

*Prefatory fascicle*



526A

# **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

## **OFFICIAL RECORDS**

**FORTY-FIRST SESSION**

**5 July - 5 August 1966**

**ANNEXES**

**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1966**

## 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-first session.

\* \* \*

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.

## LIST OF FASCICLES\*

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	World economic trends.
3.	General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole.
4.	Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions.
5.	United Nations Development Decade.
6.	Economic and social consequences of disarmament.
7.	Economic planning and projections.
8.	Financing of economic development: (a) International flow of capital and assistance; (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital;
10.	Industrial development activities.
11.	Development of natural resources.
12.	Questions relating to science and technology.
13.	Reports of the regional economic commissions.
14.	Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.
15.	Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation.
16.	Multilateral food aid: (a) Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX); (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme.
17.	Social development: (a) Report of the Social Commission; (b) Report on the World Social Situation; (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects.
18.	Housing, building and planning.
19.	World campaign for universal literacy.
20.	Travel, transport and communications: (a) Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949; (b) International Tourist Year.
21.	Report of the Commission on Human Rights.

\* The consideration of agenda items 8 (c) (Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund), 9 (Report of the Trade and Development Board), 30 (Calendar of conferences for 1967), 34 (Elections), 36 (Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council) and 37 (Basic programme of work of the Council and consideration of the agenda for the forty-second session) was deferred until the resumed forty-first session.

22. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
23. Advisory services in the field of human rights.
24. Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
25. Slavery.
26. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund.
27. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
28. Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
29. Review of applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status.
31. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements.
32. Documentation of the Council.
33. Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council.
35. Appointment of members of committees of the Council.
38. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.
39. Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union.



UN LIBRARY

28 1969

UN/EP COLLECTION

**Agenda item 1: Adoption of the agenda\***

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1420th meeting.*

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4172 and Add.1	Provisional agenda for the forty-first Session of the Economic and Social Council: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the agenda, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session</i> , prefatory fascicle.
E/4227 and Add.1	Letter dated 10 June 1966 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 39.
E/L.1109/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Organization of the work of the forty-first session: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.


**Agenda item 2: World economic trends\***
**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4152	Inflation and economic development: report of the Secretary-General	1
E/4271	Report of the Economic Committee	21
<b>Decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council</b> .....		<b>21</b>
<b>Check list of documents</b> .....		<b>21</b>

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st and 1445th meetings; see also the records of the 387th, 388th, 390th, 391st, 395th and 398th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.387, 388, 390, 391, 395 and 398).

**DOCUMENT E/4152**
**Inflation and economic development: report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[31 January 1966]

**CONTENTS**

	<i>Paragraph</i>		<i>Page</i>
Introduction .....	1-4	5. Selected developing countries: increase in total money supply and its components, 1958-1964 .....	12
Summary of conclusions .....	5-10	6. Selected developing countries: increase in money supply, gross domestic product and cost of living, 1958-1963	13
Salient points in government replies .....	11-31	7. India: rural income and savings, 1963 .....	16
Nature and extent of inflation .....	11-13		
Forces tending to generate inflation .....	14-24	<i>Chart</i>	
The consequences of inflation .....	25	Developing countries: changes in gross domestic product and the cost of living, 1958-1963 .....	15
Measures to deal with inflation .....	26-31		
A review of recent experience in developing countries .....	32-101		
The nature and extent of inflation .....	32-35		
The causative process .....	36-58		
Changes in demand .....	38-45		
Changes in supply .....	46-56		
Changes in monetary conditions .....	57-58		
The consequences of inflation .....	59-73		
Effects on production .....	60-63		
Effects on trade .....	64-66		
Effects on distribution of incomes .....	67-70		
Effects on investment .....	71-73		
Remedial measures .....	74-101		
Adjustments to external conditions .....	75-76		
Other efforts to increase supply .....	77-78		
Fiscal and credit policies .....	79-83		
Price control .....	84-85		
Some recent stabilization programmes .....	86-96		
International action .....	97-101		

**TABLES**

	<i>Page</i>
1. Developing countries: changes in rates of increase in cost of living, 1957-1964 .....	7
2. Selected developing countries: index of <i>per capita</i> food production and <i>per capita</i> production and supply of cereals, 1958-1963 .....	9
3. Selected developing countries: indices of food prices in relation to cost-of-living index, 1958-1964 .....	10
4. Developing countries: average annual increase in cost of living and wage earnings, 1958-1959 to 1962-1963 ..	11

<sup>1</sup> E/4053 and Add.1-4.

<sup>2</sup> The questionnaire is reproduced in annex I of the progress report (E/4053).

<sup>3</sup> Replies were received from twelve countries in Europe (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR and the United Kingdom), five countries in Latin America (Bolivia, Brazil, El Salvador, Trinidad and Tobago and Vene-

institutional differences which exist among the countries concerned tend to make summarization in a literal or statistical sense inherently difficult and of doubtful value. Though the basic economic phenomena involved are essentially similar, the processes through which inflationary pressures are generated and transmitted and, even more, the effective counter-measures which Governments are able to apply differ considerably from country to country. There is marked contrast between the experience of some of the developing countries and that of most of the more advanced countries. Though the risks of disequilibrium may be as great in the latter as in the former, it is clear that the more diversified the economy, the more flexible its labour and capital, the larger its resource base and its production capacity, the better organized its internal economic administration—including, in particular, its fiscal and its labour-management relations machinery—the less is the likelihood of serious and chronic inflation.

3. With this consideration in view, the present report has been focused on the phenomenon of inflation in countries in which it has constituted a major threat to external equilibrium and to the process of long-run economic growth. After briefly describing the material provided by Governments in their replies to the questionnaire, the report reviews in a more analytical manner the problem as manifested in the countries that have recently experienced the most acute inflation.<sup>4</sup> Both the brief description and the review follow the sequence of problems implicit in the questionnaire: they deal successively with the nature and extent of inflation (question 1), with the causative process (questions 2–4), with the principal economic consequences (question 5), with the application of remedial measures (questions 6–8) and with the possibility of international action to help in the maintenance or restoration of equilibrium (question 9). A short preliminary section sets forth some general conclusions.

4. At its 1392nd meeting (thirty-ninth session), the Economic and Social Council decided to discuss the problem of inflation and economic development at its fortieth session. Subsequently, at its resumed thirty-ninth session, 1401st meeting on 21 December 1965, the Council transferred the item to the agenda of the forty-first session. As the present report is closely related to the replies of Governments which were published for the most part in the period June–August 1965, its submission has not been correspondingly delayed. Its factual content thus reflects data available in the closing months of 1965.

zuela), four countries in Africa (Kenya, Libya, Morocco and Senegal), twelve countries in Asia (Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Cyprus, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand and Turkey) and one in Oceania (New Zealand). In addition, current national economic surveys were received from Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany.

<sup>4</sup> This review thus updates chapter 2 of the *World Economic Survey 1957* (United Nations publication, sales No.: 58.II.C.1) which examined inflation in primary producing countries in the first post-war decade.

## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

5. An examination of the incidence of inflation in recent years reveals that, while most countries have experienced price increases that may be regarded as manifestations of the sort of imbalances that commonly underlie inflationary pressures, serious, overt and self-cumulating inflation has been comparatively rare. It has indeed been limited very largely to cases in which there have been special reasons for the rapid—and in the event, disproportionate—expansion in total demand. The most common of these reasons has involved the desire to accelerate the process of economic development. Recent inflations of this type have been a phenomenon of the developing countries.

6. It is clear that the process of economic growth does involve a risk of generating inflationary pressures, and that while the result may seem to stimulate development in some circumstances, it can be the occasion of distortion and disruption in others. There is a potential conflict between growth and stability at all levels of economic development, but the danger is greatest where the margin for rapidly augmenting critical supplies is smallest, and that is usually in the less industrialized countries. It is also clear that in most cases governments are prepared to face that risk rather than reduce their development expenditure. The problem becomes one of determining the tolerable limits to the degree of pressure that can be allowed to generate. This involves devising and interpreting a set of appropriate indicators of the critical point up to which the imbalance underlying the inflation continues to exert a useful stimulus to enterprise and saving and beyond which it becomes not only inimical to development but extremely difficult to correct.

7. The safe limit beyond which inflationary forces cease to be manageable is not a constant or readily definable one. It depends on a changing combination of many circumstances including, in particular, the extent to which factors can be re-deployed and production increased within the economy—which itself is a function of many variables, continually changing over time—and on the availability of additional resources from outside the economy. Countries that are subject to vicissitudes in agricultural output or in export markets are especially vulnerable and hence obliged to maintain a more stringent control than those whose food supply and foreign exchange earnings are more ample and assured.

8. The most potent cause of recent inflations appears to have been the undue expansion of demand, particularly demand generated by levels of investment that are out of line with the available volume of savings. The public sector has played a crucial role in this, not only because in many cases this is where the excess investment has occurred but also because in the restoration of balance it is the public sector that holds the key: it lies directly under the control of official policy-makers both in respect of investment and its financing and in respect of its relationship to other government spending and to the raising of revenue. Influencing private spend-

ing by indirect means has proved much more difficult in recent stabilization experience.

9. Most difficult of all has been the correction of imbalances of longer standing. Measures to break an upward price-wage-price spiral once established have encountered many obstacles, not least their tendency to exert a negative effect on production. It is in this latter area, namely the expansion of supply, that outside assistance has proved most useful.

10. The policy conclusions that emerge from this review may be summed up as follows:

(a) As inflation is generally a handicap in international economic relations, and may misdirect and hence in the longer run probably impede domestic growth, there would seem to be a strong case for developing countries to seek to achieve a satisfactory rate of development without inflation.

(b) To be non-inflationary a development plan requires that prospective resource utilization be matched against prospective resource availabilities not only in total but also in the various key sectors, particularly in transport and power, in the production of food-stuffs and in the earning of foreign exchange.

(c) Given such a non-inflationary development plan, the major responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in a developing country rests on the public sector and calls for a fiscal policy in which current and capital expenditure is determined in the light of a careful appraisal not only of tax revenues but also of the over-all pattern of demand; a monetary policy in which the supply of credit is geared to the economy's requirements for achieving stable growth; and an incomes policy under which wages are permitted to rise at the maximum rate consonant with stable costs, due allowance being made for changes in productivity.

(d) As non-inflationary growth is made easier in one country if it is achieved in the countries with which it trades, the more advanced countries can assist the developing countries by maintaining an adequate rate of growth with economic stability.

(e) As the rate of growth in a developing country is dependent in part on its import capacity, any action by partner countries which will expand and stabilize that capacity — whether through trade volume or price or through the transfer of capital — is likely to facilitate development and reduce the risk of the emergence of imbalances that give rise to inflationary forces.

(f) As a developing country that is already in the grip of a serious inflation may find it extremely difficult to take the necessary deflationary action because of its immediate impact on employment, incomes and domestic production, it is in the general interest for the international community to back an appropriate stabilization programme by the provision — bilateral or multilateral — of such additional external resources as are necessary to enable the country in question to maintain the level of supplies while it is making the required adjustment to its internal economy.

## SALIENT POINTS IN GOVERNMENT REPLIES<sup>5</sup>

### *Nature and extent of inflation (question 1)*

11. Most of the thirty-six countries responding to the questionnaire report only mild inflationary pressures in recent years. The relatively few cases in which recent inflation has been rapid and disruptive and regarded as a serious problem were reported by lower income countries engaged in efforts to accelerate their rate of growth.

12. Among the economically more advanced countries the rate of increase in retail prices has rarely exceeded 5 per cent per annum in recent years and there has been little tendency for individual countries to get far out of line with the general movement. Finland, however, reported a 10 per cent rise in prices in 1964, while until 1964 Japan experienced a rise of 6 per cent per annum. In countries with centrally planned economies prices tend to be administered as part of the plan, and changes in costs and in demand which may create imbalances and inflationary pressures manifest their effect in other ways.

13. Among the developing countries higher rates of price increase were reported more frequently. China (Taiwan), Pakistan and Turkey report short spells of inflation in the recent past, and continuing price rises were reported by Bolivia, Brazil, India and the Republic of Korea. Venezuela interprets a recent rise in prices more rapid than the rise in output as a nascent inflation. Other developing countries, while not experiencing sharp increases in prices, tend to regard inflation as a potential threat in the economic circumstances in which their development effort is being made.

### *Forces tending to generate inflation (questions 2-4)*

14. The list of forces contributing to inflation is a long one. While there is considerable agreement on the relevance of each of the factors, their relative importance as well as the actual process of initiation and acceleration tends to differ from case to case.

### *Investment*

15. Almost all reporting countries identify an increase in investment as a cause of recent increases in prices. Some impute primary responsibility to this factor. In the three countries with the greatest overt inflation — Brazil, India and the Republic of Korea — the ratio of investment to gross domestic product is reported to have risen from around 10 per cent to between 15 and 20 per cent in recent years.

### *Consumption*

16. Many countries attribute part of the increase in demand pressures to expansion in consumption expenditures, particularly in the public sector. India reports a rise from 7 per cent to 10 per cent between 1961 and 1964 in the ratio of government consumption to national income. In the Republic of Viet-Nam, between 1960 and 1964, private consumption increased by 29 per cent and public consumption by 50 per cent.

<sup>5</sup> The question numbers refer to the Secretary-General's questionnaire of January 1965 reproduced in annex I of the progress report by the Secretary-General.



### *Budget deficits*

17. One reason why inflationary pressures are often generated in the public sector is the tendency to finance expenditure by borrowing. Several developing countries stress the problems involved in trying to expand tax revenue. Morocco reports its recent increases in profits tax (to 36 per cent), in turnover tax (to 8 per cent) and in many import duties (to 100 per cent). But direct taxes are generally regarded as difficult to raise, while increases in indirect taxes tend to be reflected fairly directly in higher prices, and this sometimes serves to give another twist to the inflationary spiral.

### *Saving*

18. The lower the *per capita* income the more difficult it is to raise the rate of saving from which investment can be financed. While India reports some success in increasing private saving (to over 10 per cent of the national income in 1964), many developing countries have been unable to do so and in some cases — the Republic of Korea, for example — there has been continuous dis-saving in recent years.

### *Wages*

19. Labour shortages and consequent pressure on wages are identified as major inflationary forces in many of the developed market economies. This is much less of a problem in less-developed countries where unemployment and under-employment are more prevalent and trade union organization often weak. China (Taiwan) reports a rise of 35 per cent in wages in manufacturing between 1960 and 1964 but regards this as a consequence rather than a cause of inflation. In some developing countries, however, wage increases are reported as having contributed to the inflationary spiral, especially when — as in Bolivia and Brazil — wage rates are firmly linked to the cost of living. Portugal also comments on the steady rise in wages and labour costs associated with the movement of population towards towns and with defence mobilization.

### *Productivity*

20. The linking of wages to productivity is generally regarded as desirable from the point of view of maintaining stability. A lag in productivity can have inflationary implications, however. In Austria this is reported to have happened when the post-war process of technological catching up was completed. More generally it is thought to underlie the drag that agriculture has sometimes exerted in the economy. This is identified as an inflationary factor in Finland but it is in the less-developed countries with large subsistence sectors that the lag in agricultural production — particularly in the supply of basic domestic food-stuffs — is reported to be a major cause of shortages and price increases. Even single poor seasons may set off or seriously accentuate inflationary forces, as in China (Taiwan) in 1959–1961 and Turkey in 1954–1958.

### *Money and credit*

21. Most countries report an increase in money supply more rapid than the growth in production. Many

of the developing countries also report an acceleration in the rate of increase in money supply; this is especially true of those in which sharply rising prices indicate the presence of inflationary forces, but also of some — China (Taiwan), Turkey and Venezuela, for example — where recent price increases have not been very great. In most developing countries the rise in the money supply reflects the expansion of both private and public credit. The latter is reported to have often exceeded the former, not only in countries experiencing a rapid inflation (as in Bolivia and the Republic of Korea, for example) but also in countries in which price increases have been more moderate (such as Pakistan).

### *Speculative activities*

22. At a certain stage in the inflationary process, excessive speculation tends to accentuate the existing imbalances. Many of the countries that have experienced a rapid inflation (Brazil, China (Taiwan), India, the Republic of Korea, for example) report speculation in items that are in particularly short supply or regarded as a safe hedge against depreciation in the value of the currency — foreign exchange, real estate, gold, food grains and inventories, especially of imported goods. This speculation tends to withdraw supplies from the market and aggravate shortages.

### *Institutional and structural rigidities*

23. Most economies suffer from various rigidities that delay or prevent the sort of adjustments that are necessary to remove bottlenecks to production, raise productivity in key sectors, or generally augment supplies or restrain demand with adequate dispatch when inflationary signs appear. It is in the less-developed countries, however, that these rigidities are most intractable. The features referred to most often by reporting countries include the lack of spare capacity, the difficulty in re-deploying productive factors, the unresponsiveness of agriculture and sometimes of local industries which enjoy monopolistic advantages, the inexorable growth of population, the "demonstration effect" which often tends to create consumption habits that are out of keeping with the state of development of the domestic economy, and the great dependence of the economy on its export earnings. These characteristics of under-development not only contribute to the emergence of imbalances in the course of growth but also complicate the task of correcting an imbalance once it has set up inflationary forces.

### *External balance*

24. The general freeing of foreign trade during the post-war period has served to keep the developed market economies more or less in line with one another, and in the present context the principal role of external trade has been to exercise a certain discipline on internal prices. Among the countries that are less developed and more dependent on the export of primary commodities, the relationship between internal and external balance has been more dynamic. One characteristic of the exports of these countries has been their short-term instability, alternately inflating and deflating incomes in the export sector. More significant in the view of most

reporting countries has been the relatively poor longer term growth record of their export earnings. On the whole this has exercised an inflationary effect. The need to practise import control has tended to make imported goods scarcer and more costly in local currency than they would otherwise have been; it has raised the prices both of competing local products and of local products incorporating imported components. The Republic of Korea reports a doubling of the local price of imports between 1960 and 1964 and ascribes 15 per cent of the over-all rise in the price level to this cause; Venezuela reports a 16 per cent rise in the local price of imported goods and their domestic substitutes between 1960 and 1963; Ceylon reports an 11 per cent rise in 1963 alone. Where the stringency of foreign exchange was very acute — in India and the Republic of Korea, for example — local plants have often been idled by shortage of imported inputs, with detrimental effects on unit costs. Countries reporting the need to subsidize certain imports — wheat, petroleum and newsprint in Brazil, and rice in Ceylon, for example — indicate that this had indirect inflationary effects, by enlarging the Government's own deficit and leaving the equivalent purchasing power in the hands of users. Export subsidies, deemed necessary on occasion to offset the effect of local inflation, have had a similar indirect inflationary impact, as has the support of export crops by means of government-financed stockpiling.

#### *The consequences of inflation (question 5)*

25. The effects of inflationary pressures on the domestic economy depend on their intensity. Most serious, when this is great, is the cumulatively destabilizing nature of the process: when there is an active flight from the currency the whole fabric of economic life is obviously affected. Short of that, the effects chiefly reported relate to:

(a) The rise in imports, the decline in exports and the resultant strains on external balance when domestic prices get out of line with those abroad;

(b) The fact that the import and exchange controls that then become necessary often influence the pattern of domestic investment in ways that tend to impede longer-run economic development;

(c) The losses entailed by the diversion of resources from productive uses to speculative transactions in gold, real estate or inventories;

(d) A decline in the share of the national income accruing in labour: in the case of the Republic of Korea this share is reported to have dropped by 6 per cent between 1960 and 1963.

#### *Measures to deal with inflation (questions 6-9)*

26. Most countries have sought to maintain economic stability by the pursuit of a set of government policies directed towards those parts of the economy subject to official influence. Though similar in nature and extent, the actual content of those policies differs widely from country to country, depending in particular on the degree of development, the institutional structure through which the specific measures are operated and the intensity of

the inflationary pressures with which they have to contend. As revealed by the reporting countries, these stabilization programmes consist of various combinations of the following measures.

#### *Price control*

27. Most countries experiencing inflationary pressure tend to resort to price controls to slow down the rate of advance in the over-all price level, to prevent the emergence of corresponding wage claims and the accentuation of the cumulative process, and to shield consumers from a socially undesirable cut in real incomes. Brazil reports on efforts to control the prices of foodstuffs and electricity as well as rent and interest, but concludes that they were unsuccessful and tended to distort the pattern of new investment in a way that aggravated the shortages. Efforts of the Republic of Korea to control the prices of twenty basic commodities are reported as having failed. Libya indicates a preference for the regulation of import quantities rather than the more difficult task of administering prices as such. Turkey has withdrawn its control over prices as a stabilization device. India has also given up control over sixteen basic commodities, organizing instead a system of more active official intervention in the market through guaranteed minimum prices to the farmer and the building up of a buffer stock of food grains. This is along the lines of more successful intervention reported from China (Taiwan) where, during the 1959-1961 inflation, official marketing boards handled supplies of essential foodstuffs and raw materials and greatly facilitated price administration. Still largely untested are the price controls recently instituted by Venezuela over all staples.

#### *Fiscal measures*

28. Most countries have sought to counter any undue rise in the pressure of demand by cutting public expenditure or raising the revenue. The imposition of a 15-40 per cent surtax is reported by China (Taiwan), a scheme of compulsory saving by Turkey. The Republic of Korea scaled down both the capital and the current sides of government spending and made efforts to improve the management of public enterprises being run at a loss. Similar steps have been taken in Brazil where the prices charged by utilities have been raised in order to reduce the claims for subsidy. Brazil has also made efforts to raise the effectiveness of tax administration in order to prevent leaks and increase the total yield of given rates.

#### *Monetary measures*

29. As part of efforts to reduce the Government's own resort to bank borrowing for closing the budget gap in times of inflationary pressure, steps have usually been taken to restrict the use of credit by the private sector. The measures adopted include the raising of interest rates, particularly the central bank re-discount rate, the stiffening of minimum reserve requirements imposed on commercial banks, the setting of limits to bank advances, either in the aggregate or selectively, and the tightening of the terms of hire-purchase and other consumer credit. Reported experience in developing countries suggests

that credit control has often proved to be a difficult instrument to use successfully in an anti-inflation programme. On the one hand, it is not easy to limit and direct all the many sources of credit in an equitable way, and, indeed, it is often necessary to exempt key activities — such as exporting, farming and house building — or key institutions which have been set up specifically to finance new development in particular sectors. On the other hand, too drastic a curtailment may raise costs and inhibit production and thus accentuate the imbalance underlying the inflation.

#### *Wage and income policies*

30. Efforts to hold incomes and particularly wage incomes within growth limits that reflect productivity gains and are deemed to be non-inflationary have been made by many of the more-advanced countries where institutional arrangements make this a feasible course of action. Reported programmes have been almost always voluntary in nature and their effectiveness less than certain. Sweden indicates a preference for action designed more positively to increase total output by improving labour mobility and raising efficiency. New Zealand has recently introduced a farm income equalization scheme, encouraging farmers in years of high agricultural prices to deposit up to one-fourth of their taxable incomes in a special stabilization account from which withdrawals may be made over the succeeding five years. Among the measures adopted in some of the less-developed countries are efforts to moderate the increase in wages by the fixing of rates and the reduction in the gearing between wages and the cost of living.

#### *Trade and other external policies*

31. External policies are shaped partly by the fact that inflation forces the domestic price structure out of line with that of the rest of the world and partly by the fact that foreign exchange is so often a major bottleneck to growth and to the restoration of balance in developing countries. In the method and extent of the devaluation, import control and export promotion that many countries are consequently impelled to undertake, there is a general tendency to favour the importation of those goods that are regarded as essential for consumers, for industrial inputs or for capital formation necessary to expand domestic production. Most developing countries have also sought external capital at the least cost in foreign exchange in order to improve the flow of supplies. Many reporting countries stress the need to increase the volume and ease the terms of international resource transfers. In this connexion many countries — including Belgium, China (Taiwan), Czechoslovakia, India, Iraq, the Netherlands and Turkey — refer to the desirability of trade liberalization on the part of the more-advanced economies with a view to opening and widening the markets for the exports of the developing countries. For the same reason, the need to stabilize primary commodity prices is urged by several countries, including China (Taiwan), Ireland and New Zealand. In this area there was broad agreement among reporting countries on the desirability of translating into practical terms the guiding principles recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964.

## A REVIEW OF RECENT EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *The nature and extent of inflation (question 1)*

32. Most Governments assess the strength of internal inflationary pressures by movements in the level of retail prices as measured by a cost-of-living index. It is widely recognized that the particular basket of goods priced in such an index may not be altogether suitable as an indicator of over-all demand and supply conditions, partly because of its generally limited coverage and lack of representativeness in developing countries and partly because of the frequency of efforts to hold down the price of particular components for social reasons or as part of a more general stabilization programme. Notwithstanding its shortcomings, however, the cost-of-living index does provide the most convenient indicator of price changes in many developing countries, and virtually all the reporting countries have used its movements as *prima facie* evidence of the presence of inflationary forces. Because of this and of its general availability, the cost-of-living index is a useful instrument for making international comparisons.

33. By this measure, inflationary pressures that are chronic, strong and overt have been confined to relatively few of the developing countries in recent years. Between 1957 and 1964 about one-sixth of the forty-eight developing countries for which adequate data are available registered increases in their retail price levels averaging more than 10 per cent a year. A further group of about one-eighth of the total, exhibited definite but rather less-powerful inflationary tendencies, with price increases averaging between 5 and 10 per cent a year over the eight years. Thus over 70 per cent of the developing countries report comparatively favourable price experience, implying economic stability or at least the absence of serious imbalance (see table 1).

34. In some of the countries with overt pressures the rate of increase in prices has tended to rise in recent years. Some of the most serious manifestations of this acceleration are to be found in Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Laos, the Republic of Korea and Uruguay. In Brazil the acceleration occurred earlier — round the turn of the decade — and the higher rates continued through 1964, gradually slackening in 1965 though still remaining extremely high. In all these countries the average rate of increase in the cost of living in the period 1962–1964 was in excess of 20 per cent a year. In Brazil the cost of living increased tenfold between the beginning of 1960 and the end of 1964. At a lower level, there has also been a marked acceleration in price rises in Ghana, India and Peru, where the increase in the cost of living averaged between 10 and 15 per cent a year between 1962 and 1964. A higher average rate of increase was registered in Argentina: the annual change rose from about one-eighth in 1960 to one-third in 1962 and, after receding in 1963 and 1964, to an even higher figure in 1965.

35. These are among the countries in which many of the consequences of inflation have been manifestly harmful: official concern about its adverse effects on the

Table 1

## Developing countries: changes in rates of increase in cost of living, 1957-1964

Rate of increase in cost of living, 1957-1964 <sup>a</sup>	Rate in 1959-1962 compared with 1957-1959			Rate in 1962-1964 compared with 1959-1962		
	Lower	Similar	Higher	Lower	Similar	Higher
High.....	Argentina Chile	Uruguay	Brazil <sup>b</sup> Colombia Indonesia <sup>c</sup> Laos <sup>c</sup> Republic of Korea <sup>b</sup>	Argentina	Brazil <sup>b</sup>	Chile Colombia Indonesia <sup>c</sup> Laos <sup>c</sup> Republic of Korea <sup>b</sup> Uruguay
High to moderate .....	Bolivia <sup>b</sup> Peru Senegal <sup>b</sup>	China (Taiwan) <sup>b</sup> India <sup>b</sup>	Ghana Israel	Bolivia <sup>b</sup> China (Taiwan) <sup>b</sup> Israel Senegal <sup>b</sup>		Ghana India <sup>b</sup> Peru
Moderate to low .....	Iran Lebanon Madagascar Uganda  United Arab Republic Venezuela <sup>b</sup>	Colombia Honduras Mexico Netherlands  Antilles Pakistan <sup>b</sup> Southern Rhodesia Trinidad and Tobago <sup>b</sup>	Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador  Jamaica Kenya <sup>b</sup> Morocco <sup>b</sup> Philippines Republic of Viet-Nam <sup>b</sup> Sudan Thailand <sup>b</sup> Zambia	Cambodia Costa Rica Jamaica Kenya <sup>b</sup>  Lebanon Mexico Sudan Thailand <sup>b</sup> Trinidad and Tobago <sup>b</sup> Uganda	Ecuador Honduras Iran Morocco <sup>b</sup>  Netherlands Antilles Republic of Viet-Nam <sup>b</sup> Southern Rhodesia Zambia	Dominican Republic Madagascar Pakistan <sup>b</sup>  Philippines United Arab Republic Venezuela <sup>b</sup>
Stable.....	El Salvador <sup>b</sup>	Ceylon <sup>b</sup> Guatemala Mauritius Nicaragua Tanzania	Burma Federation of Malaya Iraq <sup>b</sup>	Tanzania	Burma Iraq <sup>b</sup>	Ceylon <sup>b</sup> El Salvador <sup>b</sup> Federation of Malaya Guatemala Mauritius Nicaragua
Number of countries.....	12	15	21	16	11	21

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, based on Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

<sup>a</sup> A high rate of increase in cost of living has been defined as a rate of increase of at least 10 per cent per year; high to moderate, between 9.9 and 5 per cent per year; moderate to low, between 4.9 and 1 per cent per year; stable indices are those which have increased less than 1 per cent per year. Calculations are based on changes between ends of years indicated.

<sup>b</sup> Additional information about price movements in these countries is contained in the replies to the United Nations questionnaire reproduced in the Secretary-General's progress report.

<sup>c</sup> Rate of increase for the period 1957-1963.

process of economic development has given rise to many and varied efforts both to counteract those effects and to eliminate the causes. That these efforts to restore a reasonable degree of economic stability have not been as successful as policy-makers might have wished reflects the complexity of the causative process and the fact that it often contains links that are of an institutional nature and highly resistant to change. It also reflects the fact that action taken to alleviate the symptoms has sometimes aggravated the underlying imbalances. In addition, the results of remedial measures adopted internally have from time to time been nullified by an unfavourable turn of external events over which no control could be exercised.

#### *The causative process (questions 2-4)*

36. Though the process by which inflationary pressures build up and become cumulative is often extremely complex and in many respects peculiar to each economy, a number of common factors can be discerned in the developing countries most seriously affected. One group of such factors operates on the demand side, another on the supply side. In many cases exogenous factors also contribute. There is, moreover, a common mechanism tending to generate a spiral effect, making the process self-perpetuating.

37. Notwithstanding these seeming uniformities, differences in the relative strength of individual forces and, even more, in the economic and institutional environment in which they may operate tend to make each inflationary situation a unique phenomenon. Hence, although classification of the causative factors is essential to an analysis of the problem, it does not automatically lead to a set of remedial measures.

#### *Changes in demand*

38. The developing countries have all, in varying degree, experienced a rapid increase in total claims on resources as a result of a rising rate of population growth and a continuing movement to the towns. These claims are for basic requirements of food, clothing and shelter, plus certain minimal services of a communal nature, and as such they are not postponable. Nor, except for the limited extent to which urbanization is employment-induced, are these claims automatically linked to production. Unless production keeps pace with them, an inflationary gap is likely to emerge.

39. Another potentially inflationary source of demand is investment, and in this respect the developing countries face a particularly difficult situation. Not only does their progress depend very largely on increasing investment but a good deal of the most essential investment is of a long-gestation variety: it may involve outlays (that constitute current money incomes) for years before it actually yields any usable output. In so far as such an increase in investment is not financed through a corresponding increase in the propensity to save, it will also tend to contribute to an inflationary gap.

40. The need to expand investment in order to provide the necessary infrastructure for further economic development has complicated the task of public finance

in most countries in recent years. The failure to meet rising expenditure with matching revenue has resulted in widening fiscal deficits in a number of developing countries. In Brazil the deficit rose from about 2 per cent of the gross domestic product in 1958 and 1959 to over 5 per cent in 1963 and 1964. In India the deficit fluctuated around 5 per cent of the net domestic product in the period 1958-1962, but increased sharply in 1963 and 1964 in the wake of a large expansion in defence and development expenditure not fully offset by increases in tax revenue. In the Republic of Korea, on the other hand, the budget deficit, after reaching a level of 13 per cent of the gross national product in 1962, was greatly reduced in 1963 and eliminated in 1964.

41. In these and other cases the increase in government demand has been recognized as having exerted a strong inflationary impact on the economy. This has not always been measurable by changes in the cost of living, for in some countries—Ceylon, for example—the budget deficit reflects in part the payment of subsidies on major items of consumption. In such cases, evidence of its inflationary effect may have to be sought in the movement of wholesale, raw material or other prices, or in the effort that is required to organize and enforce rationing or other means of ensuring the equitable distribution of the goods or services that are in short supply at the administered price.

42. The inflationary impact of the gap between revenue and expenditure depends in part on the extent to which it is bridged by borrowing the resources released by an increase in the community's savings ratio or in its tendency to hold cash with no consequent boosting of current demand. The personal holding of cash is a common phenomenon in many developing countries and until recently it seems to have sterilized a steadily increasing volume of currency. This probably provides a shrinking cushion, however, for with the process of development and the spread of banking, there is evidence that the ratio that individual currency holdings bear to national income has been declining. In the case of India, for example, it dropped by about one-eighth in the second half of the nineteen fifties: while national income was rising by 40 per cent, aggregate holdings of currency by individuals rose less than 25 per cent.<sup>6</sup>

43. Where a price rise is under way a budget deficit may be a consequence of inflation as well as one of the causes. Its impact depends on the weight of government expenditure in the total economy. In most developing countries this tends to be relatively large and growing. In some, however, it may be quite small and the effect of a deficit may be reduced by the low degree of sectoral integration and mutual dependence: in such underdeveloped economies, the inflationary potential generated in one sector may not spread very quickly to other sectors. (This feature is no less important for its obverse effect: the rigidities that prevent the rapid transmission

<sup>6</sup> The ratio of currency holding to national income average 0.96 per cent in the period 1953/54-1955/56 and 0.84 per cent in the period 1959/60-1961/62. See National Council of Applied Economic Research, *Saving in India* (New Delhi, 1965).

Table 2  
Selected developing countries: index of *per capita* food production and *per capita* production and supply of cereals, 1958-1963<sup>a</sup>  
(Index: 1960 = 100)

Country and item	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<i>Brazil</i>						
Food production.....	95	99	100	100	100	97
Cereal production.....	90	91	100	104	104	110
Cereal supply.....	89	91	100	102	104	109
<i>India</i>						
Food production.....	95	98	100	99	94	94
Cereal production.....	95	96	100	100	95	98
Cereal supply.....	95	95	100	98	94	97
<i>Indonesia</i>						
Food production.....	99	101	100	101	94	98
Cereal production.....	96	103	100	105	97	107
Cereal supply.....	94	100	100	105	96	106
<i>Philippines</i>						
Food production.....	100	97	100	99	100	101
Cereal production.....	102	103	100	102	100	96
Cereal supply.....	108	100	100	105	100	101
<i>Republic of Korea</i>						
Food production.....	106	104	100	105	91	99
Cereal production.....	105	106	100	113	96	108
Cereal supply.....	117	105	100	117	99	118

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, based on: Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Production Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics* (Rome).

<sup>a</sup> The years refer to the crop year starting in the indicated year for the northern hemisphere and the crop year ending in the indicated year for the southern hemisphere.

of inflationary pressures, also tend to create difficulties in bringing them under control once they have spread.)

44. An expansion in export earnings, by increasing incomes in the hands of participants in the export sector and foreign assets in the banking system, may also have inflationary consequences. The impact of a gain in external trade depends in part on the degree of integration of the export sector and the rest of the economy. While it is true that the great bulk of the goods exported by the developing countries has no alternative domestic market — so that exports are generally not at the expense of internal consumption — and that the foreign exchange derived from such exports is readily translated into imports of goods that are usable for domestic consumption or investment, nevertheless, in varying degree, the earnings of the export sector do enter into internal demand whether as the income of peasants, the profits of traders, the wages of participating workers or the re-investment of foreign-owned corporations.

45. The process of economic development tends to increase the vulnerability of primary exporting countries to this source of instability. For, as the various sectors of the economy become increasingly interdependent, the impact of the sort of massive swings in export prices and earnings to which a primary exporting country is exposed tends to become potentially more destabilizing. The resultant fluctuations are not always symmetrical in their incidence. Downswings are almost inevitably deflationary in the first instance, but in many countries — particularly in Latin America — the effects of a decline

in export incomes have often been counteracted by a relaxation of domestic credit. Coming at a time when foreign exchange availabilities are low, an expansion in credit may well set off or accentuate a rise in the prices of imported goods.

#### *Changes in supply*

46. Though most of the chronic and rapid inflations reflect sharply rising demand, inflationary forces can also be generated by difficulties on the supply side, and in most developing countries that have experienced inflation in recent years; supply shortages have contributed to the degree of imbalance and complicated the problem of devising and applying stabilizing measures. Indeed in under-developed countries in which the factors of production tend to lack ready adaptability and resources differ widely in their amenability to development, the process of economic growth is likely to be inherently erratic, with bottlenecks emerging from time to time to upset the smooth flow of supplies. Each such bottleneck is a potential source of an inflationary price rise.

47. In most of the countries with recent experience of serious inflation, food production has barely kept pace with population growth; in some of them, indeed, *per capita* production in 1963 was below the 1958 level (see table 2). Given this drag, a poor harvest has frequently been the occasion of a marked rise in food prices, and hence, in the cost of living. That the role played by food shortages is a leading one, both in magnitude and in time, is borne out by the fact that in

**Table 3**  
**Selected developing countries: indices of food prices in relation to cost-of-living index, 1958–1964**  
*(1960 = 100)*

<i>Country and item<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
<b>Brazil</b>							
Food (43 per cent of all items) .....	48	69	100	135	212	354	695
All items .....	54	74	100	138	211	365	684
Ratio, food: all items .....	89	93	100	98	100	97	102
<b>India</b>							
Food (54 per cent of all items) .....	94	99	100	100	104	108	124
All items, excluding rent .....	94	98	100	102	106	108	124
Ratio, food: all items .....	100	101	100	98	98	100	100
<b>Indonesia</b>							
Food (63 per cent of all items) .....	70	83	100	139	420	892	1,756 <sup>b</sup>
All items .....	59	75	100	124	344	742	1,309 <sup>b</sup>
Ratio, food: all items .....	119	111	100	112	122	120	134
<b>Philippines</b>							
Food (48 per cent of all items) .....	98	94	100	103	111	122	137
All items .....	97	96	100	102	108	114	123
Ratio, food: all items .....	101	98	100	101	103	107	111
<b>Republic of Korea</b>							
Food (46 per cent of all items) .....	88	88	100	109	118	156	213
All items .....	89	92	100	108	115	139	179
Ratio, food: all items .....	99	96	100	101	103	112	119

*Source:* Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, based on: Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

<sup>a</sup> The percentages refer to the basket of goods priced in the cost-of-living index.

<sup>b</sup> Six months' average.

most of the countries in question the cost of food has surged ahead of the cost of other items of common consumption, sometimes—as in Indonesia and the Republic of Korea—by a substantial margin (see table 3). Where the food situation was not relieved—by secondary crops or by imports, for example—the rise in prices was soon followed by a rise in wages, and in this way the inflationary spiral was given an initial or supplementary twist.

48. One of the most awkward aspects of the food problem in the present context lies in its intractability in the shortrun. It has proved extremely difficult to obtain a rapid immediate increase in output, and some of the attempts to effect longer-term improvements have had a negative impact in the first instance. Thus land reform, which is one of the most important pre-conditions for introducing growth-generating forces in agriculture in many developing countries, may also add to current inflationary forces, at least temporarily. Both the government expenditure that is involved and the increased demand for consumption goods, particularly for food grains, from the resettled farmers may increase rural demand for a significant period before there is any effect on supply.

49. The food problem is not limited to its production aspect, though this is obviously fundamental in the circumstances of most developing countries. Even in years of satisfactory harvests, storage and distribution difficulties may cause regional shortages and price increases. And the fact that there are serious physical and

economic difficulties to be overcome—even in the case of regional shortfalls—opens the door to another obstacle to smooth adjustment of temporary imbalances between demand and supply, namely, the temptation to hoard. As soon as prices begin to rise there is likely to be a flurry of precautionary and speculative actions on the part of several elements in the distributive chain—in anticipation of a possible shortfall. Hoarding by farmers, traders and consumers adds significantly to total demand at a time when supplies may be only fractionally below normal demand, and tends to create the very shortage against which it is intended to be a protection, thereby greatly aggravating the imbalance and accentuating the price increase.

50. Difficulties in the way of rapidly augmenting total supply, or moving supplies from an area of excess to an area of deficiency, tend to make hoarding a natural defensive action on the part of those through whose hands supplies flow. But since it is necessarily perverse in its timing, the hoarding is a powerful disequilibrating factor in many situations in the developing countries where supplies may often be short—or thought likely to fall short—of current demand for use. Apart from its role in the food situation, its most common and disruptive effects are found in the movement of imported goods.

51. Because of the chronic balance-of-payments strain that characterizes most developing countries, imports tend to be in a position similar to that of domestic foodstuffs—potentially in short supply, and hence a fre-

quent object of the perverse demand of hoarders. Shortages of imports aggravate domestic imbalance in other ways, however, both directly through price changes and indirectly through the local production process.

52. The unit value of manufactures entering world trade has continued to rise at about 1 per cent a year for most of the post-war period. In so far as manufactured goods constitute the bulk of the imports of the developing countries, this has been a persistent exogenous source of price increase, modest in its dimensions but cumulatively significant. In terms of local currencies, the cost of imports has risen much more rapidly, especially in those countries with chronic inflation. In Argentina, for example, the local price of imports rose almost sixfold between 1958 and 1964, and in Chile and the Republic of Korea imports doubled in price in the first four years of the nineteen sixties. Where differential rates and exchange control have been used to hold down the volume of imports — as in Brazil and Indonesia, for example — the rise in the local price of imported goods has been even steeper. And where such price increases are incorporated into the costs of local factories, the effect tends to be magnified even more.

53. Apart from the price of imports, their availability has also become an important factor in some countries. Local costs of production have often been adversely affected by shortages in the imported supply of raw materials and components. In India, for example, capacity has been idled from time to time, the flow of finished products curtailed and unit costs raised because of the difficulty of maintaining purchases of imported inputs. In part, this shortage of imports is attributable to a shortage of exports and is therefore another aspect of the basic problem of increasing production. But in many cases it has been aggravated by unfavourable price movements which have reduced the flow of imports obtainable for a given volume of exports. In this sense, a deterioration in the terms of trade, through its impact on the flow of imported goods, can add appreciably to the inflationary consequences of the imbalance between demand and supply.

54. The course of the inflation itself may compound this difficulty, for, with domestic prices rising rapidly, the currency is likely to become over-valued, to the detriment of exports and the external balance. Attempts to hold an official rate of exchange open up the field for currency speculation, for the holding back of exports in expectation of a devaluation, as well as for capital flight — all of which tend to impede economic development and magnify the problem of regaining stability.

