4666 and Corr.1, E/4656 and Add.1, E/4675 and Add.1 and 2, E/4690 and Add.1, E/4691 and Add.1, E/4658 and Add.1, E/4657) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (E/4650 and Add.1),

I

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the annual reports and summaries thereof of the specialized agencies, the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the thirty-fifth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

3. *Invites* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in its annual report to the Council, to continue to include reports on all problem areas of interagency co-ordination and also on all other questions which the Council would request it to consider;

II

4. *Decides* to dispense with the circulation to its members of the full annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency on the understanding that copies would be available for reference purposes during the Council's sessions;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to submit analytical summaries of their reports, and to ensure that these analytical summaries contain, in so far as possible, comparable information;

6. *Requests* the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in consultation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to review the format of the analytical summaries in order to ensure that they provide the information required by the Council;

III

Recalling its discussion at the forty-sixth session on the desirability of rationalizing requests for information from Member States in the field of human rights;

Taking note of the list of requests for information from Member States regarding the United Nations programme in the field of human rights prepared by the Secretariat and transmitted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/AC.51/L.38);

7. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights to review, and in so far as possible to consolidate, the types of information being sought from Governments in the field of human rights, without in any way limiting the effective operation of the Commission;

IV

Having received the report on the fourth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Joint Meetings have once again proved their value in facilitating understanding and co-operation among those dealing with interagency issues at the intergovernmental and executive levels, respectively;

9. *Refers* to the United Nations organs concerned the comments of the Joint Meetings on the United Nations Development Decade (see E/4717 and Corr.1, paras. 5-13);

10. *Looks forward* to receiving at its resumed forty-seventh session the report of the resumed Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination which will be held in October 1969 to consider questions relating to the functioning of the inter-secretariat machinery for co-ordination.

Draft resolution V

DEVELOPMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The Economic and Social Council,

Drawing attention once again to its special responsibility under Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations of co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and human rights fields,

Recalling its resolution 1367 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 and pointing out the need for further efforts to give effect to its provisions inasmuch as the urgency of the task of improving the co-ordination of United Nations activities in the social, economic and related fields, far from diminishing, has increased in view of the need to render the machinery of the organizations in the United Nations system more efficient and to ensure more rational use of means and resources,

Having examined the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first and second parts of its third session (E/4670 and Corr.1 and E/4716), including the recommendations made therein, and the views of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the revision of the mandate of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (see E/AC.51/GR/22, annex I),

Noting the efforts made by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination with a view to promoting rational compilation and execution of the work programmes of the organizations, agencies and machinery of the United Nations system, as well as improving co-ordination and eliminating duplication and overlapping in the work of those organs,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first and second parts of its third session;

2. *Invites* the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination when examining the machinery for improving and rationalizing the present and future activities of the United Nations system of organizations, to take into consideration the opinions expressed on that subject at the Council's current session, in order to report

to the Council at its resumed forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, with a view to strengthening the Council's co-ordinating role;

3. *Recommends* that the practice of holding joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-or-

dination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be pursued;

4. *Decides* to return, at its forty-ninth session, to a detailed examination of the question of devising further measures to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Council.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A

Computers

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council adopted without change, by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, draft resolution I submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4731, para. 13).

[*For the final text of the resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1455 (XLVII).*]

B

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the United Nations Work Programme

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council adopted unanimously, without change, draft resolution II submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4731, para. 13).

[*For the final text of the resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1456 (XLVII).*]

C

Supplementary arrangements for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council adopted unanimously, without change, draft resolution III submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4731, para. 13).

[*For the final text of the resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1457 (XLVII).*]

D

Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on co-ordination matters, of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, of the Joint Meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council adopted unanimously, without change, draft resolution IV submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4731, para. 13).

[*For the final text of the resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1458 (XLVII).*]

E

**Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations
within the United Nations system**

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council adopted unanimously, without change, draft resolution V submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4731, para. 13).

[For the final text of the resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1459 (XLVII).]

DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning activities
of the United Nations**

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Council decided to request the Secretary-General to arrange for copies of the full reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning activities of the United Nations itself to be made available to delegations during the sessions of the General Assembly together with the comments thereon of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 18 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/3650	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 1968-1969	Mimeographed.
E/3650/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an addendum to the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Mimeographed. See IAEA, <i>Atomic Energy in the Developing Countries: the 1968-1969 Programme</i> (INFCIRC/126).
E/4655	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Labour Organisation	Mimeographed. See ILO, <i>Twenty-third Annual Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations</i> (Geneva, 1969).
E/4655/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the International Labour Organisation	Mimeographed. See ILO, <i>Activities of the ILO, 1968. Report of the Director-General (part 2) to the International Labour Conference, fifty-third session</i> (Geneva, 1969).
E/4656	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Civil Aviation Organization	Mimeographed. See ICAO, <i>Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1968</i> (Doc. 8792, A17-P/1), 1969.
E/4656/Add.1	Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization: analytical summary of activities in 1968	Mimeographed.
E/4657	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	Mimeographed.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4658	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Meteorological Organization	Mimeographed. See WMO, <i>Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1968</i> (WMO-No.241.RP80) (Geneva, 1969).
E/4658/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an analytical summary of the annual report of the World Meteorological Organization for 1968	Mimeographed.
E/4666 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Mimeographed.
E/4670 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session	Superseded by E/4670/Rev.1.
E/4670/Rev.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the first part of its third session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session.</i>
E/4675 and Add.2	Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Health Organization	Mimeographed. See WHO, <i>The Work of WHO, 1968: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations</i> (<i>Official Records of the World Health Organization</i> , No.172) (Geneva, 1969).
E/4675/Add.1	Analytical summary of the report of the World Health Organization, 1968	Mimeographed. See WHO, document PC/69.4.
E/4677 and Corr.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/7611)	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 11.</i>
E/4689	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Mimeographed.
E/4690	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Universal Postal Union	Mimeographed. See UPU, <i>Report on the Work of the Union 1968</i> (Berne, 1969).
E/4960/Add.1	Analytical report on the work of the Universal Postal Union in 1968	Mimeographed.
E/4691	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Telecommunication Union	Mimeographed. See ITU, <i>Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1968</i> (Geneva, 1969).
E/4691/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting an addendum to the report of the International Telecommunication Union	Mimeographed. See ITU, <i>Eighth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space</i> (Geneva, 1969).
E/4698 and Add.1-5 and Add.1/Corr.1	Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on United Nations activities in Turkey and observations by the specialized agencies and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Mimeographed.
E/4702	Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	Mimeographed.
E/4710	Statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the problems of the human environment	Mimeographed.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4716	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session	Superseded by E/4716/Rev.1.
E/4716/Rev.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session.</i>
E/4718	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a statement by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Second United Nations Development Decade	Final offset.
E/4733	Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Africa: note by the Secretariat	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.355	Computers—United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted with modifications. See E/4741, paras. 4 and 13 and resolution 1455 (XLVII).
E/AC.24/L.356	Computers—United States of America: amendments to document E/AC.24/L.355	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.358	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the United Nations work programme—United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See E/4741, paras. 6 and 13 and resolution 1456 (XLVII).
E/AC.24/L.362	Computers—statement of the financial implications of the draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.24/L.355) and of the amendments submitted by the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.356): note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.363	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.363/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Bulgaria, France, India, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted with modifications. See E/4741 paras. 11 and 13 and resolution 1459 (XLVII).
E/AC.24/L.364	Supplementary arrangements for handling the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit—Argentina, France, India, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See E/4741, paras. 7 and 13 and resolution 1457 (XLVII).
E/AC.24/L.365	Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on co-ordination matters, of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, of the Joint Meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency—Indonesia, Ireland and Norway: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.365/Rev.1	Indonesia, Ireland and Norway: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted with modifications. See E/4741, paras. 8, 9 and 13 and resolution 1458 (XLVII).
E/AC.51/GR/20 and Corr.1	Record of decisions taken during the resumed second session of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	Mimeographed.
E/AC.51/GR/22	Record of decisions taken during the second part of the resumed second session of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	Mimeographed.
E/L.1268	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting paragraphs 73 to 80 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Mimeographed. For the text of the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8.</i>



Agenda item 19: Future institutional arrangements for science and technology*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1636th meeting; see also the records of the 373rd to 376th, 379th and 384th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR. 373-376, 379 and 384).

DOCUMENT E/4739**
Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[6 August 1969]

1. At its 373rd to 376th, 379th and 384th meetings, held on 28-30 July, 1 and 6 August 1969, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Council,¹ considered item 19 of the Council's agenda (Future institutional arrangements for science and technology), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969.

2. The Committee had before it Council resolutions 1428 (XLVI) and 1429 (XLVI) of 6 June 1969, as well as the following documents: sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4611 and Add. 1 and 2); report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries (E/4633); note by the Secretary-General transmitting a recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on machinery for scientific and technical advisory services in the United Nations system (E/4720); comments of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/4722) on the report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries (E/4633). It also had before it the following draft resolutions: a draft resolution submitted by India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia (E/AC.24/L.360 and Add.1), a revised version of which was also sponsored by Indonesia

(E/AC.24/L.360/Rev.1) and a draft resolution submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (E/AC.24/L.361).

3. At the 379th meeting, the representative of India introduced draft resolution E/AC.24/L.360 and Add.1. At the 384th meeting, he introduced a revised version thereof (E/AC.24/L.360/Rev.1), and the sponsors were joined by Indonesia. At that meeting, the representative of India, on behalf of the sponsors, made the following oral revisions to the revised draft resolution: (a) In the second preambular paragraph the words "and the comments thereon of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/4722)" were added at the end of the paragraph; (b) In operative paragraph 2 the words "and other inter-governmental organizations concerned" were inserted between the words "within the United Nations system", and the remainder of the paragraph; (c) In operative paragraph 7 (ii) the words "until the end of 1971" were substituted for "for this period". The United Kingdom representative submitted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution calling for the insertion, between the word "including" and the remainder of the paragraph, of the words "further study of". The representative of Ireland submitted an oral amendment to the revised operative paragraph 7 (ii) calling for the substitution of "1972" for "1971".

4. At the 384th meeting, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution as follows:

(a) The United Kingdom oral amendment to operative paragraph 1 was rejected by 11 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions;

** Incorporating document E/4739/Corr.1.

¹ Mr. S. A. D. Bukhari (Pakistan) took the Chair for part of the 376th meeting.

(b) The oral amendment submitted by Ireland to operative paragraph 7 (ii) was rejected by 14 votes to 7, with 1 abstention;

(c) By a separate vote taken at the request of the representative of France, operative paragraph 1 was approved by 17 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions;

(d) By a separate vote taken at the request of the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Mexico and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, operative paragraph 5 was approved by 15 votes to none, with 8 abstentions;

(e) By a separate vote taken at the request of the representative of Ireland, operative paragraph 7 (ii) was retained by 18 votes to none, with 3 abstentions;

(f) By a separate vote requested by the United Kingdom representative, operative paragraph 7 (iii) was retained by 19 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions;

(g) Draft resolution E/AC.24/L.360/Rev.1, as a whole, as orally revised by the sponsors, was approved by the Committee by 20 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. (For the text of the draft resolution as approved, see paragraph 7 below).

5. It was understood by the Committee that the Secretary-General, in implementing operative paragraph 2 of E/AC.24/L.360/Rev.1, would ascertain the views of Member Governments and other organizations concerned, not only regarding how best to meet the needs for reinforcement and co-ordination of science and technology, including the desirability of the establishment of intergovernmental machinery but also, at the same time, that he would request views with regard to future arrangements relating to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, as mentioned in paragraph 7 of the draft resolution.

6. At the 379th meeting, the United Kingdom representative introduced the draft resolution entitled "The transfer of operative technology to developing countries" (E/AC.24/L.361). At the 384th meeting the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew this draft resolution on the understanding that the points it contained would be covered by the comprehensive report to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the forty-ninth session of the Council.

Recommendation to the Council

7. The Co-ordination Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

FUTURE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the future arrangements for the Advisory Committee (E/4611/Add.1),

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries (E/4633), and the comments thereon of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (E/4722).

Noting Trade and Development Board resolution 48 (VII) of 21 September 1968 (A/7214, part two, annex I),

Noting further the growing involvement of the organizations of the United Nations system in the problems of the application of science and technology to development,

Recognizing the need for a continuing effort towards an orderly intensification of activities, on the part of all organizations concerned, designed to promote economic and social development in developing countries,

Noting the particular concern of the developing countries with the arrangements for the transfer of patented and non-patented technology likely to promote the economic development of developing countries,

Recognizing that none of the existing United Nations bodies deals exclusively with the specific question of the transfer of operative technology to developing countries,

1. *Recognizes the need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of present and contemplated activities, including the desirability of the establishment of an intergovernmental machinery in the field of the application of science and technology to development;*