55. The rate at which inflationary forces multiply depends in part on the link through wages. Most developing countries face a dilemma in this respect. To keep wage earnings in line with the cost of living is to give impetus to the inflationary process from the cost side. To exert a drag on wages in the interest of stability is to run counter to the generally accepted policy of reducing the grosser inequalities of income distribution and also to invite social unrest. And the latter, if manifested in strikes, may do greater damage to stability

Table 4

Developing countries: average annual increase in cost of living and wage earnings,<sup>a</sup> 1958–1959 to 1962–1963  
(Percentage per annum)

Country <sup>b</sup>	Cost of living	Wage earnings
<i>Group I<sup>c</sup></i>		
Colombia .....	8.6	21.6
China (Taiwan) .....	8.6	12.2
Peru .....	7.7	11.0
Israel .....	5.6	7.7
Ghana .....	5.1	7.7
Mexico <sup>d</sup> .....	2.9	8.0
India <sup>d</sup> .....	2.6	3.4
Puerto Rico .....	2.4	7.1
Pakistan <sup>d</sup> .....	2.3	8.8
Trinidad and Tobago <sup>d</sup> .....	2.0	12.5
Federation of Malaya .....	1.8	3.4
Ceylon .....	0.6	3.3
Cyprus .....	0.5	4.3
Panama <sup>e</sup> .....	0.2	4.7
Tanzania <sup>d</sup> .....	-0.1	16.8
Guatemala <sup>d</sup> .....	-0.4	1.7
United Arab Republic .....	-0.4	0.7
El Salvador <sup>d</sup> .....	-0.9	3.1
<i>Group II<sup>f</sup></i>		
Argentina .....	29.7	30.4
Republic of Korea .....	8.8	8.7
Morocco .....	3.9	1.8
Philippines .....	3.5	2.9
Ecuador <sup>d</sup> .....	2.6	1.9
Burma .....	2.6	1.3

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, based on: Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, October 1965 and *Statistical Yearbook 1964* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65, XVII, 1).

<sup>a</sup> Average earnings of all employees in manufacturing establishments, except in the case of Burma, Morocco and the Republic of Viet-Nam for which the data refer to male employees only.

<sup>b</sup> Arranged, within each group, in descending order of increase in cost of living.

<sup>c</sup> Countries in which wage earnings rose more rapidly than the cost of living.

<sup>d</sup> 1958–1959 to 1961–1962.

<sup>e</sup> 1958–1959 to 1962.

<sup>f</sup> Countries in which wage earnings rose in line with or less than the cost of living.

through lost production than wage concessions would have done through increased costs.

56. The extent to which wages can be permitted to keep pace with prices without accentuating the upward spiral thus tends to vary from country to country and from one period to another. Among the developing countries for which appropriate data are available there has been a distinct tendency for wage earnings to rise faster than retail prices in recent years (see table 4). This was the case not only in countries in which there was relatively stable growth, where the gain is likely to have been associated with improvements in productivity and the upgrading of factory employment as industrialization progressed. It was also true in some of the countries experiencing acute inflation in which such wage increases may well have contributed to the continued — and in some cases accelerating — rise in the price level. In these countries while factory workers were able to protect themselves successfully against the effects of rising prices,



**Table 5**  
**Selected developing countries: increase in total money supply and its components,<sup>a</sup> 1958–1964**  
*(Index, 1958 = 100; percentage)*

<i>Country and item</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>1964</i>
<i>Argentina</i>						
Index of total money supply .....	136	182	224	247	293	384
Percentage contribution to annual increase:						
Foreign assets .....	3	18	-1	-69	-5	8
Claims of government sector .....	51	30	18	54	64	55
Claims on private sector .....	46	52	83	115	41	37
<i>Brazil</i>						
Index of total money supply .....	128	175	261	407	644	1 067
Percentage contribution to annual increase:						
Foreign assets .....	1	1	2	3	2	4
Claims of government sector .....	35	36	46	41	40	41
Claims on private sector .....	64	63	52	56	58	55
<i>India</i>						
Index of total money supply .....	110	119	126	137	150	158
Percentage contribution to annual increase:						
Foreign assets .....	-8	3	-17	-17	-5	5
Claims of government sector .....	89	47	39	61	65	87
Claims on private sector .....	19	50	78	56	40	8
<i>Indonesia</i>						
Index of total money supply .....	160	213	272	306	781	...
Percentage contribution to annual increase:						
Foreign assets .....	39	51	-8	-16	-12	...
Claims of government sector .....	37	8	63	87	87	...
Claims on private sector .....	24	41	45	29	25	...
<i>Philippines</i>						
Index of total money supply .....	110	119	133	157	190	211
Percentage contribution to annual increase:						
Foreign assets .....	33	68	-22	-16	5	-55
Claims of government sector .....	7	-66	-7	9	4	16
Claims on private sector .....	60	98	129	107	91	139
<i>Republic of Korea</i>						
Index of total money supply .....	116	132	183	246	266	304
Percentage contribution to annual increase:						
Foreign assets .....	18	30	65	31	-84	62
Claims of government sector .....	-12	-23	-16	16	30	-15
Claims on private sector .....	94	93	51	53	154	53

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies based on: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

<sup>a</sup> Money supply includes currency, deposit money, quasi-money and other items; indices based on end-of-year data.

other wage earners and those in receipt of contractual money incomes will have borne the brunt of the inflation.

#### *Changes in monetary conditions*

57. In general, changes in the supply of money reflect changes in the price level. Credit creation, however, may also itself initiate or aggravate imbalances and the rate of price increase. Thus most of the countries with serious problems of inflation in recent years have experienced high rates of increase in money supply: between 1958 and 1964, for example, there was almost a doubling in India, more than a doubling in the Philippines, a three-fold expansion in the Republic of Korea, a fourfold expansion in Argentina and a tenfold expansion in Brazil and Indonesia (see table 5). Relative to gross production, the rate of increase in money supply has tended to accelerate in recent years in most of these countries. In

Brazil, Colombia and the Philippines, for example, the ratio between the rates of growth of real gross domestic product and money supply more or less doubled from 1958–1960 to 1960–1963, while in Argentina and Indonesia it increased considerably more. In all these countries the rate of increase in money supply accelerated while the rate of increase in production slackened. Over the whole period 1958–1963, the former exceeded the latter by two or three times in Colombia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, by eight to nine times in Brazil and Chile and by even larger margins in Argentina and Indonesia (see table 6).

58. In Brazil, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea the dominant element in this expansion was the growth of private credit; in India and Indonesia the government sector was chiefly responsible for the increase in credit while, in Argentina the two sectors

Table 6  
 Selected developing countries: increase in money supply, gross domestic product  
 and cost of living,<sup>a</sup> 1958-1963  
 (Annual percentage rate)<sup>b</sup>

Country and item	1958-1960	1960-1963	1958-1963
<i>Argentina</i>			
Money supply.....	38.9	13.7	23.2
Gross domestic product.....	1.0	-0.1	0.3
Cost of living.....	64.9	21.9	37.5
<i>Brazil</i>			
Money supply.....	36.0	55.5	47.5
Gross domestic product.....	7.0	4.7	5.6
Cost of living.....	36.0	54.0	46.5
<i>Chile</i>			
Money supply.....	32.3	24.3	27.5
Gross domestic product.....	3.0	3.9	3.5
Cost of living.....	24.5	21.2	22.3
<i>Colombia</i>			
Money supply.....	13.1	20.0 <sup>c</sup>	16.5 <sup>d</sup>
Gross domestic product.....	5.4	4.9 <sup>c</sup>	5.3 <sup>d</sup>
Cost of living.....	5.4	5.8 <sup>c</sup>	5.5 <sup>d</sup>
<i>Philippines</i>			
Money supply.....	5.8	13.4	10.4
Gross domestic product.....	4.9	4.5	4.7
Cost of living.....	1.5	4.5	3.2
<i>Republic of Korea</i>			
Money supply.....	10.9	18.9	15.7
Gross domestic product.....	3.0	5.1	4.4
Cost of living.....	5.8	11.6	9.3

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies based on: Statistical Office of the United Nations, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, and *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*; United Nations, *Statistical Bulletin for Latin America*; International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

<sup>a</sup> Money supply comprises currency and deposit money held by the domestic non-government sector; gross domestic product is measured at constant prices.

<sup>b</sup> Compound rate, calculated from change between the first and the last year.

<sup>c</sup> 1960-1962.

<sup>d</sup> 1958-1962.

shared in the expansion. In some cases the inflationary impact of expansion was mitigated to a certain extent by the use of the credit to achieve an early increase in production or supply — to finance an expansion in farm crops for example or for industrial investments yielding a material output fairly quickly or imports of raw materials and components for manufacturing and finished goods for consumption. Borrowing for investment in infrastructure and other forms of capital from which a material product is less likely to be immediately forthcoming or to meet shortfalls in current revenue — when the credit immediately becomes incomes in the form of salaries, pensions, utility subsidies, farm supports and so on, with no corresponding increase in supplies for consumption — is a source of potentially greater inflationary pressure. In general, the more rapid the expansion of credit, the less directly productive its use, and the greater its multiplier effect on demand, the stronger are the resultant inflationary pressures likely to be.

#### *The consequences of inflation (question 5)*

59. As suggested above, up to a point the increases in prices that are the essence of inflation and the imbalances that lie at their root may act as a stimulus to economic change and growth. But there can be little doubt that governments would prefer to achieve a satisfactory rate of economic development without inflation. There is a general recognition of the undesirable consequences of inflation, even in small doses, and a widespread fear of the difficulty of restoring economic stability once it has been seriously disturbed. In the wake of price changes and actions taken in expectation of further price changes, the consequences of inflation ramify throughout the economy, sometimes reinforcing one another, sometimes impelling official counter-measures which cause other price distortions and therefore other reactions on the part of producers and investors. For purposes of exposition some of these

effects are categorized separately below, but their essential feature is their interconnexion, for this underlies the potentially cumulative nature of the inflation process.

#### *Effects on production*

60. Perhaps the most adverse consequences of inflation stem from its impact on the volume and structure of production. The mechanisms involved are many and varied. In some instances the harm has been done through the diversion of resources — and, not least, of scarce entrepreneurial skills — to speculative activities in land, inventories and foreign exchange. Resources have also been diverted from the more directly productive forms of activity to avenues made more profitable by the relative movements of internal and external prices or by defensive stabilization measures (such as import control which is almost invariably most stringent in respect of the least essential goods, rapidly endowing them with a special scarcity value). In much the same way, resources have on occasion been drawn away from avenues that may be socially more necessary but have been made less profitable as a result of other defensive measures (such as price control).

61. While such diversion of factors has not always retarded the immediate pace of increase in total production, through their effect on investment they have often been inimical to longer-term growth. There are many instances in which inadequacy of investment in the controlled sector — transport, power, lower-income housing, for example — has been manifested in subsequent bottlenecks that have seriously impeded production. Production has also been inhibited from time to time by direct restraints on investment and on credit, introduced as curbs on demand and money incomes. And, particularly where internal instability has necessitated exchange control, the inflow of foreign capital has been discouraged — to the detriment of new production.

62. Though food prices are often among the first to rise in an inflationary environment, this does not necessarily mean higher prices for the farmer. And even where the price increases are transmitted back to the farm, the result is not always an increase in production. Empirical studies suggest that the effect of a price rise depends very much on the degree of monetization of the agricultural sector, but it also varies with the type of crop, the prevailing system of land tenure and the methods of marketing. In a coherent tribal economy with only rudimentary contacts with the monetary sector the purpose of farming is less the maximization of revenue than the meeting of a traditionally defined level of living, and the impact of inflation may be very slight.<sup>7</sup> In a more commercialized society the response to price changes may be relatively strong in the case of crops that are normally grown for sale but much weaker in the case of partly subsistence crops. In India, for

<sup>7</sup> Often religious and conventional expenditures serve to prevent disproportionate accumulation of wealth, and the economic response is correspondingly weak. See, for example, Manning Nash, "Capital, Saving and Credit in a Guatemalan and a Mexican Indian Peasant Society" in *Capital, Saving and Credit in a Peasant Society*, edited by Raymond Firth and B. S. Yamev, 1964.

example, commercial crops such as sugar cane, jute and cotton are reported to show price elasticities of supply ranging from 0.6 to 1.6, whereas grain crops may show a much smaller — and sometimes even negative — response.<sup>8</sup> If the price increases show signs of being continuous and cumulative, moreover, there is a strong tendency for supplies to be reduced by larger retention and stockholding.

63. In so far as inflation, or action taken to counter it, does inhibit production, the results are generally insidious, since the inflationary tendencies themselves stem from, or are accentuated by, the inadequacy of output. This is not to say that there is necessarily a close inverse correlation between the rate of increase in prices and the rate of increase in total production (see chart). The effects tend to show up only later when serious bottlenecks begin to emerge as a result of the pattern of investment and production that has been induced by the price distortions characterizing the inflation. However, the inhibiting effect on production also depends on the degree of self-generation of the inflation: with the emergence of an accelerating wage-price spiral, production is soon likely to be disrupted. Efforts to break the link between wages and prices are likely to be resisted by trade unions anxious to protect the real incomes of their members. And labour unrest poses a direct threat to output.

#### *Effects on trade*

64. The relationship between the rate and pattern of price changes on the one hand and the volume and composition of domestic production on the other hand also depends on the relative importance of trade with the rest of the world. The immediate effect of inflation is to stimulate imports and handicap exports, with the resultant opening or widening of a trade and payments gap. Sooner or later this may call for devaluation of the exchange rate or quantitative controls over trade, or both. A country with a large domestic resource base may be able to tolerate stronger inflationary forces than one that depends on trade to a greater extent. Conversely, a country that is heavily dependent on imports for its development is subject to a special discipline to keep its export costs competitive. As the impact of rising domestic prices is likely to vary from one export commodity to another and as the encouragement to imports may also differ from item to item, there is a tendency to adopt multiple exchange rates reflecting social as well as market considerations. Differential devaluations designed to maintain the saleability of various exports and to exercise a degree of selectivity over imports in accordance with some criterion of essentiality tend to introduce the sort of price distortions that, as suggested

<sup>8</sup> Since many peasant households have to supplement their own production of the principal food grains by purchases on the market, a rise in the price of wheat or rice may result in the retention for consumption of more of the secondary grains normally produced and sold by such peasants. See two articles in the *Economic Journal*: Raj Krishna, "Farm Supply Response in India-Pakistan: a case study of the Punjab Region", September 1963 and Vinod Dubey, "The Marketed Agricultural Surplus and Economic Growth in Under-Developed Countries", December 1963.



above, inhibit the adjustments in resource deployment necessary for growth in the longer run.

65. By and large, internal strains can be tolerated to a greater extent in countries that are able to mitigate their inhibiting effects through access to external resources. The main function that such external assistance can perform in these circumstances is to maintain total supplies during the period in which the necessary adjustments are made to the internal economy. This tends to remove or reduce the fear that the process of restoring equilibrium may be potentially as inimical to production as the inflationary process which originally threw the economy out of balance.

66. Even if it had no immediate effect on production, the external disequilibrium occasioned by inflation would thus constitute a serious problem for a developing country. Apart from short-run balance-of-payments aspects, rising domestic prices are likely to put costs out of line with those in other countries, with major long-run implications for export and import-substituting industries. If the inflation is continuous or cumulative, adjustment has to be sought through repeated devaluations of the currency, and the more often such action is taken the more difficult does stabilization become: imported goods tend to be hoarded, exports tend to be held back in expectation of more favourable exchange rates, the burden of servicing of foreign debt is magnified and external capital transactions are hampered.

#### *Effects on the distribution of incomes*

67. Inflation is likely to affect the distribution of domestic incomes in a manner that is generally undesirable: it tends to favour income from property and therefore to run counter to the social objectives of many countries, particularly those in which the pattern of incomes is already skewed. The problem of seeking a more egalitarian distribution of income during a period of inflation is complicated by the fact that any linking of wages to the cost of living, in order to protect real standards, tends to increase the risks of setting in motion a spiral that becomes progressively more difficult to control.

68. In principle, by increasing the inequality of income distribution, a moderate degree of inflation may add to the savings potential of a community and hence serve to accelerate its economic growth. In practice,

however, the available statistical evidence on this point is far from conclusive. One difficulty is the ease with which a "moderate" inflation, that can be brought to an end by appropriate government policies, can degenerate into a rapid and chronic inflation that is potentially explosive and extremely intractable. And, when inflation does become chronic, all classes tend to resort to defensive action to protect their real incomes, and much of this action is likely to be inimical to voluntary savings, to normal lending and ultimately to the productive forms of investment on which economic development depends.

69. Moreover, it is by no means certain that the highest propensity to save is always associated with the highest incomes. There is a good deal of evidence to suggest that in the developing countries it is the highest income groups that are likely to be most strongly influenced by the so-called "demonstration effect" from the more advanced countries and that this may greatly reduce their savings potential. In India, for example, recent data show that even in rural areas, the highest income class is not the one that saves the highest proportion of its income. It is in the middle income groups that the savings ratio tends to be highest and, what is perhaps more important, tends to respond most markedly to changes in income (see table 7). While an inflationary rise in prices and incomes might increase the proportion and volume of savings of this middle-income group, the effect of this might well be offset by the reaction of the lower-income groups. These often have a negative savings ratio — in India in 1963, indeed, dis-saving by the poorest rural households absorbed over 14 per cent of total rural savings — and in an inflationary situation the excess of their expenditure over their income would probably expand, to the detriment of total national savings.

70. Though the highest income groups may not have the highest propensity to save, in developing countries they do generally have the highest propensity to import. This is partly a result of the "demonstration effect" referred to above and partly a reflection of the rudimentary state of domestic industry which is incapable of meeting many of the demands of these groups. Thus any diversion of incomes from poorer to richer strata in the community is likely to aggravate the strains on the external balance caused by the price and cost changes discussed in the previous section.

Table 7

#### India: Rural income and saving, 1963

Income class (Rupees per annum)	Distribution of households (percentage)	Weighted average saving per household (Rupees per annum)	Weighted average income per household (Rupees per annum)	Average saving/ income ratio (percentage)	Ratio of increase in saving to increase in income (percentage)
Less than 1,200 .....	63	-15	701	-2	—
1,200-2,399 .....	27	65	1,651	4	8
2,400-4,799 .....	8	294	3,234	9	14
4,800-7,100 .....	1	1,088	5,727	19	32
Above 7,200 .....	1	1,993	12,370	16	14
All income classes .....	100	63	1,328	5	

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, based on: National Council of Applied Economic Research: *All-India Rural Household Survey; Saving Income and Investment*, vol. II (New Delhi, 1965), page 96.

*Effects on investment*

71. In some circumstances, even more significant for the process of economic development is the fact that inflation, in so far as it does favour incomes from property, may lead to the expectation of higher profits and hence to increased risk-taking and new investment. Again, however, practical experience suggests some caveats.

72. In the first instance the transfer to profits may not be sufficiently marked to induce greater investment: the shift is contingent on a lag between the prices of final demand products and the prices of the various inputs that constitute cost, particularly labour and raw materials. Where labour is organized in strong unions and agricultural output remains stagnant, these conditions may not be fulfilled. And, in fact, in recent years in many developing countries both wages and agricultural prices have risen faster than the prices of manufactures.

73. In the second place, even in countries where such lags exist, the profit-signals in an inflationary situation often provide a poor basis for sound investments. As indicated above, the price structure is subject to a number of distorting influences, some arising from differences between the external and the internal markets and others from efforts to control key prices because of their importance in the cost of living or in the cost of exports. Moreover, in developing countries, inflationary price increases tend to be disproportionately sharp because of the frequency of structural inelasticities and short-period scarcities. If savings and capital formation were in fact to follow precisely the profit-signals generated by inflationary developments, then the resultant investment pattern might not be at all conducive to healthy economic growth over the long period. It has often been heavily weighted by the goods — usually the less essential items — that have escaped price control or been made scarce by import control or are convenient to hold in place of money whose purchasing power is depreciating. This type of investment tends to occur not only among the entrepreneurs but also among ordinary wage and salary earners in the towns and even among the rural population. Indeed, the most common investment response to a price rise in many developing countries in recent years has been an increase in the holding of stocks: the peasant resorts to hoarding as a hedge against further inflation, while the larger-scale farmer, the landlord and the trader all tend to enlarge their stockholdings for speculative purposes. In some cases, the loss of confidence in the stability of the purchasing power of money has given rise to increased acquisition of gold or silver. In India, indeed, the rise in prices of gold and silver has itself provided a lucrative form of investment yielding a higher return than that obtainable from many forms of production.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Gold bought for rupees in 1939 and sold in 1962 yielded a net return of over 6 per cent a year. See B. R. Shenoy, "Basic Factors of the Gold Problem", *The Hindu*, Madras, 12 November 1964, quoted in National Council of Applied Economic Research, *Saving in India, 1950-1951 to 1961-1962* (New Delhi, 1965), p. 66.

*Remedial measures (questions 6-9)*

74. Most developing countries have from time to time been impelled to take steps to contain or reduce inflationary pressures and to mitigate some at least of their adverse effects. The general nature of these steps has been very similar in essence, but the heterogeneity of the developing economies and the complexity of the factors involved have resulted in a considerable diversity in the "policy mix". The selection of measures has necessarily been influenced strongly by the most critical of the immediate problems; hence, policies designed to meet balance-of-payments strains, food and raw material shortages and widening gaps between prices and wages have often had to be given priority.

*Adjustments to external conditions*

75. All countries experiencing serious domestic imbalance have had to seek ways and means of accommodating their internal price structure to that of the rest of the world with the least ill effects. This has often led to differential devaluation and exchange and import controls. The latter are in operation in most of the developing countries, while among those currently employing multiple exchange rates in order to minimize the impact of domestic inflation on the external balance are Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Uruguay.

76. The sharpest reductions in the external value of the currency have generally been made in the case of the least competitive exports and the least essential imports. In order to maximize the supply of essential imports, non-essentials have sometimes been completely prohibited and special incentives provided to exporters in an effort to increase the amount of foreign exchange available for such high priority items as food-stuffs, fuel, various factory inputs and development machinery and equipment. In the interest of augmenting domestic supply, some countries have taken steps to encourage the inflow of foreign capital by protecting it from some of the effects of the internal inflation — through favourable exchange rates, for example, and the allocation of exchange for remitting earnings. Action affecting the foreign trade sector is nearly always urgent and defensive in nature, necessitated by the boost to the demand for imports and the handicap to exports which inevitably flow from the internal inflation. The difficulties most frequently reported by governments in carrying out such action arise from its perverse effects. Efforts to restrain entry tend to raise the local prices of imported goods, and higher prices affect costs and thus add to the inflationary pressures. Shortages of imports may also prevent the most effective utilization of domestic plant capacity — which also tends to have a detrimental effect on costs. At the same time, government efforts to encourage exports by offsetting with subsidies the effects of the inflation on costs are likely to create or magnify fiscal problems.

*Other efforts to increase supply*

77. The problem of maintaining and augmenting the supply of key products in order to reduce the pressure on prices has also been dealt with by means of domestic

measures. Governments have directly encouraged local production — by appropriate public investment under development plans, for example, and by various fiscal incentives to private producers in the sectors concerned. Such direct action has been most common in the agricultural sector in southern and south-eastern Asia where food shortages have been a constant threat to domestic price stability. It has been backed up in a number of cases by efforts to reduce hoarding and speculation. The latter have been outlawed in the Republic of Korea, while in India an attempt has been made to circumvent them by massive government participation in the distribution system through grain stockpiles and a network of so-called "fair-price shops". State trading and price ceilings for major agricultural products have also been used in China (Taiwan) as part of the stabilization machinery.

78. The most common difficulty encountered by governments in their efforts to expand domestic supplies by direct action arises from the fact that the underlying problem is an intractable one, not likely to yield to essentially short-term measures. At best, positive results may require sizable investments which not only take time to mature but also add to demand at a time when official policy is likely to be one of retrenchment.

#### *Fiscal and credit policies*

79. Action to slow down the rate of price increase, in order to avoid having to narrow the gap between prices and wages by means of wage increases, has usually taken the form of restraint on particular sources of money incomes, through fiscal policy on the one hand and credit policy on the other.

80. Disinflationary action in the fiscal field has generally involved both cuts in government expenditures and increases in taxes with a view to reducing the budget deficit. Neither course of action is easy in most developing countries where on the one hand there are urgent claims for increased social and infrastructural outlays growing out of the development process itself and on the other hand the tax system tends to be rather narrowly based and necessarily simple in its administration.

81. To cut expenditure has often meant giving stability a higher priority than other economic objectives: a reduction in the civil service may add to unemployment in countries in which labour tends to be relatively more plentiful than other factors of production; a reduction in investment may slow down the process of development; a cut in subsidies may necessitate increasing prices in such areas as transportation, communications and power and thus in the first instance add to the upward thrust of costs.

82. To increase taxes may in some instances also add immediately to costs and prices, especially in countries that have to rely heavily on indirect taxation. As a result, efforts have been made to improve the administration of the tax system — thus increasing revenue without increasing rates — to extend and make more progressive the tax on incomes and to introduce new forms of taxes (on wealth, for example) that are not

likely to enter costs. Efforts have also been made to increase government resources by borrowing from personal savings. This has always been difficult in countries where savings ratios are low, capital scarce and price increases likely to be far in excess of conventional rates of interest. It has entailed compulsory loans in some cases, and the sale of treasury bills linked to the cost of living in others.

83. Attempts to limit the growth of private credit have been among the most common of disinflationary policies. Here again, the problem has been to maximize the restraint on demand with the least possible harm to production. As a result, restrictions of a general nature — the raising of the central bank re-discount rate, the imposition of ceilings on bank advances, the tightening up of minimum liquidity requirements and so on — have often been supplemented by differential controls designed to make it more difficult to borrow for such purposes as financing less-essential imports, holding inventories or investing in low-priority industries.

#### *Price control*

84. As a temporary measure, direct control over prices has been practised in some developing countries, especially in respect of vital consumer goods and in cases in which there is a close link with wages. While often serving an essential social purpose and sometimes slowing down the spiralling of inflation for a time, such controls have tended to have a rather perverse longer-term effect — encouraging consumption and discouraging production and thus aggravating the basic imbalance.

85. The tendency in recent years has been to try to break any legal or automatic link that may exist between the cost of living and wage rates, and in some countries — Argentina and Brazil, for example — the rudiments of an incomes policy are being worked out; in Brazil, wage adjustments are now being made less frequently and more in accordance with changes in productivity.

#### *Some recent stabilization programmes*

86. It is clear that a policy to combat inflation must comprise simultaneous action on a number of related fronts. As might be expected, therefore, most of the developing countries that have been contending with serious inflationary forces in recent years have adopted broad stabilization programmes. While essentially similar in general structure, the constituent measures making up these programmes have differed from country to country. And within individual countries precise details have differed from time to time depending, in particular, upon the course of production and upon developments in the external sector, factors which are never wholly under the country's control.

87. Among the countries which experienced a slackening in the pace of inflation in 1964, two of the principal contributing factors were increases in the supply of goods and government policies designed to curb aggregate demand. In Colombia, for example, supplies were augmented by favourable harvests and by an expansion of imports made possible by the higher export

receipts that accompanied the rise in coffee prices. In addition, the Government sought to restrict credit by raising the required reserves of commercial banks and limiting the discount facilities of these banks with the Bank of the Republic. And at the beginning of 1964, in an effort to reduce the budget deficit, the Government introduced a 20 per cent surtax on personal incomes earned in the two preceding years. Nevertheless, the deficit was somewhat larger in 1964 than in 1963, and a further deficit seems to have been incurred in 1965. Relief from imports was also less, as — despite a devaluation of the peso in October 1964 — a deteriorating external balance forced the tightening of controls.

88. In Argentina, also, a major factor helping to reduce the rate of inflation in 1964 was the improvement in supply: there was a sharp recovery in agricultural and basic industrial production, supplemented by a moderate increase in the volume of imported commodities (as against a substantial reduction in the preceding year). The resulting increases in supplies helped to counteract the inflationary influence of the expansionary monetary policies used to spark the recovery, as well as to offset the effect of a sizable budget deficit financed largely through bank credit. The minimum legal reserve of commercial banks was raised in order to restrict private credit, but the impact of that measure was lessened somewhat by permitting the funds thus blocked to be used for regional development. Import prices were raised by several devaluations in 1964 and 1965, and the price spiral was given another twist late in 1964 by the institution of a higher minimum wage. As a result, the rate of increase in retail prices accelerated perceptibly in the early months of 1965 and by September the cost of living was one-third higher than a year earlier.

89. A slight slackening of inflationary pressure in the Republic of Korea in 1964 followed a bumper harvest reinforced by grain imports. In an effort to restrain demand, the Government balanced its budget for the first time in many years and pursued a restrictive monetary policy. Nevertheless, in response to a substantial increase in foreign assets and in private credit, the money supply expanded at a rapid pace. Domestic prices were also pushed upwards by a virtual halving of the official rate for the *won* in the second quarter of the year. This devaluation was designed as part of the fiscal and monetary stabilization policy: by stimulating exports it was hoped to ensure the foreign exchange required for the imports of raw materials and components that are essential for expanding domestic production. This was followed up in March 1965 by the negotiation of a standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) intended to support further reforms of the exchange system so as to facilitate relaxation of restrictions on trade and payments. With a rapid expansion in imports (and exports) the rate of increase in the cost of living was again reduced somewhat in 1965.

90. In Brazil and Chile, there was no great gain in production in 1964, and inflation continued at its previous rapid pace despite government efforts to restrain demand. In Brazil, the Government set diminishing goals for the expansion in money supply, but it exceeded

85 per cent in 1964 and showed no deceleration in 1965. The stabilization programme adopted in 1964 concentrated on reducing the government deficit, restricting credit and restraining wages. Although revenues were increased in 1964, the size of the federal deficit was in fact larger than that in 1963; in addition, the amount of credit extended to the private sector rose substantially and was the principal factor in the increase in money supply in 1964. The new wage policy sought to limit wage increases to less than the previous price rises, relating them to gains in productivity, and to stagger the increase given to various groups over time. In the event, inflationary pressure abated hardly at all during the year. The cost of living almost doubled, the upward pressure coming not only from the expansion in money incomes but also from the implementation of a price decontrol policy. Efforts were made to reduce the 1965 budget deficit and to finance it as far as possible by borrowing from the public. Domestic food supplies were somewhat better in the 1964/65 crop year and, although no relief was derived from imports in the first half of 1965 — which were well below the corresponding 1964 level — the rate of advance in retail prices subsided appreciably.

91. The new Government that came into office in Chile in 1964 also introduced a broad programme aimed at the progressive reduction of inflation until stability is achieved in 1968. Major elements in the programme are increases in agricultural output, a rise in the capacity to import through expansion of exports, a tighter monetary and incomes policy and tax reforms aimed at reducing budget deficits. Though the rate of price advance was slowed down slightly in the first three-quarters of 1965, the outlook was clouded by the poor outturn of crops in the 1964/65 season. This has enhanced the importance of the prospective improvement in the external balance likely to flow from the higher price of copper and the refinancing of half of the debt due for repayment in 1965 and, in the longer run, from new agreements with the copper companies regarding the expansion of the industry and of the country's participation in it.

92. In countries such as India, Peru and the Philippines, which experienced an acceleration in inflation in 1964, the deterioration in domestic balance was the result of a number of factors, including budgetary deficits financed through inflationary borrowing from the banking system, rapid growth in bank credit extended to the private sector and shortages in basic food-stuffs.

93. In India, inflation was intensified in 1964 by growing demand pressures originating in increased private investment and Government expenditures for development and defence, and also by shortages in supplies, especially of agricultural commodities. To deal with these problems, a broad range of measures was introduced, including monetary and fiscal restraints on demand and renewed efforts to increase agricultural production and improve the distribution of food-stuffs. Budgetary policy aimed at a reduction in the central government deficit in 1964/65 (which was duly achieved) and at a surplus in 1965/66. The Reserve Bank tightened credit, raising its discount rate and the interest rates charged commer-



cial banks on loans. The agricultural programme provided for increased availability of credit and physical requisites to farmers, as well as for price incentives. In addition, various steps were taken to improve the distribution of food and to eliminate speculation. Though 1964/65 grain production was well above the low 1963/64 level, imports in 1965 are likely to have been at least up to the 1964 figure of 6 million tons. This and the institution of a system of rationing are intended to help in the building up of a buffer stock equivalent to one month's consumption. Some of these measures — particularly the agricultural supports and many of the new taxes and public service charges — while stabilizing in the longer run, may have the immediate effect of raising prices.

94. Food problems also played a part in the accelerating price rise in the Philippines: bad weather and the conversion of some acreage to more profitable cash crops resulted in a disappointing rice output in 1964. There was also a larger budget deficit, financed by bank borrowing. Despite new tax measures, the 1965 budget embodied another sizable deficit, and demand pressures were also augmented by the authorization of an increase in minimum wage rates. Offsetting these developments, however, were new restrictions on private credit and, perhaps more immediately effective, a substantial increase in imports which helped to reduce the rate of increase in the cost of living in 1965.

95. In Peru, where the rise in inflationary pressures in 1964 occurred in the face of a sizable increase in gross production, there was also a sharp expansion in the volume of demand. The budget deficit was enlarged by additional current and developmental expenditure and a contraction in revenue (reflecting a decline in receipts from the sugar and fishing industries), and the gap was filled by additional borrowing from the banking system. Although the Government sought to reduce private credit expansion by increasing the reserve requirements of the commercial banks and reducing their liquidity by transferring Government funds to state banks, there was a further rise in borrowing by the private sector. The Government expects the 1965 budgetary outturn to show a balance and is committed to a tighter monetary policy. But the principal hope for an improvement in the internal balance lies in the possibility of an appreciable increase in supplies, both domestic and imported.

96. These most recent developments seem to suggest that in most developing countries determined action on the part of Governments in restraining their own resort to bank borrowing is more potent than the raising of re-discount rates or commercial bank reserve ratios in an effort to restrict the supply of credit to the private sector. But the most powerful disinflationary force is an expansion in output, especially in the output of the goods and services of common consumption.

#### *International action*

97. In the long run, the internal imbalances which generate inflationary forces can be corrected only by appropriate internal adjustments. It is clear, however, that developing countries tend to have peculiar difficul-

ties in making the necessary adjustments, especially when the degree of imbalance is large or of long standing. The difficulties are many and varied but in general they stem from the very same features that hamper the process of economic growth itself. Among these perhaps the most important is the inadequacy — of both volume and flexibility — of what might be called economic reserves.

98. The reserves whose inadequacy is potentially most awkward in an inflationary situation are those that might be used to achieve a rapid expansion in the supply of the goods and services that are under particular pressure in the market. These would include reserves of industrial capacity, of various production skills, of food growing capacity, and of transport facilities and — perhaps most important of all because of their versatility — reserves of foreign exchange. The building up of a more diversified and resilient productive mechanism is the essential objective of economic development and it is essentially a long-term proposition. A country's ability to make rapid short-term adjustments to restore a disturbed equilibrium depends to a much greater extent on the availability of external supplies which can be deployed promptly into areas of market pressure.

99. It is in this area that the possibility arises of international action to alleviate inflationary conditions in developing countries. By placing purchasing power or appropriate real resources at the disposal of a developing country as it embarks on a stabilization programme, the rest of the world can facilitate internal measures in the country in question that might otherwise be extremely difficult if not impossible to implement because of their immediate effect either on levels of living or on the course of production. The availability of external supplies provides the stabilizing government with room to manoeuvre, with the means for cushioning the impact of the severe cuts in demand which are often necessary to break the upward spiral of prices and costs.

100. The form in which the external supplies are provided is generally less important than their volume and duration, but it is clear that the more liquid or flexible the assistance the more readily usable is it likely to be. In some cases, however, the transfer of a specific resource, such as food grain, may relieve the pressure in a key sector and hence serve a major disinflationary purpose. In so far as the resultant increment in income is captured in official monetary reserves, higher and more stable prices for export products may also provide the developing countries with the means of augmenting its imports in accordance with its particular strategy for stabilization. This is true of other means of assuring higher earnings from trade or lower outlays for the servicing of debt. Similarly, access to imports on favourable terms may also enable a developing country to accumulate the reserves necessary to provide it with the economic resilience that may be required to withstand the effects of disinflationary adjustments. Conversely, the attainment of a satisfactory rate of non-inflationary growth by the more advanced countries is itself a useful contribution to the stability of the developing countries.

101. In sum, policies pursued by partner countries that would have the effect of raising and sustaining the

import capacity of the developing countries would help to strengthen the latter's long-term effort to develop without inflation. For the developing countries that have already run into serious imbalances, the most constructive international action would include the provision of additional resources during the period in which drastic

internal adjustments are made to restore equilibrium. The effectiveness of such assistance, whether organized bilaterally or multilaterally, will depend very largely on the wisdom and resoluteness of the domestic stabilization measures. In the long run, internal imbalance can be corrected only by appropriate internal action.

## DOCUMENT E/4271

### Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. At its 387th to 399th meetings from 27 July to 4 August 1966, the Economic Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania), First Vice-President of the Council, considered item 2 of the Council agenda (World economic trends), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1427th meeting on 8 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: progress report by the Secretary-General;<sup>10</sup> Inflation and economic development: report by the Secretary-General (E/4152); *World Economic Survey 1965, Part I—Financing of economic development* (E/4187 and Corr.1, Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3–4, Add. and Corr.1) and *Part II—The economic situation* (E/4221 and E/4221 (Summary)); a note by the Secretary-General (E/4224 and Add.1); Summary of the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1965, Part I* (E/ECE/613 (Summary)); *Economic Survey of Asia*

and the Far East, 1965 (E/CN.11/L.146); *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1965* (E/CN.12/752) and Excerpt from the *Survey* (E/CN.12/754); *Economic Bulletin for Africa, 1965*, vol. V, January 1965 (E/CN.14/345).

3. On the question of inflation and economic development, the Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the Council take note of the Secretary-General's report on that subject and endorse the Secretary-General's proposal contained in his note on documentation of the Council (E/4157) submitted at the fortieth session, that further work on this subject should be handled in the context of the continuing work on the *World Economic Survey, Part II*, on "Current economic developments".

4. The Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the Council take note of the *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part II*, on "Current economic developments".

<sup>10</sup> E/4053 and Add.1–4.

## DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### World economic trends

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council took note of the *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part II*, on "Current economic developments" (E/4221).

### Inflation and economic development

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on inflation and economic Development (E/4152), and endorsed his proposal, contained in his report on documentation submitted to the Council at its fortieth session (E/4157), that further work on the subject should be handled in the context of the continuing work on the *World Economic Survey, Part II*, on "Current economic developments".

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 2 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4151 and Add.1-5	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 15.</i>
E/4157	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Fortieth session, Annexes, agenda item 17.</i>
E/4170	<i>International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3.
E/4171	The measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries: interim report of a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 8.</i>
E/4177	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	<i>Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3.</i>
E/4178	Third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 12.</i>
E/4178/Add.1	Financial implications of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/4179 and Add.1-18	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31.</i>
E/4182	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Meteorological Organization	Mimeographed. See <i>Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1965 WMO - No. 184. R.P. 67.</i>
E/4182/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the World Meteorological Organization	Mimeographed.
E/4183	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.
E/4185/Rev.1	Analytical report prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organization	Ditto.
E/4185/Rev.1/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Civil Aviation Organization	<i>Idem.</i> See ICAO, <i>Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1965</i> (Doc. 8572, A16-P/1).
E/4187 and Add.1-5	<i>World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I—Financing of Economic Development</i>	Replaced by E/4187/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.1.
E/4188	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Telecommunication Union	Mimeographed. See <i>Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1965, Geneva, 1966.</i>
E/4188/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the <i>Fifth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space</i>	Mimeographed. See the brochure published under this title by ITU, Geneva, 1966.
E/4190	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council	Mimeographed.
E/4191	Thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.</i>
E/4192	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the <i>Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (A/6229)</i>	Mimeographed.

\* The documents in this check list pertain equally to agenda items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17, which were considered together by the Council. Further documents pertaining solely to individual items in the group will be found in the annexes relating to those items.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4195	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council	Mimeographed.
E/4195/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the document entitled "The work of FAO 1964-1965"	Ditto. See FAO document C 65/23.
E/4196 and Add.1-3	Progress report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 5.
E/4197	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Health Organization	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the World Health Organization</i> , No. 147.
E/4197/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the World Health Organization	Mimeographed.
E/4197/Add.2	Supplementary report of the World Health Organization	Ditto.
E/4199	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Universal Postal Union	Mimeographed. See <i>Universal Postal Union, Report on the Work of the Union, 1965, Berne, 1966</i> .
E/4199/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the Universal Postal Union	<i>Summary Report on the Work of the UPU in 1965, International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne, 1966</i> .
E/4202	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to the Economic and Social Council	Mimeographed.
E/4204	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 6</i> .
E/4206	Report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 10.
E/4207/Rev.1	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 14.
E/4207/Add.1-2	Financial implications of the Committee's proposals: notes by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 31, document E/4262.
E/4209	Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 3.
E/4210	Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX): report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 16.
E/4215	Report on the fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 3.
E/4221	<i>World Economic Survey, 1965, Part II—Current economic developments</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.2.
E/4221 (Summary)	Summary of the <i>World Economic Survey, 1965, Part II</i>	Mimeographed.
E/4224 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 8.
E/4233	Report of the Chairmen of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the joint meetings held in Geneva on 1 and 4 July 1966	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 3.
E/4262	Financial implications of actions of the Council: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 31.
E/4271	Report of the Economic Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 2.
E/C.2/640	Multilateral investment guarantees: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	Mimeographed.
E/C.2/642	Asian economic development through international co-operation: statement submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce	Ditto.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Report on the World Social Situation</i>	Replaced by E/CN.5/402/Rev.1. United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.7.
E/CN.11/L.146	<i>Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1965</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.1.
E/CN.12/752 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Economic Survey of Latin America, 1965</i>	Replaced by E/CN.12/752/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.G.1.
E/CN.12/754	<i>The Latin American Economy in 1965: Excerpt from ECLA Survey</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.G.8.
E/CN.14/345	<i>Economic Bulletin for Africa, vol. V, January 1965</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.K.6.
E/ECE/613	<i>Economic Survey of Europe, 1965: Part 1</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.E.1.
E/ECE/613 (Summary)	Summary of the <i>Economic Survey of Europe, 1965, Part 1</i>	Mimeographed.
E/L.1109/Rev.1	Organization of the work of the forty-first session: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/L.1118	Note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/L.1122	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4204, para. 35)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes agenda item, 29.</i>
E/L.1127	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 1431st meeting	Mimeographed. For summary of statement, see 1431st meeting, paras. 1-9.
TD/B/C.3/NGO/1	Report on long-term supplementary financing projects—provided by the International Chamber of Commerce	Mimeographed.
TD/B/C.3/NGO/4	Supplementary financing—Statement by the International Chamber of Commerce	Ditto.
TD/B/C.3/NGO/5	The promotion of economic growth in developing countries by fiscal methods—Statement provided by the International Chamber of Commerce	Ditto.
TD/B/NGO/2	Statement entitled "Recommendations to assure the proper functioning of the International Monetary System" presented by the International Chamber of Commerce	Ditto.