2. *Decides to consider, after ascertaining the views of the Governments of Member States and those of the organizations concerned within the United Nations system and of other intergovernmental organizations concerned, how best to meet the needs for reinforcement and co-ordination and the place and role of any intergovernmental machinery that may be set up;*

3. *Requests the Secretary-General to submit, in pursuance of paragraph 2 above, a comprehensive report to the Council at its forty-ninth session in the light of the view of Governments of Member States and the organizations concerned;*

4. *Notes the decision of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to review future institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology at its third session (see E/AC.51/GR/22, para. 4 (c)) and requests the Committee, while considering this question, to take into account the views expressed and action taken by the Council at its forty-seventh session;*

5. *Considers that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is competent to take any action, including appropriate institutional arrangements within its framework, in connexion with those aspects of the transfer of operative technology which fall within its jurisdiction;*

6. *Recognizes that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has made an outstanding contribution to the general recognition of the role of science and technology in the development process;*

7. *Decides:*
- (a) To review future arrangements relating to the Advisory Committee, including its terms of reference, after a period of two years;
- (b) To extend the term of the Advisory Committee until the end of 1971;
- (c) To enlarge the membership of the Advisory Committee from the present number of eighteen to twenty-four.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1636th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council adopted unanimously, without change, the draft resolution submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4739, para. 7).

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1454 (XLVII).]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 19 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4611	Sixth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session.</i>
E/4611/Add.1	Future arrangements for the Advisory Committee	Final offset.
E/4611/Add.2	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4633	Arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.</i>
E/4720	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a recommendation of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on machinery for scientific and technical advisory services in the United Nations system	Mimeographed. See E/AC.51/R.20/Add.1.
E/4722	Comments of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for the transfer of operative technology to developing countries (E/4633)	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.360 and Add.1	India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.360/Rev.1	India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted with modifications. See E/4739, paras. 3, 4 and 6 and resolution 1454 (XLVII).
E/AC.24/L.361	The transfer of operative technology to developing countries—United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4739, para. 6.
E/AC.51/GR/22	Record of decisions taken during the second part of the resumed second session of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	Mimeographed.


Agenda item 21: Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council and calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971*

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* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, 1637th meeting; see also the records of the 380th, 381st and 384th to 386th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR. 380, 381, 384-386).

DOCUMENT E/4742

Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]
[7 August 1969]

1. At its 380th, 381st and 384th to 386th meetings, held on 1, 4, 6 and 7 August 1969, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. B. P. Maramis (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council, and of Mr. S. A. D. Bukhari (Pakistan), who took the Chair for part of the 381st meeting, considered item 21 of the Council's agenda (Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council and calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1603rd meeting, held on 14 July 1969.

2. The Committee had before it General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, as well as the following documents: report of the Committee on Conferences (A/7361 and Add.1); note by the Secretary-General relating to the budget estimates for the financial year 1970, transmitting the report on documentation prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit (A/7576); report of the Social Committee on the report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4693, para. 31 (b)); note by the Secretary-General relating to the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/4705 and Add.1); memorandum by the Secretary-General concerning the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971 (E/4713 and Corr.1 and 2); report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session (E/4716); working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the Council (E/L.1249); note by the Secretary-General on the administrative implications of proposals made at the forty-sixth session

regarding the organization of the sessions of the Council (E/L.1262). The Committee also had before it a calendar of meetings in 1970 proposed by the Informal Working Group of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/L.366) and a draft resolution submitted by Belgium, France, Indonesia, Kuwait and Yugoslavia (E/AC.24/L.367).

3. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII), the Committee considered, at its 363rd meeting, the question of dispensing with summary records. It decided, without objection, not to dispense with summary records.

4. At the 380th and 381st meetings the Committee considered document E/L.1249 and examined one by one the suggestions it contained, with the exception of Suggestions Nos. 7, 8 and 20 upon which the Council had decided at its forty-sixth session.