**Agenda item 3: General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole\***

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4191	Thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination .....	1
E/4193	Question of a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination .....	15
E/4205	Arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: interim report of the Secretary-General ..	17
E/4209	Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination .....	18
E/4215	Report on the fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination .....	45
E/4233	Report of the Chairmen of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the joint meetings held in Geneva on 1 and 4 July 1966 .....	58
E/4267	Report of the Co-ordination Committee .....	63
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		66
Decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council .....		69
Check list of documents .....		69

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st and 1445th meetings; see also the records of the 292nd to 298th, 300th to 305th, 307th and 309th to 312th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.292-298, 300-305, 307, 309-312).

**DOCUMENT E/4191\***

**Thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

[Original text: English]  
[2 May 1966]

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction .....	1-9	2
II. United Nations Development Decade .....	10-13	3
III. United Nations Development Programme .....	14-16	4
IV. Joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination .....	17	4
V. Inter-agency programme co-operation: .....	18-64	4
A. Trade and development .....	18-20	4
B. Industrial development .....	21-30	5
C. Application of science and technology to development .....	31	6
D. Water resources development .....	32-36	6
E. Marine sciences and their applications .....	37-38	7
F. Economic and social consequences of disarmament .....	39-40	7
G. Education and training .....	41-43	7
H. World programme for universal literacy .....	44-45	8
I. Review and reappraisal of the rôle of the Social Commission .....	46-47	8

\* Incorporating documents E/4191/Corr.1 and 2.

## Contents (continued)

Chapter	Paragraph	Page
J. Rural and community development.....	48-50	8
K. Population questions.....	51-53	9
L. Housing and urbanization.....	54-57	9
M. Peaceful uses of outer space.....	58-64	9
VI. International Year for Human Rights.....	65-69	10
VII. Evaluation of Programmes.....	70-76	11
VIII. Co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research.....	77-81	12
IX. Administrative and financial co-operation:.....	82-90	12
A. Preparation and submission of agency budgets.....	82-84	12
B. Administrative questions.....	85-90	13
X. Other questions:.....	91-102	13
A. Facilitating easy access to material in documents produced by members of the United Nations family.....	91-93	13
B. Co-operation in the use of computers.....	94-96	13
C. Telecommunication privileges of the specialized agencies.....	97	14
D. Co-operation in the field of public information.....	98	14
E. Accession by certain countries to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.....	99	14
F. Review of the work and functioning of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.....	100-102	15

### Chapter I. Introduction

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) held its fortieth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 18-19 October 1965, and its forty-first session at the headquarters of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), London, on 27-29 April 1966, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Present at one or both of those sessions were, in addition to the Secretary-General, the executive heads of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and IMCO, as well as the Deputy Director-General of the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

2. The United Nations Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Administrator and Co-Administrator of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Director-General of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNWRA), the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Executive Director of the

World Food Programme (WFP) and other high officials of the United Nations and related organizations were likewise present at one or both of the sessions. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions also attended some of the meetings of the forty-first session.

3. The report of the ACC has grown year by year in the scope and range of subjects dealt with. This naturally reflects the expansion of, and the increasing interaction among, international activities in the economic and social field as well as the increasingly complex structure of international institutions, two factors which enhance the need for joint consultation, study and action if the resources of the United Nations family as a whole are to be used to the best advantage. These factors also require a continuing adaptation of the ACC's procedures and methods, several aspects of which are referred to in this report.

4. In the past year, some new problems of co-ordination have arisen for which solutions will have to be worked out within the framework of ACC, for example in the field of industrial development as a result of the recent decision of the General Assembly to set up the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID). The present report also records a number of cases where solutions to problems of co-ordination have been reached during the past year. A notable example is the arrangements that have been made for co-operation in the field of trade, involving UNCTAD, the specialized agencies concerned and GATT, which not only provide a sound basis for current collaboration but also for an expansion of close working relationships in the future. Another example is UNDP, in which arrangements for inter-agency consultations are working out very satisfactorily.

5. The ACC machinery is also becoming to an increasing extent an instrument and forum for consultation

and co-ordination between the operational programmes of the United Nations family financed from voluntary sources and the agencies. This function becomes more important year by year, as the programmes increase in size and scope.

6. Last year and the year before, the Council discussed the need for a closer working relationship with the ACC in carrying out the task of co-ordination laid upon it by the Charter; and in more than one resolution it adopted measures to promote this objective. The members of the ACC are anxious to co-operate actively with the Council in making such a partnership a reality, and trust that the report which follows will contribute to this end.

7. The members of the ACC concerned, individually and collectively, are co-operating actively with the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies established under General Assembly resolution 2049 (XX) in regard to that part of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's mandate which requires it to "examine . . . the entire range of the budgetary problems of the United Nations and the organizations brought into relationship with it . . .". At an early stage of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's work, a background paper was submitted to it by the Secretary-General briefly describing inter-organizational co-ordination procedures as they have evolved over the years in both administrative and financial matters and giving a somewhat fuller account of the recent co-operation within the framework of the Development Decade. Members of the ACC have participated in a recent meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. In addition, regular contacts are being maintained between the ACC itself and the *Ad Hoc* Committee through the ACC's secretariat, and of course its members stand ready to be of specific assistance to the Committee as it examines the situation of their respective agencies.

8. In resolution 2098 (XX) the General Assembly drew the ACC's attention to the proposals which had been submitted in the Second Committee under the title "General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system". It was noted that many of the problems which formed the background to those proposals were either under regular consideration by the Economic and Social Council as part of its co-ordination function or were being reviewed by the Council in the context of the review and re-appraisal of its role and functions. The ACC is co-operating actively in these discussions.

9. The award of the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize to UNICEF is gratifying not only as an acknowledgement of the outstanding work being carried out by UNICEF for children but as a recognition of its contribution to economic and social development and to fuller understanding. The ACC noted also with great satisfaction the decisions taken by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference on the continuation of WFP on an open-

ended basis and the fact that increased resources had been made available by Governments for its operation over the next three years, although further substantial contributions are still needed if the target of \$275 million is to be attained.

## Chapter II. United Nations Development Decade

10. One of the subjects to which the Council has decided to devote particular attention in the general debate at the forty-first session is the United Nations Development Decade, which is providing to an increasing extent a framework for the relevant activities of members of the United Nations family in the field of economic and social development. As a background to the Council's discussion the Secretary-General on behalf of the ACC is submitting a report prepared in response to Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX).

11. The report, which sets out the existing global and sectoral targets of the Development Decade, considers the problems of defining more specific and realistic goals and targets and of ensuring consistency among them. The elaboration of a more meaningful set of goals and targets for economic and social development, as well as appropriate measures for reviewing progress towards their achievement, should help to focus the attention of those concerned on the tasks to be undertaken if the aspirations embodied in the concept of the Development Decade are to be realized.

12. In this context, the ACC would like to stress that there is an urgent need for a new impetus to development and a new determination to reach the goals and targets that both developed and developing countries have freely endorsed. The need for a new impetus is the more essential in view of the disappointing results, which were referred to in the Secretary-General's appraisal of the Development Decade at mid-point, submitted to the Council in 1965.<sup>1</sup> Progress during the past year in many fields has continued to be unsatisfactory; the problems of disease, hunger and illiteracy are becoming still more acute in certain areas, and the net flow of capital to the developing countries is receding still further from the target of 1 per cent.

13. If the aspirations of the Development Decade are to be transformed into reality, the resources that will have to be devoted to development by both developed and developing countries will have to be increased dramatically. Without such an over-all increase in resources, the objectives that States Members of the United Nations set themselves in 1961 may well not be attained. There now exists within the United Nations family of organizations an institutional infra-structure that is potentially capable of providing assistance on a much larger scale than now in virtually every sector of economic and social development and at all stages of the development process, and Governments will have to decide whether or not this potential is to be fully exploited.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4171.*



### Chapter III. United Nations Development Programme

14. At its twentieth session the General Assembly (resolution 2029 (XX)) established UNDP, to the planning of which the ACC has devoted so much attention in the past three years. The ACC noted with great satisfaction the success of the first session of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the new Programme, which was attended by the executive heads of almost all the agencies.

15. In preparation for the first meeting of the Governing Council of the Programme in January, the ACC arranged an inter-agency consultation to consider certain practical implications, from the point of view of organization and procedure, of the merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; and at the current meeting, it has itself consulted further on such matters with the Administrator and Co-Administrator of the Programme. One such question concerned the timing of the meetings of the Consultative Board at which attendance by the executive heads themselves is of great importance. The ACC hopes to arrange for the synchronization, in future, of its meetings and those of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board.

16. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has pointed out that the work of his Office is becoming increasingly interdependent with the work of certain other organizations of the United Nations family. It was accordingly important to strengthen the links and operational co-operation between the High Commissioner's Office and such agencies as the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, as well as UNICEF, WFP and UNDP. In regard to the latter programmes, the linking of work for refugees' settlement and programmes of economic and social development is becoming of major importance. The necessary relationships will, of course, be developed in part direct with individual agencies and programmes; but they can also be assisted through the ACC machinery, more particularly through the Sub-Committee on Education and Training and the Working Group on Rural and Community Development.

#### Chapter IV. Joint meetings of the ACC and the Special Committee on Co-ordination

17. The members of the ACC attach importance to their forthcoming Joint Meetings with the Special Committee on Co-ordination as a means of further strengthening co-operation between the ACC and the Council. They believe that these meetings should provide an additional opportunity for them and the heads of delegation concerned, with the Officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, to become more fully informed of one another's thinking on the many matters of mutual concern, thus contributing significantly to the continuing relationship which they consider basic to their work. Suggestions by the ACC as to how to make these meetings most fruitful are being conveyed informally to the Special Committee.

### Chapter V. Inter-agency Programme Co-operation

#### A. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

18. In paragraph 11 of its thirty-first report (E/4029), the ACC endorsed suggestions made for discussions to take place at an early date amongst the executive heads of the various agencies concerned and including the Director-General of GATT and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, regarding the mutual working relationships which should exist in the field of trade and development in which so many of the organizations have continuing responsibilities. The ACC took note with satisfaction of the fact that considerable progress had been achieved in the past year in the direction thus indicated, and that a very useful system of inter-agency co-operation had begun to be developed. Aimed, as they were, at meeting in the most adequate way specific situations as they arose, those relationships were characterized by pragmatism. No fixed pattern could thus be indicated in that respect, and a great variety of steps had been taken depending upon the circumstances.

19. Particular mention may be made of the working relationships established between UNCTAD since its recent creation and other organizations in the United Nations system. With FAO — in addition to appropriate measures for mutual representation at meetings, exchange of documentation and co-operation in the preparation of studies — these have encompassed regular contacts regarding the current situation in respect of specific commodities. The IBRD, for its part, has already completed at the request of UNCTAD two important studies, one on the Horowitz Proposal<sup>2</sup> and one on supplementary financing measures,<sup>3</sup> which have been submitted to the UNCTAD Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade. A continuous exchange of views is also taking place between the secretariats of UNCTAD and of IBRD concerning studies undertaken by the Bank on the absorptive capacity of aid and on the debt burden of developing countries. The IMF has co-operated in the preparation of background material for UNCTAD bodies, especially for the Expert Group on International Monetary Issues which met in the autumn of 1965. In the case of IMCO, it was felt that a joint statement, outlining the principles of co-operation between that agency and UNCTAD, agreed upon by the Secretaries-General of the two organizations, and brought to the attention of their policy-making bodies, would be useful. Co-operation has also taken place with other agencies, in particular with the ILO, regarding the social and labour aspects of the maritime industry and related questions; with ICAO concerning a study which that organization had decided to undertake on measures to further the development of air passenger travel and tourism in Africa; and with UNESCO in respect of certain aspects of tourism, a field in which WHO and WMO had also expressed interest.

<sup>2</sup> *The Horowitz Proposal — a staff report* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, February, 1965).

<sup>3</sup> *Supplementary Financial Measures — a study requested by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 1964* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, December, 1965).

20. Constructive working relationships also developed through the past year between UNCTAD and GATT; the ACC was informed that further consultations had taken place recently between the executive heads of these organizations in order further to develop those relationships and that in April 1966 the Director-General of GATT had made some proposals to the Contracting Parties concerning the setting up of appropriate joint machinery by GATT and UNCTAD for the consideration of problems of common interest. The matter would also be submitted by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to the Trade and Development Board, with a view to devising effective means of co-operation between these organizations.

#### B. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

21. The ACC reviewed developments concerning international action for the promotion of industrial development since it last reported on the matter in its thirty-first report. It noted that on 20 December 1965 the General Assembly adopted resolution 2089 (XX) providing for the establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development and set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee to prepare the necessary operating procedures and administrative arrangements. The ACC will do its utmost to co-operate fully in the intensification of international action for industrial development. It noted with particular satisfaction that the General Assembly resolution directed the *Ad Hoc* Committee to take account, among other things, of the thirty-first report of the ACC.

22. That report contained the following agreed statement:

"42. All members of the ACC continue to share the general desire for more effective action to promote industrial development, and those members of the ACC who have special responsibilities in this field are agreed to intensify their own contribution to such action. It was further recognized that a greater over-all effort was necessary, and that it was important to devise, to this end, those arrangements which could best promote the effectiveness of that effort. Whether a new specialized agency for industrial development should be established, or reliance placed on the expansion of the existing facilities of the Centre for Industrial Development, which has been the subject of disagreement in the past, and continues to be under active consideration by Governments, it is clear that in either case effective results in the promotion of industrial development can only be secured if there is a wide consensus on the manner in which such results should be sought.

"43. In the event of a new industrial development agency being created, it would seem essential that its important functions, while in the nature of the case in no way residual in character, should nevertheless supplement rather than duplicate the facilities at present available within the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA. This is the more important in that many of the measures necessary to promote industrial development are of a general

nature and cannot be dissociated from general economic and social development, which calls for a many-pronged attack in a variety of fields. Even within the narrower confines of the promotion of industries, there is need for interlocking measures which can only proceed from mutually supporting action in respect of finance and investment, trade, planning, education and training, manpower, industrial relations and other fields, and such action cannot be divorced from the broader context from which it springs."

23. Working arrangements and understandings for the co-ordination of activities in the field of industrial development have been agreed between a number of the agencies concerned and the United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development and were intensified following the above-mentioned report. For example, such an arrangement between the Director-General of the International Labour Office and the Commissioner for Industrial Development<sup>4</sup> was communicated to the Managing Director of the Special Fund in November 1965 to facilitate the development of a better co-ordinated and more effective programme. A similar arrangement has been entered into with UNESCO.

24. Following the General Assembly's adoption of resolution 2089 (XX), certain of the specialized agencies with substantial programmes in the field of industrialization promptly welcomed the intensification of action to promote industrial development which the creation of the new organization would make possible, made it clear that their co-operation would be readily forthcoming and called for suitable arrangements to ensure the fuller use of their existing facilities and experience and to avoid wasteful duplication. The members of the ACC desire to reaffirm this positive approach to the whole matter, which was clearly stated in their thirty-first report.

25. In these circumstances a co-operative examination of the most appropriate and effective relationship between the new organization and the existing agencies with substantial programmes in the field of industrialization is clearly indispensable if duplication and waste of effort and resources are to be avoided, and the intensified action now envisaged is to take its place in the broader context of international and national action relating to economic and social policy generally. The members of the ACC had assumed from the directive given to the *Ad Hoc* Committee by the General Assembly that an opportunity for such an examination would be afforded before any conclusions on the matter were reached by the *Ad Hoc* Committee. This expectation was unhappily not fulfilled, as representatives of the agencies had no opportunity to express their views until a very late stage in the Committee's work.

26. This procedure raises a question of principle, as shown by the importance attached to the matter by the governing bodies of the organizations concerned. It also creates a practical problem. As a practical matter, alter-

<sup>4</sup> The text of this arrangement was circulated to the *Ad hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development as document A/AC.126/10.

native arrangements are now necessary for further discussions of the matter for which no appropriate opportunity was afforded by the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

27. While the final report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee is not available to the ACC, a number of points call for comment. For instance, the functions which it is proposed to entrust to the new organization include "assistance to the developing countries in the training of staff needed for their accelerated industrial development, including technicians, skilled workers and management personnel, bearing in mind the need for co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned . . .".<sup>5</sup> The effect of this proposal would be to give the new organization an independent mandate covering all the fields of training included in the substantive competence of the existing organizations; it would therefore inevitably produce duplication and waste of effort and resources throughout the United Nations system; for example, it would involve direct duplication in varying degrees with the existing programmes of the various agencies involved in the field of training.

28. The provisions of the proposal relating to co-ordination provide for co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA only when appropriate, a term which remains undefined, and specifies that "the co-ordination between the organization and the specialized agencies concerned and the IAEA shall be carried out at the inter-governmental level by the Industrial Development Board".<sup>6</sup> This proposal, in the view of the ACC, calls for fuller consideration in the light of the provisions of the agreements between the United Nations and the agencies concerned, which, in accordance with the Charter, entrust this responsibility to the Economic and Social Council. While full information is not yet available, the ACC notes that a substantial number of delegations have made reservations in respect of the proposals of the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

29. The ACC believes that if the questions at issue are further considered in the light of the above consideration it should not be difficult to reach a generally acceptable solution which would furnish a basis for close and effective co-operation among all the organizations concerned.

30. The ACC is therefore asking the Special Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council to discuss the whole matter with it at the joint meeting to be held in early July in accordance with the arrangements already approved by both the Council and the ACC. It hopes that the joint meeting may be able to recommend to all concerned a generally acceptable formula. Meanwhile, the Secretary-General, as Chairman

<sup>5</sup> See draft resolution A/AC.126/6/Rev.1, section II, 2 A (9), submitted to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development by Argentina, Brazil, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guinea, India, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, and the amendment to that draft resolution (A/AC.126/6/Rev.1/Amend.1). For the discussion of these documents in the *Ad Hoc* Committee, see the summary records of the 5th–9th meetings (A/AC.126/SR.5–9).

<sup>6</sup> A/AC.126/6/Rev.1, section II, 34.

of the ACC, has indicated that he will ensure that the views of ACC on this subject will be brought to the attention of the Committee for Industrial Development.

### C. APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

31. The ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology has continued to work closely with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and has developed guidelines for a five-year plan covering, with regard to institutional infrastructure, a significant part of the activities of the United Nations family in that field. These guidelines, with which the Advisory Committee has expressed its concurrence, are set out in the annex to the Advisory Committee's third report.<sup>7</sup> Taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee and of the Council, steps are being taken by the ACC to elaborate and refine further the guidelines, and relevant financial estimates will be provided. Great importance was attached to the support that might be given by UNDP to projects developed along these lines. It was indicated by the Administrator of UNDP that such projects would be considered carefully with a view to appropriate follow-up action.

### D. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

32. The development of water resources continues to grow in importance in the total programme of the United Nations family and as a field for inter-agency co-operation. Since July 1965 when the Economic and Social Council approved the priority proposals for concerted action in water resources development during the Development Decade, the number of large-scale projects in this field has increased significantly.

33. The support available from UNDP has greatly contributed to this evolution. Many of the projects involve assistance from several specialized agencies and from the regional economic commissions. Furthermore, in a number of projects pre-investment studies have been completed, and work has begun on implementation. For this work countries are now obtaining increased support from the international financial agencies including regional development banks, and from bilateral programmes.

34. Another important development is the increase in the co-operation arranged between organizations of the United Nations family, for example between the United Nations and IAEA, between FAO and WHO, between WHO and IBRD and also under the Hydrological Decade sponsored by UNESCO. Both FAO and WHO have arranged with IAEA to apply radio-isotope techniques in several water-resource-development projects which are receiving support from the Special Fund; while IAEA and WMO have for some time been collaborating on a world-wide project for measurement of tritium in rainwater. At the same time there has been a continuing increase in such fields as irrigation, community water supplies and river-basin development.

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4178 and Corr.1).*

35. As requested by the Council in its resolution 1033 D (XXXVII), the ACC has kept under careful review the co-operative programmes in the field of water resources. The new arrangements instituted under this resolution seem to be working well. A step forward in this respect is the agreement among the organizations concerned, at the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development in the summer of 1966, to exchange information on projects for which the various agencies are advising on the formulation of requests, especially those for which Governments may seek assistance from UNDP. This exchange will ensure co-operation among the organizations at the earliest stages of planning, thus making it possible for them to give more comprehensive and more effective assistance.

36. Another topic which will concern the Sub-Committee at its summer meeting is the implementation of Council resolutions 1069 (XXXIX) and 1114 (XL) on water desalination in developing countries. Information will be exchanged with regard to pending projects in this area and to see to what extent the various organizations having an interest in desalination can combine their efforts to help the developing countries concerned. The meeting will also explore the possibilities of co-operation on two water surveys forming part of the five-year survey programme on non-agricultural resources which was before the Council at its fortieth session.

#### E. MARINE SCIENCES AND THEIR APPLICATIONS

37. The ACC took note of the continuous and fruitful co-operation among agencies in the field of oceanography under the auspices of its Sub-Committee on Oceanography, in particular with regard to the questionnaire to be sent to Member States on the pollution of sea water, which had been jointly prepared by the organizations concerned. The agencies concerned are also co-operating in the preparatory work for the Second International Oceanographic Congress (IOC). The extent of this co-operation may be gauged by the number — now twenty-four — and importance of activities in which two or more United Nations agencies are currently collaborating or co-ordinating their efforts.

38. The ACC is aware that considerable scope exists for expanding collaboration among agencies in the field of meteorological and oceanographic observations. It would obviously be desirable, whenever practically feasible, that oceanographic surveys carry out a comprehensive programme of meteorological observations, that oceanographic requirements be co-ordinated with meteorological networks, and that commercial vessels or survey ships from fishing fleets make meteorological observations. The ACC has endorsed suggestions by the agencies concerned, in particular UNESCO/IOC, FAO, IMCO and WMO, that they intensify their co-operation in this field for the mutual benefit of shipping, the fishing industry, meteorology and oceanography.

#### F. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

39. Since the submission of the thirty-first report of the ACC, three developments have taken place in the

study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1087 (XXXIX), and the General Assembly, in its resolution 2092 (XX), have both recorded continued interest in national and international study of the question. The ACC questionnaire, designed to secure the additional information required for realistic studies of the matter by organizations within the United Nations system, was circulated by the Secretary-General to Governments, in October 1965. Finally, the United Nations has recently circulated to Governments a résumé of the activities being carried out by the various Members of the United Nations family in this field. This résumé, which covers activities and studies bearing either directly or indirectly on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, includes material submitted by the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, IAEA and GATT.

40. When it further reviewed the position, the ACC noted that, during a period of roughly six months since the circulation of the ACC questionnaire, some twenty-five replies had been received, and that while some of the replies contained additional information most of them did not refer to any new major developments. Accordingly, the ACC lends its support to the suggestion made by the Secretary-General at the fortieth session of the Council that he should henceforth report biennially rather than annually on developments in this field but considers that a renewed effort should be made to obtain, from the Member States concerned, that information without which, as the ACC has already indicated in its thirty-first report (E/4029, paras. 34-37) the organizations within the United Nations system would not be in a position to carry out realistic studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The ACC therefore arranged for the committee of agency representatives established in 1964 to meet again in July 1966, in order to assess the position in the light of the replies to the ACC questionnaire that may be available.

#### G. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

41. The ACC, conscious of the Council's wish, expressed on many occasions and notably in resolution 838 (XXXII), to harmonize education and training policies and programmes, keeps this question under constant review, though it has not thought it necessary in recent years to submit a separate report on the subject since the results of its action reach the Council under several items of its agenda. There is now frequent, indeed almost daily, collaboration between organizations on various aspects of education and training. Illustrative examples among many are the ILO/UNESCO Working Parties on Technical Education and Vocational Training, the ECE/ILO/UNESCO Working Group on Statistics of Education, the UNESCO/WHO programme of teacher-training in health education, the periodic reviews of co-operative programmes between IBRD and FAO, and IBRD and UNESCO, the UNRWA/UNESCO programme of education and training for Palestine refugees, participation by other agencies in UNESCO's literacy projects, co-operation in joint missions, and the several education

and training projects in which UNICEF collaborates with the agencies.

42. In addition, the ACC is currently engaged in examining new teaching methods as applied to science and technology, linguistic barriers to training, and the study on the utilization of human resources called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX). This study will involve collaboration among several of the organizations within the United Nations system; existing consultative machinery will be adapted to this end. Preliminary discussions suggest that the core of the report should be an exploration of those critical problems, difficulties, and bottle-necks in the development and utilization of human resources to the removal of which concerted action by the United Nations family might best contribute.

43. As regards the new teaching methods for science and technology, the ACC is agreed that the development programmes of the various United Nations organizations are impeded by inadequate science teaching in many of the developing countries with the consequent shortage of candidates able to take advantage of more advanced technological training. Furthermore, new methods, such as programmed instruction, television, radio and film strips, appear to be peculiarly well adapted to teaching the natural sciences. From this it follows that country, and perhaps especially regional, projects designed to encourage the use of new techniques in the teaching of science are likely to have a beneficial effect over an area almost coextensive with that in which the United Nations family offers technical co-operation. Detailed proposals to this end are under study by UNESCO.

#### H. WORLD PROGRAMME FOR UNIVERSAL LITERACY

44. The ACC has learnt with interest of the progress that has been registered during the past year in the UNESCO experimental world literacy programme. It has also studied the principal conclusions and recommendations adopted by the World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy which took place in Teheran from 8 to 19 September 1965, noting in particular the view expressed by the Congress that illiteracy is not only a national problem but also a world problem requiring action by the world community as a whole. As was clearly indicated in the Congress's conclusions and the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session,<sup>8</sup> UNESCO's role of providing leadership is fully recognized, but responsibility cannot rest with it alone. Appropriate arrangements have been made to associate literacy programmes with the wide range of activities in manpower training, technical and vocational training, agriculture and home economics extension, health education, nutrition, education and other activities favouring rural and urban development, and in this connexion the co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned has been assured.

45. There is already effective co-operation in the execution of the three pilot literacy projects approved

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 47, document A/5830.

by the Governing Council of UNDP at its recent first session — which will be carried out in Algeria, Iran and Mali. Such co-operation also exists with regard to a number of literacy planning missions organized at the request of Member States to help them prepare projects in this field. FAO and UNESCO have agreed to use the procedure of sub-contracting for effective co-operation in literacy projects having agricultural development aspects or in agricultural development projects having literacy components. UNESCO is also consulting with the ILO, WHO, UNICEF and WFP concerning the modalities of their co-operation in the various projects to be carried out in the field of literacy.

#### I. REVIEW AND REAPPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

46. In accordance with arrangements agreed to by ACC, inter-agency consultations took place in January 1966 in connexion with the formulation of the Secretary-General's report to the Social Commission on the review and reappraisal of its role and work programme. This report had been called for in Council resolution 1086 E (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2035 (XX).

47. The understandings reached at this meeting paved the way for the organizations concerned to make a constructive contribution during the Social Commission's consideration of this matter. Further inter-agency consultations will be held at the time of the Council's forty-first session in the light of whatever recommendations the Social Commission may make.

#### J. RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

48. The machinery of inter-agency co-operation has played a useful role in the preparations for the forthcoming 1966 World Land Reform Conference which is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and FAO, with the participation of the ILO. This co-operation has taken the form of working out agreed arrangements on the agenda, internal organization and documentation of the Conference and the selection of twenty-two consultants to introduce various subjects and to act as the discussion leaders in the study groups.

49. The importance of inter-agency co-operation in rural and community development projects generally has in no way diminished, and the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees have co-operated closely with one another at many different levels in carrying out such projects. The organizations concerned have undertaken through the ACC machinery a "forward look" at the desirable future evolution of community development as an element of economic and social development. This is an effort to crystallize ten years of experience in this field and to apply it to the changing requirements of the future.

50. It is of especial interest that an increasing number of comprehensive rural development projects involving inter-agency co-operation are being undertaken. Some projects have proved too vague and broad; in such cases Governments might consider requesting assistance to develop better defined projects within specialized

fields. When Governments are interested in comprehensive rural development programmes which involve several technical ministries, the basis for any co-ordination of international assistance needs to be provided in the country by the national ministries concerned, with the help, as appropriate, of the Resident Representative.

#### K. POPULATION QUESTIONS

51. Inter-agency co-operation played a significant part in the 1965 World Population Conference which was held under the auspices of the United Nations, in collaboration with five specialized agencies — ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IBRD — and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP). These agencies and the IUSSP participated in four preparatory meetings for the Conference at which details regarding programming, organization and contribution of technical papers were worked out. They also collaborated in making arrangements to ensure that the travel expenses of the experts needed at the Conference were financed.

52. The long-range programme of work in the fields of population recommended by the Population Commission was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1084 (XXXIX). The programme, which covers the period 1965–1980, provides for an increase in the amount and for an expansion of the scope of assistance to be made available to Governments upon their request, in all aspects of population questions, including population policy and action programmes; it also provides for the parallel expansion and intensification of research. WHO wished to make it clear that any assistance it might make available to Governments, upon their request, would be governed by the resolution(s) of the World Health Assembly. An inter-agency meeting at the technical level was convened by the ACC, at which the interested agencies reported on their present activities and disclosed plans for the future development of those activities.

53. There is need for co-operation in this important field according to the contribution which each agency is in a position to make. Not only the size and growth of population is of major concern to the United Nations but also its distribution, involving such questions as internal migrations, urbanization and rural development. The World Health Assembly in May 1965 requested the Director-General to extend the WHO programme of studies on human reproduction and the health aspects of population dynamics. The possible role of UNICEF in family planning is being discussed by its Executive Board in May 1966. Depending on the outcome of that discussion, UNICEF may be interested in participating in activities in connexion with population problems. UNESCO will conduct research on the interrelationship between population growth and education and its effect on educational planning. Similarly, other agencies are interested in co-operating in various aspects of population problems. It is envisaged that further inter-agency meetings and/or bilateral consultations at the technical level will take place in the near future and henceforth

as necessary in order to ensure that this work develops in a harmonious way.

#### L. HOUSING AND URBANIZATION

54. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its third session, asked the Economic and Social Council to approve two studies in which the United Nations and the specialized agencies would collaborate — a study on the training of national skilled cadres in the field of housing, building and planning and a study on the experience of countries which had made substantial progress in solving the social problems of housing and urban development. Arrangements are being made for preparing these studies.

55. Should the Council approve the proposal by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning for the creation of an international institute for documentation in housing, building and planning, which would work in close collaboration with other parts of the United Nations system, the ACC trusts that the modalities of collaboration as well as the question of the representation of the specialized agencies on the institute's advisory board would be arranged at an early stage between the United Nations and the agencies concerned.

56. The ACC noted that difficulties were being experienced in undertaking pilot projects in housing, building and planning, because of lack of funds. At the same time certain important new undertakings in this field, in which several agencies are concerned, were welcomed. One such project involves collaboration of the United Nations with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and WHO in assistance to a Latin American Government in rehabilitating slum housing areas and in providing services for rural migrants. This project, it is hoped, may later be extended to include vocational training, with the assistance of the ILO, and rural resettlement in connexion with agrarian reform and the development of forest products, with the collaboration of FAO. The Council's attention is also invited to the increasingly important role of WFP and UNICEF in developing and financing pilot housing projects.

57. The General Assembly in resolution 2036 (XX) has suggested that biennial progress reports on housing, building and planning should be prepared, and arrangements have been made at the working level for the preparation of the first of these reports, the specialized agencies concerned being invited to comment on aspects within their fields of competence.

#### M. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

58. The contribution which organizations within the United Nations system are making or might make to outer space activities has again been reviewed. This year, in addition to going over such aspects as education and training, the exchange of information and strengthening of international programmes, the organizations principally concerned, which include the United Nations, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU, and WMO, together with IAEA, ICAO and IMCO, had a useful exchange of views as to how they might jointly make a maximum contribution if the General Assembly decided to call

an international conference on the peaceful uses of outer space, as had been recommended by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

59. The ACC noted with interest that the proposed conference would have two objectives: (a) examination of the practical benefits to be derived from space research and exploration and (b) the extent to which non-space Powers, especially the developing countries, may enjoy those benefits. The topics proposed for consideration at the conference include general appraisal of the contributions which have been made or may be made both by scientific and technical research in outer space and through international co-operation in providing practical benefits in various fields.

60. The ACC welcomed the proposal that if the conference were to be held it should give special emphasis to the practical uses and benefits of outer space research, with particular emphasis on the opportunities for increasing international co-operation. It was noted that the strictly scientific and technical aspects of space research and its applications were already largely covered by a variety of international gatherings. The object should, it was suggested, be to acquaint the non-scientist with the benefits to be derived from the technical and scientific advances in outer space. In that connexion the ACC noted with interest the emphasis on education and training to assist the developing countries in the peaceful uses of outer space. As regards the preparations for the conference, it should be borne in mind that sufficient time should be allowed to the interested organizations for programming and preparing their contributions. Furthermore, a reasonable delay should be foreseen for the reproduction and advance circulation of the documents to be submitted.

61. The General Assembly has requested the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in consultation with the specialized agencies and in co-operation with the Committee on Space Research (COSPAR), to prepare and consider suggestions for programmes for the education and training of specialists in this field. A report on the subject is to be presented by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

62. In its thirty-first report the ACC noted the importance of training in the context of outer space activities and its direct, practical concern to many countries, particularly in areas such as communications where space technology was already being applied on an increasing scale (see E/4029, para. 72). The ACC considers that three types of measures should be envisaged at the international level in order to develop education and training: (a) the compilation and dissemination of information on training opportunities; (b) the provision of fellowships and travel grants; and (c) the organization of seminars. Note was taken of the existing arrangements for the compilation and dissemination of information on training opportunities, and interest was expressed in the possible compilation of an international directory of training facilities. In addition, a variety of training activities are being conducted by the specialized agencies, in particular WMO, ITU and UNESCO, and the ACC

continues to believe that the possibility of giving greater support to these activities, perhaps through fellowships and travel grants should be explored. The possibility of organizing or supporting training courses in other areas where additional effort is needed to support or supplement existing programmes should also be studied.

63. With regard to the exchange and dissemination of information, the ACC concurred with new proposals whereby, beginning in 1967, the biennial review of the activities and resources of the United Nations specialized agencies and other competent agencies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space would be combined in one volume with reports on national space programmes. It is felt that this will provide the layman with a balanced picture of both national and international space programmes. With the addition of expert articles on particular aspects of space activities, the report should provide a valuable conspectus of national and international efforts in this field. It was noted that a number of countries, including some at a high level of scientific and industrial development, had indicated that they would welcome the provision of additional material of other types, particularly for educational use, and that further consideration might be given, on the basis of the United Nations survey of existing material, to means by which international agencies could help to meet this demand, either directly or by stimulating action by other bodies. In addition, it is hoped that the bibliography of space literature to be published in 1967 by the United Nations will be issued on a continuing basis and that it will prove helpful to many countries as a guide to existing material and sources of information.

64. The ACC was informed of the recommendation made by a meeting of experts convened by UNESCO in December 1965 that a pilot project should be initiated on the use of space telecommunications for educational and related purposes. The expert meeting had suggested that the project should be carried out, with the help of UNESCO and other United Nations agencies, particularly ITU, in an area sufficiently large and heavily populated to make the desired impact. The ACC feels the proposed pilot project would, among its other advantages, offer valuable opportunities for training in space telecommunication technique.

#### Chapter VI. International Year for Human Rights

65. The General Assembly, in resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, designated the year 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, and in resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 it invited the co-operation and participation of specialized agencies and the interested intergovernmental organizations in a programme of measures and activities to be undertaken prior to, and during, the year 1968 in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the same resolution the General Assembly called upon the interested agencies and organizations to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including an international review of achievements in this field, and invited all Member States to ratify

before 1968 the Conventions already concluded in the field of human rights, including those concluded under the auspices of the specialized agencies.

66. The Commission on Human Rights has recommended, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, a further programme of measures and activities to be undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, and has proposed that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to co-ordinate such activities as may be undertaken.<sup>9</sup>

67. Information has been made available to the Secretary-General by the Directors-General of some agencies and organizations, including the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and UPU, on programmes contemplated in connexion with International Year for Human Rights. Further, it has been agreed that the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations family will co-operate in public information aspects of the celebration, especially by exchanging material and information.

68. The ACC considers it a matter of importance to bring about the most active and fruitful co-operation of all the interested specialized agencies and international organizations in planning for and observing the International Year for Human Rights. In its view a great deal more than a mere publicity or educational campaign is required; substantive programmes are needed not only to dramatize universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, but also to encourage on as wide a basis as possible, both nationally and internationally, the protection of those rights and freedoms.

69. All members of the ACC and executive heads of United Nations programmes will be glad to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the measures and activities undertaken in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights. The ACC accordingly has decided to establish a working group consisting of the United Nations agencies and organizations concerned, to help the Secretary-General in co-ordinating such measures and activities. The first meeting of the working group will be convened during the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

### Chapter VII. Evaluation of Programmes

70. As requested by Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII), the Secretary-General has submitted to the Council his own report on the pilot evaluation of missions<sup>10</sup> which were sent to several countries in accordance with that resolution, following consultations with his colleagues in the ACC.

71. The ACC was also requested by the Council to consider the pilot evaluation reports and to submit its comments on them, in pursuance of Council resolution 1092 (XXXIX). While there remain different views

among its members with regard to the emphasis to be given to the various factors involved, there was a broad consensus on the following points.

72. Evaluation of technical co-operation activities is an operation the value of which has been fully recognized by all organizations over a number of years and the reports of the three pilot evaluation teams represent an important contribution to the body of experience in this area. The range of the observations and conclusions of these reports necessarily had some limitations, probably arising from the fact that preparations for these first experimental missions had to be made at very short notice, from the divergencies of approach of the teams as well as from the differences between the problems encountered in each country.

73. Although there is a similarity in the structure of the reports, they still show that none of the teams, in the comparatively short time available, could really establish a clear method for evaluation. There may, however, have been some advantage in the fact that strict preconceived guidelines had not been established, since the experiment has in itself confirmed the existence of the complexities inherent in this type of undertaking. The reports reveal the need for more extensive preparation if more significant and comprehensive results are to be obtained in future projects of this type. Greater progress in this type of activity could, as the Council itself has indicated in its resolution 1042 (XXXVII), be achieved by recognizing the primary responsibility of the Government concerned for the evaluation of United Nations technical co-operation programmes in a given country. The United Nations family is ready to provide all necessary assistance to this end. In this context, the ACC considers that the project evaluations already being carried out in co-operation with Governments constitute an important element in the wider type of "impact" evaluation envisaged by the Council.

74. The ACC is arranging for an inter-agency study group to examine matters of inter-agency concern raised in the reports of the above-mentioned pilot evaluation missions.

75. Should the Economic and Social Council consider an extension of this type of undertaking to be desirable, having regard to the original concept of evaluating the over-all impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations family, the ACC feels that future reports might usefully include: a clear and concise account of the country's economy and its principal economic and social problems; a summary of existing development plans, stating their main targets and priorities; a summary of the principal bilateral and other multi-lateral aid efforts — and how far they are integrated with the existing development plans; a summary of United Nations technical assistance efforts in the light of the first three points; and, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned, specific suggestions as to possible improvements in operational techniques.

76. The ACC suggests that the Council, in considering further measures that might be taken in connexion with this type of evaluation, might wish to give attention to the financial implications for Governments requesting

<sup>9</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/4148)*, chap. XVIII, draft resolution IV, and annex.

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15, document E/4151 and Add.1-5.



such projects, as well as the travel and other costs relating to the work of the teams, and also the incidental cost in time and effort to the agencies.

### Chapter VIII. Co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research

77. As requested by the Council at its thirty-ninth session, the ACC again reviewed the question of co-ordination and co-operation among institutes of the United Nations family concerned with planning, training and research. The institutes covered in this review include the regional development institutes associated with the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and the international institutes sponsored by certain specialized agencies, in particular the International Institute of Labour Studies, the International Institute for Educational Planning, and the Economic Development Institute of IBRD. Relationships among these institutes and with the substantially interested specialized agencies, at the working level as well as constitutionally, had been reviewed by the ACC in 1965 and were described in a report by the Secretary-General to the Council at its thirty-ninth session.<sup>11</sup>

78. The ACC noted with satisfaction that co-operation and co-ordination among the institutes were being maintained through the exchange of teaching materials, the movement of lecturers and informal consultations. Although still not fully satisfactory in all cases, working relationships between the institutes and the interested agencies continued to prove their value. Arrangements whereby the agencies lent staff to the institutes or collaborate with them in organizing courses in sectoral planning were being continued or expanded, as were other forms of collaboration, such as informal consultations between senior officials.

79. There have been several new developments during the past year to which the ACC wishes to call the Council's attention. The basis has been laid for the working relationships between UNITAR, the regional planning institutes at Santiago, Bangkok and Dakar, the Research Institute for Social Development, and the International Institute for Labour Relations and the institutes related to UNESCO, IMF and IBRD. The Directors of all these institutes of the United Nations family will be meeting in Geneva in the summer of 1966 with a view to strengthening the collaboration among their organizations. In addition, one of the tasks of the Committee for Development Planning which is meeting for the first time in May 1966, is to consider and evaluate progress within the United Nations family in the training of the personnel of developing countries in economic planning and projections; this task may be expected to involve consideration of aspects of the relationships among the planning institutes. The ACC recommends that through

such means working relationships and co-operation among the institutes should be further strengthened.

80. As regards arrangements for specialized agencies to be represented in an advisory or other capacity on the governing organs of institutes sponsored by other organizations, the ACC calls attention to the following provisions, contained in article III.5 of the recently promulgated Statute of UNITAR:

"Specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board in respect of activities of interest to them . . . Representation of agencies with a major continuing interest shall be arranged for on a permanent basis. Representatives of the regional development institutes and other institutes within the United Nations system may be invited to attend as necessary."

Several of the other institutes have standing arrangements of a similar kind in respect of interested substantive agencies.

81. The ACC regrets to note, however, that its suggestion for having representation from specialized agencies on the programme advisory boards or committees of the Regional Planning Institutes, in the interest of closer programme ties and collaboration, has not been adopted by the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The ACC is fully aware of the co-operation at the staff level which has existed since the formative stages of that Institute, but feels that as work becomes more stabilized, a more permanent and systematic relationship between the Institute and the agencies will be increasingly important. The work of the Development Planning Institute within a regional framework is complementary and mutually supporting to the global activities of the specialized agencies and, therefore, cannot be performed adequately in isolation or on the basis of irregular contacts at the staff level with individual agencies. The ACC therefore wishes to reiterate its request that in cases where only a loose type of collaboration at staff level exists between Planning Institutes and the specialized agencies, a more permanent and lasting basis for co-operation should be established as quickly as possible through the type of institutional arrangements it has been consistently advocating.