5. With respect to Suggestion No. 1 the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the Council that the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should continue to meet annually. By ten votes to three, with five abstentions, it decided to recommend to the Council that the Commission on Social Development should meet biennially and it also decided, by eleven votes to two, with six abstentions, to recommend to the Council that the Commission on the Status of Women meet biennially, both decisions to take effect in 1971. At the 381st meeting the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend the

Council to request the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East once again to review the possibility of meeting biennially. It also decided to recommend to the Council the postponement of a decision on the frequency of meetings of the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

6. At the 380th meeting the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the Council that it refer Suggestion No. 2 of document E/L.1249 to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for consideration at their joint meetings in October 1969. At the 381st meeting the Committee decided, by sixteen votes to none with three abstentions, to recommend to the Council the adoption of Suggestion No. 3, calling for the discontinuance of the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences. At the 380th meeting the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that the Council adopt Suggestions Nos. 4, 5 (with the exception of the last sentence thereof), 6, 9, to 13, and 15. It decided, without objection, to recommend Suggestion No. 14 for adoption by the Council on the understanding that it should be read in conjunction with paragraph 35 of document E/L.1249. At the 381st meeting the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend that consideration of Suggestions 16 to 19 be deferred. With regard to Suggestion No. 21, the Committee decided, without objection, at its 380th meeting, to recommend that the Council adopt the recommendation contained in paragraph 40 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session (E/4716).

7. At the 380th meeting the Committee decided, on the proposal of the United Kingdom representative, to recommend the Council to request the Secretariat to study the possibility that the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be submitted only to the General Assembly and not to the Council and that the report of the United Nations Children's Fund be submitted only to the Council and not to the General Assembly.

8. At the 384th meeting the representative of France, on behalf also of Belgium, Indonesia, Kuwait and Yugoslavia, introduced a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.367), which he revised as follows: first, in sub-paragraph (a) of the operative paragraph, the words "and length" were inserted between the words "in the number" and the remainder of the sub-paragraph; secondly, in sub-paragraph (b) of the operative paragraph the words "number of" were inserted between "resulting changes in the" and the remainder of the sub-paragraph; thirdly, in sub-paragraph (c) of the operative paragraph the words "including their subsistence allowance" were inserted between "staff of this category", and the remainder of the sub-paragraph. The Committee unanimously approved draft resolution E/AC.24/L.367, as revised. (For the text, see paragraph 15 below.)

9. At its 381st meeting the Committee decided to set

up an informal working group to study the proposals made at that meeting by the United States representative, with particular reference to the schedule of meetings of the Council and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

10. At the 385th meeting the United States representative introduced the report of the working group (E/AC.24/366). The Committee then decided, without objection, to recommend to the Council that it adopt in principle the basic schedule of meetings set out in that report, subject to its further consideration if necessary at the Council's resumed forty-seventh session.

11. At the 385th meeting the Committee decided, by five votes to two with twelve abstentions, to recommend the Council to hold the 1970 special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Geneva. It decided to recommend to the Council that the Commission on the Status of Women should meet in Geneva in the autumn of 1970. By three votes to three, with nine abstentions, the Committee rejected a proposal to recommend to the Council that the Statistical Commission should meet in February 1970 in New York. It decided to recommend that the Statistical Commission should meet from 5 to 16 October 1970 in Geneva.

12. At its 386th meeting the Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to make the necessary consequential changes in the tentative calendar for 1971 to bring it into line with the pattern of meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Council, approved by the Committee at the 385th meeting, and to delete the session provided for the Commission on the Status of Women for that year. It also decided to recommend the Council to postpone a decision on the dates for the summer session of the Council in 1970 until the resumed forty-seventh session.

13. At the 386th meeting the Committee had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on documentation and the Secretary-General's note on the subject. The Committee decided to recommend the Council to postpone consideration of this question until the forty-eighth session.

Recommendations to the Council

14. The Co-ordination Committee therefore recommends that the Council should decide:

(a) That the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should continue to meet annually;

(b) That, starting in 1971, the Commission for Social Development should meet biennially;

(c) That, starting in 1971, the Commission on the Status of Women should meet biennially;

(d) To request the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East once again to review the possibility of meeting biennially;

(e) To postpone a decision on the frequency of meetings of the Committee for Development Planning, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and

the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

(f) To refer to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for consideration at their joint meetings, to be held in October 1969, Suggestion No. 2, contained in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the work of the Council, that the joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be held biennially, unless special circumstances require more frequent meetings (see E/L.1249, para. 18);

(g) To discontinue the Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences;

(h) To request the regional economic commissions to reconsider the schedule of meetings of their subsidiary bodies with a view to putting them on a biennial basis and to report to the Council on the results of their review; or, in cases where they have recently conducted such a review, to request them to report to the Council on its results;

(i) That, should any functional or regional economic commission or standing committee be authorized exceptionally to meet annually, it should nevertheless be requested to review, with the assistance of its officers and the Secretary-General, any resolutions or decisions by which recurrent items or reports have been requested, with a view to determining whether the interval between such items or reports could not be extended or whether some of them could not now be dispensed with;