### Chapter IX. Administrative and financial co-operation

#### A. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF AGENCY BUDGETS

82. The ACC has given continuing attention to the several requests in this area contained in part I of Council resolution 1090 D (XXXIX). The Council had before it at its fortieth session the ACC's detailed proposals on the list of activities to be included in the report on agency expenditures in fields of interest to the Council (E/4156). In accordance with the decision taken by the Council at that time, the ACC has arranged for the preparation of an interim report, based on the classification submitted in the above-mentioned report, which will be submitted to the Council at the forty-first session. This report will be issued as a separate document. It is

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/4035.

understood that the form adopted for it is without prejudice to whatever ultimate decision the Council may take regarding the classification and form of presentation to be used in future reporting by the agencies on their programmes and expenditures.

83. The ACC has likewise continued its study of the possibility of utilizing a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA, as requested by the Council in paragraph 3 (b) of part I of resolution 1090 D (XXXIX), and is also reporting separately to the forty-first session on this matter.

84. Due note has been taken of the Council's request at the fortieth session that the ACC re-examine the classification of the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies contained in its report submitted at that session, taking into account the views expressed by the Council at its fortieth session and in the light of comments by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Arrangements are being made to give effect to this request after the Advisory Committee and the *Ad Hoc* Committee have had an opportunity to express their views. Before undertaking this re-examination it will also be necessary to have available the Council's comments at the forty-first session with regard to the interim report mentioned above.

#### B. ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

85. The normal inter-agency consultations on administrative matters have continued.

86. Following a review by the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB), the scales of pay for the professional and higher categories of staff have in most organizations, with the approval of legislative bodies, been increased with effect from 1 January 1966. The Board indicated, however, that it wishes to inquire further into the principles underlying the salary system, and the ACC is co-operating in the inquiry.

87. The Board will also, at the instance of the General Assembly, make a study of education grants, and the ACC is preparing the necessary material.

88. A study will soon be completed on the development of common grading standards in certain fields of work.

89. The question of common standards of accommodation for air travel is also under consideration.

90. The ACC has accepted a number of recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Post Adjustments as to post-adjustment indexes appropriate for various cities.

### Chapter X. Other questions

#### A. FACILITATING EASY ACCESS TO MATERIAL IN DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

91. In recent years, the problem of bibliographical control and use of the far-reaching documentation pro-

duced by the United Nations and its related agencies has become continuously more acute. There is a growing need to facilitate access to the valuable information contained in these documents, both to assist national and international officials working in areas covered by it and to ensure that in appropriate cases it is available to researchers and to the general public. The total bulk of this documentation has reached such a magnitude that only a very few large institutions can afford the cost, in time and personnel, involved in its acquisition, organization and use.

92. Recognizing the importance of this problem, the ACC in October 1965 set up an inter-agency Working Group to ascertain what could be done. In April 1966, the ACC had before it a number of recommendations, most of them of a technical character, which the Working Group felt would comprise a first step towards dealing with the situation. It was recommended, for example, that organizations should make efforts to prepare comprehensive indexes of their documents in a reasonably compatible style, with improved compatibility to be achieved gradually through exchanging lists of subject headings. It was also recommended that the possibility of multilingual indexing and of utilizing computers for indexing purposes should be explored. Discussions on the symbol codes of the various organizations and on the possibility of using the microfiche technique (which enables documents to be reproduced and distributed overseas at very low cost) also resulted in technical recommendations which may lead to improvements in this field.

93. The ACC approved the various recommendations submitted to it by the Working Group and will continue to follow and report to the Council on the progress being made in this area.

#### B. CO-OPERATION IN THE USE OF COMPUTERS

94. In recent years the developments in electronic data-processing equipment have led members of the United Nations family to explore the added efficiency and the economies which such equipment might offer them in conducting their programme and administrative operations. At present the United Nations and a number of the European-based organizations either have rented computers for their own use or are planning to do so; the leasing of computer equipment has the advantages of permitting the rapid evolution of computer technology to be taken into account and of allowing individual and general needs to be met as they are identified in the light of practical experience. In January 1965, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions expressed concern over what appeared to be a lack of co-ordination among the organizations in their arrangements for purchasing and utilizing this rather expensive machinery. The ACC, therefore, arranged for an inter-agency meeting of technicians, which took place last autumn.

95. This meeting reported that on a number of occasions there had been joint consideration of the possibility of achieving added efficiency or greater economy by reciprocal or joint use of computer facilities. In

practice, however, there had not been an occasion on which a central joint installation had appeared as the most efficient solution to the problems of mechanization (training, adaptation and operating procedure) facing the organizations, and with the development of smaller and less expensive computer installations it had become relatively more advantageous to have separate machines of limited capacity in some organizations to handle regularly recurring operations. The reasons for this were found to lie partly in the fact that the organizations, owing to differences in size and to varying requirements of their technical programmes, and notwithstanding the common system underlying the major administrative operations, had very different requirements as to configuration of their computer systems and also as to priorities and dead-lines. In fact, the meeting emphasized that the potential of existing large computer uses in the United Nations family involved applications which were mainly of a nature specific to the organization concerned. Certain of the applications were characterized by their complexity and volume or were related to mathematical or scientific experiments and research; others required that there be immediate access to *ad hoc* information. The meeting considered that, for the time being, each organization should have at its disposal the equipment necessary to meet its regular work requirements and to provide for the adequate development of computer applications. With regard to non-recurring large projects, consultations will, of course, be undertaken with other agencies before proceeding to undertake commercial service contracts. The necessity of adapting the working procedures of the organizations to computers may be fruitful in developing new ideas, new techniques, and new procedures.

96. The ACC considers that the matter deserves further study in view not only of the financial implications but also of the advantages that computers might offer as a tool in planning and controlling the execution of the programmes of the United Nations system of organizations. Since this is a field where technological progress requires almost continuous reassessment of the efficiency of current procedures—in terms of the potential of new equipment coming on the market—arrangements have been made for a regular exchange of information among the agencies on such subjects as computer programmes and facilities, and for appropriate inter-agency consultation in areas such as common services and training programmes for computer operators. A further inter-organizational meeting of technicians will be called if necessary.

#### C. TELECOMMUNICATION PRIVILEGES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

97. The ACC has learned with regret that, contrary to the hope expressed in its thirty-first report (E/4209, annex III),<sup>12</sup> annex III of the ITU Convention was not revised at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference of 1965 to bring it into conformity with article IV, section 11, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of

<sup>12</sup> The Secretary-General of ITU abstained with regard to this recommendation and the present statement.

the Specialized Agencies adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November 1947 (resolution 179 (II)). The ACC remains convinced that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, of which the provision concerning telecommunication facilities is an integral part, constitutes an important element of the basic legal framework of the United Nations system of organizations. For the reasons set forth in the thirty-first report of the ACC, the full implementation of this provision would, moreover, by providing uniform treatment for the various types of telecommunication messages of the specialized agencies, wherever they operate, both simplify the present arrangements and eliminate the existing anomalies in the exercise of this privilege by the various agencies concerned. In the ACC's view, the foregoing remarks apply with equal force to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA and to its provision concerning telecommunication facilities. The ACC intends to devote further attention to this matter.

#### D. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

98. The ACC is arranging for a review to be undertaken of certain aspects of the information programmes of the organizations in the United Nations system. This review will be made in the light of increasing world needs for information about the objectives and work of the United Nations family, as well as present and newly emerging public information practices and the rapidly growing technical advances in mass communications. It is hoped that it will produce recommendations as to how the various information programmes may be brought into closer line with growing substantive requirements and with the rapid advances in modern information techniques.

#### E. ACCESSION BY CERTAIN COUNTRIES TO THE CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

99. As a matter of procedure, cases of reservations to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies are considered by the ACC. The cases of the accession of the USSR, the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR differ from all earlier cases of reservations to the Convention in that they accept without qualification in particular articles II-VI and article VIII as well as the annexes relating to individual agencies. In these circumstances the accessions, unlike some earlier accessions subject to reservations, were registered by the Secretary-General with the agreement of the various specialized agencies. At the same time, it was clearly understood that the reservation attached to the instruments of accession did not and could not limit the right of each specialized agency concerned to have recourse to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion in accordance with the terms of its agreement with the United Nations and of the Convention whenever in its judgement such recourse was desirable.

**F. REVIEW OF THE WORK AND FUNCTIONING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION**

100. As has been indicated in the introduction to this report, the range and volume of the ACC's work have been expanding rapidly owing to a variety of factors, including the growth, and growing interaction, of the economic and social programmes of the United Nations family, the establishment of new agencies and organs, and the ACC's more direct and active co-operation with the Council and the Special Committee on Co-ordination. The Committee has given much thought to the organization of its own work to meet this situation. The arrangements for dealing with administrative and financial matters are being reviewed and, as indicated in section (D) above, a reassessment is being undertaken of important aspects of the information programmes of the United Nations family. While existing arrangements for ensuring inter-agency co-ordination and co-operation on technical questions through standing committees or working groups of the ACC have on the whole worked well, new rules and guidelines have been established with a view to ensuring more adequate planning and preparation of their work and to bring them into closer relationship with the ACC itself. The ACC has con-

firmed the authorization given to its Preparatory Committee to dispose of all current inter-agency business that does not require specific consideration and decision by the executive heads themselves.

101. The Council, by resolution 1090 H (XXXIX), requested the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the ACC and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, means of strengthening the Secretariat arrangements relating to the Committee's work and to take appropriate action. While the resources of the United Nations and the agencies continue to be available as required to assist in the preparation for the ACC, the Committee was glad to note the steps taken and contemplated by the Secretary-General to reinforce the small staff at Headquarters and in Geneva dealing with ACC affairs.

102. These steps have already made the work of the ACC more fruitful and effective, both in the way in which the meetings have been prepared and serviced and in the activities undertaken between meetings to resolve problems that might otherwise have taken up valuable time at the meetings. The members of the ACC wish to record their appreciation of the increased assistance already provided under the new arrangements.

**DOCUMENT E/4193**

**Question of a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

[Original text: English]  
[4 May 1966]

1. In paragraph 3 (b) of part I of Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 D (XXXIX), the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was requested to continue, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the study of the possibility of utilizing a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to submit, at the forty-first session, a report specifying the practical solutions which might be contemplated and setting forth, if necessary, any arguments against the use of such a layout.

2. The ACC noted that since the formulation of those requests the General Assembly had decided, in resolution 2049 (XX), to establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, whose responsibilities would include examining,

“with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and in liaison with the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the entire range of the budgetary problems of the United Nations and the organizations brought into relationship with it, notably their administrative and budgetary procedures, the means of comparing and, if possible, standardizing their budgets and the financial aspect of their ex-

pansion, with a view to avoiding needless expenditure, particularly expenditure resulting from duplication”.

3. The ACC recalled in this connexion that at its fortieth session the Council had discussed proposals which the ACC had submitted in a report (E/4156) concerning the items to be included in a financial report to be provided for the Council's forty-first session on the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and had decided:

(a) To request the ACC to review the classification contained in the document in the light of suggestions made in the course of the Council's discussion and of the consultations which are to take place with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts;

(b) Without prejudice to the Council's ultimate decision as to the classification and form of presentation to be used in future reporting by the agencies on programmes and expenditures, as envisaged in resolution 1090 D (XXXIX), to request the ACC to proceed on the basis of the classification put forward in the report with the preparation of an interim report for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session.

4. In accordance with the Council's request referred to in paragraph 1 above, and bearing in mind the concern of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts with “the

means of comparing and, if possible, standardizing . . . budgets", the members of the ACC gave further consideration to the possibility of using a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of their organizations. They noted in particular that although the budgets of the various organizations differed widely in presentation each of them had been developed with two primary objectives in view:

(a) To provide the legislative body of the organizations concerned with information that would permit it to consider proposals concerning the resources which should be allocated for various fields or programmes of activity and to take decisions concerning these proposed allocations;

(b) To serve, after adoption, as an approved authorization for expenditure and as a basis for administration of the resources made available. The budgets were thus designed essentially as working tools, first for policy-making organs and second for the internal services concerned with financial administration and the execution of programmes of activity.

5. The differences in the form of presentation of the various budgets reflected the varying needs and working methods of policy-making bodies concerned with widely different fields of activity, and in particular the desire of each body to have information and proposals submitted in the form it had found most helpful as a basis for deciding on the resources to be allocated to different types of activity and to the over-all programme of the organization concerned. Normally, the best form for this purpose had proved to be one which corresponded as closely as possible to the internal structure of the organization concerned, which in turn corresponded closely to the nature and content of its programme of activities: a budget in that form facilitated the task of the policy-making body in assessing the resources needed; it also provided the most efficient basis for the utilization of these resources and the control of expenditure. Since each organization had a field of activity different from that of every other, and had developed an organizational structure and methods of work corresponding to the special characteristics and requirements of its own operations, the layouts of the various budgets had consequently developed along different lines.

6. The ACC noted, in particular, that any organization which operated on a substantial scale in a particular field or type of activity must have for each such field a managerial and operating staff organized in such a way as to be able to handle efficiently the various functions and responsibilities that were involved. An organization which expected to be engaged in a particular type of activity continuously, on a large scale and for many years, would need to organize its operations and the staff responsible for them in quite a different way from one which was concerned only with certain limited aspects of the same activity, or was concerned with it only temporarily, or only to the extent that it impinged on some major activity for which that organization was primarily responsible. For the general field of education and training, for example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(UNESCO) had major departments which included a number of specialized services; while the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which was concerned only with certain aspects of the same field, had only one such specialized unit—the Workers' Education Branch—and relied on its main operating units in such fields as management development and vocational training to cover, as part of their normal work, those aspects of secondary or higher education which directly affected the activities for which they were responsible; and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) had two specialized units—the Agricultural Education Branch and the Agricultural Extension Branch—and relied on its Forestries, Fisheries, Nutrition, Home Economics and other services to cover educational as well as other aspects of the activities with which they were concerned. In the broad field of industrialization, the United Nations was in the process of developing a programme of work corresponding to the objectives defined for it by the General Assembly, with an administrative structure appropriate to those responsibilities; in other organizations, specialized departments or units—such as the Human Resources Department of the ILO with its Management Development, Vocational Training and Manpower Planning and Organization Branches, the Technical Department and the Public Relations and Legal Affairs Departments in FAO, and the Department of Application of Sciences in UNESCO, were responsible for planning and conducting on a substantial scale operations, within the specialized fields of these organizations, which contributed in different but related ways to the same broad objectives. In each such case the budget layout on the basis of which the policy-making body could best assess the resources required for the work involved, and the organizational structure through which operations could be most efficiently conducted and the expenditure of funds most economically controlled, necessarily correspond to the scale, nature and complexity of the operations and to the varying proportions in which they involved such different types of activity as the holding of *ad hoc* or periodic meetings, research, the publication of specialized or periodic reports, the conduct and supervision of field activities, and so on.

7. It was noted, again, that some organizations operated in precisely defined technical fields, on a basis which was necessarily close-knit and highly centralized; that was reflected in their financial requirements and their budget pattern. Others covered broad fields of economic, social or other activities, in some cases with decentralization and diffusion of their work on a scale which made administrative, financial and budgetary decentralization a necessity: that was reflected both in the procedure for preparation, adoption and management of the budget and in the actual structure of the budget itself.

8. In the case of each organization, moreover, as new activities had been initiated or expanded and others had been tapered off, it had frequently been found necessary to make corresponding adjustments in internal organization, in methods of work and in the layout of the budget.

9. Thus, there were twin difficulties facing any approach to a single budget layout: first, the need of each different legislative organ to have the programme and budget proposals of its organization submitted to it in the particular form which best fitted the scale and nature of its operations and which consequently provided the best basis for decisions concerning the allocation of resources, and second, the need to retain flexibility for each organization to make changes in its budget layout as and when changing programmes, priorities or organizational structures required such changes to be made. The ACC considered that it would not be possible to reconcile those requirements with the adoption of a uniform layout for the presentation of budgets to the different policy-making bodies and for subsequent executive action which must be carried out and financially

controlled within the framework of the appropriations voted.

10. As will, however, be apparent from the proposals submitted to the Council in its report to the Council at its fortieth session, the ACC has given detailed consideration to what in its view would be a practical method of assisting the Council in its efforts to obtain a clearer picture of the total resources placed at the disposal of the United Nations family of organizations as a whole and of the manner in which those resources were allocated as between different fields of activity; and it is the hope of the ACC that the report on expenditures by programmes of activity which it is preparing for submission to the Council at its forty-first session will constitute a useful first step towards meeting the main needs of the Council for information of this kind.

### DOCUMENT E/4205

#### Arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: interim report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[12 May 1966]

1. The Council will recall that in resolution 1090 B (XXXIX) it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with recipient Governments, as well as the executive heads of the participating agencies, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) the Managing Director of the Special Fund, and the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), to consider possible improvements in the arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and to report, with such proposals as might seem appropriate, to the Council at its forty-first session. In making this request of the Secretary-General, the Council reaffirmed 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.

2. At its first session, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) endorsed the principles governing the role of the Resident Representatives laid down in 1961 by the ACC.<sup>13</sup> At the same time, the Administrator and Co-

Administrator of the Programme, as well as the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA and the Executive Director of WFP, recommended to the Secretary-General that it would be advisable to gain additional experience of field operations under the newly created UNDP before attempting to report to the Economic and Social Council on the important but complex problems of co-ordination in the field. An inquiry into the situation in each UNDP field office is to be undertaken in the latter part of this year, and the results of this inquiry will be available to the Secretary-General by next spring. In these circumstances, the Secretary-General proposes to defer submission of the report called for by resolution 1090 B (XXXIX) to the Council's forty-third session.

3. In the meantime, the Council may wish to note that, in response to the request contained in resolution 1092 (XXXIX), certain references to the question of co-ordination and co-operation at the country level among the organizations concerned will be found in the reports submitted to it at its forty-first session under the item "Evaluation of programmes".<sup>14</sup>

*Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/3625, para. 31.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document E/4151 and Add.1-5.*

<sup>13</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council,*

## DOCUMENT E/4209

## Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

[Original text: English]

[16 May 1966]

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with the request made by the Council at its fortieth session that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) should provide, for the forty-first session, the financial report envisaged in paragraph 2 of part I of resolution 1090 D (XXXIX) on the basis of the proposals contained in the ACC's report to the Council at its fortieth session (E/4156).

2. The report includes a series of tables, as follows:  
(a) Table I shows, for all organizations together, expenditures of regular budget funds and extra-budgetary funds and total expenditures in 1965, and estimated expenditures for 1966;

(b) Table II shows the same total expenditures as in table I but in a separate column for each organization;

Table I

Consolidated expenditures by type of activity, all organizations  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra-budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra-budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs . . . . .	8,683	20	8,703	9,623	30	9,653
II. Executive management and programme planning . . . . .	6,897	313	7,210	7,568	385	7,953
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy . . . . .	7,811	8,430	16,241	9,299	11,478	20,777
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services . . . . .	13,843	16,713	30,556	16,147	19,986	36,133
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) . . . . .	18,655	27,550	46,205	20,712	32,376	53,088
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions . . . . .	14,715	6,759	21,474	17,534	7,523	25,057
(e) Human rights . . . . .	1,789	—	1,789	1,882	10	1,892
(f) Health protection and promotion . . . . .	13,731	1,236	14,967	16,794	1,586	18,380
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases . . . . .	21,597	9,805	31,402	24,462	10,445	34,907
(h) Development of natural resources . . . . .	6,046	27,313	33,359	6,780	35,289	42,069
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development . . . . .	10,194	22,511	32,705	11,852	26,079	37,931
(j) Culture . . . . .	2,382	302	2,684	2,400	302	2,702
(k) Transport, communications and related services . . . . .	5,668	6,439	12,107	6,727	8,659	15,386
(l) Industrialization . . . . .	5,769	5,413	11,182	7,697	7,994	15,691
(m) Expansion and development of trade . . . . .	3,980	461	4,441	7,089	423	7,512
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) . . . . .	8,325	3,006	11,331	9,537	3,560	13,097
(o) Other programmes of activity . . . . .	4,933	8,812	13,745	5,810	9,437	15,247
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes . . . . .	12,689	2,750	15,439	14,717	3,392	18,109
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration . . . . .	14,328	1,567	15,895	15,744	1,958	17,702
(b) Common services . . . . .	15,416	510	15,926	16,449	373	16,822
V. Other budgetary provisions . . . . .	6,171	113	6,284	5,509	85	5,594
Sub-total . . . . .	203,622	150,023	353,645	234,332	181,370	415,702
United Nations Development Programme:						
Central and field offices . . . . .	—	10,819	10,819	—	13,201	13,201
TOTAL . . . . .	203,622	160,842	364,464	234,332	194,571	428,903

Table II (a)

## 1965 expenditures, by type of activity, all organizations and all sources of funds

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	UN	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	IAEA	UNICEF	Total
I. Policy-making organs.....	3,474	1,570	547	439	699	426	161	702	45	57	583	—	8,703
II. Executive management and programme planning.....	1,936	657	1,149	1,458	414	210	142	281	159	87	444	273	7,210
III. Programmes of activity:													
(a) General development planning and policy.....	7,018	450	6,065	1,237	529	—	102	572	27	—	—	241	16,241
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services.....	4,424	2,771	4,216	1,520	16,423	—	18	885	299	—	—	—	30,556
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training)	—	12,080	3,562	19,508	4,299	—	—	1,822	637	—	840	3,457	46,205
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions.....	8,256	2,329	1,444	40	4,686	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,719	21,474
(e) Human rights.....	1,292	193	—	304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,789
(f) Health protection and promotion ..	748	—	—	—	3,778	—	—	—	—	—	823	9,618	14,967
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases.....	—	—	2,812	—	18,807	—	—	—	—	—	461	9,322	31,402
(h) Development of natural resources .	15,002	—	12,504	2,312	2,723	—	—	—	618	—	200	—	33,359
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development ..	169	—	8,895	12,920	6,675	—	—	732	240	—	2,877	197	32,705
(j) Culture.....	—	—	—	2,684	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,684
(k) Transport, communications and related services.....	2,609	—	—	—	—	6,668	251	2,042	259	278	—	—	12,107
(l) Industrialization.....	6,113	—	3,400	—	795	—	—	—	—	—	874	—	11,182
(m) Expansion and development of trade	3,731	—	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,441
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics)....	4,848	1,129	2,406	876	1,659	69	—	103	72	—	169	—	11,331
(o) Other programmes of activity.....	7,697	1,992	467	—	541	—	—	452	340	—	1,929	327	13,745
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes.....	6,244	3,672	2,442	432	984	107	—	—	501	—	1,057	—	15,439
IV. Service and support activities:													
(a) Administration.....	2,406	1,583	2,294	2,230	1,355	643	542	1,288	164	184	1,056	2,150	15,895
(b) Common services.....	5,854	1,891	2,781	2,478	660	608	299	448	158	331	418	—	15,926
V. Other budgetary provisions.....	2,531	1,277	100	500	1,200	352	120	151	12	1	6	34	6,284
Sub-total.....	84,352	31,594	55,794	48,938	66,227	9,083	1,635	9,478	3,531	938	11,737	30,338	353,645
United Nations Development Programme: Central and field offices.....	10,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,819
TOTAL	95,171	31,594	55,794	48,938	66,227	9,083	1,635	9,478	3,531	938	11,737	30,338	364,464



Table II (b)

1966 estimated expenditures, by type of activity, all organizations and all sources of funds

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	UN	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	IAEA	UNICEF	Total
I. Policy-making organs.....	3,598	1,813	537	1,308	674	188	168	688	77	22	580	—	9,653
II. Executive management and programme planning.....	2,103	764	1,418	1,479	455	239	166	289	167	111	464	298	7,953
III. Programmes of activity:													
(a) General development planning and policy.....	9,574	518	7,736	1,245	637	—	173	555	31	—	—	308	20,777
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services.....	4,746	3,168	6,177	1,530	18,767	—	—	1,014	731	—	—	—	36,133
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training)	—	13,600	4,079	19,578	4,996	—	—	4,190	1,548	—	840	4,257	53,088
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions.....	9,148	2,665	1,832	40	5,571	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,801	25,057
(e) Human rights.....	1,399	186	—	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,892
(f) Health protection and promotion..	892	—	—	—	4,660	—	—	—	—	—	987	11,841	18,380
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases.....	—	—	2,937	—	20,099	—	—	—	—	—	406	11,465	34,907
(h) Development of natural resources	20,196	—	15,694	2,320	2,684	—	—	—	972	—	203	—	42,069
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development...	228	—	13,387	12,929	6,698	—	—	838	501	—	3,111	239	37,931
(j) Culture.....	—	—	—	2,702	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,702
(k) Transport, communications and related services.....	3,937	—	—	—	—	8,001	478	2,214	325	431	—	—	15,386
(l) Industrialization.....	9,159	—	4,994	—	865	—	—	—	—	—	673	—	15,691
(m) Expansion and development of trade	6,671	—	841	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,512
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics).....	5,441	1,305	2,999	882	1,966	77	—	105	136	—	186	—	13,097
(o) Other programmes of activity.....	8,018	2,273	655	—	619	—	—	537	950	—	1,783	412	15,247
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes.....	7,417	4,266	3,003	433	1,113	124	—	—	640	—	1,113	—	18,109
IV. Service and support activities:													
(a) Administration.....	2,851	1,829	2,727	2,259	1,494	775	568	1,207	219	234	1,187	2,352	17,702
(b) Common services.....	6,175	2,199	3,082	2,486	643	673	331	409	192	162	470	—	16,822
V. Other budgetary provisions.....	2,336	887	110	500	500	905	120	179	23	2	5	27	5,594
Sub-total.....	103,889	35,473	72,208	49,998	72,441	10,982	2,004	12,225	6,512	962	12,008	37,000	415,702
United Nations Development Programme:													
Central and field offices.....	13,201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,201
TOTAL	117,090	35,473	72,208	49,998	72,441	10,982	2,004	12,225	6,512	962	12,008	37,000	428,903

it consists of two pages giving the figures for 1965 and 1966 separately;

(c) Table III gives, on a separate page for each organization, the same figures as those given on a combined basis in table I.

3. The tables should be read in conjunction with the explanatory notes which have been provided by a number of the organizations and which follow table III.

4. It may be recalled that, in proposing the classification used in this report, the ACC noted that "The several headings of the classification are . . . interrelated and are not in all cases mutually exclusive. In the case

of certain complex fields — as in the preparation of young people for later responsibilities, in the creation of conditions conducive to industrialization and to the development of a wide range of economic activities, or in the development and application of certain types of scientific research — the most effective methods of action often involve comprehensive programmes which cannot be satisfactorily fitted under a particular heading of any classification pattern; and there are programme activities in the different organizations which are concerned with two or more of the subjects listed, and which might be shown alternatively under one or another heading, or under more than one heading. For example,

Table III (a)  
Expenditures by type of activity by the United Nations<sup>a</sup>  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs . . . . .	3,474	—	3,474	3,598	—	3,598
II. Executive management and programme planning . . . . .	1,936	—	1,936	2,103	—	2,103
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy.	3,052	3,966	7,018	3,916	5,658	9,574
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services . . . . .	1,890	2,534	4,424	1,755	2,991	4,746
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions . . . . .	5,064	3,192	8,256	5,829	3,319	9,148
(e) Human rights . . . . .	1,292	—	1,292	1,389	10	1,399
(f) Health protection and promotion . . . . .	729	19	748	866	26	892
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Development of natural resources . . . . .	2,762	12,240	15,002	3,202	16,994	20,196
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development . . . . .	169	—	169	228	—	228
(j) Culture . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Transport, communications and related services . . . . .	1,067	1,542	2,609	1,279	2,658	3,937
(l) Industrialization . . . . .	3,811	2,302	6,113	5,221	3,938	9,159
(m) Expansion and development of trade . . . . .	3,287	444	3,731	6,248	423	6,671
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) . . . . .	3,383	1,465	4,848	3,893	1,548	5,441
(o) Other programmes of activity <sup>b</sup> . . . . .	1,587	6,110	7,697	1,728	6,290	8,018
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes . . . . .	4,065	2,179	6,244	4,691	2,726	7,417
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration . . . . .	2,406	—	2,406	2,851	—	2,851
(b) Common services . . . . .	5,854	—	5,854	6,175	—	6,175
V. Other budgetary provisions . . . . .	2,531	—	2,531	2,336	—	2,336
TOTAL	48,359	35,993	84,352	57,308	46,581	103,889
United Nations Development Programme:						
Central and field offices . . . . .	—	10,819	10,819	—	13,201	13,201

<sup>a</sup> Covers United Nations expenditures in the economic, social and human rights fields of activity only.

<sup>b</sup> Consists of costs of material assistance to and protection of refugees under programmes administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

activities concerned with training in modern methods of industrial management, or with the training of skilled workers whose services are essential to industrial development, would be listed under 'Development of human resources (including education and training)' notwithstanding that these programmes are clearly relevant also to such activities as 'Industrialization' and 'Transport, communications and related services'. Since, however, difficulties of this kind are inherent in the fitting of complex operations into any listing of more or less finite headings, the practical course for the purpose of meeting the request and needs of the Economic and Social Council as described in its resolutions 1044 (XXXVII) and

1090 D (XXXIX) has appeared to be the adoption of a listing of reasonable length, providing framework for the many and diverse activities of the organizations concerned" (*ibid.*, para. 6).

5. The time available since the Council's fortieth session for assembling and processing the material for each organization has not been sufficient to permit a review or revision of the data in order to obtain or improve comparability in the presentation or apportionment of figures. Accordingly, there are a number of cases in which the figures appear to be not comparable, or only partly so.

Table III (b)  
Expenditures by type of activity by the International Labour Organisation  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (Estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	1,570	—	1,570	1,813	—	1,813
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	657	—	657	764	—	764
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy .....	345	105	450	401	117	518
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....	1,578	1,193	2,771	1,836	1,332	3,168
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....	2,392	9,688	12,080	2,783	10,817	13,600
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....	1,719	610	2,329	1,984	681	2,665
(e) Human rights .....	193	—	193	186	—	186
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Development of natural resources .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Culture .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Industrialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....	940	189	1,129	1,094	211	1,305
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	1,681	311	1,992	1,925	348	2,273
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	3,520	152	3,672	4,096	170	4,266
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	1,318	265	1,583	1,533	296	1,829
(b) Common Services .....	1,871	20	1,891	2,177	22	2,199
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	1,387	(-110)	1,277	1,037	(-150)	887
TOTAL	19,171	12,423	31,594	21,629	13,844	35,473

**Table III (c)**  
**Expenditures by type of activity by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**  
*(United States dollars)*

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	526,564	20,500	547,064	507,400	29,700	537,100
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	949,822	199,233	1,149,055	1,147,450	270,800	1,418,250
III. Programmes of activity .....	15,070,412	33,853,070	48,923,482	18,227,400	46,106,925	64,334,325
(a) General development planning and policy .....	2,361,556	3,703,801	6,065,357	2,735,300	5,000,338	7,735,638
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....	813,503	3,402,474	4,215,977	1,093,100	5,083,547	6,176,647
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....	1,373,596	2,188,337	3,561,933	1,463,900	2,615,275	4,079,175
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....	726,736	717,068	1,443,804	835,800	996,320	1,832,120
(e) Human rights .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....	270,609	2,541,674	2,812,283	350,000	2,587,270	2,937,270
(h) Development of natural resources .....	1,512,129	10,992,343	12,504,472	1,750,300	13,943,382	15,693,682
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	1,856,450	7,038,280	8,894,730	2,444,000	10,943,425	13,387,425
(j) Culture .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Industrialization .....	1,058,186	2,341,388	3,399,574	1,293,000	3,700,743	4,993,743
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....	693,354	16,543	709,897	841,300	—	841,300
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....	1,554,894	851,552	2,406,446	1,837,900	1,161,525	2,999,425
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	466,733	—	466,733	654,900	—	654,900
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	2,382,666	59,610	2,442,276	2,927,900	75,100	3,003,000
IV. Service and support activities .....	4,364,535	710,263	5,074,798	5,033,700	774,700	5,808,400
(a) Administration .....	1,919,064	374,634	2,293,698	2,162,400	564,100	2,726,500
(b) Common services .....	2,445,471	335,629	2,781,100	2,871,300	210,600	3,081,900
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	—	100,000	100,000	—	110,000	110,000
TOTAL	20,911,333	34,883,066	55,794,399	24,915,950	47,292,125	72,208,075

Table III (d)

**Expenditures by type of activity by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds <sup>a</sup>	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds <sup>a</sup>	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	439	—	439	1,308	—	1,308
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	1,344	114	1,458	1,365	114	1,479
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy.	1,075	162	1,237	1,082	163	1,245
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....	1,520	—	1,520	1,530	—	1,530
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....	8,494	11,014	19,508	8,564	11,014	19,579
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....	40	—	40	40	—	40
(e) Human rights .....	304	—	304	307	—	307
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Control and eradication of communicable disease .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Development of natural resources .....	1,227	1,085	2,312	1,235	1,085	2,320
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	1,397	11,523	12,920	1,406	11,523	12,929
(j) Culture .....	2,382	302	2,684	2,400	302	2,702
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Industrialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....	713	163	876	719	163	882
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	263	169	432	264	169	433
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	1,763	467	2,230	1,792	467	2,259
(b) Common services .....	2,438	40	2,478	2,446	40	2,486
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	500	—	500	500	—	500
TOTAL	23,899	25,039	48,938	24,958	25,040	49,998

<sup>a</sup> Comprising the United Nations Development Programme, Technical Assistance and Special Fund sectors.

Table III (e)  
Expenditures by type of activity by the World Health Organization  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds <sup>a</sup>	Total	Regular budget funds <sup>b</sup>	Extra- budgetary funds <sup>c</sup>	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	699		699	674		674
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	414		414	455		455
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy .....	529		529	637		637
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....	8,010	8,413	16,423	9,537	9,230	18,767
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....	2,917	1,382	4,299	3,511	1,485	4,996
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....	2,446	2,240	4,686	3,044	2,527	5,571
(e) Human rights .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	2,601	1,177	3,778	3,140	1,520	4,660
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....	11,645	7,162	18,807	12,342	7,757	20,099
(h) Development of natural resources .....	297	2,426	2,723	304	2,380	2,684
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	3,782	2,893	6,675	4,298	2,400	6,698
(j) Culture .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(l) Industrialization .....	329	466	795	520	345	865
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....	1,331	328	1,659	1,534	432	1,966
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	308	233	541	386	233	619
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	984		984	1,113		1,113
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	1,355		1,355	1,494		1,494
(b) Common services <sup>c</sup> .....	660		660	643		643
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	1,200		1,200	500		500
TOTAL	39,507	26,720	66,227	44,132	28,309	72,441

<sup>a</sup> Includes the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion (to the extent that funds are expected to be available), the Pan American Health Organization and the United Nations Development Programme.

<sup>b</sup> Includes supplementary estimates as recommended by the Executive Board for approval by the Nineteenth World Health Assembly.

<sup>c</sup> Includes only those headquarters common services costs which are applicable to administrative services.

Table III (f)  
Expenditures by type of activity by the International Civil Aviation Organization  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	426	—	426 <sup>a</sup>	188	—	188
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	210	—	210	239	—	239
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy.						
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....						
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....						
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....						
(e) Human rights .....						
(f) Health protection and promotion .....						
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....						
(h) Development of natural resources.....						
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....						
(j) Culture.....						
(k) Transport, communications and related services.....	3,085	3,583	6,668	3,704	4,297	8,001
(l) Industrialization.....						
(m) Expansion and development of trade.....						
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material .....	69	—	69	77	—	77
(o) Other programmes of activity .....						
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes.....	107	—	107	124	—	124
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	446	197	643	481	294	775
(b) Common services.....	548	60	608	617	56	673
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	352	—	352	905	—	905 <sup>b</sup>
TOTAL	5,243	3,840	9,083	6,335	4,647	10,982

<sup>a</sup> Including fifteenth session of the Assembly in respect of 1965 only.

<sup>b</sup> Including \$600,000 relating to new premises for European Regional Office, in respect of 1966 only.

Table III (g)  
Expenditures by type of activity by the Universal Postal Union<sup>a</sup>  
(Thousands of United States dollars)<sup>b</sup>

Type of activity	1965 <sup>c</sup>			1966 <sup>d</sup> (Estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs <sup>e</sup> .....	161	—	161	168	—	168
II. Executive management and programme plan- ning <sup>f</sup> .....	142	—	142	166	—	166
III. Programmes of activity: <sup>g</sup>						
(a) General development planning and policy <sup>h</sup>	21	81	102	23	150	173
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of government services <sup>i</sup> .....	4	14	18	—	—	—
(c) Development of human resources (includ- ing education and training) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Human rights .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Development of natural resources .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Culture .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Transport, communications and related services <sup>j</sup> .....	52	199	251	62	416	478
(l) Industrialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Service and support activities: <sup>k</sup>						
(a) Administration .....	542	—	542	568	—	568
(b) Common services .....	299	—	299	331	—	331
V. Other budgetary provisions <sup>l</sup> .....	—	120	120	—	120	120
TOTAL <sup>m</sup>	1,221	414	1,635	1,318	686	2,004

<sup>a</sup> Footnote references refer to the explanatory notes provided by UPU and included in the annex hereto.



Table III (h)  
Expenditures by type of activity by the International Telecommunication Union<sup>a</sup>  
(Thousands of United States dollars)<sup>b</sup>

Type of activity	1965			1966 <sup>c</sup> (Estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs <sup>d</sup> .....	702	—	702	688	—	688
II. Executive management and programme plan- ning <sup>e</sup> .....	281	—	281	289	—	289
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy <sup>f</sup> .....	160	412	572	165	390	555
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services <sup>g</sup> .....	—	885	885	8	1,006	1,014
(c) Development of human resources (includ- ing education and training) <sup>h</sup> .....	—	1,822	1,822	—	4,190	4,190
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Human rights .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Development of natural resources .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development <sup>i</sup> .....	732	—	732	838	—	838
(j) Culture .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k) Transport, communications and related services <sup>j</sup> .....	1,033	1,009	2,042	1,067	1,147	2,214
(l) Industrialization .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) <sup>k</sup> .....	103	—	103	105	—	105
(o) Other programmes of activity <sup>l</sup> .....	452	—	452	537	—	537
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration <sup>m</sup> .....	1,103	185	1,288	991	216	1,207
(b) Common services <sup>n</sup> .....	394	54	448	365	44	409
V. Other budgetary provisions <sup>o</sup> .....	148	3	151	174	5	179
TOTAL	5,108	4,370	9,478	5,227	6,998	12,225

Footnote references refer to the explanatory notes provided by ITU and included in the annex hereto.

**Table III (i)**  
**Expenditures by type of activity by the World Meteorological Organization**  
*(Thousands of United States dollars)*

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	45		45	77		77
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	159		159	167		167
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy.	27		27	31		31
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....	27	272	299	388	343	731
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....	21	616	637	133	1,415	1,548
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....						
(e) Human rights .....						
(f) Health protection and promotion .....						
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....						
(h) Development of natural resources .....	48	570	618	86	886	972
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	101	139	240	169	332	501
(j) Culture .....						
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....	172	87	259	222	103	325
(l) Industrialization .....						
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....						
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....	62	10	72	91	45	136
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	111	229	340	167	783	950
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	310	191	501	388	252	640
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	86	78	164	98	121	219
(b) Common services .....	158		158	192		192
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	12		12	23		23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>6,512</b>

Table III (j)

Expenditures by type of activity by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization  
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	57	—	57	22	—	22
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	87	—	87	111	—	111
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy .....						
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....						
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....						
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....						
(e) Human rights .....						
(f) Health protection and promotion .....						
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....						
(h) Development of natural resources .....						
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....						
(j) Culture .....						
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....	259	19	278	393	38	431
(l) Industrialization .....						
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....						
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....						
(o) Other programmes of activity .....						
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....						
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	184	—	184	234	—	234
(b) Common services .....	331	—	331	162	—	162
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	1	—	1	2	—	2
TOTAL	919	19	938	924	38	962

Table III (k)  
Expenditures by type of activity by the International Atomic Energy Agency  
(United States dollars)

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....	582,500	—	582,500	580,000	—	580,000
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	444,100	—	444,100	463,900	—	463,900
III. Programmes of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy.						
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....						
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....		840,000	840,000		840,000	840,000
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....						
(e) Human rights .....						
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	783,260	40,000	823,260	947,400	40,000	987,400
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....	360,300	101,000	461,300	304,510	101,000	405,510
(h) Development of natural resources .....	199,900	—	199,900	203,200	—	203,200
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	1,959,730	917,647	2,877,377	2,230,370	880,611	3,110,981
(j) Culture .....						
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....						
(l) Industrialization .....	571,200	302,900	874,100	662,900	10,400	673,300
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....						
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....	168,940	—	168,940	186,170	—	186,170
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	—	1,928,618 <sup>a</sup>	1,928,618	—	1,782,684 <sup>a</sup>	1,782,684
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....	1,057,230	—	1,057,230	1,112,480	—	1,112,480
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	1,055,940	—	1,055,940	1,186,880	—	1,186,880
(b) Common services .....	418,000	—	418,000	470,000	—	470,000
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	6,000	—	6,000	5,000	—	5,000
TOTAL	7,607,100 <sup>b</sup>	4,130,165	11,737,265	8,352,810 <sup>b</sup>	3,654,695	12,007,505

<sup>a</sup> Technical assistance activities not identified by programmes.  
Excluding safeguards: \$330,900 in 1965 and \$391,190 in 1966.

**Table III (I)**  
**Expenditures by type of activity by the United Nations Children's Fund**  
*(Thousands of United States dollars)*

Type of activity	1965			1966 (estimated)		
	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total	Regular budget funds	Extra- budgetary funds	Total
I. Policy-making organs .....			—			—
II. Executive management and programme planning .....	...	...	273.1			298.5
III. Programme of activity:						
(a) General development planning and policy .....	...	...	241.1			308.5
(b) Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services .....			—			—
(c) Development of human resources (including education and training) .....	...	...	3,456.8			4,256.6
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions .....	...	...	4,719.5			5,800.7
(e) Human rights .....			—			—
(f) Health protection and promotion .....	...	...	9,617.7			11,840.7
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases .....	...	...	9,321.6			11,465.1
(h) Development of natural resources .....			—			—
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development .....	...	...	197.5			239.2
(j) Culture .....			—			—
(k) Transport, communications and related services .....			—			—
(l) Industrialization .....			—			—
(m) Expansion and development of trade .....			—			—
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics) .....			—			—
(o) Other programmes of activity .....	...	...	326.8			412.0
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes .....			—			—
IV. Service and support activities:						
(a) Administration .....	...	...	2,149.7			2,351.5
(b) Common services .....			—			—
V. Other budgetary provisions .....	...	...	34.1			27.2
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>30,337.9</b>			<b>37,000.0</b>

## ANNEX

## Explanatory notes

## UNITED NATIONS

1. To complete the schedule of expenditures by type of activity in the economic, social and human rights fields, following upon part I of Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 D (XXXIX), and in line with annex III, table III, of the report of the ACC on the preparation of budgets of specialized agencies (E/4156) submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its fortieth session, the United Nations wishes to provide some additional explanations of the procedures and allocations adopted.