(j) To request the functional and regional economic commissions to consider ways and means of reducing the volume of their reports to the Council and to request the Secretary-General to take this into account when preparing draft sections of reports for the consideration of their subsidiary bodies;

(k) To decide that the *Report on the World Social Situation* should not be put before the Council, but that the Council should have before it a summary of the *Report* and the conclusions thereon of the Commission for Social Development;

(l) That only the summary and conclusions of the biennial report on the world population situation, requested by the Council in its resolution 1347 (XLV) of 30 July 1968 should be put before the Council and the General Assembly;

(m) That the Secretary-General should no longer include an item on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in the draft basic programme of the Council unless, in any given year, the Executive Director of the Institute or the Council should consider that such a report was required;

(n) That the question of advisory services in the field of human rights should no longer be routinely included as an item in the Council's agenda, but that the Council should continue to be informed of developments through the reports of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women unless, in any given year, special circumstances lead the Council or

the Secretary-General to believe that a separate item was required;

(o) To keep to the minimum the number of requests it makes to the Secretary-General to produce progress reports, and that a progress report when requested should normally be issued for the Council's information only and not be included as an item of the agenda, unless it called for specific action on the part of the Council or unless the Council decided to include it;

(p) That substantive items should not be included in the agenda for the resumed sessions except in exceptional circumstances, such as in the case of the report of the Trade and Development Board and those of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund in view of the dates of the sessions of those bodies;

(q) To group, wherever possible, related items on its agenda in order to avoid repetitive debates, and to recommend to its subsidiary bodies that they do likewise;

(r) To defer consideration of Suggestions Nos. 16 to 19 contained in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (E/L.1249, paras. 35-38);

(s) That, with regard to the reports and analytical summaries submitted by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

(i) To dispense with the circulation to members of the Council of the full annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(ii) To request the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue to submit analytical summaries of their reports;

(iii) To request the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to review the consistency and the comparability of their analytical summaries so that each provides the Council with similar information;

(iv) To request the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to supply a limited number of their full annual reports for reference purposes during Council meetings;

(v) To request the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in consultation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, to review the format of the analytical summaries in order to ensure that they provide the information required by the Council, those summaries to include analyses of the co-ordination problems as well as recommendations for action by the Council;

(vi) To request the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide the Council with the same type of documentation on co-ordination questions as that which the secretariat of each agency submits to its governing body;

(vii) To request the representatives of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, when introducing their annual analytical summaries to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, to concentrate on questions of programming and co-

ordination, as well as giving an indication of their programme priorities;

(*t*) To request the Secretary-General to study the possibility of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees being submitted only to the General Assembly and not to the Council, and of the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund being submitted only to the Council and not to the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Council at its resumed forty-seventh session;

(*u*) To postpone consideration of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on documentation (see E/4705 and Add.1) until the forty-eighth session.

15. In addition to the above recommendations, the Co-ordination Committee also recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS IN THE
ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 on the pattern of conferences,

Considering the future expansion of conference and meeting facilities that will result from the construction of new buildings at Geneva,

Considering also the need to make the most rational and economic use possible, both at Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations Office at Geneva, of the administrative premises and the staff assigned to conference and meeting services,

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-ninth session, a study showing for both Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva:

(*a*) The respective trend over the last five years in the number and length of conferences and meetings held in the economic and social field and in the field of human rights;

(*b*) The resulting changes in the number of interpretation, translation and servicing personnel for such conferences;

(*c*) The estimated cost of recruiting temporary staff of this category, including their subsistence allowance, in New York and at Geneva, and the cost of travel of staff sent temporarily from New York to Geneva to service meetings held at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

16. The Committee recommends that the Council adopt the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and the tentative calendar of meetings for 1971 attached hereto, which reflect the recommendations made by the Committee to the Council as set out in this report.