2. As shown under paragraph 3 of the report, the main headings adopted for the purpose of the initial exercise are as follows:

- I. Policy-making organs
- II. Executive management and programme planning
- III. Programmes of activity
- IV. Service and support activities
- V. Other budgetary provisions.

3. In the case of the United Nations there are a number of activities in the political, trusteeship, legal and other fields, which do not fit directly within the framework of activities in the economic, social and human rights fields. Accordingly, for the purpose of allocation of costs under items I, IV and V of the major headings, an analysis of use and a proration of costs is necessary. In the case of heading I, aside from the costs of the Economic and Social Council, an allocation of 30 per cent of the costs of the General Assembly has been found appropriate for both the years 1965 and 1966, bearing in mind the work programmes of the Second and Third Committees, and the portion of time devoted by the plenary meetings, and

the Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee to these activities.

4. Similarly, for the United Nations Headquarters (New York) and the Geneva Office, it has been determined that an appropriate allocation of costs for administration and common services (under heading IV) and for the amortization of the Headquarters building loan (under heading V) would be 39 per cent for 1965 and 36 per cent for 1966; and these percentages of the total costs under the regular budget of the United Nations are reflected in the schedule. The administration and common services (and other budgetary costs under heading V) for the regional economic commissions, other than the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) at Geneva, are directly identifiable and accordingly do not pose a difficulty.

5. Also, it has been computed for Headquarters and Geneva that of the costs of "rental of premises" and "major alterations and improvements to premises" (under heading V), 50 per cent may appropriately be allocated to the economic, social and human rights areas of the United Nations activities.

6. For the United Nations, under heading III ("Programmes of activity"), the schedule incorporates the costs of economic, social and human rights activities at Headquarters and Geneva, along with those of the regional economic commissions and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and the United Nations technical assistance programme — all as related to the regular budget — and in addition the costs of the extra-budgetary programmes, such as the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1966) and other trust funds. In line with the agreement reached in the ACC, all salaries and wages are included in the schedule on a net basis, that is, after deduction of the United Nations staff assessment from the gross salaries.

7. Notes are provided below showing the nature of costs incorporated under each of the main headings and sub-headings, and the elements of cost included for each item.

	<i>Nature of costs</i>	<i>Elements of cost</i>
I. Policy-making organs	Proportionate part of the costs of the General Assembly	Travel of representatives; temporary staff, including any travel and subsistence; overtime; travel and subsistence of regular staff to sessions of the Assembly; conference services and documents costs (that is, interpretation, translation, editing, preparation of official records, reproduction and distribution of documents, including internal reproduction supplies determined on basis of actual work-load statistics); printing of General Assembly records.
	Economic and Social Council	Council secretariat (same elements of cost as shown opposite heading III, "Programmes of activity", below); temporary staff required for the session, including any travel and subsistence; travel and subsistence of regular staff to sessions of the Council; conference services and documents costs determined on the same basis as shown for the General Assembly above; printing of records.
II. Executive management and programme planning	Offices of the Under-Secretary and Deputy Under-Secretary of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Headquarters, including the Executive Office, regional economic commissions, secretariat and editorial unit.	Costs of staff (permanent, temporary, consultants and so on), together with related common staff costs and home leave costs, determined in the same manner as shown opposite heading III below; travel of staff; related conference services and documents costs.
	Immediate offices of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions: Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	

	<i>Nature of costs</i>	<i>Elements of cost</i>
	(ECAFE), ECE and Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD): Office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the Office of the Chief of Administration	
<b>III. Programmes of Activity</b>		
(a) General development planning and policy	Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at United Nations Headquarters, and similar activities at other United Nations Offices, and parallel activities under United Nations Technical Assistance (UNTA), EPTA, Special Fund and Trust Funds	For each of the areas of work shown opposite the items (a) to (p) — net (after staff assessment) costs of staff (permanent, temporary, consultants, <i>ad hoc</i> expert groups); related common staff costs and home leave costs (prorated according to salary costs for established posts only); travel of staff; travel (and subsistence) of members of functional commissions and sub-commissions of the Economic and Social Council which the organizational unit serves; costs of special meetings or conferences directed to the particular area of work; conference services and documents costs determined as described opposite heading I, "Policy-making organs", above; printing of records, publications, studies and reports; for UNTA, EPTA and Special Fund, all programme and project costs including advisers, experts, fellowships, workshops, seminars and other training activities, and projects equipment.
(b) Strengthening of institutions and governmental services	Public Administration Branch under regular budget, and parallel activities under UNTA EPTA, Special Fund and Trust Funds  Fiscal and Financial Branch (except Budgetary Research Section)  Budgetary Research Section of the Fiscal and Financial Branch	
(c) Development of human resources	—	
(d) Social development, welfare and living conditions	Entire Office of the Commissioner for Social Development and Housing at United Nations Headquarters, including the Social Division, the Population Division and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; similar activities at other United Nations Offices; and parallel activities under UNTA, EPTA, Special Fund and Trust Funds	
(e) (i) Human rights	Division of Human Rights and parallel activities under UNTA, EPTA and Special Fund	
(e) (ii) Material assistance and protection of refugees	Relates to the programme of the High Commissioner for Refugees, which is shown in a separate schedule	
(f) Health protection and promotion	Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Narcotics Board and Drug Supervisory Body; Division of Narcotic Drugs; and parallel activities under UNTA, EPTA, and Special Fund	
(g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases		
(h) Development of natural resources	That part of the Resources and Transport Division at United Nations Headquarters concerned with development of resources (energy, water, minerals and related cartography), similar activities at other United Nations Offices, and parallel activities under UNTA, EPTA and Special Fund  Joint ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Divisions, and similar units at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA	
(i) Scientific research and the application of science to development	Science and Technology Unit (Economic and Social Affairs) (ESA)	
(j) Culture	—	

	<i>Nature of costs</i>	<i>Elements of cost</i>
(k) Transport, communications and related services	That part of the Resources and Transport Division at United Nations Headquarters concerned with surface transport, similar activities at other United Nations Offices and parallel activities under UNTA, EPTA, Special Fund and Trust Funds	
(l) Industrialization	Centre for Industrial Development at Headquarters: the Office of Commissioner for Industrial Liaison and Information Service; Technical Co-operation Office; and similar activities at other United Nations Offices, and parallel activities under UNTA, EPTA, Special Fund and Trust Funds	
(m) Expansion and development of trade	International trade units and activities under the regular budget, UNTA, EPTA and Special Fund. All of UNCTAD costs other than included under headings II, "Executive management and programme planning"; IV, "Service and support activities": and V, "Other budgetary provisions"	
(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics)	Statistical Office at United Nations Headquarters, including International Trade Statistics Centre, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch, General Economic Statistics Branch, National Accounts Branch and Finance and Prices Branch; similar activities at other offices; and parallel activities under UNTA, EPTA, Special Fund and Trust Funds	
(o) Other programmes of activity		
(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes	<p>Technical Co-operation Administration</p> <p>(a) Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) (excluding Public Administration Branch); Technical Assistance Administrative Section; Technical Assistance Recruitment Services (TARS); and similar units at Offices other than Headquarters. The contribution from EPTA towards these costs has been deducted from the regular budget, and the corresponding amount is included under the column of extra-budgetary funds</p> <p>(b) Office of Special Fund Operations</p> <p>Proportionate part of costs of:</p> <p>(1) Public Information Services at Headquarters, Geneva and Information Centres</p> <p>(2) Library services at Headquarters and Geneva and regional economic commissions</p>	<p>Costs as indicated above for each of the areas of work, plus:</p> <p>public information supplies and services;</p> <p>library books and supplies</p>
IV. Service and support activities		
(a) Administration	<p>Proportionate part of costs of:</p> <p>(1) Offices of Controller and Personnel (other than TARS) at Headquarters, Administrative and Financial Services at Geneva, and at other United Nations Offices</p> <p>(2) Internal Audit Service</p> <p>Similar costs for UNCTAD</p>	<p>Salaries, common staff costs, travel, conference services and documents costs and so on, as shown above under heading III, "Programmes of activity", for each area of work</p>



	<i>Nature of costs</i>	<i>Elements of cost</i>
(b) Common services	Proportionate part of costs of Office of General Services at Headquarters and at Geneva, General Services (for example, buildings management purchase and transportation, and so on), plus Registry and Archives, and similar activities at other United Nations	Salaries, common staff costs, travel, conference services and documents costs and so on, as shown above under heading III, "Programmes of activity", for each area of work; maintenance of premises; utilities; communications; rental and operation of equipment, purchase of furniture and equipment, materials and supplies (excluding internal reproduction supplies)
	Similar costs for UNCTAD	
V. Other budgetary provisions	Proportionate part of costs of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Rental of premises</li> <li>(2) Major alterations and improvements to premises</li> <li>(3) Amortization of building loans</li> </ol>	
Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees	The bulk of the costs for this Office appear under heading III, "Programmes of activity", item (o), Material assistance and protection of refugees (\$7,697,000 out of a total of \$8,148,000 in 1965, and \$8,018,000 out of a total of \$8,534,000 in 1966). The contribution to the regular budget from the Voluntary Funds of the High Commissioner for Refugees has been shown as a deduction from the regular budget, and the corresponding amount is included under the Voluntary (Extra-budgetary) Funds (1965, \$150,000; 1966, \$390,000). The other costs for the two years appear under the main headings II, IV and V, determined in the ordinary way in accordance with the explanatory notes above.	

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The figures shown by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the columns headed "Regular budget funds" represent, for 1965, a breakdown of actual gross expenditure under the approved budget of the organisation and, for 1966, of estimated gross expenditure under the approved budget and under the supplementary credit approved by the Governing Body in respect of the professional category salary increase which took effect on 1 January 1966. The figures thus include headquarters servicing costs for field projects financed under United Nations Development Programme/Technical Assistance (UNDP/TA) since these costs are integrated into the gross expenditure budget, but not for headquarters servicing costs for field projects financed under UNDP/Special Fund (SF), except to the extent that such costs are met by the subvention provided through the budget (this subvention amounted to \$110,000 in 1965 and is \$150,000 for 1966; it has been included in the table under heading V, "Other budgetary provisions").

The figures appearing in the columns headed "Extra-budgetary funds" cover project costs for field projects financed under UNDP/TA and UNDP/SF, plus those ILO servicing costs for UNDP/SF projects which are met out of the allocation for agency costs and the related subvention from the ILO budget. These servicing costs have been included under the headings corresponding to the activities of the organizational units where they are incurred. However, in order that the ILO subvention in respect of Special Fund servicing costs may not be counted in both columns, it has been shown as a deduction from extra-budgetary funds under heading V. The figures for extra-budgetary funds also include amounts available from outside sources other than UNDP for ILO extra-budgetary programmes, to the extent that such resources are managed by the ILO. However, trust funds have not been taken into account.

All staff costs are on a net basis.

#### I. Policy-making organs

The following costs are included under this heading:  
Directly identifiable costs relating to the International Labour Conference;

Directly identifiable costs relating to the Governing Body;  
Estimated indirect costs relating to these organs, that is:

- (a) Part of conference services (approximately 60 per cent).
- (b) Part of editorial and translation services (approximately 23 per cent).
- (c) Part of documents services (approximately 25 per cent).
- (d) Staff time devoted by other units to the servicing of the Conference (approximately 3 per cent of all staff costs other than those for the services referred to in (a), (b) and (c) above).

#### II. Executive management and programme planning

Costs relating to the following are included under this heading:

General management;  
Central research and planning management;  
Programme planning and control;  
Part of budget and control (approximately 10 per cent);  
Part of documents services (approximately 5 per cent).

#### III. Programmes of activity

Costs relating to the programmes of activity of the ILO have been placed under what has been judged in each case to be the most appropriate heading. This has meant, however, that no figures have been shown under other, overlapping, headings under which certain activities could have been classified. Thus, for example, costs relating to ILO activities in the field of occupational safety and health have been included under (d) ("Social development, welfare and living conditions"), although these activities are also clearly relevant to (f) ("Health protection and promotion"). Similarly, a great number of ILO activities, such as those concerned with vocational training and management development, play a vital role in promoting industrialization, so that costs involved could have been placed, either entirely or in part, under (1), although they have in fact been included under other headings.

Costs have been distributed as follows under this heading:

- (a) *General development planning and policy*  
Economic analysis  
Policy reports
- (b) *Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services*  
Social institutions management and research  
Labour law and labour relations  
Workers' education  
Labour administration  
Co-operatives, rural and related institutions
- (c) *Development of human resources (including education and training)*  
Human resources management, planning and research  
Management development  
Vocational training  
Manpower planning and organization
- (d) *Social development, welfare and living conditions*  
Conditions of work and life management  
General conditions of work  
Occupational safety and health  
Social security  
Maritime workers  
Automation
- (e) *Human rights*  
Freedom of association  
Discrimination
- (l) *Industrialization*  
For the reason for the absence of figures under this heading, see the introductory paragraph above under heading III ("Programmes of activity").
- (n) *Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics)*  
Statistics  
Central library and documentation
- (o) *Other programmes of activity*  
International labour standards management  
Application of standards  
International Institute for Labour Studies  
Regional conferences and regional advisory committees  
Industrial committees and other major meetings  
Part of conference services (approximately 40 per cent)  
Part of editorial and translation services (approximately 22 per cent)  
Industrial committees services
- (p) *Activities and services common to a number of programmes*  
Co-ordination of women's, young workers' and older workers' questions  
Relations and conference services management  
Official relations  
Employers' relations  
Workers' relations  
Relations with international organizations  
Liaison office with the United Nations  
Relations with non-governmental organizations  
Publications and public information management  
Public information  
Management of field programmes

Those costs relating to documents services which have not been included under headings I and II above (that, is approximately 70 per cent) have been included here *pro rata* to the amount of the other costs under each heading. Those

costs relating to editorial and translation services which have not been included under heading I or associated with the meetings in (o) above (that is, approximately 55 per cent) have been prorated to the other headings of this section.

#### IV. *Service and support activities*

Costs have been distributed as follows:

- (a) *Administration*  
Legal services  
Personnel and administrative services management  
Employment  
Personnel administration  
Training and staff planning  
Staff benefits  
Medical services  
Financial and general services management  
Part of budget and control (approximately 90 per cent)  
Finance and accounts  
Management services
- (b) *Common services*  
Internal administration and travel and purchasing services  
Registry services  
Electronic data processing  
Building project (including building maintenance)

#### V. *Other budgetary provisions*

The following costs are included here:

- Amortization of building loans  
ILO staff pension fund: amortization of actuarial deficit  
Special payments fund (hardship payments to certain pensioners)  
United Nations Special Fund costs (see first two paragraphs of these notes)  
Unpaid liabilities  
External audit costs  
Working capital fund  
The 1966 budgetary provision for unforeseen expenditure has also been included here. Actual expenditure under this provision in 1965, however, has been included elsewhere under the appropriate headings.

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

#### I. *Policy-making organs*

Conference and Council

#### II. *Executive management and programme planning*

- Office of Director-General (excluding Internal Audit)
- Programme and Budgetary Service (except *Codex Alimentarius* and Fellowships Branch)
- Miscellaneous expenditure (part)

#### III. *Programmes of activity*

##### (a) *General development planning and policy*

Commodities Division:

- Commodity Policy Branch
- Trend Studies and Raw Materials Branch

Economic Analysis Division (excluding Marketing Branch)  
Fisheries:

- Fishery Economics and Development Branch (Economic Analysis and Planning Section)

Forestry and Forest Products Division:

- Forest Economics Branch (except Forestry Statistics Section)
- Forest Policy Branch (excluding Forest Institutions Section)

## Nutrition Division:

Food Consumption and Planning Branch  
 Regular Programme of Technical Assistance (devoted wholly to advising Governments in agricultural planning)  
 FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme  
 Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(b) *Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services*

## Rural Institutions and Services Division:

Organization of Agricultural Services Branch  
 Land Tenure and Settlement Branch

## Economic Analysis Division:

Marketing Branch

## Fishery Economics and Products Division:

Administration and Education Section  
 Institutions and Enterprises Section  
 Market Survey Section (Fishery Products and Marketing Branch)

## Forestry and Forest Products Division:

Forest Policy Branch (Institutions Section)

## Public Information Division:

Agricultural Information Section

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(c) *Development of human resources (including education and training)*<sup>a</sup>

## Rural Institutions and Services Division:

Education Branch  
 Extension Branch  
 Africa Education and Training Programme

## Nutrition Division:

Home Economics Branch

## Programme and Budgetary Service:

Fellowships Branch  
 André Mayer Fellowships

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(d) *Social development, welfare and living conditions*

## Nutrition Division:

Applied Nutrition Branch

## Rural Institutions and Services Division:

Co-operatives, Credit and Rural Sociology Branch

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(e) *Human rights*(f) *Health protection and promotion*(g) *Control and eradication of communicable diseases*

## Animal Production and Health Division:

Animal Health Branch

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(h) *Development of natural resources*

## Land and Water Development Division:

Soil survey and fertility, including world soil resources office  
 Water resources and irrigation  
 Land use and farm management

## Fisheries Resources and Exploitation Division:

Fish Stock Evaluation Branch  
 Inland Fishery Branch  
 Marine Biology Environment Branch

## Forestry and Forest Products Division:

Forest Production Branch

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(i) *Scientific research and the application of science to development*

## Animal Production and Health Division:

Animal Production Branch  
 Dairy Branch (part)

## Fishery Resources and Exploitation Division:

Fishing Vessels and Engineering Branch  
 Fishing Operations Branch

## Forestry and Forest Products Division:

Forest Logging and Transportation Branch

## Land and Water Development Division:

Agricultural Engineering Branch (Farm Machinery Section)

## Plant Production and Protection Division

## Joint FAO/IAEA Division:

Application of isotopes and radiation in agriculture:  
 Soil fertility, irrigation and crop production;  
 insect eradication and pest control;  
 pesticide residues and food protection;  
 plant breeding and genetics;  
 animal production and health

## Food irradiation:

Food preservation (including disinfection)

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Division's directions

(j) *Culture*(k) *Transport, communications and related services*(l) *Industrialization (processing of food-stuff and agricultural raw materials)*

## Animal Production and Health Division:

Dairy Branch (part)

## Fishery Economics and Products Division:

Fishery Economics and Development Branch  
 (Industrial Development Section)

## Fishery Products and Marketing Branch

(i) Fish Preservation Section  
 (ii) Fish Products Development Section

## Forestry and Forest Products Division:

Forest Industries and Utilization Branch

## Land and Water Development Division:

Agricultural Engineering Branch (Processing of Agricultural Products Section)

## Nutrition Division:

Food Science and Technology Branch

## Programme and Budgetary Service:

Codex Alimentarius Programme

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(m) *Expansion and development of trade*

## Commodities Division:

Grains and Rice Branch  
 Livestock Products and Oils Branch  
 Sugar, Beverages and Horticultural Crops Branch

<sup>a</sup> Elements of education and training related to other technical activities go with such activities.

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(n) *Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics)*

Statistics Division

Fisheries:

Statistics and Economic Data Branch

Forestry and Forest Products Division:

Forestry Statistics Section

Legislation Research Branch

Proportionate share of Assistant Directors-General's offices and Divisions' directions

(o) *Other programmes of activity*

Freedom from Hunger Campaign (excluding administrative costs)

(p) *Activities and services common to a number of programmes*

Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs:

Conference and Operations Branch

Public Information Division (excluding Agricultural Information Section)

Library

Regional Liaison Service (excluding administrative staff)

Contingency Fund

Miscellaneous expenditure (part)

Proportionate share of funds still to be allocated from mandatory reserve

*IV. Service and support activities*

(a) *Administration (covering personnel services, legal services, administrative management and financial services)*

Office of Director-General:

Internal Audit

Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs:

Office of Legal Counsel

Office of Liaison and Protocol

Department of Administration and Finance (except

Purchasing and Control Branch)

Regional Liaison Service: administrative costs

FFHC: administrative costs

(b) *Common services (covering building, management and maintenance purchasing operations, registry, electronic data processing, communications, utilities, office supply and equipment, local transport, freight, insurance and so on)*

Common services:

Personnel costs

Operating expenses (freight, insurance, equipment, communications, supplies, local transportation, building management and maintenance and so on)

Department of Administration and Finance:

Purchasing and Control Branch

(c) *Miscellaneous expenditure (part)*

*V. Other budgetary provisions*

Common services:

Operating expenses (premises: rentals for buildings and amortization of building loans, excluding expenses covering building management and maintenance)

Miscellaneous expenditure (part)

NOTE. The following are prorated among the five main headings (I-V above) and sub-headings in so far as the related activities of FAO can be divided under these headings:

1. Divisional staff located in regions (already so included in the Programme of Work and Budget)
2. Documents costs (external printing and outside translation) charged against divisions (also already included in Programme of Work and Budget)

Documents (Publications Division) are prorated among headings I-IV and within heading III.

**WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION**

*I. Policy-making organs*

World Health Assembly; Executive Board and its committees; and Regional Committees.

*II. Executive management and programme planning*

Office of the Director-General; Offices of the Assistant Directors-General.

*III. Programmes of activity*

(a) *General development, planning and policy*

Offices of Technical Directors at Headquarters, Programme Co-ordination Unit, Programme Formulation and Evaluation Unit

(b) *Strengthening of institutions and governmental services*

Division of Public Health Services (excluding the Maternal and Child Health Unit); all Public Health Administration projects: Regional Public Health Administration Advisers; WHO Representatives

NOTE. While the primary objective of Public Health Administration activities is to assist Governments in strengthening their services, many WHO projects could well be classified under (d) since they are concerned also with the improvement of living conditions. The activities dealing with national health planning as such could equally well be included under (a). The Public Health Administration activities also include an important educational element which would justify inclusion under (c).

(c) *Development of human resources*

Division of Education and Training and all projects under this subject heading; Regional Education and Training Advisers; Staff Training Unit at headquarters

NOTE. Practically all WHO field activities include provisions for the training of national personnel as an integral part of each project, so that a substantial proportion of the activities included under (b), (d), (f), (g), (h), (l), (n) and (o) could equally well be included here.

(d) *Social development, welfare and living conditions*

Division of Environmental Health (except Community Water Supply) and field projects and Regional Advisers in this field; Maternal and Child Health Unit, related field projects and Regional Advisers

NOTE. Although the Maternal and Child Health activities of WHO have been included under this heading on the ground that they are aimed at the promotion of social development and welfare, an important aspect of most of these activities concerns the strengthening of governmental services as well as education and training; they could therefore equally well be grouped under (b) and in part under (c). Since they are also concerned with the pro-

tection and promotion of the health of mothers and children they could be grouped under (f) as well.

(f) *Health protection and promotion*

Division of Health Protection and Promotion (excluding Social and Occupational Health Unit); Division of Biology and Pharmacology; Regional Advisers and field projects in Mental Health, Nutrition, Dental Health, Cardiovascular Diseases, Cancer, Radiation and Isotopes and Human Genetics

NOTE. Although the Radiation and Isotopes activities of WHO are directed mainly towards the promotion and protection of health, they could equally well be included under (d) since they are also concerned with the improvement of living conditions.

(g) *Control and eradication of communicable diseases*

Vector Control Unit; Division of Communicable Diseases; Division of Malaria Eradication; Regional Advisers and all field projects dealing with Communicable Diseases

NOTE. Most of the activities included under this heading could equally well be grouped under (c) inasmuch as they relate to the elimination of factors which tend to hinder the physical development of man.

(h) *Development of natural resources*

Community Water Supply Unit at headquarters, and projects in this field

NOTE. These activities, in the case of WHO, are aimed at the provision of adequate pure water supplies and could therefore be included under (b) in so far as they entail the strengthening of governmental services, under (d) in so far as they result in improved living conditions, or under (f) in so far as they concern the protection of the health of the public.

(i) *Scientific research and application of science to development*

Research Planning and Co-ordination Unit; Human Reproduction Unit; Interregional research activities; 20 per cent of estimated costs of all technical units at headquarters represent the approximate proportion of the time devoted to research activities in their different fields

(l) *Industrialization*

Social and Occupational Health Unit; Social and Occupational Health Regional Advisers and field projects

NOTE. In so far as the activities of WHO in the field of social and occupational health are aimed at the improvement of living (including working) conditions as well as the protection of health, prevention of accidents and so on, they could equally well be grouped under (d) or (f).

(n) *Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics)*

Division of Health Statistics; Regional Advisers and field projects in health statistics

NOTE. Since health statistics are basic to the development and strengthening of national health services, most of the activities of WHO in this field could alternatively be included under (b). They have been grouped under (n) mainly because of the specific reference in this heading to "statistics".

(o) *Other programmes of activity*

Projects in miscellaneous fields not included elsewhere

(p) *Activities and services common to a number of projects*

Division of Public Information; Conference Services Unit; Liaison Office with United Nations

The following programme activities of WHO which cannot appropriately be grouped under one or another of the above headings have been prorated to all of the headings:

Regional Offices; supply services to Governments; Data Processing Unit; Division of Editorial and Reference Services; and common services in so far as they relate to programme activities.

IV. *Service and support activities*

(a) *Administration*

Administrative Co-ordination; Legal; Internal Audit; Budget and Finance; Administrative Management and Personnel

(b) *Common services*

Headquarters common services costs applicable to administrative services

V. *Other budgetary provisions*

Credits to Headquarters and Regional Office Building Funds; reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

I. *Policy-making organs*

Cost of a major Assembly

Costs of Language Services, Conference Services and Publications, in so far as they are related to the activities of the ICAO Council and its subordinate bodies

II. *Executive management and programme planning*

Costs related to the Office of the President and the Secretary-General (External Relations, Council secretariat, partial cost of Language Service and Publications, related travel)

III. *Programme of activities*

(k) *Transport, communications and related services*

(i) *Air navigation (AN) activities*

Personnel costs AN Bureau, cost of AN meetings, related travel, Audio-visual Aids Programme, implementation of regional plans, AN fellowships and training, partial cost of Language Services and Publications

(ii) *Air transport (AT) activities*

Personnel costs AT Bureau, cost of AT meetings, AT fellowships, related travel, partial cost of Language Services and Publications

(iii) *Legal activities*

Personnel costs Legal Bureau, cost of legal meetings, legal fellowships, related travel, partial cost of Language Services and Publications

(n) *Collection and dissemination of basic reference material*

Costs of the library

(p) *Activities and services common to a number of programmes*

Public information

IV. *Service and support activities*

(a) *Personnel services*

(Administration, finance, accounts, budget, internal audit, organization, related travel)

(b) *Common services*

(Purchasing, registry, electronic data processing, communications, utilities, office supplies and equipment, furniture, freight costs, insurance and so on)

V. *Other budgetary provisions*

ICAO Trainee Programme, *ex gratia* payments, language services related to the European Civil Aviation Conference, rental ICAO Building, external audit costs

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

The following explanatory notes correspond to the reference letters shown in table III (g).

- b* Since UPU's (ordinary and extraordinary) budgets are calculated in Swiss francs, the amounts shown in the table were converted to United States dollars at the rate of \$1 = 4.32 Swiss francs and then rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.
- c* The figures for 1965 are taken from the budget for 1965, which was considered in May 1965 by the Executive Council and subsequently approved by the Supervisory Authority.
- d* The figures for 1966 are 1966 budget estimates which will be adjusted by the Executive Council in May 1966 and later approved by the Supervisory Authority.
- e* The expenditure covered by item I ("Policy-making organs") includes all the expenses of the following meetings:  
 Universal Postal Congress (plenipotentiary conference generally held every five years)  
 Executive Council (annual meeting held in the spring at Berne)  
 Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies (annual meeting held in the autumn, usually outside Berne)  
 Training Committee (one annual meeting).
- f* Under item II ("Executive management and programme planning") we have included basic salaries, post adjustment and family allowances paid to the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, Assistant Directors-General (D-2), Senior Counsellors (D-1) and Counsellors (P-5).
- g* In connexion with item III ("Programmes of activity") it should be noted that, strictly speaking, UPU has no programme dependent on the ordinary budget in the sense envisaged in the ACC report to the Council at the fortieth Session (E/4156). The Bureau does, however, assist member-countries which are requested to carry out studies of economic, technical and operational problems involving postal services and provides support, wherever possible, for direct (or bilateral) technical assistance between Postal Administrations. It is impossible to estimate the financial implications of these activities, which do not constitute a formal operational programme.
- Moreover, the 1964 Vienna Congress instructed the International Bureau to organize on-the-spot vocational training in order to assist Postal Administrations. Since the question of the means by which such a programme is to be financed

has not yet been decided, it would be premature to include it at this stage.

With regard to extra-budgetary funds, we have been participating since 1963 in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The assistance provided by UPU under the Programme takes three forms: the sending of experts, the provision of fellowships and the supply of small items of postal equipment. Although all these projects would first appear to contribute to the improvement of postal services and could be included under heading (k) ("Transport, communications and related services"), we have tried to distribute them under the three headings we thought most appropriate.

- h* Under (a) ("General development planning and policy") are included regional postal projects and an inter-regional project affecting several countries.
- i* Heading (b) ("Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services") includes programmes involving assignments of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX).
- j* The programmes covered by (k) ("Transport, communications and related services") are projects concerning the operation of postal services.
- k* Item IV ("Service and support activities") includes all the operating expenses of the International Bureau itself, i.e. under (a) ("Administration") staff costs (except for the expenditure shown under item II and under (b) ("Common services") the cost of premises, furniture, office equipment, printing and other general expenses.
- l* The expenditure shown under item V ("Other budgetary provisions") relates to the supply of Union documents to member-countries requesting them in languages other than French, the only official language of the Union. Since the final form of the translation system has not yet been determined, it was decided to show this special account as an annex to the budget. The costs of this service are borne entirely by the member-countries concerned.
- m* All the amounts shown in this table are gross expenditure, no account being taken of administrative income, as in the case of the information we forward each year to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the purpose of its report to the United Nations General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The following notes correspond to the foot-notes indicated in table III (h).

- b* The regular budget of ITU is established in Swiss francs. Conversion to United States dollars has been effected at the rate of \$1 = 4.32 Swiss francs and rounded off in thousands of United States dollars.
- c* (i) The figures given under the heading "Regular budget for 1966" are based on the provisional budget approved by the Administrative Council of the Union in April/May 1965. The final budget for 1966 will be considered and approved by the Administrative Council at its next session commencing on 9 May 1966.
- (ii) The ITU has no regular programme of technical assistance and the figures shown under "Extra-budgetary funds" relate to projects under UNDP and certain bilateral aid agreements in respect of which ITU is the Executing Agency. These figures are subject to substantial variations in the course of the year, as existing projects are reviewed and new projects sanctioned.
- d* I. *Policy-making organs.* The following items of expenditure have been included here:

1. **Plenipotentiary Conference:** This is a conference of all the members and associate members of ITU and meets at intervals of five to six years to adopt the Convention that will govern the existence of the Union until the next such Conference.
  2. **Administrative Council:** This is the Governing Body of ITU and meets every year to approve the budget of the Union and to decide such other questions as arise.
  3. **World Administrative Conferences:** These conferences are convened from time to time to revise radio, telephone and telegraph regulations which provide the basis for international co-operation in the fields of telecommunication.
  4. **Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees:** These Assemblies are held every three years to lay down the broad policy for these Committees.
- e* II. **Executive management and programme planning.** The present budget of ITU does not differentiate functionally between staff employed. As such, included here are the base salaries plus post adjustment of all elected officials.
- f* III. (a) **General development, planning and policy.** Expenditure on telecommunication surveys and regional projects covering more than one country, and salaries of heads of divisions and above, have been included here.
- g* III. (b) **Strengthening of institutions and governmental services.** Included under this item are all expenditures on OPEX experts; funds-in-trust; bilateral-aid projects; seminars; and fellowships.
- h* III. (c) **Development of human resources (including education and training).** This item includes all expenditure on projects for setting up of telecommunications and allied training centres.
- i* III. (i) **Scientific research and the application of science to development.** This item includes all expenditure of study groups and specialized secretariats of the International Consultative Committees.
- j* III. (k) **Transport, communications and related services.** This item includes all expenditure on projects which help improve the existing telecommunication services and the specialized secretariat of the International Frequency Registration Board.
- k* III. (n) **Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics).** Expenditure of the Radio and Telephone and Telegraph Divisions of the General Secretariat have been included here.
- l* III. (o) **Other programmes of activity.** This item includes expenditure on the publications programme of ITU. This programme presents a special programme of activity of ITU, in that all publications are produced for sale on a "no-profit, no-loss" basis, and all revenue and expenditure on this account is met from a separate capital account within the regular budget of ITU.
- m* IV. (a) **Administration.** This item includes Finance, Personnel, Pensions and General Services expenditure.
- n* IV. (b) **Common services.** This item includes expenditure on social services office repairs, travel, computer services and postage, telegraph and telephone.
- o* V. **Other budgetary provisions.** In addition to the budgetary provision for miscellaneous expenditure, this item includes expenditure on office premises and external audit. In addition, two items of self-supporting expenditure have also been included here.

## WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

I. *Policy-making organs*

WMO Congress; Executive Committee; Bureau, Office of the President.

II. *Executive management and programme planning*

Office of the Secretary-General; Office of the Deputy Secretary-General (including legal affairs, information, external relations); Planning Unit.

III. *Programmes of activity*(a) *General development planning and policy*

Activities of Regional Associations (these bodies are responsible for co-ordination and planning of regional activities which in the field of meteorology and hydrology constitute an essential part of the planning and development of national programmes).

(b) *Strengthening of institutions and of governmental services*

Assistance in organization of national meteorological and hydrometeorological services; assistance in establishment of national networks of observing stations; assistance in establishment of telecommunications facilities for the exchange of observational data.

(c) *Development of human resources (including education and training)*

Activities relating to education and training in meteorology and associated fields, such as establishment of regional and national training programmes; technical syllabi; training seminars; fellowships; training conferences and so on.

(h) *Development of national resources*

Activities relating to water resources development, agriculture, fisheries.

(i) *Scientific research and the application of science to development*

Activities in the field of atmospheric physics, atmospheric chemistry, radioactive fall-out, numerical weather prediction, assistance to research in tropical meteorology, ocean-atmosphere interaction, various aspects of satellite meteorology.

(k) *Transport, communications and related services*

Meteorological services to aviation, shipping and road transport; meteorological telecommunications services in general.

(n) *Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics)*

Climatological practices and procedures; information on international availability of meteorological observations and statistics; WMO library.

(o) *Other programmes of activity*

Activities relating to weather forecasting in general; international comparisons of meteorological instruments; studies on the development of new types of instruments; studies relating to world-wide network of stations; studies on special observational methods such as automatic weather stations.

(p) *Activities and services common to a number of programmes*

Services associated with the programme as a whole including particularly the technical publication and documentation programme.

#### IV. Service and support activities

##### (a) Administration

Administrative services.

##### (b) Common services

General services (purchases, cleaning, dispatch of publications, documents and mail, messenger service, telephonist and so on); furniture and office machines; postal, telephone and telegraph expenses; stationery and office supplies; rental of buildings.

#### V. Other budgetary provisions

Audit expenses; various insurances; contributions to the staff compensation fund; reserve for unforeseen expenses.

### INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

#### I. Policy-making organs

The estimates for both years comprise all costs of the annual session of the General Conference and the meetings of the Board of Governors and its Committees. They include staff costs of the secretariat of the General Conference and the Board, as well as that proportion of staff costs of interpretation, language and documents services which is annually calculated on the basis of work-load and output statistics of the preceding year.

#### II. Executive management and programme planning

The estimates for both years include staff costs, representation allowances and duty travel of the office of the Director-General and of four Deputy Directors-General in charge, respectively, of the Departments of Administration, Research and Isotopes, Technical Assistance and Technical Operations. They also include costs of meetings of the Agency's Scientific Advisory Committee.

#### III. Programme activities

The Agency's programme activities have been shown in this section under what has been judged to be the most appropriate heading in each case. It should be noted, however, that a complex programme may be such that it could be shown under a heading different from the one chosen with almost equal appropriateness, or under more than one heading. For example, the Agency's Division of Health, Safety and Waste Disposal, whose tasks are implicit in its title, also deals with the development of regulations and conventions concerning the safe transport of radioactive materials. As indicated below, this item has been included under (f) ("Health protection and promotion"), but it may well be argued that it might fall under (k) ("Transport, communications and related services"). Similar borderline cases occur in "nuclear electronics", which have been included under (l) ("Industrialization") but which might, at least partly, just as well fit under (k) ("Transport, communications and related services").

(a) and (b) not applicable.

(c) *Development of human resources (including education and training)*

The estimate included here covers that part of the Agency's operational budget which is allocated in 1965 and 1966 for "Exchange and Training". The subjects of training (whether courses, exchange professors and fellowships) are not known when the budgetary allocation is made. Therefore it was felt proper to include the bulk allocation under this heading. It should be noted that EPTA-financed fellowships and training courses are not included here; they have been included under item (o) below.

(d) and (e) not applicable.

##### (f) Health protection and promotion

Estimates include staff costs, duty travel as well as expert panel meetings and other scientific meetings of the Division of Health, Safety and Waste Disposal; research contracts in subjects related to health, safety and waste management. A portion (20 per cent) of staff costs of the Legal Division is included because of that Division's close involvement in connexion with regulations and conventions on safe handling or transport of radioactive materials.

The estimates also include all costs of the Monaco project on the effects of radioactivity in the sea which is jointly financed by the Agency (from the regular budget) and the Government of Monaco (from a voluntary contribution shown under extra-budgetary funds).

##### (g) Control and eradication of communicable diseases

The subject covers the application of isotopes and radiation in medicine, diagnostic and research applications; toxicity of radionuclides in man; therapeutic applications of radioisotopes and radiation. The estimates include 50 per cent of staff costs, travel and related expenditure of the Office of the Director of the Division of Isotopes; all staff costs, travel and related expenses of the medical section of the Division of Isotopes; medical research contracts, meetings of expert panels and scientific meetings related to medical subjects.

##### (h) Development of natural resources

The subject covers the applications of radioisotopes in hydrology. The estimates include 20 per cent of costs of the Office of the Director of the Division of Research and Laboratories and all staff, travel and related costs of the Hydrology Section of that Division, as well as costs of expert panels, scientific meetings, research contracts and so on.

##### (i) Scientific research and the application of science to development

The subject covers the application of isotopes and radiation in agriculture (including soil fertility and plant nutrition, irrigation soil moisture and structure; insect control and eradication; pesticides, weed killers and residues; plant breeding and genetics; meat and milk production; animal diseases control); in food irradiation (including food preservation and processing and food disinfection). It also covers research and services in physical sciences (chemistry, physics and theoretical physics) and radiation biology (radiobiology and dosimetry). Further, it covers the work of the Agency's Laboratory in chemistry, physics, low-level radioactivity, agriculture, water resources development and medical physics. Lastly scientific documentation and the Agency's *Plasma Physics Journal*.

The estimates include staff costs, travel and related costs of 80 per cent of the Office of the Director of the Division of Research and Laboratories; 50 per cent of the Office of the Director of the Division of Isotopes; 30 per cent of the Office of the Director of the Division of Scientific and Technical Information. Further all staff and related costs of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Atomic Energy in Agriculture, the sections of physics, nuclear data, chemistry and research contracts of the Division of Research and Laboratories, the documentation and plasma journal sections of the Division of Scientific and Technical Information and the radiation biology and waste disposal research sections of the Division of Isotopes. There are also included all costs of the Agency's Laboratory and of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, as well as research contracts, expert panels and scientific meetings on subjects cited above. Included also are Special Fund projects related to atomic energy in agriculture.

(j) and (k) not applicable.



*(l) Industrialization*

The subject covers nuclear power, reactors and desalination, reactor research, reactor safety, nuclear fuels and equipment. The estimates include all costs of the Division of Nuclear Power and Reactors, research contracts, expert panels and scientific meetings related to the subject.

(m) not applicable.

*(n) Collection, dissemination and improvement of basic reference material (including statistics)*

The estimates cover 30 per cent of staff, travel and related costs of the Office of the Director of the Division of Scientific and Technical Information, as well as all costs of the Agency's library.

*(o) Other programmes of activity*

The sums shown represent:

- (i) the technical assistance programme (experts and equipment only); for training, see heading III (c) above as approved by the Board of Governors; and
- (ii) the approved EPTA programme for the biennium 1965–1966.

*(p) Activities and services common to a number of programmes*

Estimates include staff costs, travel and so on of the Division of External Liaison and Protocol, Public Information, Programme and Implementation, the Conference Section and the Editorial and Publications Section of the Division of Scientific and Technical Information; 40 per cent of the cost of the Directorate of the latter Division, and the Interpretation Services.

*IV. Service and support activities**(a) Administration*

Includes all costs of the Divisions of Budget and Finance, Personnel, Legal Services, the Office of Internal Audit and the Division of Conference and General Services (excluding Documents Services, the cost of which is distributed over several programmes in heading III above).

*(b) Common services*

Includes all common administrative services, office supplies and equipment and machines, including computer services and related costs.

*V. Other budgetary provisions*

The estimate shown represents the cost of the Agency's external audit.

## UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

*1. Source of funds*

The table, in the format it was given to UNICEF for completion, distinguishes between "regular budget" and "extra-budgetary" funds. These terms are not applied in UNICEF's financial operations, in that all resources available to UNICEF derive from voluntary contributions, either from Governments or from private sources. All amounts have therefore been listed in the "total" columns only.

*2. Types of activity*

The following explains the types of UNICEF activities for which expenditure figures are shown under the various table headings, in the order in which they appear in the table.

*I. Policy-making organs*

The costs involved in the servicing of the UNICEF Executive Board and its subsidiary committees are borne entirely by the

United Nations, which provides conference services, documentation services and so on at no cost to UNICEF. No figures are therefore shown under this particular heading.

*II. Executive management and programme planning*

Under this heading are shown the expenditures for the Office of the Executive Director and related services, at New York Headquarters.

*III. Programmes of activity<sup>a</sup>*

The main part of the costs recorded under this heading relates to programme assistance given by UNICEF to individual projects in developing countries. UNICEF is currently assisting over 500 such country projects, plus some undertakings on a regional or interregional basis. Material assistance includes supplies, equipment or a contribution toward the local costs of the project (mainly in the form of stipends and *honoraria* for local training). In the preparation and implementation of such programme assistance certain operational costs are also incurred, including the cost of personnel and related services of offices of resident directors and UNICEF representatives whose staff are in direct contact with Governments; of the food conservation and engineering services advising Governments; and of procurement and shipping operations. The expenditures for such operational services are included in the figures shown against each related subheading. In terms of the main types of programmes supported by UNICEF, these relate as follows to the subheadings under section III of the table:

(a) *General development planning and policy.* The figures here relate to assistance provided by UNICEF to help Governments take into account the needs of children and youth within the context of their national development plans. Also included are expenditures in support of the preparation of country projects.

(c) *Development of human resources (including education and training).* Under this heading falls aid provided for programmes in the field of education and vocational training.

(d) *Social development, welfare and living conditions.* This includes expenditures for projects in the fields of family and child welfare, applied nutrition, milk conservation and other related nutrition activities.

(f) *Health protection and promotion.* In this category falls the support provided to the development of health services as well as child feeding.

(g) *Control and eradication of communicable diseases.* Under this heading is included the costs of aid provided for disease control programmes, such as malaria eradication, tuberculosis control, control of yaws, trachoma and leprosy and so on.

(i) *Scientific research and the application of science to development.* The expenditures involved under this category derive from work in which UNICEF is engaged in the development, testing and promotion of high-protein foods for weanlings and children.

(o) *Other programmes of activity:* Cost to UNICEF in this category includes post-disaster aid.

*IV. Service and support activities*

Only expenditures under subheading (a) are relevant. These relate to the cost of personnel and related services of divisions at Headquarters or the UNICEF European Office responsible for reports, public information, financial operations, programme operations and administrative services.

*V. Other budgetary provisions*

The amounts included here represent the costs of external audit services to UNICEF.

<sup>a</sup> Assistance to meet the needs of children and youth.

## DOCUMENT E/4215\*

## Report on the fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination

[Original text: English]  
[7 June 1966]

## CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS .....	1-6
II. UNITED NATIONS WORK PROGRAMME IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS FIELDS .....	7-68
A. Introduction .....	7-11
B. Summary of the general discussion .....	12-59
C. General suggestions concerning the work programme .....	60-62
D. Recommendations regarding future reports on the work programme .....	63-64
E. Future procedures .....	65-68
III. CO-ORDINATION MATTERS AND THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE .....	69-100
A. Consideration of the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination .....	69-88
B. Consideration of the progress report on the United Nations Development Decade .....	89-96
C. Consideration of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency .....	97-100
IV. JOINT MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION .....	101-108

\* Incorporating document E/4215/Corr.1.

## Chapter I. Organizational Matters

1. The fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination took place at United Nations Headquarters on 10 March and 16 May-3 June 1966. A total of seventeen meetings were held during this period, the summary records of which were circulated under the symbol E/AC.51/SR.18-34.

2. The following members of the Committee were present: the President of the Council; Mr. I. Moraru, representing the First Vice-President of the Council; the Second Vice-President of the Council; Mr. A. J. Phrydas, representing the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, and the representatives of Canada, France, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela. A list of representatives attending the meetings appears in annex I.

3. In addition, the following related agencies were represented: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the World Health Organization (WHO); the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD); the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions also took part in the discussion of item 1 of the agenda. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs and the Deputy Under-Secretary, as well as representatives of the secretariats of the Economic

Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) were also present.

4. At the eighteenth meeting, on 10 March, the Committee elected Mr. Mehdi Vakil (Iran) as its Chairman and Mr. Roy MacLaren (Canada) as its Rapporteur.

5. At its nineteenth meeting on 16 May, the Committee adopted the following agenda:<sup>15</sup>

1. Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.
2. Co-ordination matters and the United Nations Development Decade:
  - (a) Annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;
  - (b) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;
  - (c) Progress report on the United Nations Development Decade;
  - (d) Any other questions not covered in the foregoing reports.
3. Preparations for the joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination.
6. The Committee's consideration of item 1 is covered in chapter II, of item 2 in chapter III, and of item 3 in chapter IV.

<sup>15</sup> E/AC.51/4.

## Chapter II. United Nations Work Programme in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields

### A. INTRODUCTION

7. The Committee had before it 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, which had been called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1093 (XXXIX). In this resolution, the Council had requested the Secretary-General to prepare a work programme covering the various units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including those of the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and had further requested the Special Committee to examine in detail this work programme in the light of the 1967 budget estimates and to report thereon to the Council at its forty-first session.

8. The report consists of a general survey of the work programme covering the years 1962, 1965, 1966 and 1967 (E/4179/Rev.1) and detailed information on the various sectors of the work programme, including staffing provisions and costs, contained in addenda (E/4179/Add.1-18).

9. At the outset the Committee wishes to point out that it was unable to fulfil the mandate assigned to it by resolution 1093 (XXXIX). In particular, it could not "examine in detail the work programme (covering the various units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including those of the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs) in the light of the 1967 budget estimates...". The Committee feels that this mandate may have been somewhat too ambitious and that it would be very difficult for the Committee even under the most favourable circumstances to examine the whole work programme "in detail" in the light of the budget estimates for the following year.

10. The Committee had also encountered difficulties in carrying out its mandate because the documentation with which it had been provided, extensive as it was, did not contain in most cases such data as estimates of cost and duration of individual projects and estimates of the manpower requirements for individual projects and other data essential for the correct evaluation and co-ordination of procedures. The following additional factors had also created difficulties: (a) the time available for examination of the programme was too limited; (b) the documentation was not received in time (particularly the French, Spanish and Russian texts);<sup>16</sup> and (c) many of the Committee members had not had an opportunity

<sup>16</sup> Delays in the issue of the present work programme resulted from the fact that the financial data for the years 1965 and 1966 were received on 30 March and 10 April and the 1967 estimates on 13 May. Although the Committee understands that financial data for the previous and current year may be received somewhat earlier in future (when the new computer facilities will have been in operation for some time), it suggests that in future programme data should be made available to members as soon as it is ready, even if financial data for the forthcoming year have to be supplied separately later.

to familiarize themselves with the papers since they had been fully occupied with other important meetings until the eve of the session. All these factors had combined with the inherent difficulties of programme review to create the situation described above.

11. The Committee has dealt in greater detail with these matters in sections B-D below.

### B. SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL DISCUSSION

12. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, introducing the report on the work programme, said that in recent years the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had sought to obtain a more precise picture of the programmes of the Organization in the economic, social and human rights fields, together with their budgetary implications. The report before the Committee, for the first time, provided a complete picture of the situation. It was intended to assist the Council in carrying out its task as the Governing Body of the programmes of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields.

13. The Under-Secretary said that the report showed the very heterogeneous nature of the Organization's work in those fields, not only as regards subject matter, but also in the different balances between research and operational activities in the various sectors. The Committee might wish to reflect on the extent to which activities in both the research and operational spheres reflected the major preoccupations of the Council, expressed in recent resolutions concerning the promotion and intensification of activities such as planning, training, and the transfer and application of technology in all areas of the work programmes.

14. Secondly, he felt that it was becoming increasingly dangerous to draw too fine a distinction between economic and social development. There was an increasing realization of the interaction of economic and social factors, but it was not as yet fully reflected in the institutional structures of the United Nations, either at the Secretariat or the inter-governmental level.

15. Thirdly, he emphasized the changing nature of United Nations activities in the economic and social field. Some of the changes resulted from a clearer understanding of the development process, while others reflected the changing needs of developing countries. The Committee might wish to scrutinize those changes and ensure that they followed the guidelines laid down by the Assembly and the Council.

16. Fourthly, he noted that in a sense the Department of Economic and Social Affairs could be compared with a specialized agency. But, like the Council itself, it had a quality distinct from those of the agencies. It was a focal point for concerted action within the whole United Nations family and consequently had a co-ordinating role which had become more important in recent years.

17. Fifthly, while the aggregation of national priorities would not reveal an international priority listing, there were certain fields in which international organizations might make a particularly useful contribution, for in-

stance that of the application of science and technology to development, where guidelines for action during the next five years had been established. In some other fields United Nations action was difficult and its impact was slight. Consequently, resources and action should be focused in those fields where the United Nations was especially well equipped to assist the developing countries.

18. He went on to say that while new projects were constantly being taken on, older ones were dropped or the emphasis was changed to meet the changing needs of developing countries. However, although the Secretary-General was in a position to recommend that certain projects might be directed or modified, the decision as to whether a project should be dropped or postponed was essentially the responsibility of Governments.

19. It was extremely important to emphasize the need for cost-benefit analysis. Modern methods of management now included systems which sought to analyse the various alternative solutions which might be applied in order to achieve certain objectives. The United Nations had not so far paid sufficient attention to such methods.

20. The gulf between the hopes and the results that could be achieved with available resources was too wide, and certain organizational factors were perhaps limiting what could be achieved. The Council and its subsidiary bodies should be better informed of the budgetary situation when deciding on programmes, and the budgetary organs should have a better knowledge of the programmes for which they appropriated funds. For this reason, the Secretary-General was including in the 1967 budget estimates a distribution of total expenditures by main field of activity and object, and the report before the Committee contained a description of the work programmes and the resources earmarked for them. These were steps in the right direction, but they did not go far enough. It would be well to consider carefully the possibility of establishing a separate section of the budget for economic and social affairs, just as there was already a separate section for the activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and a similar proposal for the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID). Such a step would help the Secretariat to make the optimum use of the resources available for economic and social affairs.

21. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions stated that programme-building could not be separated from budgeting and there was thus a definite connexion between the work of the Special Committee and that of the Advisory Committee. For a long time the Advisory Committee, with limited information on programmes at its disposal, had been reporting to the General Assembly as a finance committee. Now, for the first time, the Special Committee was scrutinizing the United Nations programme of economic and social activities and their related financial implications. In considering the report on the work programme the Committee was participating in the process of programme moulding, which was a first step towards acting as a programme committee.

22. The Special Committee had before it the Secretary-General's report on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, which was a considerable improvement on material which had been submitted previously, but there was still not a consensus on the best type of classification of material. The Committee was aware that the whole subject of the preparation of agency budgets, including the question of a possible uniform layout, was under study and would again be considered by the Council at its next session. In its report on the 1966 budget, the Advisory Committee had expressed a preference for a format which would clearly bring out the relation between activities and costs. The subject of a better integrated programme and budget was also now under review in many organs, including the General Assembly. Therefore, when the Committee considered how material for the work programme should be classified in future, it might prefer not to take a final decision on the type of classification to be used and might avoid formulating immediately specific recommendations before the results of the study now being made were available.

23. The questions that the Committee was considering were not easy, and answers could only be found through close co-operation between those who formed and shaped the programme, those who translated the programme into budgetary terms, and those who were responsible for finding a balance between the requirements of Member States and the resources of the Organization. Finally, the Special Committee and the Advisory Committee were not the only bodies discussing the problem of matching programmes to resources. The *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies was dealing with the same problem, though perhaps on a longer term basis. Co-ordination between all those bodies was therefore of the utmost importance.

24. The representative of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) noted that the programme of work of the Commission and its secretariat reflected the specific needs for international co-operation in one of the most developed regions of the world, but the value of the results achieved applied to the other regions as well and the experience obtained was shared with them. The secretariat's programme of work was determined by specific governmental decisions taken by the subsidiary bodies and approved by the Commission. Since 1963 the ECE's subsidiary organs had formulated, in addition to their annual programmes of work, long-term programmes covering three to five years.

25. The volume of the Commission's activities had been growing at a rate considerably higher than the actual increase in available resources. That had been possible because ECE Governments interested in carrying out given projects were prepared, through rapporteurs appointed by them, to do much of the work which would otherwise have had to be done by the secretariat. The ECE secretariat had also benefited by substantial contributions made to its work by the specialized agencies, by growing co-operation with the secretariats of the sub-regional inter-governmental organizations in Europe,

and by expert participation by non-governmental organizations. Thus, ECE's output was higher than that which could otherwise have been produced had the secretariat alone been obliged to provide the varied expertise required to deal with the problems arising in the many areas of co-operation among the Governments of ECE countries with different economic and social systems.

26. The representative of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) stated that that Commission had carried out a continuing process of streamlining and revising its programme of work. It had increasingly participated in long-range programmes of concerted action in social development, demography, housing and industrialization, science and technology and trade and development.

27. The work of the Commission was particularly geared to regional or subregional co-operation in the fields of trade, harmonization of development plans, survey and development of natural resources, transport and communications, and recently, industrialization. The policy of decentralization had facilitated an orientation of the programme to operational projects. Strengthening of the secretariat, however, in fields such as industry, public administration, social development, and for back-stopping was foreseen.

28. The programme also reflected recognition of the need for achieving a proper balance between economic and social development. There had also been growing co-operation between the secretariat and the specialized agencies. Such major regional undertakings as the Mekong Project, the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Highway Project had increased the tempo and pressure of the work. The Commission had borne in mind the need for flexibility and to transfer resources to urgent projects at short notice.

29. The representative of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) noted that, in the case of that Commission, the programme of work was established on a two-year basis at the Commission's biennial session and was based on both immediate and long-term problems affecting the region. In broad terms, it included research on national structural problems leading, in turn, to studies of economic policies. Increasing attention was also being paid to income distribution and social aspects of development.

30. Of basic importance were the studies on industry and trade. The former involved the promotion of closer regional integration and the solution of specific industrial problems posed by integration; the latter focused on markets for Latin America's basic commodities and, more recently, on the need to export manufactures. It was the findings of ECLA's earlier research which had led to the keen interest by ECLA Governments in those studies relating to the prospects opened up by Latin American integration.

31. Although some of the work on planning had, since 1962, been transferred to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, there was still much to be done concerning planning at the regional level and in the preparation of medium- and short-term projections

for development, as well as for the long-term ones which were essential for future progress.

32. The representative of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) said that the attainment of independence by most of its members and the launching of the United Nations Development Decade in the years just after ECA's establishment had combined to intensify the demand for more vigorous leadership by the secretariat in the drive for faster economic advance. Consequently, the secretariat had been unable to pursue a work programme devoted largely to research as the other regional commissions had at a comparable period in their history.

33. Instead, it had undertaken almost from the beginning an action-oriented programme. The priority areas in that programme were: a high rate of commodity production; the mobilization of natural resources and accelerated manpower training; the development of adequate transportation and telecommunication systems to facilitate the creation of larger markets and intra-African trade in general; the establishment of multinational institutions to promote closer economic co-operation; and efficient development plan formulation and implementation.

34. The implications of that work programme for the ECA secretariat were that, while an accelerated training programme had been mounted for the African countries to prepare them quickly to assume new responsibilities, the secretariat also offered direct help in many fields. As far as possible, costs were kept low by urging groups of countries to sponsor and develop single large development projects in place of numerous small ones. Moreover, the secretariat had assisted those groups of countries, operating often in sub-regional communities, to obtain technical and financial assistance from bilateral aid sources for studies, with the promise of further help for implementation of projects for which such studies might provide the basis. In addition, mutual consultation and joint planning of operations between the ECA and the specialized agencies were becoming more regular features of work, particularly in the social field.

35. During the general discussion, various suggestions were made as to how the Committee could best fulfil its role.

36. One delegation suggested that the Committee should preferably focus its attention each year on a small number of questions selected in advance according to their importance and current relevance. For example, at the present session, the following questions might be discussed: co-ordination of programmes and budgets, problems of co-ordination relating to industrialization and the question of the proliferation of meetings.

37. Another delegation, after calling attention to the impossibility of examining the documentation in detail, suggested that the Committee might, for example, concentrate on the following areas: (a) executive direction and management (E/4179/Add.1), an area which was vitally important to the proper functioning of United Nations organs and to the total work programme of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields; (b) economic development planning, projections and policies

(E/4179/Add.3 and Corr.1), for the problems of planning that needed to be considered were basic to over-all planning of programmes and activities; (c) industrial development (E/4179/Add.5), an area of special interest to the United Nations and its related organs (moreover, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had suggested that it should be taken up at the impending joint meetings of ACC and the Special Committee); (d) natural resources (E/4179/Add. 6); (e) social development (E/4179/Add.10 and Corr.1), which should be given special attention in order to establish a better balance between economic and social programmes; (f) population questions (E/4179/Add.11), which were altogether basic to any consideration of economic and social growth; (g) public administration (E/4179/Add. 14), an area which could be neglected only at great peril for, unless there was sound administration, there was no basis for economic and social development; (h) science and technology (E/4179/Add.17); and (i) human rights activities (E/4179/Add.16), the last two being items which ACC wished to discuss with the Special Committee.

38. Another delegation proposed that the Committee should define broad spheres of activity of major importance upon which the efforts of the Council and the General Assembly should be concentrated. That delegation emphasized that the task in the co-ordination of the United Nations economic and social activities was to concentrate all available efforts and resources with maximum effectiveness on solving the main problems of economic and social development, to relieve these activities of secondary projects, to put into order budgetary expenditure and thus make additional resources available for financing first priority projects and programmes. It pointed out that in the economic field the attention of the Council and its organs should be concentrated on the solution of such paramount problems as the promotion of international economic co-operation on a non-discriminatory basis, the elimination of the economic consequences of colonialism in developing countries' economies, planning and development of the state sector of those countries' economies, the training of skilled national cadres, the economic and social consequences of disarmament, action to make United Nations technical assistance programmes more effective from the standpoint of the developing countries, the implementation of democratic land reform measures, the protection of the developing countries' sovereignty over their natural resources, etc.

39. One delegation, referring to the grouping of programmes, stressed the importance of human resources and of the application of science and technology to development and suggested that these two aspects should be linked directly with economic development under the same heading.

40. One delegation thought that it was not the function of the Committee to revise programme decisions reached in such technical bodies as the Social Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development or the Committee for Industrial

Development. With a view to avoiding duplication, several delegations attached particular importance (without prejudice to the constitutional relationships involved) to the effective co-ordination of the economic activities of the Council with those of UNCTAD and the proposed UNOID, which are complementary, as well as with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

41. With regard to the future, it was suggested that the Committee should act as a preparatory committee for an annual session of the Council which should have the task of reviewing the work programme of the United Nations. This Committee might be renamed the Special Committee on Programme and Co-ordination and hold two sessions annually: one session primarily to review the United Nations' work programme and the other primarily for co-ordination matters. Both those delegations which supported this idea and those which expressed reservations about it agreed that the United Nations work programme and co-ordination of activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies could not be considered entirely separately, since it was necessary to know what the specialized agencies were doing in order to study the United Nations' work programme.

42. The view was expressed that one of the basic prerequisites to ensure the effective co-ordination of work programmes was the timely availability of adequate information on the approximate cost, duration and manpower requirements of all individual projects.

43. Various comments were made on the content of the United Nations' work programme in the economic and social field. One delegation stated that an analysis of the programmes showed that secondary concerns were inextricably mixed with essential objectives. Several delegations called attention to the imbalance between economic and social activities and expressed the hope that more attention would be given to social affairs.

44. It was stated that one of the reasons for the emphasis on United Nations' economic activities in recent years had been the lack of any specialized agency for either industrial development or for international trade. On the other hand, United Nations' expenditures on social activities were relatively lower because of the work done by other organizations, such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

45. One delegation suggested that the Council's activities in the social field should be brought closer to the needs of the developing countries and be directed primarily to the utilization of advanced experience in social development, and the formulation of principles and measures for promoting democratic social reforms. That delegation considered that it was essential to concentrate attention on such important social problems as the equitable distribution of national income among all segments of society, the utilization of domestic resources to raise living standards, the role of the State and the State sector in the social field, the quality of medical services provided for the people, the establishment of a system of free social insurance, the elimination of illiteracy, the improvement of education, the provision of vocational

and technical training and measures to combat unemployment. Another representative felt that fundamental activities such as raising the standard of living, employment and agrarian reform had received insufficient attention.

46. The point was also made that in the developing countries, many economic problems had social origins. Such problems needed further study and thus expenditures on social services should increase at least as rapidly as expenditures on economic services. The question was raised as to why the regional economic commissions, which were in effect the regional counterparts of the Council, were not in fact called "economic and social commissions". If they were, the United Nations could more effectively supervise the implementation of its social programme. It was further noted that of all the regional commissions, ECAFE had for a number of years received the lowest percentage of increases in budgetary allocations. The question was also raised as to whether budgetary allocations were related to size, population or need.

47. The Organization's increasing concern with human rights was welcomed. The view was expressed by one delegation that priority should be given to the completion of consideration of measures for speedily creating safeguards for human rights and fundamental freedoms, to combating colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, implementation without delay of the resolutions calling for the final elimination of colonialism and racism, reinforcement of the principles of safeguarding human rights in the form of international legal obligations of States. It was suggested that certain legal questions, such as capital punishment and an international police code, should be transferred to the competent departments of the Secretariat. It was also suggested that social defence activities should be transferred to the Office of Legal Affairs.

48. Various representatives suggested that the programme of work of the United Nations should be prepared several years ahead, not just two years, and should be concentrated in priority areas.

49. It was suggested that with agreement on a scale of priorities and improved co-ordination, it would be possible to move closer towards solutions of the most important problems with the existing resources. This included making greater use of the regional economic commissions in organizing sub-regional, regional and international symposia; long-term planning of programmes with a view to the best utilization of financial resources; eliminating duplication in the activities of the secretariats of the United Nations system through perfecting their structure and the correct distribution of personnel; reducing the number of sessions of various organs and their length by, for example, holding biennial sessions of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the Commission on the Status of Women; careful selection of subjects and reduction of the volume of documentation produced as a result of research and reviews prepared by the Secretariat or under its contracts.

50. Another suggestion was that administrative costs should be reduced whenever possible, so that more resources could be applied to operations.

51. Many speakers also pointed out that the proliferation of documents and conferences had reached the point where it interfered with the efficiency of the United Nations. Too many documents were being produced, which few representatives had time to read carefully, so that they could not prepare themselves adequately for the meetings concerned.

52. Several speakers thought that there was not enough contact between the programming bodies and the budgetary bodies. It was suggested that the Council and the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, when making a substantive decision, should take fully into account its financial implications and effect necessary co-ordination with existing activities in that particular field. In submitting various proposals, the delegations of Member States should take into consideration the priority of this or that project and make the utmost use of the existing organs and available resources, exercising restraint in setting up new bodies and in authorizing new programmes and additional expenditures.

53. Some delegations felt that, on the contrary, while it might be advisable to establish priorities and better co-ordination, no progress could be made towards the solution of the most important problems without the possibility of increasing existing resources. Moderation in providing for the establishment of new organs and for the authorization of new costs was only advisable to the extent that it did not limit economic development. The need to solve fundamental problems might warrant the establishment of new organs in the economic field, which, in that case, should have priority over the desire to effect savings, whenever the latter might detract from economic development. Another representative said that it was absurd that the Council should adopt resolutions without a clear notion of what had been done and what operations cost.

54. It was suggested that the United Nations Secretariat should render assistance to the delegations of Member States in planning activities in the economic and social fields by providing them with information on the best ways of implementing their proposals with the least expenditure. Such information could include suggestions on the use of the existing projects by extending them. It should also summarize the activities carried out and completed in that field. On the basis of that information, the Council or another organ could successfully decide on the question of priority of an important and urgent project in comparison with a secondary project authorized earlier.

55. It was suggested that the Council should give more attention in its work to the practical implementation of decisions which had already been adopted and should carefully verify the manner in which its decisions are carried out by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. It would, in particular, be helpful if the Secretariat's reports on the most important questions contained special sections

dealing with the results achieved and the progress being made in the implementation of decisions adopted by the Council and its organs.

56. It was also suggested that, in accordance with an idea put forward in the report entitled *Five-Year Perspective, 1960-1964*<sup>17</sup> activities, programmes and priorities should be kept under constant review so that the least important activities, or those for which there was no longer any justification, would be eliminated. From a practical point of view, the Secretariat, when placing programmes before the Council, might submit proposals in that connexion and, if necessary, request appropriate action upon them.

57. It was pointed out that, although the United Nations carried out programmes in the economic and social fields as large as those of the largest of the specialized agencies, it was not, in fact, "specialized". The constitutional responsibility for the formulation of the specialized agencies' over-all programmes rested with the Directors-General, while in the United Nations responsibility for the different components of the programme was exercised by the various functional, regional and other inter-governmental organs. One representative stated that that limitation made it difficult for the United Nations to move towards programme budgeting. Also the scope of the United Nations programmes made central planning of the programme and its budgetary implications a very difficult task. It was the Committee's duty to request the Council to draw the General Assembly's attention to the fact that programming and budgetary processes could not take place in isolation from each other. It was urged that the Council should continue its efforts to discharge more effectively its responsibility for programme review while the General Assembly also should reassess its approach with respect to the allocation of financial resources.

58. A number of members advocated that the United Nations budget should include a separate chapter for economic and social activities, as was already done for UNCTAD and had been proposed for UNOID.

59. Following the general discussion summarized in the preceding paragraphs, the Committee proceeded to a brief sector-by-sector consideration of the work programme. Members of the Committee took part in that exchange of views to a varied extent, since a number of delegations, for the reasons cited in paragraphs 9 and 10 above, considered it impracticable to embark on a complete review of the individual sectors. During the exchange of views various points about specific programmes were raised. These points are set forth in the summary records of the 22nd to 25th meetings of the Committee. During those discussions, representatives of the Secretariat provided information in response to questions asked.

#### C. GENERAL SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE WORK PROGRAMME

60. Although the Committee could not consider the work programme in as comprehensive a fashion as it

would have liked for the reasons already cited, during the debate a number of proposals were made on which a general, though not necessarily unanimous, consensus emerged. They were:

(a) Concern was expressed that the problem of proliferation of meetings in the economic, social and human rights fields still had not been effectively tackled. The attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that the situation was becoming steadily worse and was reducing the effectiveness of the United Nations in those fields. The Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences has no responsibility for scheduling the meetings organized by UNCTAD and a similar situation may arise in respect of the meetings of UNOID. Without wishing to enter into the constitutional relationships involved, the Committee feels that, if the problem of bringing the number of meetings into proper relationship with the limited resources of delegations and the Secretariat for manning and servicing them is to be solved, a single body—to be established perhaps by the General Assembly—should be entrusted with the task of reviewing the calendar as a whole.

(b) The problem of too much documentation and documentation ill-suited to practical needs was considered of leading importance. Every effort should be made to arrange that resources being used for that purpose be switched to other more productive fields.

(c) The work programme had to be viewed in its entirety. Therefore, in future, material on the trade and industrial sectors should be before the Committee, although in that case it had no wish to enter into the question of the constitutional relationships of UNCTAD, UNOID and the Council. It felt that, as a practical matter, this information had to be available. It was also felt that the work programme could not be discussed in isolation from what was being done by the specialized agencies in related fields. The Committee noted that an interim report on the expenditures of the various members of the United Nations family under a common classification of activities would be before the Council at its forty-first session and that the question of a uniform budget layout for the specialized agencies would at that time also be considered. The Committee felt that the individual sections of the work programme report should be supplemented in future years by relevant programme data from the specialized agencies.

(d) Although the Committee was unable to consider the work programme in detail, it wishes to recommend to the Council that it transmit the appropriate sectors to the subsidiary bodies concerned, with the request that they examine them and submit any comments they may have, perhaps as part of their reports to the Council.

(e) More active use of the experience of the Secretariat should be made when new projects for the work programme were being considered in policy-making bodies. The Secretariat should be encouraged to comment on the intrinsic value of projects, and on the most economical and effective ways of implementing them.

(f) There was a consensus that a greater degree of "forward planning" was needed with regard to the work programme. At present, the programme is prepared two

<sup>17</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.IV.14.



years in advance but, in order to emphasize priority areas and to reduce activities of secondary importance and, above all, to balance essential tasks against available resources, it is necessary for both policy-making organs and the Secretariat to look ahead and to plan their work as far in advance as possible.

(g) For some time the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly and the Council have been conscious of the need to achieve a more closely integrated programme and budget approach, so that those organs that are primarily concerned with reaching decisions on the programme will do so in full knowledge of the budgetary implications, and those primarily concerned with budgetary questions can reach their decisions in full knowledge of the programmes for which the budgetary appropriations are required.

61. The Committee noted that in view of the interest expressed by the Fifth Committee at the General Assembly's twentieth session for more precise information to enable it to identify budgetary provisions with the programmes to which they relate, the Secretary-General showed in annex I to the 1967 budget estimates a distribution of total estimated expenditures by main activity programme and by broad object. However, the Committee believes that further steps towards a more meaningful confrontation of programme and budget are required if an integrated programme and budget approach is to be realized. The approach used in the Secretary-General's report on the work programme was a synthetic one, to the degree that the data on the programme and on the budget were only brought together after separate decisions, based to some extent on different criteria, had been reached by separate organs. The result was that the information in the Secretary-General's report presented only a partial picture of the situation, as it gave no indication whether the programme in a specific area could be carried out within the budget appropriation available.

62. It was hoped that the most appropriate method of achieving a budget on a programme basis, including the possibility of a separate chapter for economic and social activities, would be developed in conjunction with the current examination of budgetary procedures for the United Nations as a whole.

#### D. RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FUTURE REPORTS ON THE WORK PROGRAMMES

[For the full text of paragraphs 63 and 64 of the report, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 1177 (XLI), annex.]

#### E. FUTURE PROCEDURES

65. The Committee addressed itself to the very important question of future procedures to ensure that the best use could be made of the extensive information which it had asked the Secretariat to include in its future reports on the work programme. In the first place, it will be recalled that the Committee in paragraph 9 above expressed the opinion that its present mandate — to

examine "in detail" the work programme in the light of the 1967 budget estimates — may have been somewhat too ambitious and that it would be very difficult for it, even under the most favourable circumstances, to examine the whole work programme in that way. It suggests, therefore, that the Council may wish to consider the possibility of modifying the Committee's mandate so that it would have the responsibility for making a general review of the work programme, perhaps devoting detailed consideration each year to certain sections of the programme selected in advance by the Council.

66. The Committee also considered ways of facilitating effective programme review in future years. It was felt that continuity of membership would be of particular importance. It was suggested that the possibility of its members being chosen for a longer term was worth exploring. It was also suggested that Governments might be encouraged to indicate at an early date their interest in membership in the Committee and perhaps to designate their representatives well in advance of meetings.

67. The Committee also wishes to stress the importance of its having sufficient time to conduct the review. This would seem to depend on finding a way of fitting in the longer period required for this purpose with the over-all arrangements of the Council's calendar and the limitations imposed by the availability of financial data, in particular, the relevant budget estimates for the succeeding year, which may not become available until mid-May, although every effort should be made to submit them sooner. The Council will be discussing the question of its calendar at the forty-first session, and in this connexion, the Committee wishes to point out that the process of programme review could perhaps *begin* before the budget estimates for the following year are received.

68. The Committee recognized that if the Council accepts the foregoing suggestions, it follows that its present title — "Special Committee on Co-ordination" — would no longer fully reflect its responsibilities. It suggests, therefore, that its title might be changed to "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination".

### Chapter III. Co-ordination matters and the United Nations Development Decade

#### A. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

69. The Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, speaking as Rapporteur of the ACC, introduced the ACC's thirty-second report (E/4191). The ACC, responding to the Council's wish for active assistance in carrying out its responsibility for co-ordination, had intensified the process of inter-agency consultation on a very wide range of subjects which required joint efforts on the part of a number of members of the United Nations family. That was reflected in the ACC's thirty-second report, which was supplemented by two documents prepared in pursuance of Council resolution 1090 D (XXXIX), one of which dealt with the question of uniform budget layout (E/4193) and the other gave comprehensive data on the expenditures of each mem-

ber of the United Nations family under a system of common headings provisionally agreed to by the Council at its fortieth session (E/4209). Other related papers were the Secretary-General's report on the evaluation of programmes<sup>18</sup> and a progress report on the Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3) prepared by the Secretary-General on behalf of the ACC and approved by that body. The ACC's work on the application of science and technology to development was incorporated in the report on the Development Decade.

70. He then reviewed the main findings in the ACC's report. It was pointed out that some problems which had previously given rise to concern had either been solved or were on the way to solution. The progress made towards the establishment of constructive working relationships in the field of trade and development was particularly noteworthy.

71. In the ensuing discussion, several speakers expressed some disappointment with the ACC report. Some felt that it was insufficiently frank about difficulties encountered; others, that it contained too many generalizations without the details which were necessary if delegations were to assess progress or understand the problems for which solutions remained to be found. The opinion was also expressed that the report should be more selective, that its contents should be limited to questions of special interest to the Council and that it would be improved by the addition of an introduction outlining the main trends in inter-agency co-operation, the main tasks accomplished and the main difficulties outstanding. In reply to such comments, it was pointed out that, while it was one of the ACC's functions to resolve divergent views, such divergencies were far less numerous and serious than was sometimes imagined. The ACC was very conscious of its duty to keep its reports as short as possible and to avoid duplicating details available in other documents. Passages which appeared colourless were often inserted in the ACC report in response to a special interest expressed by the Council or a specialized agency and reflected the fact that co-ordination in the sectors concerned was progressing well. The Committee was assured, however, that some improvements in the format of the report — with a view more especially to providing a better perspective and more indications of inter-agency arrangements entered into — should prove feasible. The views of members on this whole question would be reported to the ACC at its next meeting.

72. One representative pointed out that good results had been obtained in eliminating duplication and that the co-ordinating bodies should in future concentrate on what might be called "positive co-ordination". The ACC might suggest methods by which problems could be most effectively tackled by the organs of the United Nations system and ways in which problems that were not receiving adequate attention could be dealt with. In that process, as in other matters, there was an obvious need for close co-operation between the secretariats of

the ACC and of the Council and for proper staff support for ACC activities. His delegation hoped that more detailed information on both those subjects would be included in future reports. He expressed the hope that greater emphasis would be placed in future on the role of the United Nations Secretariat in leading and encouraging inter-agency programme co-ordination.

73. As regards individual sections of the ACC report, members of the Committee commented particularly on those relating to industrial development, the evaluation of programmes, trade and development, the application of science and technology to development, economic and social consequences of disarmament, the development and utilization of human resources, the world campaign for universal literacy, population questions, the preparation and submission of agency budgets, co-operation in the field of public information and the review of the work and functioning of the ACC.

74. Some disagreement was expressed with certain passages in the section on industrial development in the ACC report. It was stressed that, contrary to what was stated in paragraph 27 of that report, the establishment of UNOID should not result in duplication of activities or waste of effort and that the new organization would not take over the field of substantive competence of existing organizations. It was also stated that the Governments who would be members of the new organization were also members of the specialized agencies. It was clearly not in their interest to have any duplication.

75. Various representatives disagreed with the statement in the last sentence of paragraph 25, to the effect that the representatives of specialized agencies had not had adequate opportunity to express their views in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development. It was generally felt that representatives of the specialized agencies had in fact been given equal opportunity to express their views at the same time that delegations of Member States stated their positions at meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. Furthermore, they had had full opportunity to present their viewpoints through informal talks with various delegations while the informal negotiations were proceeding. It was the unanimous hope that satisfactory arrangements would be worked out between UNOID and the specialized agencies. One representative stated that while inter-governmental committees could give guidelines, detailed co-ordination must be carried out at the secretariat level.

76. It was stated that the Committee could not alter the arrangements that had been proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Committee. The Committee felt that the only competent body to make changes, if any, in the draft resolution adopted unanimously by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for transmittal to the General Assembly, was the Assembly itself.

77. Several representatives considered the section of the report on the evaluation of programmes somewhat weak and negative. One representative noted that no recommendations based on the reports of the pilot evaluation teams had been formulated by the ACC. Another

<sup>18</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document E/4151 and Add.1-5.

representative stated that countries which contributed to the development effort through the United Nations were entitled to evaluations of the over-all effectiveness of programmes and not only to evaluations of the activities of individual organizations participating in the programmes.

78. The Secretariat called attention to the fact that the Secretary-General's report to the Council on the evaluation of programmes had been drawn up in consultation with the agencies through the ACC, and the short section on the subject in the ACC's own report contained only certain additional comments such as the ACC had been invited to make under resolution 1092 (XXXIX) of the Council.

79. The working relationships and arrangements for joint programming that were being built up between UNCTAD and other bodies with responsibilities in the field of international trade were welcomed. In connexion with that section of the report of the ACC, concern was expressed by one delegation about the tendency to remove questions from the purview of UNCTAD and to transfer them outside the United Nations family which interfered with the work of UNCTAD and was an example of duplication of activities.

80. While various members of the Committee stressed the important part the United Nations family could play in promoting the application of science and technology to development, it was felt by some members that the ACC had given too little information on co-ordination in that field. The Secretariat pointed out that further information on that subject was contained both in the report on the Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.3) and the third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.<sup>19</sup>

81. With regard to the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the suggestion that the Council might henceforth consider this question biennially instead of annually was supported.

82. The section of the report on education and training was welcomed. More information was provided by the representative of UNESCO and by the Secretariat on arrangements that had been made for co-operation among the United Nations (including the regional economic commissions) and the specialized agencies for the preparation of the report on the utilization and development of human resources called for under Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX).

83. Members of the Committee noted with satisfaction the progress that had been made in the world literacy programme through inter-agency co-operation under the leadership of UNESCO. Tribute was paid to H.I.M. the Shah of Iran for his generous contribution to the world literacy programme.

84. Several members underlined the importance of concerted action of the organizations of the United

Nations family in the field of population and remarked on the somewhat guarded references to this subject in the ACC's report. It was explained in reply that since the World Health Assembly had been about to take decisions on the subject, the Director-General of WHO had been unable to take a position at the time the ACC met. He had, however, concurred in the arrangements for a further inter-agency meeting to take place in the autumn.

85. The action of the ACC on the question of agency budgets was welcomed. It was hoped that in future years improved procedures would make it possible for the document on agency expenditures by field of activity to be available to members of the Committee before the opening of its session.

86. In reply to questions, the Secretariat explained the reasons for the decision, reported by the ACC, to review the methods employed in the public information programmes of United Nations organizations. Various delegates felt that the ACC should devote more attention to the question of inter-agency co-operation in that field so as to help increase public understanding of the current and proposed activities of the United Nations family.

87. With regard to the review of the work and functioning of the ACC, several members stressed the importance of the role to be played by the ACC in regard not only to co-ordination but also to the larger problems with which the Council was concerned. It was explained that certain steps had recently been taken to strengthen the ACC secretariat and that that question would remain under review by the Secretary-General and his colleagues. One delegation pointed out that the fundamental task of the ACC was to co-ordinate the activities of the secretariats of the specialized agencies in implementing decisions taken by inter-governmental organizations or bodies, and in its activities the ACC should not substitute for the activities of inter-governmental bodies. Another delegation disagreed with this view and suggested that the functions of the ACC included affirmative proposals to the appropriate inter-governmental bodies for co-ordinated action to cope with emerging problems in the economic, social and human rights fields.

88. It was also noted that there was no mention of co-ordination at the regional level in the report. The Secretariat stated that the ACC had last made a special study and report on co-ordination at the regional level about ten years previously, at the request of the Council, and it would now seem timely for such a report to be repeated. The Secretary-General had informed the Council, after consultations with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the heads of the specialized agencies that he would be submitting next year a report on co-ordination at the country level in response to resolution 1090 B (XXXIX). It was agreed that the ACC might be asked to include in its next report a comprehensive summary of recent developments with regard to co-ordination at the regional level.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4178 and Corr.1).

## B. CONSIDERATION OF THE INTERIM REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

89. While many members of the Committee expressed their appreciation of the interim report on the United Nations Development Decade, prepared by the Secretary-General on behalf of the ACC, under General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX), it was noted that insufficient time remained for the Committee to give thorough consideration to it. There would, of course, be further opportunity to discuss the report during the forty-first session of the Council.

90. Nevertheless, a number of delegations did comment on the report. One delegation welcomed the report and said that while the elaboration of realistic goals for the Development Decade could act as a powerful stimulus to economic and social development, they must be subject to continuous review. The targets set must be realistic and the goals of individual agencies should take account of the broader goals of the Decade itself. For instance, the target set by FAO for food production must be closely related to an over-all target of raising national income. There must also be an over-all system of evaluation and it was hoped that the ACC would intensify its efforts in this direction. In particular, its future reports should indicate what activities were new, what activities represented major changes in former activities, and what activities represented a substantial increase in those already under way.

91. Another delegation referred to the relationship between the purpose that the Decade was designed to achieve and the endeavours of the developing countries to achieve the fullest degree of economic independence and the removal of the remaining vestiges of the colonial system. That delegation also felt that the regional economic commissions of the United Nations should play a greater part in implementing some of the recommendations relating to the objectives of the Decade, especially those of UNCTAD. It urged that in the selection of areas where the international organizations could make the maximum contribution, greater emphasis should be placed on problems of industrial development, planning, increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and the enactment of land reform on the basis of the principle that the land should belong to those who cultivate it, and that the proposals for action in the field of natural resource development should take account of the importance of safeguarding national sovereignty over natural resources.

92. One delegation pointed out that while the report contained an interesting discussion of the problem of setting quantified goals and targets, it did not in fact contain any new proposal for specific sectoral or global targets for the second half of the Decade. If it was impossible to set such targets for this period, that should be clearly brought out and then the Council might arrange for a comprehensive and realistic set of goals to be elaborated as soon as possible, so as to ensure that they would be available to assist in policy-making for the 1970s.

93. Other delegations pointed out the need, on the one hand, to establish machinery for ensuring the implementation of decisions designed to realize the aims of the Decade and, on the other hand, to giving priority to research work and technical assistance activities. Such activities should be designed to be of assistance in speeding up the process of economic and social development, rather than in elaborating more sophisticated planning techniques.

94. One delegation noted during the evaluation of programmes in the economic, social and human rights fields that more effective measures for the implementation of the priority programmes and substantive resolutions of the Council were urgently needed in order to achieve planned development. It therefore suggested that the Committee should recommend to the Council that the Secretary-General be asked to propose practical measures for implementing those programmes and resolutions with a view to intensifying national and international action to achieve the targets, goals and objectives of the Development Decade, and to submit a report to the Council during its forty-third session.

95. The representative of the Secretary-General explained that some of the weaknesses in the report were inevitable. The time allowed for the preparation of the report had been quite insufficient for a definitive report; that was why it had been called an "interim" report. General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) had been adopted only four months before the report had had to be completed for consideration by the ACC.

96. Moreover, the elaboration of meaningful and scientifically valid targets required time-consuming research. The Committee on Development Planning must play an important role in that process. This Committee, however, had only just begun its work; it had met for the first time after the preparation of the report. Regarding the contents of chapter III of the report, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that a problem was posed by the fact that in the work of the different agencies, and even within a single organization, activities on different programmes involved cycles which did not coincide. That was inevitable, and it would be difficult, even if it were desirable, to synchronize the cycles completely. Nevertheless, a tendency could be discerned towards the preparation of plans of work over a five-year period. This applied to several fields of the United Nations work and to some of the major programmes of certain of the specialized agencies. Moreover, any action being taken now toward improving performance during the second half of the Development Decade would pave the way for the following decade.

## C. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

97. The Committee had before it the annual reports and analytical summaries of the following specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as follows:

	Report	Analytical summary
International Labour Organisation . . . . .	E/4198	E/4198/Add.1
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations . . . . .	E/4195/Add.1	—
United Nations Educational, Scien- tific and Cultural Organization . . . . .	—	E/4190
World Health Organization . . . . .	E/4197	E/4197/Add.1
International Civil Aviation Organi- zation . . . . .	—	E/4185/Add.1
International Telecommunication Union . . . . .	E/4188 <sup>a</sup>	—
Universal Postal Union . . . . .	E/4199	E/4199/Add.1
World Meteorological Organization	E/4182	E/4182/Add.1
Inter-Governmental Maritime Con- sultative Organization . . . . .	E/4202	—
International Atomic Energy Agency	E/4183	—

<sup>a</sup> An advance text of this report was available.