ANNEX

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS FOR 1970 AND 1971

Calendar of conferences and meetings in 1970^a

<i>Date</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of other related bodies</i>	<i>Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency^b</i>
5-16 January	Committee for Development Planning (sixth session)		
5 January-6 February	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group established under resolutions 6 (XXV) and 21 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights		
12-14 January	Economic and Social Council (forty-eighth session) (organizational meetings)		
12-30 January	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (special session) (Geneva)		
19-27 January		United Nations Development Programme—Governing Council (ninth session)	
26 January-6 February	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
February	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on the Survey Programme for the Development of Natural Resources		

Calendar of conferences and meetings in 1970 (continued)

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^b
27 January– 6 February		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Committee on Manufactures (fourth session) (Geneva)	
10–13 February		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Trade and Development Board (third part of the ninth session) (Geneva)	
10–20 February	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		
10–16 February	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights		
2–20 February		Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade	
17 February– 23 March	Commission on Human Rights (twenty-sixth session)		
February	Economic Commission for Africa—Technical Committee of the Whole (Addis Ababa)		
4–20 March	Commission for Social Development (twenty-first session) (Geneva)		
10–20 March		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade (fourth session) (Geneva)	
16–20 March (subject to decision of Governing Council)		United Nations Development Programme—Governing Council (special session)	
23 March– 3 April	Economic and Social Council (forty-eighth session)		
30 March– 10 April	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (thirteenth session)		
Spring			Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, Council (London)
6–24 April		Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade	
7–17 April		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Committee on Shipping (fourth session) (Geneva)	
13–24 April	Economic Commission for Europe (twenty-fifth session) (Geneva)		
20 April–1 May		United Nations Children's Fund—Executive Board	
21 April–4 May	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (twenty-sixth session) (Kabul)		
27 April–8 May	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		

Calendar of conferences and meetings in 1970 (continued)

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^b
April/May, 4 weeks		United Nations Industrial Development Organization—Industrial Development Board (fourth session) (Vienna)	
April/May, 8 days		United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme	
18–29 May	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-eighth session)		
28 May–12 June			World Meteorological Organization—Executive Committee (twenty-second session) (Geneva)
25 May–5 June	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination		
May/June, 2 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
May, 2 weeks			Universal Postal Union—Executive Council (Berne)
May			World Health Organization—(twenty-third World Health Assembly) (Geneva)
May			International Telecommunication Union—Administrative Council (Geneva)
June, 4 weeks			International Labour Conference (Geneva)
June, 3 weeks	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights		
June, 3 weeks		United Nations Development Programme—Governing Council (tenth session) (Geneva)	
6 July	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Geneva)		
7–17 July		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Committee on Commodities (fifth session) (Geneva)	
7–8 July	Joint Meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Geneva)		
9 July–5 August ^c	Economic and Social Council (forty-ninth session) (Geneva)		
17–26 August		Fourth Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Kyoto, Japan)	
17 August–4 September	Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (twenty-second session) ^d		
25 August–18 September		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Trade and Development Board (tenth session) (Geneva)	

Calendar of conferences and meetings in 1970 (concluded)

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies	Conferences of specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency ^b
21-25 September			International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (Board of Governors) (Copenhagen)
21-25 September			International Monetary Fund (Board of Governors) (Copenhagen)
21-25 September			International Finance Corporation (Board of Governors) (Copenhagen)
22-29 September			International Atomic Energy Agency—General Conference (Vienna)
15 September–December		General Assembly (twenty-fifth session)	
September, 3 days		United Nations Institute for Training and Research—Board of Trustees	
5-16 October	Statistical Commission (sixteenth session) ^a (Geneva)		
Autumn (dates to be determined)	Commission on the Status of Women (twenty-third session) (Geneva)		
24 October–7 November	Sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East (Teheran)		
12 October–10 November			United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization—General Conference (sixteenth session) (Paris)
October, 8 days	United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (Rome)		
October, 2 weeks		United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—Executive Committee (Geneva)	
October, 1 day		United Nations Development Programme—Pledging Conference	
October, 1 day		United Nations Capital Development Fund—Pledging Conference	
October/November, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)	
October/November, 2-3 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed forty-ninth session)		
October			Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations—Council (sixteenth session) (Rome)
November, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (fourteenth session) (place to be determined)		

^a Meetings to be held at Headquarters unless otherwise stated.

^b The major annual conferences of the specialized agencies, the dates of which are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves, are also shown. Where the biennial, quadrennial or quinquennial conferences of the agencies concerned do not fall in 1970, the probable dates of the sessions of their governing bodies are indicated.

^c Or 6-31 July with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and joint meetings on 1-3 July. Decision to be taken at resumed forty-seventh session of the Council.

^d To be preceded by a meeting of a three-member Working Group from 3-14 August.

^e To be preceded by a meeting of the Working Group.