98. Members of the Committee asked a number of questions concerning the reports of the specialized agencies, referring, among other subjects, to arrangements which had been made between UNESCO and IBRD concerning the financing of education projects, UNESCO's work in the development of new techniques for science teaching and in the elimination of language barriers in training, and the ILO's youth development programmes.

99. With regard to the format of the summaries of the agencies' annual reports, it was suggested by one speaker that the agencies should attempt to reach agreement on a common format. It would be useful if the reports began with a description of activities undertaken in co-operation with other agencies and organizations. Each summary report (which should be kept very brief) might also include a table showing consolidated expenditure by types of activity.

100. One representative suggested that the reports should give a clear picture of the cost of specific projects, while another urged that the agencies' operational activities should be separated from their research projects.

#### Chapter IV. Joint Meetings of the Special Committee with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

101. The Committee had before it a letter (E/AC.51/L.8 and Corr.1) which its Chairman had received from the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the ACC. In that letter, it was suggested that in addition to discussions of the United Nations Development Decade, discussion of the following topics would be particularly valuable: (a) Action by the United Nations family in the field of industrial development; (b) Aspects of human rights of especial relevance to the work of the United Nations organizations; (c) Questions relating to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of the application of science and technology to development; (d) The need for increasing the availability of funds on appropriate terms from industrialized capital-exporting countries for use in the developing countries.

102. The ACC suggested, in addition, that some inter-organizational problems arising out of the way in

which certain broad subjects were handled might be discussed briefly. Amongst such problems, it singled out: (a) the burden of documentation — on both those who had to write it and those who had to read it; (b) the problem of organizing and timing meetings and of avoiding a proliferation of bodies dealing with similar subjects; (c) the way in which the expertise of secretariats could, without interference with the policy-making process, be made more useful to that process; and (d) improvements in the machinery for consultation in advance on proposals affecting different agencies on the one hand and different inter-governmental bodies on the other.

103. The Committee briefly discussed the arrangements to be made with regard to the joint meetings. It was suggested that the joint meetings should be focused on the aspects of the topics considered relating to two other items, namely a "Calendar of conferences" and "The development and utilization of human resources".

104. The Committee concurred with the suggestions contained in the letter of the Chairman of the ACC regarding the topics to be included in the provisional agenda of the joint meetings. It also suggested the addition of two other items, namely a "Calendar of conferences" and "The development and utilization of human resources".

105. In this context, it may be added that the Committee agreed to include the item "Action by the United Nations family in the field of industrial development" on the understanding that the discussion on that item would be limited to an exchange of views and would not seek to make changes in the formula recommended for transmittal to the General Assembly by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development.

106. One delegation, however, felt that, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter, it was for the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly, if it thought fit, recommendations concerning co-ordination in the economic and social field, and that consequently the Committee might, during its joint meetings with the ACC, put forward for the Council's benefit any appropriate suggestion for solving the problems of co-ordination that had been indicated by the Secretary-General in the fields of industrial development (cf. E/4191).<sup>20</sup>

107. One delegation stated that the discussion on the topic entitled "The need for increasing the availability of funds on appropriate terms from industrialized capital-exporting countries for use in the developing countries" should concentrate on co-ordination of the efforts of the United Nations and related bodies with a view to taking practical measures to ease the terms of financial assistance from the developed capitalist countries to the developing countries (including the waiver of political, economic, military and other demands when granting credits and other forms of assistance; reduction of the

<sup>20</sup> For further information on the discussion on this subject, see the summary records of the relevant meetings of the Committee (E/AC.51/SR.29-34).

interest rate on credits and loans; the setting of longer periods for the repayment of loans; and arrangements whereby funds received from developing countries in repayment of credits would be used to purchase goods in those countries, especially goods produced at enterprises built with the credits in question), and with a view to increasing the impact of economic measures adopted by the developing countries to institute effective control over foreign private investments, including control over the transfer of the profits and capital of foreign firms and a substantial increase in deductions from the profits of foreign monopolies for the benefit of the countries in which foreign capital operates.

108. The Committee agreed that the joint meetings should take place on 1 and 4 July 1966 in Geneva.

#### ANNEX I

##### List of participants

###### Members

###### *President of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. Tewfik Bouattoura  
Mr. Hocine Djoudi\*

###### *First Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. Costin Murgescu  
Mr. Ion Moraru\*\*  
Mr. Romulus Neagu\*\*  
Mr. Ion Covaci\*\*

###### *Second Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini

###### *Chairman, Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. C. Caranicas  
Mr. Aristotle J. Phrydas\*\*\*

###### *Canada*

Mr. Roy MacLaren  
Mr. J. O. Parry

###### *France*

Mr. Maurice Viaud  
Mr. Ivan Martin Witkowski

###### *Iran*

Mr. Mehdi Vakil  
Mr. Darioush Bayandor

###### *Pakistan*

Mr. Rafee Uddin Ahmed

###### *Philippines*

Mr. Salvador P. López  
Mr. Pablo R. Suarez  
Mrs. Ernestina Kodikara (Alternate)  
Mr. Francisco Miel Rodriguez (Alternate)

\* Mr. Bouattoura designated Mr. Djoudi to represent him.

\*\* Mr. Murgescu designated Mr. Moraru to represent him. Mr. Neagu and Mr. Covaci were also present at some of the meetings.

\*\*\* Mr. Caranicas designated Mr. Phrydas to represent him.

###### *Sierra Leone*

Mr. G. E. O. Williams  
Mr. Ambrose P. Genda

###### *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Mr. E. N. Makeev (Representative)  
Mr. E. N. Nasinovsky (Alternate)  
Mr. V. A. Yulin (Alternate)  
Mr. V. V. Lozinski (Adviser)  
Mr. N. I. Filimonov (Adviser)  
Mr. L. I. Verenikin (Adviser)

###### *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

Sir Keith Unwin  
Mr. W. E. Hamilton Whyte  
Mr. John G. Taylor  
Miss Lucy M. Deas

###### *United States of America*

Mr. James Roosevelt (Representative)  
Mr. Walter M. Kotschnig (Alternate)  
Mr. Clarence I. Blau (Adviser)  
Miss Marjorie S. Belcher (Adviser)  
Mr. Otis E. Mulliken (Adviser)

###### *Venezuela*

Mr. John Raphael  
Mr. Gilberto I. Carrasquero  
Miss Clemencia Lopez

##### Specialized agencies

###### *International Labour Organisation*

Mr. Philippe Blamont  
Mrs. M. E. de Lopez

###### *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

Mr. J. L. Orr

###### *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

Mr. Arthur Gagliotti  
Mrs. Betty Thomas

###### *World Health Organization*

Dr. R. L. Coigney  
Dr. Luis F. Thomen  
Mrs. Vera Kalm

###### *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development*

Mr. Federico Consolo

###### *International Monetary Fund*

Mr. Gordon Williams

###### *International Atomic Energy Agency*

Mr. Evgeny Piskarev

#### ANNEX II

##### Summary of the report on the work programme

[For the report on the work programme, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4179/Rev.1; also documents E/4179/Add.1-2, Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3, and Corr.1, Add.4 and Corr.1, Add.5-9, Add.10 and Corr.1, Add.11-14, Add.15 and Corr.1 and Add.16-18, issued in mimeographed form only.]

## DOCUMENT E/4233\*

**Report of the Chairmen of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee  
on Co-ordination on the joint meetings held in Geneva on 1 and 4 July 1966**

[Original text: English]  
[8 July 1966]

### I. Introduction

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 G (XXXIX), the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) held joint meetings, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in Geneva on 1 and 4 July 1966. The attendance is indicated in the annex.

2. The joint meetings were an outgrowth of meetings held in 1964 and 1965, at which the members of ACC and the Officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Council's Co-ordination Committee had had informal consultations. The main purpose of these joint meetings, as of the earlier meetings, was to improve the existing co-ordination procedures by bringing about a closer working relationship and a better understanding between members of the ACC and members of the Council. To achieve this, the two committees were asked at their joint meetings to:

- “(a) Examine the provisional agenda of the Council's sessions, and draw attention whenever necessary or desirable to the major questions that require the Council's urgent action;
- “(b) Keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies in the economic, social, human rights and related fields, particularly in respect of the United Nations Development Decade;
- “(c) Submit conclusions and recommendations to the Council on those questions as well as on problems in the field of co-ordination which call for special attention by the Council.”

3. The joint meetings had been carefully prepared for by the ACC and the Special Committee. Preliminary suggestions as to topics to which special attention might be given were drawn up by the ACC at its session in October 1965 and considered by the Special Committee at its organizational meeting in March 1966. These suggestions and the views expressed by members of the Special Committee, as well as the arrangements for the joint meetings, were reviewed by the ACC at its meeting in April. Further discussions of agenda and rearrangements were held by the Special Committee at its regular session in June. The suggestions of the two committees were incorporated in an exchange of correspondence between their Chairmen (E/AC.51/7 — CO-ORDINATION/JM/2).

4. It was agreed, on the basis of the Council's agenda, that it would be useful if particular attention could be concentrated on a limited number of topics, namely:

- United Nations Development Decade;
- Action by the United Nations family in the field of industrial development;
- Aspects of human rights of especial relevance to the work of United Nations organizations;
- Questions relating to the activities of the United Nations system in the field of application of science and technology to development;
- The need to increase the flow of funds to the developing countries;
- Development and utilization of human resources.

5. In addition it was agreed that certain inter-organizational problems — for instance the calendar of conferences, the burden of documentation, the arrangements for and timings of meetings, improvements in the machinery for advance consultation — which arose in connexion with the handling of many of the above subjects, might usefully be discussed. In the event, however, time did not permit any real discussion of such matters.

6. It was understood that the discussion in the joint meetings should be focused on those aspects of the topics selected which related to action through the United Nations system of organizations, and co-ordination among them, rather than on the substantive aspects of those topics; furthermore, at the request of the Special Committee, discussion on “Action by the United Nations family in the field of industrial development” was to be limited to an exchange of views.

7. The present report constitutes an effort to extract from a very full and wide-ranging debate some of the main themes and ideas. Much that was valuable and thought-provoking has had to be left out, and what has been kept has necessarily been couched in rather general terms. A fuller record of the views expressed by the various participants is, however, being prepared and will be available, on request, on a restricted basis, to members of the Council and the ACC.

8. The present report is divided into two parts as follows: (a) a summary of the general discussion on co-ordination; and (b) a summary of the discussions on individual topics. In a very brief concluding section the achievement of the joint meetings is evaluated and suggestions are made regarding future meetings of this kind. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that the time available was too short for the drawing up and approval of conclusions or recommendations.

### II. Summary of the discussion on co-ordination procedures in general

9. It was recognized that however vital co-ordination at the national level might be, it was only with co-ordination at the international level that the current

\* Incorporating document E/4233/Corr.1.

meetings were concerned, and further that the type of co-ordination on which the United Nations system relied was a co-ordination through consultation and persuasion.

(a) *The present state of inter-agency co-ordination*

10. The question arose how well that system of international co-ordination was functioning. That raised the further question of the nature and scope of the activities to be co-ordinated and the type of co-ordination to be exercised. One broad area of concern, which was being covered on the whole in a satisfactory way (leaving on one side the recent preoccupations in connection with the creation of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID), was the prevention of duplication and unnecessary overlapping. Another, which involved co-ordination of a more positive and dynamic kind, was to ensure the best use of available resources and to increase the global effectiveness of the efforts of individual organizations through co-operation and through co-ordination at the planning as well as at the later stages of work. Many speakers agreed that the general state of inter-organizational co-ordination was reasonably good and had been steadily improving, while they felt that there was still room for considerable improvement in co-ordination of this more positive and dynamic kind. It was also widely agreed that the active participation of the agencies in the proceedings of the Council was most desirable, which might mean that the Council would deal only with the reports of one or two agencies at each session. It was also felt that every effort should be made to consult with the agencies fully in respect of draft resolutions of concern to them coming before the Council.

11. Members of the ACC, moreover, sought to dispel the view, not infrequently entertained by members of the Council, that there were serious unresolved problems among agencies which were not revealed by the ACC's report or in other documents available to the Council. Some members of the Special Committee, on the other hand, felt that the provisions of the Charter in respect of co-ordination were still not being adequately implemented; they also insisted on the need for further improvements, especially in programme planning, and a greater unity of purpose in the work of the United Nations family in attacking the problems of development. Some speakers cautioned against giving co-ordination matters so high a priority as to cause them to interfere with substantive activities. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the effectiveness of the United Nations system of co-ordination had to be constantly demonstrated if the organizations concerned were to retain the confidence and financial support of their member States.

12. Unity of action in the field was especially necessary; and, while the fundamental responsibility of individual countries for co-ordinating the assistance rendered them was fully acknowledged, several speakers looked forward to greater unity among the personnel of United Nations organizations as a result of the creation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and through the strengthened authority of the Resident

Representatives. At the same time, the point was stressed by some members of the ACC that the field representatives of the agencies had to be in direct contact with their opposite numbers in the national ministries. One member of the ACC considered that the mutual relationships among field representatives and their relationship to the Resident Representative was comparable to that obtaining in the ACC.

(b) *Respective roles of the Economic and Social Council and the ACC*

13. As regards the respective roles of the Council and the ACC in ensuring co-ordination at the international level, some participants, while acknowledging the essential contribution which the ACC could make, stressed the Council's ultimate responsibility. One member of the Special Committee suggested that the Council's handling of the subject could be improved, the improvements he envisaged being qualitative rather than involving additional documentation and meetings. One member of the ACC said that the Council should not expect too much from the ACC, especially in the way of leadership, since each member was responsible to the inter-governmental organs of his own organization which alone could decide on programmes and priorities within the organization concerned.

14. Against that view it was urged that initiative by the ACC in pointing out to the Council problem areas, in proposing fields in which co-ordinated effort seemed essential, in proposing necessary changes of emphasis in programmes, had become more and more important as international activities in the economic, social and human rights fields expanded and relationships between international organizations became more complex. One member of the Special Committee considered indeed that the question of whether the United Nations family as a whole could function successfully was still in doubt and that the outcome largely depended on the ACC's ability to provide more guidance and initiative. Another representative considered that the ACC should be able to take the initiative in studying certain problems or formulating certain suggestions provided it complied with the general directives given to it by the Council. The hope was also expressed that the Secretary-General would exercise, through the ACC, a dynamic influence in this regard.

(c) *Strengthening the ACC*

15. While differences of emphasis thus emerged concerning the ACC, there was general agreement that its role and that of the Council were complementary, that it should play a more active part *vis-à-vis* the Council, and that the organization of its work should be reviewed and its staff arrangements strengthened in order to enable it to do so. While one member of the Special Committee stressed that a principal object of co-ordination was to reduce expenditure and staff, it was widely urged that the ACC's secretariat should be so strengthened as to enable it to play the larger role required in programme planning and implementation as well as in evaluating progress and in pin-pointing problems which were not receiving adequate attention.



### III. Summary of the discussions on individual topics

#### (a) *United Nations Development Decade*

16. The Development Decade provided the organizing principle underlying much of what was said on the individual programme topics. The attention of the participants was drawn to the first-fruits of two closely related initiatives taken by the Council last summer — the interim report on the Development Decade prepared by the Secretary-General on behalf of the ACC (E/4196 and Add.3) and the first report of the Committee on Development Planning.<sup>21</sup> The view was expressed that these were both steps towards achieving better co-ordination at the planning stage and towards formulating the concerted policies needed to achieve the goals of the Decade.

#### (b) *Action by the United Nations system in the field of industrial development*

17. The executive heads of several of the specialized agencies made it clear that the main concern of their organizations in regard to industrial development was to ensure that programmes of action should be truly effective. Among the conditions of that effectiveness were first; the avoidance of duplication of efforts and the fullest use of scarce existing resources; secondly, the recognition of the fact that the establishment of a new organization such as UNOID would require a number of adjustments on the part of all the agencies concerned that could be made only progressively and should be effected by agreement in an orderly manner; and thirdly, a realization that this process called for a positive effort, self-restraint and co-operative action from the many organs involved. They pointed out that if a particular function were included in the constitutions of more than one agency, difficulties would be likely to occur despite the best endeavours of each agency to co-operate.

18. Reference was made to the recent decisions of the International Labour Conference which unanimously welcomed the establishment of UNOID, pledged the full co-operation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and made arrangements for adapting and intensifying the activities of the ILO in that field in full co-operation and co-ordination with UNOID and the other members of the United Nations system.

19. One member of the ACC indicated at the same time that the proposed operating procedure for UNOID would give it specific functions in the field of training which were carried out by existing organizations, including the ILO, which had a constitutional mandate to this effect. He expressed the hope that a re-wording of the relevant provision in the proposed operating procedure could make it clear that the general and legitimate concern of UNOID for training — as one of the components of industrialization — was not intended to impede the full use of the ILO's experience and resources in the same field. He suggested that that re-wording should be agreed upon when the matter was raised and decided upon at the next session of the General

Assembly, and that a recommendation to that effect be included in the report of the Council to the General Assembly. Other members of the ACC supported those suggestions. Certain members of both committees expressed the view that co-ordination of activities in the field of industrial development, as well as in other fields, should be exercised not by UNOID but by the Economic and Social Council at the policy level and by the ACC at the administrative level.

20. Several members of the Special Committee recalled the intensity of feeling which existed about the need for increased efforts in the field of industrialization, and thought it was essential to establish a central body dealing with problems of industrial development. They pointed out that the developing countries attached the greatest importance to the establishment of UNOID and pinned much of their hope for industrial progress to the success of the new institution. In their view, no duplication of work was to be feared because UNOID would undoubtedly make contact with existing agencies to use to the utmost their expertise in promoting industrial development. Some of them felt that avoidance of duplication was not an end in itself; it was sometimes preferable to run the risk of some duplication rather than postpone projects of major importance to the developing countries. One representative considered it unwise to attach too much importance to the letter of the constitutions which were always subject to interpretation, and stressed the importance of the spirit in which the new provisions would be implemented. He recalled the difficult negotiations that had preceded the drafting of the proposed operating procedures of UNOID and warned against the risks of tampering with it. Another representative expressed the view that the difficulties caused by the draft resolution submitted to the General Assembly on UNOID, with regard to the areas of competence of the ILO, would certainly be more easily overcome if it were recognized that the ILO had primary responsibility for the training of technical personnel and UNOID for the utilization of manpower and specialized cadres for industrial development.

21. Summing up the discussion, the Chairman said that he noted the different points of view relating to the establishment of an agency or an organization for industrial development. He firmly believed that agreement could be reached among governments as well as among members of the ACC on arrangements for co-ordination to avoid duplication and for utilizing to the full the experience and the facilities of existing international organizations in matters relating to industrial development.

22. He recognized that a continuing series of adjustments through consultation would be necessary to take account of the establishment of a new organization as well as the decisions and programmes of the existing agencies in their constitutional fields of competence. These consultations, on a reciprocal and co-operative basis, should come within the purview of the ACC and might require the establishment of some continuing ACC machinery.

23. The establishment of every new organization had given rise to preoccupations. Those preoccupations had

<sup>21</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4207).*

usually been dispelled rather soon through good will on all sides. The needs in the field of industrial development were vast; he felt sure that with the same good will any possible difficulties arising in connexion with UNOID would be forestalled and that, with its establishment, the means available to the United Nations family for the purposes of helping in the great task of industrial development would be greatly strengthened.

*(c) Aspects of human rights of especial relevance to the work of organizations within the United Nations system*

24. The attention of the participants was drawn to the opportunity provided by the observance in 1968 of the International Year for Human Rights to take stock of achievements during the past twenty years and to prepare for new advances in securing the effective observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Full support was pledged by the agencies concerned on behalf of these efforts. In this connexion the view was expressed that the International Year would be of lasting value only if by the end of 1968 significant steps had been taken to make the principles of the Declaration a more effective reality and if by that time there had emerged a clear blueprint for further international action in the field of human rights after 1968. It was suggested that the International Year would provide a suitable occasion for launching a new programme for international standards to guarantee such fundamental civil rights as the presumption of innocence until proof of guilt, the exclusion of guilt by association, the prohibition of retroactive penalties, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention and the right to a proper trial.

25. Attention was drawn to the recent report of the United Nations Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights,<sup>22</sup> which would also take place in 1968. The Preparatory Committee had just submitted, for the approval of the Assembly, a comprehensive provisional agenda for the Conference, in which the competent specialized agencies would be invited to participate. It was pointed out that the difficulties inherent in dealing comprehensively with large segments of human rights were not insurmountable, and that in fact the General Assembly had already completed the substantive provisions of the draft covenant on civil and political rights and the draft covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, and had only to add the appropriate measures of implementation.

26. Several executive heads of United Nations programmes pledged their full co-operation in the practical and operational work of the United Nations for the promotion and protection of human rights. One of them said he was seeking to strengthen and develop measures for the protection of human rights with regard to such matters as the granting of asylum and the safeguarding of the rights and interests of refugees. The efforts of his Office would be directed in the period before and during the International Year towards the adoption of a declaration on the right of asylum.

*(d) Science and technology*

27. One member of the Special Committee felt that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development offered a promising formula for bringing high-level advice to the Council. Although similar committees could not be set up for all subjects, the Advisory Committee showed how a committee of experts, established by the Council, could work closely with an inter-secretariat organ reporting to the ACC. The Advisory Committee could aid in sectoral planning and in the decentralization of co-ordination.

28. Some of the members of the ACC suggested that the membership of the Committee should not be transferable, and that its members should be, as far as possible, chosen from the existing scientific committees of the various agencies so as to make full use of the expertise already available. Several members suggested that it could perhaps be most effective in helping to mobilize resources additional to those already available to the United Nations family from all sources including (UNDP); although this might involve the Advisory Committee in studying the mechanics of financing joint programmes and projects. Above all, the Advisory Committee's terms of reference must be made clear, and it might be timely to re-examine its methods of work, including the volume of documentation it required from the agencies, but the Council should not seek to create a central scientific secretariat.

29. It was explained in connexion with the foregoing comments that the creation of the Advisory Committee had been considered necessary to intensify the activities of the international community in the application of science and technology to development, utilizing therein all the existing capacities of the United Nations family. At no time had the Advisory Committee been intended to supplant the technical committees of the specialized agencies or to place them in a subordinate position. Hitherto the Advisory Committee had been experimenting with various methods of work and these methods would be reviewed in the forthcoming sessions of the Council and of the Committee itself.

*(e) The need to increase the flow of funds to the developing countries*

30. It was recognized by some speakers that the question of the flow of international resources to the developing countries was one which should be viewed with great concern. Indeed, it had been pointed out recently by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) that in the first part of the present decade, the level of financial resources transferred from the developed to the developing countries had not increased, notwithstanding the fact that the gross product of developed countries had increased at a very satisfactory rate. As a result of that disparity, the proportion of financial resources transferred to the developing countries in relation to the gross product of developed countries had fallen from 0.87 per cent in 1961 to 0.66 per cent in 1964, a proportion that was far from the 1 per cent recommended by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Today it could not be said, as before,

<sup>22</sup> A/6354.

that the scarcity of resources transferred to developing countries was due to a lack of good projects. In that respect, considerable advance had been made, and IBRD had estimated that developing countries could absorb every year in the next few years from three to four billions of additional resources. What was lacking, however, was the political will and determination to take the necessary action to ensure an increased flow of funds to the developing countries, without which they would be unable to achieve a satisfactory rate of growth. The problem was compounded by the developing countries' growing burden of debt arising from the servicing of loans, a burden which was absorbing on the average half of all flow of financial aid, and in some cases all this aid.

31. The scarcity of resources, moreover, was not the only problem to be faced. The type of resources to be made available and the needs to be met had also to be the object of close examination in a constructive new spirit. For instance, there was still no regular machinery for financing buffer stocks in connexion with commodity schemes. Also, no machinery for financing food help had yet been fully developed. These problems, as well as the question of increasing the flow of finance to developing countries in general, required urgent attention if the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade were not to be largely frustrated.

32. While sharing the views of other members on the importance of the financing of economic development and the need to give it continuing attention in the framework of the Development Decade, one member of the Special Committee expressed the view that this problem was not directly related to the co-ordinating functions of the Council but concerned rather its responsibilities regarding the orientation of the economic policies of Member States.

*(f) Development and utilization of human resources*

33. It was noted that all the members of the United Nations family, as well as all Member States, were actively concerned with the development and utilization of human resources. Members of the joint meetings welcomed the resolution on the subject recently adopted by the ILO Conference and said that it was in keeping with the resolutions adopted by the Council and the General Assembly in 1965.

34. One member of the Special Committee said that he hoped that there would now be a global evaluation of the experience that had been collected by Governments and organizations of the United Nations family in the development of human resources. He suggested that an outline of the main policies should be worked out, in order to facilitate the planning of future programmes, and that means should be found for achieving a greater degree of co-ordination of the action of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in this field.

35. It was considered important for the specialized agencies to participate both in the preparation of the report called for in Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) and in the debates on it in the Council. It was also suggested that the next joint meetings of the Special

Committee and the ACC might discuss the report before it was submitted to the Council at its forty-third session.

36. Also in connexion with the utilization of human resources, it was urged that there should be a closer relationship among the various institutes of the United Nations system.

37. One executive head of a United Nations programme stressed the potential of human resources represented by the refugees, which might make a considerable contribution to the economic and social development of asylum countries, particularly in Africa. On the other hand, if they were ignored, they would soon become a heavy burden on, and a possible source of difficulties for, those countries.

#### IV. Concluding comments and suggestions

38. At the end of the joint meetings, members of the Special Committee and of the ACC were agreed that they had had a mutually profitable exchange of views and that the main aim of the meetings — to bring about a closer relationship and a better understanding of one another's thinking — had been significantly furthered. This closer relationship and better understanding will surely have their effect on the general debate in the Council and on the work of the Co-ordination Committee. In the long run, it is hoped that they will lead to more effective co-ordination at both inter-governmental and inter-secretariat levels.

39. There was a consensus, accordingly, that the joint meetings, conducted with the informality of a round-table discussion, should be continued in future years. A number of participants felt that there were too many topics on the agenda for each one to be examined adequately in the limited time available, and suggested that in future the list should be much shorter.

#### ANNEX

##### Attendance at the Joint Meetings

*Chairman:* U Thant

(a) Members of the Special Committee on Co-ordination

*Chairman of the Special Committee on Co-ordination*

Mr. Mehdi Vakil

*President of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. Tewfik Bouattoura

*First Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. Costin Murgescu

*Second Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini\*

*Chairman, Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council*

Mr. C. Caranicas

*Canada*

Mr. Roy MacLaren (Rapporteur)

Mr. J. O. Parry

\* At certain of the meetings Mr. Fernandini was represented by Mr. P. Encinas.

<i>France</i>	<i>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</i>
Mr. Maurice Viaud	Mr. Federico Consolo
<i>Iran</i>	<i>International Monetary Fund</i>
Mr. J. Nadim	Mr. Gordon Williams
<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>International Civil Aviation Organization</i>
Mr. N. Naik	Mr. B. T. Twigt
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>Universal Postal Union</i>
Mr. Salvador P. López	Mr. S. Weber
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	Mr. S. N. Das Gupta
Mr. E. P. A. Soneye	<i>International Telecommunication Union</i>
<i>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</i>	Mr. M. B. Sarwate
Mr. V. Pojarski	Mr. J. Persin
<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>	<i>World Meteorological Organization</i>
Lord Caradon	Mr. D. A. Davies
Sir Keith Unwin	Mr. J. R. Rivet
<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization</i>
Mr. James Roosevelt	Mr. Jean Roullier
Miss Marjorie S. Belcher	Mr. D. B. Eddy
Miss Kathleen Bell	<i>International Atomic Energy Agency</i>
Mr. Clarence Blau	Mr. Sigvard Eklund
<i>Venezuela</i>	Mr. D. A. V. Fischer
Mr. F. A. Chacín	<i>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</i>
(b) Members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	Mr. A. Balensi
<i>Chairman: U Thant</i>	Mr. G. Hortling
<i>United Nations</i>	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
U Thant	Mr. Paul Hoffman
Mr. Philippe de Seynes	Mr. David Owen
Mr. R. Prebisch	<i>United Nations Children's Fund</i>
Mr. I. H. Abdel-Rahman	Sir Herbert Broadley
Mr. A. Dollinger	<i>World Food Programme</i>
<i>International Labour Organisation</i>	Mr. A. H. Boerma
Mr. David Morse	<i>United Nations Institute for Training and Research</i>
Mr. C. W. Jenks	Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier
Mr. Philippe Blamont	<i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>
<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>	Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan
Mr. B. R. Sen	<i>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</i>
Mr. J. V. A. Nehemiah	Mr. Laurence V. Michelmore
<i>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</i>	<i>Rapporteur of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination</i>
Mr. René Maheu	Mr. Martin Hill
Mr. A. Bertrand	<i>Secretary of the Council and of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination</i>
Mr. A. F. Gagliotti	Mr. I. T. Kittani
Mr. A. de Silva	
<i>World Health Organization</i>	
Dr. M. G. Candau	
Dr. P. M. Dorolle	
Dr. L. Bernard	
Dr. M. Sacks	

## DOCUMENT E/4267

### Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. At its 292nd to 298th, 300th to 305th, 307th to 309th and 311th meetings, held on 12–27 and 29 July and 2–3 August 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas

(Greece), considered item 3 of the Council agenda General review of the development, co-ordination and concentration of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations, the

specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole). The item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination on its fourth session (E/4215); thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4191); report on the joint meetings held by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4233); arrangements for the co-ordination of multilateral technical assistance programmes of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: interim report by the Secretary-General (E/4205); expenditure of the United Nations system in relation to programmes: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4209); and the question of a uniform layout of the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4193).

In addition, the Committee had before it extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (E/4232), sections (d) and (e) of which dealt with questions covered under this item. The Committee also had before it the following annual reports and analytical summaries, which had been submitted by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): International Labour Organisation (ILO) (E/4198 and Add.1); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (E/4195 and Add.1); United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (E/4190 and Add.1); World Health Organization (WHO) (E/4197 and Add.1); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (E/4185 Rev.1 and E/4185/Add.1); Universal Postal Union (UPU) (E/4199 and Add.1); International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (E/4188); World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (E/4182 and Add.1); Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) (E/4202); and IAEA (E/4183).

3. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee singled out the following different elements of item 3 which it considered separately:

- A. The reports and analytical summaries of the specialized agencies and IAEA;
- B. Co-ordination matters;
- C. The ACC's reports on the expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes and on the uniform presentation of budgets; and
- D. Co-ordination in the field.

**A. THE REPORTS AND ANALYTICAL SUMMARIES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND IAEA**

4. The Committee's consideration of this topic was composed of two parts; (1) substantive review of the work of the agencies as reflected in their various reports;

and (2) consideration of the form and content of the analytical summaries as well as future procedures regarding their substantive review. In connexion with this latter question, the delegations of Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.283) which was introduced by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 300th meeting and considered at the 301st and 302nd meetings. The representatives of Algeria, France and Pakistan submitted amendments (E/AC.24/L.284) to this draft resolution and a revised text (E/AC.24/L.283/Rev.1), drawn up in the light of these amendments, was submitted to the Committee by the sponsors, now joined by Algeria and Pakistan. The Committee unanimously approved the revised text of the draft resolution at its 302nd meeting and submits it for adoption by the Council (see draft resolution A in the Annex).

**B. CO-ORDINATION MATTERS**

5. The Committee received the following proposals in connexion with its consideration of this topic: a draft resolution submitted by Canada, Pakistan, Philippines and the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.280) and an amendment by France (E/AC.24/L.288); a draft resolution submitted by Dahomey, Ecuador, Iran, Panama, Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.24/L.282); a draft resolution submitted by Canada, Iran, Luxembourg and the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.291); a draft resolution submitted by Ecuador, Pakistan and the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.289); and a draft resolution submitted by Dahomey, Philippines, Sweden and the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.290) and a revised text submitted by the same delegations together with Algeria, India and Peru (E/AC.24/L.290/Rev.1).

6. The Draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.280) which dealt with the reports of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the ACC, was introduced by the representative of Canada at the 298th meeting. At the 301st meeting, the Committee was informed that the sponsors of the draft resolution had accepted the amendment submitted by the delegation of France which was incorporated as the fourth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution. The draft resolution was then approved unanimously by the Committee and is therefore submitted for adoption by the Council (see draft resolution B in the annex).

7. Draft resolution E/AC.24/L.282, which dealt with a proposal for a review of agencies and programmes within the United Nations family, was introduced by the representative of the Philippines at the 301st meeting. At the 307th meeting, the representative of the Philippines, on behalf of the sponsors, accepted the following amendments to the text of the draft resolution:

(a) The words "aimed at facilitating the effective discharge of that responsibility" in the third preambular paragraph were deleted.

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was revised to read as follows:

"1. *Decides* to place the question raised by the above proposal on the provisional agenda of the appropriate session in 1967, and to study it within the framework of the relevant provisions of the Charter;"

The Committee then unanimously approved the draft resolution as revised by the sponsors and submits it for adoption by the Council (see draft resolution C in the annex).

8. Draft resolution E/AC.24/L.291, which dealt with arrangements for strengthening the ACC, was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 305th meeting. This draft resolution was considered at the 309th meeting and approved by the Committee by a vote of 16 to none, with 6 abstentions; the Committee therefore submits it for adoption by the Council (see draft resolution D in the annex).

9. Draft resolution E/AC.24/L.289, which dealt with co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research, was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 302nd meeting. That representative informed the Committee that the sponsors had revised the operative paragraph in the draft resolution to read as follows:

"*Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in consultation with the regional economic commissions, in the light of the relevant observations in the ACC report, to suggest ways to secure the proper co-ordination of the contribution that the United Nations and the agencies can make to the planning, training and research institutes, through systematic consultations and co-operation, and report the results to the forty-third session of the Council."

The Committee then approved the draft resolution, as revised unanimously and submits it for adoption by the Council (see draft resolution E in the annex).

10. Draft resolution E/AC.24/L.290, which dealt with United Nations public information activities in the economic, social and related fields, was introduced by the representative of the United States of America at the 303rd meeting. The sponsors subsequently submitted a revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.290/Rev.1) of which the delegations of Algeria, India and Peru were also sponsors. This revised text was considered by the Committee at its 310th and 311th meeting, during which the sponsors accepted the following changes in their revised draft resolution:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, the word "impartial" was inserted before the words "information about the objectives and work of the United Nations family".

(b) In the third preambular paragraph, the words "human rights" were inserted after the words "the work of the United Nations in the economic, social".

(c) In operative paragraph 2(a), the words "selected on an equitable geographical basis" were added after the words "consultants or governmental experts"; and the words "and human rights" were inserted after the words "to its economic, social".

(d) In operative paragraph 2(b), the words "and human rights" were inserted after the words "economic, social".

(e) Operative paragraph 2(c) became operative paragraph 3 and was redrafted to read as follows:

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to suggest, after appropriate consultation with governments, the ways in which information programmes of Member Governments, and, as appropriate, educational institutions, civic or community groups, could give support to the United Nations through the press, radio, TV and cinema."

The revised draft resolution, with these further changes, was approved unanimously by the Committee, which submits it for adoption by the Council (see draft resolution F in the annex).

#### C. THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION'S REPORTS ON THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN RELATION TO PROGRAMMES ON THE UNIFORM PRESENTATION OF BUDGETS

11. The Committee considered at its 300th meeting the reports of the ACC entitled "Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes" and "The question of a uniform layout for the preparation and presentation of the budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency". The Committee decided to recommend to the Council that a similar report on expenditures of the United Nations system — with any technical improvements which might be required to make it more useful as a guide to policy-making, should be submitted annually to the summer session of the Council and to the other United Nations bodies concerned, such as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. [See below "Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council".] As regards the question of a uniform budget layout, the Committee notes that this matter will be coming before the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

#### D. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

12. Following its discussion on co-ordination in the field at the 296th meeting, the Committee decided to recommend that the Council take note of the Secretary-General's interim report, and in particular of the fact that he intends to submit the report called for in Council resolution 1090 B (XXXIX) in time for the Council's forty-third session. [See below "Decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council".]

#### ANNEX

##### A

#### Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1172 (XLI).]

## B

**Reports of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1171 (XLI).]

## C

**Proposal for review of agencies and programmes within the United Nations family**

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1173 (XLI).]

## D

**Arrangements for strengthening the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below

"Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1174 (XLI).]

## E

**Co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research**

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1175 (XLI).]

## F

**United Nations public information activities in the economic, social and human rights fields**

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1176 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**1171 (XLI). Reports of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Joint Meeting of the Special Committee and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 1090 G (XXXIX) and 1093 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination on its fourth session (E/4215) and the report on the joint meeting held by the Special Committee and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4233),

Having noted that it was impossible for the Special Committee to fulfil in its entirety the mandate assigned to it by resolution 1093 (XXXIX) (see E/4215, para. 9) particularly the task of examining in detail the work programme covering the various units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, including those of the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965 establishing an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and in particular paragraph 6 (b) of that resolution, and without prejudice to future consideration by the Council of any recommendation which may be adopted by the General Assembly following its consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

Being convinced that further improvements can be made in the functioning of the Special Committee,

1. Welcomes the results of the joint meetings between the Special Committee and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and endorses their recommendation that such meetings should continue in the

future as a means of helping to ensure more effective co-ordination;

2. Further welcomes the contribution of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the meetings of the Special Committee;

3. Endorses the recommendation of the Special Committee that it should have the responsibility for making every year a general examination of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, devoting as appropriate detailed consideration each year to certain sections of that programme;

4. Decides that the Special Committee should meet twice annually, first to review the above-mentioned United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields and, secondly, to deal with co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and those of the United Nations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit all relevant programme data, including budget estimates, as early as possible so that the Special Committee on Co-ordination may begin the process of United Nations programme review as soon as practicable;

6. Recognizes the merits of the view expressed by the Special Committee that continuity of membership would be of particular importance to the increase of its effectiveness, and of the suggestion that the possibility of choosing its members for a longer period is worth exploring;

7. Decides to change the name of the Special Committee on Co-ordination to "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" to reflect better its dual responsibilities.

1445 plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.

### 1172 (XLI). Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Having considered the annual reports of the specialized agencies<sup>23</sup> and the International Atomic Energy Agency,<sup>24</sup>

Recalling its resolution 1090 F (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, requesting each specialized agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency to submit a short analytical report on its major substantive and administrative activities during the period under review,

Considering that a clearer view of the work of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and especially of their joint activities and programmes could be provided if, in future, they were to follow a substantially uniform pattern in drafting their analytical reports,

1. Takes note with appreciation both of the annual reports and the analytical summaries submitted by the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in preparing their future analytical summaries, to follow a substantially uniform pattern to be drawn up by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in the light of the suggestions made on this subject during the forty-first session of the Council;

3. Also requests them to include in their analytical summaries appropriate information on the cost of their programmes and main projects;

<sup>23</sup> International Labour Office, *Twentieth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* (Geneva, 1966) and "Brief report of the International Labour Organisation to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations under resolution 1090 E (XXXIX)" (Geneva, 1966). "Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session" (Rome, 1966) and "The work of FAO 1964-1965: report of the Director-General" (Rome, 1965). "Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the Economic and Social Council" (E/4190). World Health Organization, *The Work of WHO, 1965: Annual Report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations (Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 147)* (Geneva, 1966). "Analytical report prepared by the World Health Organization in accordance with Council resolution 1090 F (XXXIX)" (E/4197/Add.1) and "Supplementary report of the World Health Organization" (E/4197/Add.2). International Civil Aviation Organization, *Annual Report of the Council to the Assembly for 1965* (Doc. 8572, A16-P/1, April 1966) and "A short report on the activities of ICAO in 1965". Universal Postal Union, "Report on the Work of the Union, 1965" (Berne, 1966) and *Summary Report on the Work of the UPU in 1965* (Berne, 1966). International Telecommunication Union, *Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union in 1965* (Geneva 1966) and *Fifth Report by the International Telecommunication Union on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space* (Geneva, 1966). World Meteorological Organization, *Annual Report of the World Meteorological Organization, 1965* (WMO-No. 184.RP.67) (Geneva, 1966) and "Introductory report of the World Meteorological Organization for 1965" (E/4182/Add.1). "Annual Report of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, 1966" (London).

<sup>24</sup> "Annual report by the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Economic and Social Council for 1965-66".