Tentative calendar of meetings for 1971^a

<i>Date</i>	<i>Economic and Social Council programme</i>	<i>Meetings of other related bodies</i>
January, 3 days	Economic and Social Council (fiftieth session) (organizational meetings)	
January, 3 weeks	Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Geneva)	
January, 2 weeks		United Nations Development Programme—Governing Council (eleventh session)
January, 1 week	<i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Periodic Reports on Human Rights	
January/February, 2 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
January/February, 1 week	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	
9–12 February		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Trade and Development Board (resumed tenth session) (Geneva)
February/March, 3 weeks	Commission for Social Development (New York or Geneva) ^b	
February/March, 5 weeks	Commission on Human Rights (New York or Geneva) ^b	
March/April	Economic and Social Council (fiftieth session)	
March/April	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Philippines)	
March/April	Economic Commission for Africa (Tunis)	
March/April	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (fifteenth session)	
April, 3 weeks	Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)	
April/May, 2 weeks	Economic Commission for Latin America (Guatemala City)	
April/May	Committee for Development Planning (New York or headquarters of a regional economic commission)	
April/May, 4 weeks		United Nations Industrial Development Organization—Industrial Development Board (fifth session) (Vienna)
April/May, 3 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
May, 2 weeks	Economic and Social Council (resumed fiftieth session)	
May, 7–8 days		United Nations Children's Fund—Executive Board
May/June, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)
May/June, 2 weeks	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination	
June, 3 weeks		United Nations Development Programme—Governing Council (twelfth session) (Geneva)
July, 2–3 days	Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Geneva)	
July/August, 4 weeks	Economic and Social Council (fifty-first session) (Geneva)	
August–September	Committee on Housing, Building and Planning	

Tentative calendar of meetings for 1971 (continued)

Date	Economic and Social Council programme	Meetings of other related bodies
24 August/ 17 September		United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Trade and Development Board (eleventh session) (Geneva)
August/September, 3 weeks	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities	
September, 3 days		United Nations Institute for Training and Research—Board of Trustees
September/December		General Assembly (twenty-sixth session)
October, 1 day		United Nations Development Programme—Pledging Conference
October, 1 day		United Nations Capital Development Fund—Pledging Conference
October, 2 weeks		Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
October/November, 2–3 days	Economic and Social Council (resumed fifty-first session)	
October/November, 3 weeks		International Narcotics Control Board (Geneva)
November, 2 weeks	Population Commission (Geneva)	
Autumn, 2 weeks	Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (sixteenth session) (place to be determined)	

^a Meetings to be held at Headquarters unless otherwise stated.

^b In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2478 (XXIII) one Headquarters-based functional commission of the Council, to be determined by the Council, may meet in Geneva during the period from January to April.

Calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and human rights fields

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4742, para. 15).

[For the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), resolution 1460 (XLVII).]

DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council adopted the recommendations contained in the report of the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4742, para. 14).

[For the final text of the decision, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions (E/4735), p. 18.]

Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971

At its 1637th meeting, on 8 August 1969, the Economic and Social Council decided to adopt, in principle, the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and the tentative calendar of meetings for 1971 contained in the report of the Co-ordination Committee (see E/4742, annex), subject to further consideration, if necessary, at its resumed forty-seventh session.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 21 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/7361 and Add.1	Report of the Committee on Conferences	See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 75.
A/7576	Budget estimates for the financial year 1970: note by the Secretary-General and report of the Joint Inspection Unit on documentation	Mimeographed.
E/4693	Report of the Commission on Human Rights: report of the Social Committee	See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 11.
E/4705 and Add.1	Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the full text, see A/7576.
E/4713 and Corr.1 and 2	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1970 and 1971; memorandum by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3</i> , annex III.
E/4716	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session	Superseded by E/4716/Rev.1.
E/4716/Rev.1	Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the second part of its third session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session.</i>
E/AC.24/L.366	Calendar of meetings in 1970 proposed by the Informal Working Group of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed. Adopted. See E/4742, paras. 9-12 and E/4735, p. 20.
E/AC.24/L.367	Belgium, France, Indonesia, Kuwait and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted. See E/4742, paras. 8 and 15 and resolution 1460 (XLVII).
E/L.1249	Organization of the work of the Council: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. For the Council's decision, see E/4735, pp. 18-19.
E/L.1262	Administrative implications of proposals made at the forty-sixth session regarding the organization of the sessions of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.

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