4. Further requests the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to issue their annual reports and analytical summaries in time for consideration by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to prepare each year a short survey of major points in the annual reports and analytical summaries of the agencies and the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, drawing the attention of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and of the Council at its summer sessions to issues which may require their special consideration;

6. Considers that it would be desirable, when conducting its general review in future years, to devote particular attention to the examination of specific fields of activity common to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to submit suggestions to that end.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

### 1173 (XLI). Proposal for review of agencies and programmes within the United Nations family

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Desiring to strengthen the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to accelerate the economic and social development of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind its responsibility for co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation and recommendation,

Having given preliminary consideration to a proposal that a thorough and objective review and evaluation should be undertaken of the structure, functions, procedures, financing and performance of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as the programmes of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

Considering that the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies may cover certain aspects of such a review and that that report will be discussed by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session,

1. Decides to place the question raised by the above proposal on the provisional agenda of the appropriate session in 1967, and to study it within the framework of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to place before the Council at that session such available documentation



as will enable it to give appropriate consideration to this question.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

#### **1174 (XLI). Arrangements for strengthening the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 799 (XXX) of 3 August 1960, 843 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, 992 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, and 1090 H (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, concerning the secretariat arrangements for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

*Noting* the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 115 of its sixth report (E/4232),

*Noting further* that the report of the joint meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4233) urges that the organization of the work of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination be reviewed and its staff arrangements strengthened to enable it to play a more active part vis-à-vis the Council and to play the larger role which is required of it in the planning and implementation of programmes of concern to several agencies, as well as in pin-pointing problems which are not receiving adequate attention,

*Recognizing* the increasing responsibility that is being placed on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination as a result of decisions of the Council and the General Assembly for ensuring that the activities of the United Nations system shall be effectively co-ordinated, not only in the sense of eliminating unnecessary overlapping, but also in the sense of furthering the common pursuit of recognized priority objectives through jointly conceived programmes for international action,

*Recognizing* also the importance for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination further to develop its co-operation with the Council and its subsidiary bodies, in particular with the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,

*Appreciating* the steps taken by the Secretary-General so far to strengthen the secretariat of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

*Believing* that further steps are necessary to increase the effectiveness of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in fulfilling its above-mentioned tasks,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore further with the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the light of the discussions in the joint meeting of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Special Committee on Co-ordination, and during the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council, the best means of strengthening and financing an expanded full-time staff for the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and inter-agency affairs, including the possibility of utilizing staff support arrangements such as those followed for the International Civil Service

Advisory Board and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, or of drawing, as feasible and appropriate, on the personnel resources of the organizations of the United Nations system;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the executive heads of the agencies, to take the necessary action, as feasible, to implement this resolution, utilizing as far as possible the present staff of the United Nations and the agencies, and to report to the Council at its forty-third session.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

#### **1175 (XLI). Co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting with satisfaction* the thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4191),

*Noting further* chapter VIII of the above-mentioned report, with respect to co-ordination and co-operation among institutes concerned with planning, training and research,

*Recognizing* the importance to the developing countries of training in economic development planning and the useful work done in this respect by the specialized agencies and planning institutes specially set up for the purpose,

*Realizing* that development planning has not only country aspects but also regional and global aspects and that they reinforce each other and that there must therefore be a continuous exchange of ideas and experience,

*Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in consultation with the regional economic commissions, in the light of the relevant observations in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to suggest ways to secure the proper co-ordination of the contribution that the United Nations and the agencies can make to the planning, training and research institutes, through systematic consultations and co-operation, and report the results to the Council at its forty-third session.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

#### **1176 (XLI). United Nations public information activities in the economic, social, human rights and related fields**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting with interest* that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination "is arranging for a review to be undertaken of certain aspects of the information programmes of the organizations in the United Nations family" (*ibid.*, para. 98),

*Agreeing* with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination that there are increasing world needs for impartial information about the objectives and work of

the United Nations family and that these needs should be considered in the light of present and newly emerging public information practices and of rapidly growing technical advances in mass communications,

*Recognizing* in particular the importance of improving, and of making more effective, information on the work of the United Nations in the economic, social, human rights and related fields,

*Believing* that there should be the widest possible understanding of and support for United Nations programmes by the peoples of Member States because of the contribution of these programmes to the growth of world-wide economic and social progress,

1. *Looks forward* to receiving the results of the review to be made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of certain aspects of the information programmes of the organizations of the United Nations family;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To undertake, with such assistance as he deems necessary, through the use of consultants or governmental experts selected on an equitable geographical basis, a study of the information activities of the United

Nations with respect to its economic, social and human rights work, including the financing, staffing, publication and press relations programmes and their effectiveness and the relationships with the information services of the organizations of the United Nations system;

(b) To inform the Council at its forty-third session on measures taken to improve the information activities on the economic, social and human rights work of the United Nations and to suggest further steps to be taken to that end;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to suggest, after appropriate consultation with Governments, the ways in which information programmes of Governments of Member States and, as appropriate, educational institutions, civic or community groups, could give support to the United Nations through the Press, radio, television and the cinema.

4. *Decides* to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session the reports mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, together with such comments as the Council may deem appropriate.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

## DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council decided that a report on expenditures of the United Nations system, similar to the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination entitled "Expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes" (E/4209), should — with any technical improvements which might be required to make it more useful as a guide to policy-making — be submitted annually to the Council at its summer session and to the other United Nations bodies concerned, such as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

### Co-ordination in the field

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council took note of the Secretary-General's interim report on co-ordination in the field (E/4205) and, in particular, of the fact that he intends to submit the report called for in Council resolution 1090 B (XXXIX), of 31 July 1965, to the Council at its forty-third session.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/6343	Second Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80.</i>
E/4029	Thirty-first report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4.</i>

\* The documents listed above pertain solely to item 3. For the complete list of documents pertaining to items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17, which were discussed together by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4156	Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Ibid.</i> , Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12.
E/4179/Rev.1	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31.
E/4179/Add.1-18	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4196 and Add.3	Progress report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 5.
E/4198	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Labour Organisation	Mimeographed. See <i>Twentieth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations</i> , International Labour Office, Geneva, 1966.
E/4198/Add.1	Analytical report prepared by the International Labour Organisation	Mimeographed.
E/4222	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 12.
E/4223	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 32.
E/4229/Add.1	Statement by the Director-General of the International Labour Office at the 50th session of the International Labour Conference	Mimeographed.
E/4243	Extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6307)	Ditto. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 7</i> .
E/4232	Appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.278	Organization of the work of the Co-ordination Committee: note by the Chairman	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.280	Canada, Pakistan, Philippines and United States of America: draft resolution	Ditto. See E/4267, paras. 5 and 6, and annex, draft resolution B.
E/AC.24/L.282	Dahomey, Ecuador, Iran, Panama, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4267, paras. 5, 7 and annex, draft resolution C.
E/AC.24/L.283	Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Luxembourg and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.24/E.53/Rev.1.
E/AC.24/L.283/Rev.1	Algeria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Luxembourg, Pakistan and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4267, para. 4 and annex, draft resolution A.
E/AC.24/L.284	Algeria, France and Pakistan: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.283	Mimeographed. See E/4267, para. 4.
E/AC.24/L.287	Statement made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at the 296th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.288	France: amendment to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.280	Ditto. See E/4267, paras. 5 and 6.
E/AC.24/L.289	Ecuador, Pakistan and United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4267, paras. 5 and 9 and annex, draft resolution E.
E/AC.24/L.290	Dahomey, Philippines, Sweden and United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.24/L.290/Rev.1
E/AC.24/L.290/Rev.1	Algeria, Dahomey, India, Peru, Philippines, Sweden and United States of America: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4267, paras. 5 and 10 and annex, draft resolution F.
E/AC.24/L.291	Canada, Iran, Luxembourg and United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4267, paras. 5 and 8 and annex, draft resolution D.
E/AC.51/7-CO-ORDINATION/JM/2	Text of letter dated 12 May 1966 from the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Chairman of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	Mimeographed.
E/AC.51/L.8	Letter dated 12 May 1966 from the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Chairman of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	Ditto.



UN/SA COLLECTION

Agenda item 4: Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions\*

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4216	Report of the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4265	Report of the Co-ordination Committee .....	4
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	6

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st, and 1444th meetings; see also the summary records of the 303rd to 308th, 311th and 312th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.303-308, 311 and 312).

DOCUMENT E/4216

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[26 May 1966]

*New developments*

1. In resolution 1091 (XXXIX), the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twentieth session an analytical summary of the comments of Governments and of the views expressed during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council on the question of the Council's role and functions, and further to submit a report containing his own views, conclusions and recommendations on the subject. The Council requested the General Assembly to consider the question in the light of those reports, and decided itself to resume consideration of it at one of its subsequent sessions, in the light, in turn, of the discussions and recommendations of the General Assembly. The Assembly had before it the comments of Governments on the question (E/4052 and Add.1-16), a report of the Secretary-General containing an analytical summary of those comments (A/5920) and another report of the Secretary-General (A/6109) containing his views, conclusions and recommendations. The Second Committee of the General Assembly considered the item at its 1019th meeting. The present report is made to the Council in response to General Assembly resolution 2097 (XX) in which the Secretary-General was requested "... to submit detailed proposals to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session on the ways in which the Council might adapt its procedures and working methods so as to enable it effectively to fulfil its role, taking into account the comments of Member States and the suggestions made during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions of the Council and the twentieth session of the General Assembly".

2. Since the summer of 1964, when the Council began to reappraise its role and functions, a number of developments have taken place which have considerably changed the picture.

3. As the Secretary-General informed the Assembly (*ibid.*, para. 6) perhaps the most significant development has been the enlargement of the Council, which has removed the most fundamental and oft-repeated criticism levelled against it in recent years. Experience at the fortieth session, the first to be held with a membership of twenty-seven, clearly demonstrated the significance of that needed reform, and augurs well for the future.

4. There was a general consensus last year that at its thirty-ninth session the Council had adopted a number of important decisions representing marked departures from past practices. The most often mentioned of these were the resolutions on the work programme (1093 (XXXIX)), the reconstitution of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (1090 G (XXXIX)), the establishment of the Committee for Development Planning (1079 (XXXIX)), the Development Decade (1089 (XXXIX)) and documentation (1090 E (XXXIX)). The Council will have the opportunity at its forty-first session to assess the progress made towards the full implementation of some of these decisions. For example, it will have before it the first report from the newly established Committee for Development Planning<sup>1</sup> indicating the scope of the work of this, the youngest of its subsidiary organs

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4207)*.

covering a most significant field. It will also receive the first report of the new Special Committee on Co-ordination<sup>2</sup> covering the important tasks entrusted to that body both with regard to the work programme of the United Nations and in the field of co-ordination. The report on the United Nations Development Decade<sup>3</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies under resolution 1089 (XXXIX) is another important new exercise which the Council will no doubt wish to evaluate, as are the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes<sup>4</sup> and the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of programmes of technical assistance.<sup>5</sup>

5. The Secretary-General is of the opinion that, in all these fields, the Council needs time in order to assess, perhaps over a period covering several sessions, the effects of the reforms introduced, and to judge on a pragmatic basis to what extent they should be modified in the light of experience. Perhaps it was with this in mind that the General Assembly limited itself to requesting the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Council at its forty-first session "on the ways in which the Council might adapt its procedures and working methods . . .".

### *Recommendations*

#### *Documentation*

6. Pursuant to part I of resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council, at its fortieth session, a note<sup>6</sup> containing a number of proposals with a view to reducing the volume and enhancing the effectiveness of documentation requiring the Council's consideration. After a preliminary discussion, the Council decided to postpone consideration of those proposals to the forty-first session. Under part II of the same resolution, the Secretary-General intends also to report in due course to the Council on the results of the examination of the problems of providing documentation for the Council's consideration, once these results have been examined by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Secretary-General is fully conscious of the importance of documentation problems in the context of the review and reappraisal which the Council is undertaking. The Secretariat is making progress in dealing with the main causes of the unsatisfactory state of affairs which has existed hitherto, although there still remain the problems created by the fact that the total documentation — including that of organs other than the Council and its subsidiary bodies — exceeds the capacity of the language services. The Secretary-General is nevertheless hopeful that the Council will already discern considerable im-

provement in this important area at its forty-first session.

#### *Better balance between spring and summer sessions*

7. The Secretary-General fully shares the Council's view, expressed in resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), that there is a need for "a better balance of agenda items between its two main sessions". There is little doubt that the overcrowded agenda of the summer sessions has been a factor detracting from the Council's effectiveness.

8. In order to assist the Council in its endeavour to rectify the situation, the Secretary-General would like to advance the following tentative plan for the Council's consideration. The plan consists of changing from the present pattern of one major (summer) and one relatively minor (spring) session to a pattern based on a more even distribution of the total annual workload between two more or less equal sessions, a distribution following functional lines.

9. The first or spring session, to be held preferably early in May, should be devoted to reviewing the work of the subsidiary organs of the Council (with the possible exception of the regional economic commissions) as well as the over-all work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, and its budgetary implications, and to considering the reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as a number of other specific reports on questions such as the development of natural resources, travel, transport and communications, or cartography, which are not the subject of prior discussion in subsidiary organs. Some changes would, of course, have to be made in the present calendar of meetings in order to ensure that the subsidiary organs should be in a position to report in good time to the spring session. The Council would have to consider also the implications of such a radical change in its working arrangements from the point of view of the timely submission of documentation.

10. With regard to the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Secretary-General believes that there is a demonstrated need for a committee, composed of members represented by appropriately qualified individuals, to examine annually the work programme in these fields together with its budgetary implications and to report its conclusions and recommendations to the Council. In this regard reference is made to the recommendations of the Special Committee on Co-ordination, contained in its report to the Council.

11. Having disposed at the spring session of its first general function, that of the "governing Council" of United Nations programmes, the Council could concentrate at its summer session on its two other major functions, namely, co-ordination and the discussion and formulation of major economic and social policy. The agenda for the summer session would thus consist of the reports of the specialized agencies (with the exception of those of IBRD and IMF), the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Special Committee on Co-ordination, reports on the

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document E/4215.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 5, document E/4196 and Add.3.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 3, document E/4209.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 15, document E/4151 and Add.1-5.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document E/4157.

operational programmes (i.e., the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (WFP), and of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)). One week of the session could continue to be devoted to the discussion of major policy issues and of broad lines of policy for the United Nations family, together with such subjects as may be selected in advance each year by the Council for consideration in depth, and it would seem most desirable that these discussions should be held at the ministerial level.

12. For a variety of reasons, the need for a short session in the autumn is likely to remain.

13. The Secretary-General is, of course, fully aware of the fact that the Council's various functions cannot be neatly divided. For one thing, there is a close relationship and continuous interaction between the United Nations' own programmes in the various fields and those of the related agencies. Again, in a number of fields such as industrial development, the application of science and technology to development, and social development, the most important part of the co-ordination process takes place in connexion with the work of subsidiary organs and other bodies reporting to the Council, or during the discussion of "substantive" rather than "co-ordination" items on the Council's agenda. Nevertheless, he is convinced that the redistribution of work between the two sessions which he has outlined above would result in a considerable improvement in the Council's working methods.

#### *Periodicity of meetings of subsidiary organs*

14. In its resolution 2116 (XX), by which it adopted a pattern of conferences for the next three years, the General Assembly also urged all organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies "to review their working methods and also the frequency and length of sessions, in the light of the present resolution, the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources and the difficulty of ensuring the effective participation of members".

15. The Assembly also adopted a number of principles governing the conference programme, which were brought to the Council's attention, at its resumed thirty-ninth session in December 1965, in a note by the Secretary-General.<sup>7</sup> The Council at that time decided that it would consider the Assembly's action in this matter at the forty-first session as part of its review of its procedures and working methods. In particular, the General Assembly asked the Council to reconsider the question whether or not it was necessary for all of its functional commissions, with the exception of the Statistical Commission and the Population Commission, which already meet on a biennial basis, to hold meetings every year.

16. In this connexion, the Secretary-General wishes to recall the proposals contained in the memorandum which he submitted to the Council at its thirty-seventh session regarding the periodicity of meetings of the functional commissions and standing committees (E/3950 and Add.1). Experience since the summer of 1964 has only strengthened his belief in the soundness of those proposals.

17. The Secretary-General therefore strongly recommends that the Council reconsider the possibility of deciding that as a general rule functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies should meet biennially.

#### *Private consultations and the role of the Secretariat*

18. There is a growing need for more, and perhaps more systematic, contacts and consultations among delegations before the various issues come up for formal consideration by the Council, especially in view of the Council's increasing workload and the recent increase in its membership. Too often, valuable time is taken up in discussion during the session because of a lack of, or insufficient, informal prior consultations among delegations and groups of delegations. Experience has shown that such consultations can serve an important dual purpose; they save time during the session and set the stage for more meaningful discussions and sounder decisions by the Council.

19. The Secretary-General believes that members of the Council could make better use of the resources of the Secretariat for this purpose. The Council secretariat, in particular, could play a larger role in achieving better liaison between delegations and the substantive divisions of the Secretariat as well as among delegations themselves.

#### *Relations with intergovernmental organizations*

20. Another area where the Secretary-General believes there is need for the Council to re-examine its working methods is that of its relations with intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social fields other than specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It is many years since the Council has looked at this problem as a whole. Most of these organizations are regional in character and are engaged in important work in many fields coming within the Council's purview. While some of them are concerned with both political and economic questions (e.g., the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), League of Arab States (LAS)), others are primarily concerned with a broad spectrum of economic problems (e.g., Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), General Treaty for Economic Integration of Central America), and still others have more limited economic objectives (e.g., the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the African and Asian Development Banks, United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In the opinion of the Secretary-General, it would be useful for the

<sup>7</sup> E/4135.

Council to be able to inform itself more readily of the work of a number of such organizations in the various fields with which it is concerned, and at the same time for them to be able to become more familiar with the work of the Council and its subsidiary organs. While the Council has already taken several *ad hoc* decisions establishing some form of liaison with a number of these organizations, the time may have come for it to study on a more comprehensive basis the possibilities of closer and more systematic relations with intergovernmental organizations and the extent to which it could benefit from the work undertaken by them. Such a study might be prepared for submission to the Council at the forty-second session.

#### *Rules of procedure of the Council*

21. At its resumed thirty-ninth session in December 1965, the Council agreed to postpone for the time being consideration of certain amendments to its rules of procedure which had been suggested to it by the Secretary-General in his note "Review of the pattern of Conferen-

ces and Calendar of Conferences: consequential amendments to the rules of procedure of the Council" (E/3997). The amendments had been considered appropriate as a result of changes in its pattern of meetings which the Council had decided upon at the thirty-seventh session. In the light of the further changes made since that time, and of others which may result from the current review of the Council's working methods and procedures, it would not yet appear to be desirable to take up the proposed amendments. When the time comes to do so, however, the Council may wish to instruct the committee entrusted with the task to consider whether any other amendments to the rules of procedure might be desirable to facilitate the Council's work. For instance, the Council, with its enlarged membership, might find it convenient to amend rule 20 to provide for the election of three Vice-Presidents, rather than of a first Vice-President and a second Vice-President. Of the three, one could then be chairman of each of the three sessional committees (the Economic Committee, the Social Committee and the Co-ordination Committee).

### DOCUMENT E/4265

#### Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. At its 303rd to 308th and 311th to 312th meetings, held on 25–29 July and 3 and 4 August 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), considered item 4 of the Council agenda (Review and appraisal of the Council's role and functions). The item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: report of the Secretary-General (E/4216); and report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/6109).

3. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Canada, Chile, Pakistan and Sweden (E/AC.24/L.293), revised texts of which (E/AC.24/L.293) Rev.1, 2 and 3) were issued later. The delegations of France and Gabon subsequently joined the sponsors of the draft resolution. The delegations of Dahomey, Iraq, Panama, Peru, Philippines and the United States of America submitted amendments to the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.295).

4. The representative of Canada introduced the draft resolution at the 306th meeting. At the 310th meeting, the Committee voted on the amendments and the revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.3), with the following results:

(a) The first amendment to delete the fifth preambular paragraph was rejected by 14 to 6 with one abstention;

(b) A second amendment, to delete the word "biennially" in operative paragraph 2, and the words "with

the exception of the Commission on Human Rights . . . if the need arises"; was rejected by 15 votes to 7;

(c) The sponsors of the amendments thereupon withdrew their third amendment to delete operative paragraph 3;

(d) Part B of the draft resolution, on which a separate vote had been requested by the representative of the United States of America, was retained by 16 votes to 4 with 3 abstentions;

(e) The revised draft resolution as a whole was then approved by 18 votes to none with 4 abstentions.

5. The Committee accordingly recommends to the Council that it adopt the following draft resolution:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Welcoming the Secretary-General's report (E/4216) on the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions in which he proposes changes in the Council's procedures and working methods,*

*"Recalling resolution 557 B (XVIII) of 5 August 1954 concerning the organization and operation of the Council,*

*"Recalling resolution 1090 E (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 in which the Council decided to endeavour to organize its work in such a way as to bring about a better balance of agenda items between its two main sessions,*

*"Recalling resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965 in which the General Assembly urged all organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies 'to review . . . the frequency and length of sessions . . . the*

growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources and the difficulty of ensuring the effective participation of members',

"Noting the endorsement of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the Secretary-General's recommendation that 'as a general rule, functional commissions . . . of the Council should meet biennially' (E/4232),

"Considering that the Council has an important role to play in:

(a) acting as governing body for the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields,

(b) ensuring the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in these same fields, and

(c) providing a forum for the discussion of issues of international economic and social policy, and formulating recommendations for the United Nations system of organizations,

"Recognizing that its own procedures and methods of work should better reflect these functions,

"Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965 establishing an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and without prejudice to future consideration by the Council of any recommendation which may be adopted by the General Assembly following its consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

#### A

"1. *Decides* to rearrange its own programme of work to provide for:

(a) a session in the second quarter of the calendar year devoted primarily to the consideration of the work programme of the United Nations, the reports of the functional commissions and committees, particularly those in the social and human rights fields, and of specific technical questions within the compass

of the United Nations which are not the subject of prior discussion in subsidiary bodies;

(b) a second session in the third quarter of the calendar year for the discussion and formulation of major economic and social policy, the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the economic, social and human rights fields and for the consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions; this session shall, if necessary, be resumed during the General Assembly or shortly thereafter to deal with any items requiring the Council's attention at that time.

#### B

"2. *Decides* that, in order to facilitate detailed consideration of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, the functional commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should, beginning 1968, meet biennially between August and mid-March inclusive, with the exception of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Social Development which shall continue to meet annually in the above-mentioned period; the Council may decide to convene a special session of a commission between its regular sessions, if the need arises;

"3. *Decides* to lengthen the terms of the members of the commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to four years, to take effect as of 1 January 1968;

"4. *Decides* to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item on the review and reappraisal of its role and functions, including those of its functional commissions.

#### C

"5. *Decides* to consider at a forthcoming session, taking into account suggestions to be submitted by the Secretary-General, what amendments to its rules of procedure may be necessary as a result of, in particular, the enlargement of its membership and changes in its pattern of meetings."

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### 1156 (XLI). Review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions

##### *The Economic and Social Council,*

*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General (E/4216) on the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions, in which he proposes changes in the Council's procedures and working methods,

*Recalling* its resolution 557 B (XVIII) of 5 August 1954 concerning the organization and operation of the Council,

*Recalling* its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, in which the Council decided to endeavour to

organize its work in such a way as to bring about a better balance of agenda items between its two main sessions,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which the Assembly urged all organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies "to review . . . the frequency and length of sessions . . . the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources and the difficulty of ensuring the effective participation of members",

*Noting* the endorsement by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the Secretary-General's recommendation that "as a general rule,



functional commissions . . . of the Council should meet biennially" (see E/4232) and taking account of the exceptions to this rule which would be appropriate,

*Considering* that the Council has an important role to play in:

(a) Acting as governing body for the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields,

(b) Ensuring the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in these same fields,

(c) Providing a forum for the discussion of issues of international economic and social policy, and formulating recommendations for the United Nations system of organizations,

*Recognizing* that its own procedures and methods of work should better reflect these functions,

*Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965 establishing an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and without prejudice to future consideration by the Council of any recommendation which may be adopted by the General Assembly following its consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

### I

*Decides* to rearrange its own programme of work to provide for:

(a) A session in the second quarter of the calendar year devoted primarily to the consideration of the work programme of the United Nations, the reports of the functional commissions and committees, particularly those in the social and human rights fields, and of specific technical questions within the compass of the United Nations which are not the subject of prior discussion in subsidiary bodies;

(b) A second session in the third quarter of the calendar year for the discussion and formulation of major

economic and social policy, the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the economic, social and human rights fields and for the consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions; this session shall, if necessary, be resumed during the General Assembly or shortly thereafter to deal with any items requiring the Council's attention at that time;

### II

1. *Decides* that, in order to facilitate detailed consideration of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, the functional commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning should, beginning in 1968, meet biennially between August and mid-March inclusive, with the exception of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, which shall continue to meet annually in the above-mentioned period; the Council may decide to convene a special session of a commission between its regular sessions, if the need arises;

2. *Decides* to lengthen the terms of the members of the commissions meeting biennially and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to four years, to take effect as of 1 January 1968;

3. *Decides* to inscribe on the provisional agenda of its forty-second session an item on the review and re-appraisal of its role and functions, including those of its functional commissions;

### III

*Decides* to consider at a forthcoming session, taking into account suggestions to be submitted by the Secretary-General, what amendment to its rules of procedure may be necessary as a result of, in particular, the enlargement of its membership and changes in its pattern of meetings.

*1444th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 4 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/5920	Analytical summary of comments of Governments: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
A/6109	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 96.</i>
A/6343	Second Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies	<i>Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80.</i>
E/3950 and Add.1	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.

\* The documents listed above pertain solely to item 4. For the complete list of documents pertaining to items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17, which were discussed together by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/3997	Review of the pattern of conferences and Calendar of Conferences for 1965: consequential amendments to the rules of procedure of the Council: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4052 and Add.1-16	Comments of Governments	Mimeographed.
E/4206	Report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10.</i>
E/4232	Extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.</i>
E/AC.24/L.293	Canada, Chile, Pakistan and Sweden: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.1 and 2.
E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.1 and 2	Canada, Chile, France, Pakistan and Sweden: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.3.
E/AC.24/L.293/Rev.3	Canada, Chile, France, Gabon, Pakistan and Sweden: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4265, para. 5.
E/AC.24/L.295	Dahomey, Iraq, Panama, Peru, Philippines and United States of America: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.24/L.293	Mimeographed. See E/4265, paras. 3 and 4.
E/L.1142	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (E/4265, para.5)	Mimeographed. See E/SR. 144 para. 8.
E/L.1143	Greece, Iraq and Philippines: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Co-ordination Committee (E/4265, para.5)	Mimeographed. <i>Ibid.</i> , para. 34.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ANNEXES

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FORTY-FIRST SESSION

GENEVA, 1966

Agenda item 5: United Nations Development Decade\*

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4196 and Add.3	Interim report of the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4254	Report of the Co-ordination Committee.....	57
Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		58
Check list of documents .....		59

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st and 1443rd meetings; see also the 294th, 295th, 297th, 298th, 300th, 304th and 309th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC 24/SR.294, 295, 297, 298, 300, 304 and 309).

DOCUMENTS E/4196 AND ADD.3\*

Interim report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]

[5 May 1966]

CONTENTS

<i>Page</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>
ABBREVIATIONS .....	2	C. The United Nations Development Programme .....
INTRODUCTION .....	1-5	D. The World Food Programme .....
<i>Chapter</i>		E. Conclusion .....
I. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE AS AN ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE .....	6-34	IV. HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE... ..
1. The influence of the Development Decade ..	6-11	Introduction .....
2. New approaches towards the elaboration of goals and targets .....	12-30	A. Main areas of activities to be undertaken prior to 1968 .....
3. Summary .....	31-34	1. Elimination of all forms of discrimination, based upon race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status .....
II. THE MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS DURING THE DECADE .....	35-42	2. Elimination of colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence .....
III. PROGRAMME AREAS OF MAXIMUM IMPACT .....	43-304	3. Elimination of slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour .....
A. Over-all approaches to development .....	47-156	4. International measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights .....
1. Development planning .....	47-62	5. Other activities .....
2. Administrative reform and social change..	63-72	B. Programme after 1968 .....
3. Development and utilization of human resources .....	73-115	International Labour Organisation .....
(a) Education .....	83-97	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations .....
(b) Training .....	98-115	International Telecommunication Union .....
4. The younger generation .....	116-126	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.....
5. Science and technology .....	127-144	
6. Development financing .....	145-156	<i>Annexes</i>
B. Programmes in selected sectors and fields of activity .....	157-275	<i>Page</i>
1. Food and agriculture .....	157-174	I. Economic and Social Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX) .....
2. Trade .....	175-191	54
3. Industrial development .....	192-205	II. General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) .....
4. Health .....	206-215	54
5. Population.....	216-227	III. Note on previous reports on the Development Decade.....
6. Natural resources, energy and power .....	228-249	54
7. Housing and urban development .....	250-264	IV. Guidelines for the application of science and technology to development .....
8. Transport and communications .....	265-275	54

\* In its mimeographed form, this document was issued in two parts, as follows: E/4196, comprising the introduction, chapters I-III and annexes I-IV; and E/4196/Add.3, comprising chapter IV.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
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
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOID	United Nations Organization for Industrial Development
UNWRA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## Introduction

1. The United Nations Development Decade will be a success to the extent that its general objective — achieving a reasonable rate of economic and social growth in the developing countries by 1970 — catches the imagination of the Governments and peoples of the world and persuades them to work together towards this objective. The General Assembly, in resolution 2084 (XX), and the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1089 (XXXIX), have now given further precision to the task by suggesting that a comprehensive framework of specific and realistic goals should be established within which the work of Governments and the United Nations family can be more effectively co-ordinated. The General Assembly has also suggested that a method be devised for the systematic evaluation of progress and prospects. While working towards the general objectives of the Development Decade, the United Nations family of organizations has come, more and more frequently, to set specific goals and targets. This report contains many examples of efforts of different organizations to specify realistic goals in their respective fields.

2. To a significant extent, the purposes of the United Nations family of organizations in the economic and social field have become co-terminous with the objectives of the Decade. At the same time, it should be emphasized that many of the important activities of members of the

United Nations family are not directly concerned with the economic and social objectives of the Development Decade and are consequently not referred to in this report. Indeed, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX), chapter III is primarily concerned with areas in which the United Nations family of organizations “can make their maximum contribution both individually and by concerted action, to the goals of the Development Decade”, although there are often references in the chapter to related activities. Consequently, in view of the selective approach adopted, even a number of the programmes and projects being implemented or planned by members of the United Nations family within the context of the Development Decade are not discussed in chapter III. It should be noted that the space accorded to a particular subject, or to the work of a particular organization, or even the number of references made to either, bear no particular relation to the scope or importance of the subject or to an organization's contribution. The presentation of the report does not follow the functional classification established by the ACC in 1965, as that classification is designed for a systematic, comprehensive catalogue of activities rather than the type of selective report now presented.

3. In chapter I of the report the influence of the Development Decade as an organizing principle for international policies is discussed and recent develop-

ments in work relating to the elaboration of global and regional targets are described. The second chapter deals with procedures for measuring progress during the Development Decade. Both these chapters are concerned with the world development effort, involving the Governments and peoples of both developing and developed countries, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, and not only with the contribution of the United Nations family. The goals and targets referred to in chapters I and II provide a backcloth for the world development effort. Against this backcloth, the members of the United Nations family of organizations have identified in chapter III some of the areas in which they hope to make a maximum contribution to the goals of the Development Decade.

4. The report thus deals not only with the work of the United Nations itself, but with that of the entire family of organizations linked with the United Nations; it gives only incidental descriptions of the achievements that have been attained, or are sought, outside the United Nations family.

5. Finally, it must be borne in mind that this report cannot give anything like a full account of achievements of the recent past or of those sought for the future.<sup>1</sup> The Development Decade, like the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of FAO and similar programmes of other organizations, represents an attempt to mobilize not only the efforts of the United Nations family of organizations, but also the efforts of individuals, groupings of people, nations and groups of nations throughout the world. It is only through concerted world action at all these levels that its goals can be realized.

## CHAPTER I

### The united nations development decade as an organizing principle

#### 1. The influence of the Development Decade

6. It is a familiar fact that the progress of the developing countries during the United Nations Development Decade has so far been disappointing. The experience of a few countries has demonstrated that, given a favourable constellation of circumstances and policies, an adequate and sustained pace of development can be achieved. But most developing countries have been less fortunate. It is true that by no means all the action taken in the first few years of the Decade could be expected to yield immediate gains. Many countries have made solid progress in enlarging their basic facilities, such as power and transport, in strengthening their educational and scientific infrastructure and in initiating social reforms; and these are measures which improve the prospects for future growth. But the hard fact remains that the output of developing countries as a whole increased more slowly in the first half of the nineteen-

<sup>1</sup> Annex III contains a note on previous reports on the United Nations Development Decade. The reports referred to in this annex contain, *inter alia*, detailed accounts of the achievements of the United Nations family in the first half of the Development Decade.

sixties than it had during the nineteen-fifties. The slower progress in development, moreover, has been accompanied by the emergence or aggravation of major imbalances which imperil future growth. Instead of receding into the past, the age-old scourges of famine and epidemics have recently returned to haunt the minds of men; in some areas of the world, these are threats which have begun to assume critical proportions. Without greater progress in food production and the more effective control of communicable diseases, the necessary conditions for steady economic and social development can hardly be said to have been laid. Further, compared with the nineteen-fifties, the constraint on domestic growth imposed by persistent foreign exchange scarcity has been experienced by many more developing countries. While the strong upward thrust of economic activity exhibited by some major developed countries in recent years has been transmitted in some measure to the export earnings of the developing world, this has been accompanied neither by a steady improvement in the terms of trade of developing countries nor by any comparable expansion in the flow of external assistance. The terms of trade have, if anything, weakened since 1960; and the total flow of external assistance to the developing countries in 1964 was still below the peak recorded in the second year of the Decade. Thus, the prospects for attaining the objectives adopted by the General Assembly for the Decade have dimmed with the passage of time.

7. Though events have dispelled the large hopes of the initial years, it is none the less encouraging that the corpus of ideas embodied in the United Nations Development Decade has commanded growing support. The resolution designating the nineteen-sixties as the United Nations Development Decade was an instrument of persuasion; and, as the decade has advanced, the concepts expressed in the resolution have gained in influence.

8. Acceptance of economic and social development as a fundamental objective has gradually wrought numerous changes in attitudes and modes of action. In the developing countries, it has come to be accepted that public decisions cannot be made solely in response to the expediencies of the moment but have also to bring about the long-term structural and institutional changes needed for development. Public policies and programmes, which had previously been decided in comparative isolation from each other, have been gradually reoriented around a common purpose. To this end, national planning has been widely adopted as a means whereby the various economic and social activities can be more rationally ordered and integrated. It is true that progress in the implementation of more comprehensive and consistent programmes has been uneven, and often disappointing. The concerted national action needed for planned development has sometimes been impeded by political and social instability; or, unexpectedly adverse developments in export earnings or agricultural production have forced the abandonment of original plans. Medium-term plans, moreover, have often lacked operational content; without the translation of these plans into annual programmes, and of annual programmes into projects, the action necessary for their implementation

has remained vague. The practical problem of constructing measures to implement plans has, in fact, proved to be far less easy of solution than the general issues which arise in plan formulation. There would be broad agreement that the task of devising more effective measures for implementation has become the most urgent problem for planned development. But recognition of this fact is itself expressive of the influence now exerted by the ideas embodied in the Development Decade. It is because of the high priority currently given to development that concern with the problems of plan implementation now looms so large.

9. In the international sphere, the influence of the United Nations Development Decade as an organizing principle has also been clearly evident in the work of the United Nations and of many of the specialized agencies. At the inception of the Decade, the governing bodies of several agencies, in fact, adopted resolutions specifically intended to link their activities with the general purposes spelled out by the General Assembly. Through their advisory, technical assistance and research activities, moreover, the United Nations and most of the specialized agencies have been major instruments in encouraging and assisting Governments in developing countries to reappraise and reformulate their policies in the light of the objective of development. Of course, the reorientation in the programmes of the United Nations family which has taken place under the aegis of the Development Decade has not affected all agencies and units in equal measure. It is not to be forgotten that the organizations of the United Nations family also undertake social and economic activities which serve other aims besides that of development. Some of the fundamental responsibilities of the United Nations system are of a more regulatory nature; they are concerned with the provision of a framework for the orderly conduct of international relations. But, when broadly viewed, these permanent functions, though independent of the United Nations Development Decade, are also essential to its success.

10. The United Nations Development Decade, however, was intended as an organizing principle not only for the developmental activities of the United Nations family but also for national Governments in their separate and independent actions. To this end, the United Nations family sought to delineate guidelines for both national and multilateral action; at the inception of the Decade, a number of general objectives and targets were enunciated and the requisite lines of action were broadly indicated. Moreover, the institutional machinery for the review and advancement of international policies impinging on development has been strengthened in numerous ways; the formation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the establishment of UNCTAD are two major instances. Still, outside the United Nations family of organizations, the influence of the principles embodied in the United Nations Development Decade on international actions has been minor. It was the hope that the expression of goals and targets would underline the magnitude of the task confronting the world community and that that would serve as a stimulus to more effective

international action. But efforts on the scale required by the task have not so far been forthcoming. It is perfectly clear that if the Development Decade is to serve its intended purpose, it must be supported by much more vigorous and extensive national and international action than has yet been taken.

11. It is in view of this that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have asked whether greater force could not be given to the Decade through the elaboration of more comprehensive, coherent and realistic goals and objectives. The General Assembly noted that while "developing countries have increasingly tended in recent years to establish specific targets in the various economic and social fields by means of national development plans" this "has not yet been accompanied to an adequate extent by action at the international level and that the United Nations Development Decade therefore lacks a set of specific and realistic goals and objectives..." (General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX)) which would permit the more effective mobilization of resources and policies. The present chapter of this report presents the views of the ACC on this question.

## *2. New approaches towards the elaboration of goals and targets<sup>2</sup>*

12. By adoption of resolution 1710 (XVI), the General Assembly designated the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade. In so doing, the Assembly established a target rate of growth in national income to be attained by the developing countries as a whole; this target was defined as the achievement of a minimum annual rate of growth of 5 per cent by the end of the Decade. In a related resolution (1522 (XV)) adopted at its fifteenth session, the Assembly also established a target for the flow of international assistance and capital to the developing countries. By the terms of that resolution, the Assembly recommended that the flow of international capital and assistance to the developing countries should reach, as soon as possible, approximately one per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries.

13. These two resolutions have formed the cornerstones of work within the United Nations family on social and economic development. At the time of adopting resolution 1710 (XVI), the Assembly recommended several measures for adoption by national Governments to promote the aims of the Decade. And it also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to elaborate additional proposals for action. Accordingly, goals and tasks for the development of human and natural resources were defined,

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this chapter, the term "objective" is used to refer to broad aims, such as the raising of levels of consumption, the improvement of health standards or the elimination of illiteracy; the term "goal" is used to refer to more specifically defined aims, such as an improvement in the nutritional balance, the eradication of particular diseases, or the revision of educational curricula, which express priorities but are not necessarily quantified; the term "target" is used to refer to specifically defined aims which are expressed in quantified terms for attainment within a given time period.

targets were established for the standards to be attained in nutrition, education, health and housing, and many of the requisite changes in domestic and external policies, together with their financial implications, were indicated. Of course, not all the agencies could participate directly in this work since, as mentioned above, the operations of some are not directly related to the immediate purposes of the Development Decade. Further, as discussed more fully below, there are some forms of social and economic activity which, though crucial for development, cannot readily be translated into specific goals or targets. Still, a considerable number of goals and targets were elaborated; and these were brought together in the report on *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*.<sup>3</sup> For reference, the quantitative aspects of the aims spelled out by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General are reproduced in summary form in tables 1, 2 and 3 below.

Table 1

Principal target rates of growth in output proposed under the United Nations Development Decade

Item	Target
Total output	To attain in each developing country a substantial increase in the rate of growth, with each country setting its own target, taking as the objective a minimum annual rate of growth of aggregate national income of 5 per cent at the end of the Decade.
Agriculture	To achieve the target rate for total output, the annual rate of growth in agriculture should reach 4 to 4.5 per cent.
Industry	To achieve the target rate for total output, manufacturing output should increase by no less than 130 per cent over the Decade.

Sources: General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) and *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*.

14. The enunciation of broad objectives as guides to international action in the economic and social fields was not a new activity for the General Assembly. But the translation of general objectives into more precisely defined goals and quantified targets so as to provide a more meaningful framework for policy decisions, was an entirely novel endeavour. The expression of goals and targets for the developing countries as a whole, or for the major developing regions, marked the beginning of a more systematic international approach towards the analysis of the problems and needs of these countries. As in all pioneering endeavours, however, such initial work could not avoid certain difficulties and defects. At the beginning of the decade, there were very large gaps in knowledge and understanding of the requirements and developmental possibilities of large parts of the developing world. Many developing countries had hardly begun to undertake the systematic analysis of their future needs and possibilities which is the pre-condition for the construction of national plans or programmes; and the lack of such analysis necessarily impaired the ability to define global or regional goals and targets which not only fully reflected needs but were also firmly

rooted in the realistic assessment of possibilities. Moreover, in the absence of a preliminary framework within which to operate, it was inevitable that these initial efforts should be concentrated on the elaboration of goals and targets for individual sectors and components without close attention being paid to their mutual consistency.

15. The work underlying these first attempts to elaborate a framework of goals and targets has since been carried much further. What began as a once-for-all exercise designed to meet a specific request made by the General Assembly, has developed — at least in a number of areas — into a more extensive, systematic and continuing programme of work. The realization has spread that, as on the national plane, the establishment of goals and targets at the global or regional level is of limited value if it is treated as a final and isolated decision. Not only has there been a continuous modification and extension in the work of analysis and appraisal which underlies the elaboration of goals and targets, but the purposes which such work is intended to serve have necessarily changed as new opportunities for international co-operation have emerged.

16. The various programmes of work which are being undertaken or initiated by the several organizations within the United Nations system, were described in the progress report submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session,<sup>4</sup> and such work is also referred to in chapter III of this report. No restatement is therefore necessary here. However, for any discussion of the future course which work on the elaboration of goals and targets might take, it is most important to appreciate the main changes and developments in approach which have occurred since the initial endeavours.

#### *The problem of defining more specific and realistic goals and targets*

17. It can hardly be stressed too strongly that the foundations for the construction of global or regional goals and targets have been very considerably strengthened since the beginning of the nineteen-sixties. There has been a substantial accumulation of information about actual economic and social conditions in developing countries; new insights have been gained into the processes of development; and much experience has been acquired in development planning. Too much should not be claimed for recent gains; as stated above, few countries have found easy answers to the problem of devising more effective measures for plan implementation. But progress has none the less been considerable. The United Nations family itself has been very heavily engaged in contributing towards the enlargement of knowledge and in advancing understanding of the requirements and possibilities for development in individual developing countries. Through their multilateral programmes of financial aid and technical assistance, as well as through their related research activities, the

<sup>4</sup> See progress report submitted in accordance with part I of Council resolution 984 (XXXVI) (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4033*).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

**Table 2**  
**Certain targets for development in specific sectors proposed under the**  
**United Nations Development Decade**

Item	Target			
		Per capita calories	Per capita animal proteins (in grammes)	
Nutritional levels .....	Africa	2420	15	
	Latin America	2400	25	
	Far East	2300	10	
	Near East	2450	20	
Educational levels <sup>a</sup> .....		Enrolment as percentage of age group:		
		Primary	Secondary	Higher
	Africa	71	15	0.35
	Asia	74	19	4.1
Health standards .....	Latin America	100	34	4.0
	A tentative minimum standard for all countries of: one physician per 10,000 population; one nurse per 5,000 population; one technician (laboratory, X-ray etc.) per 5,000 population; one health auxiliary per 1,000 population; one sanitarian per 15,000 population; one sanitary engineer per 250,000 population.			
Housing construction .....	A general reduction in infant mortality of 25 per cent; and for communicable diseases, the establishment of prevalence baselines for the most prevalent diseases in each country.			
Mass communication facilities ....	An annual rate of construction of 19 to 24 million dwellings.			
	A minimum standard for all countries of ten copies of a daily newspaper, five radio sets and two cinema seats per 100 inhabitants.			

Sources: See table 1. <sup>a</sup> Additional targets were proposed for years beyond 1970.

**Table 3**  
**Principal targets for financial resources proposed under the**  
**United Nations Development Decade**

Item	Target
External assistance	<p><i>General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV)</i></p> <p>The flow of international assistance and capital should reach, as soon as possible, approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries.</p> <p><i>Recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first Session.</i></p> <p>Each economically advanced country should endeavour to supply financial resources to the developing countries of a minimum net amount approaching as nearly as possible to 1 per cent of its national income, having regard, however, to the special position of certain countries which are net importers of capital.</p>
Health services	Expenditure on health in developing countries should be in the range of 10 to 20 per cent of general government consumption expenditure.
Education <sup>a</sup>	For the developing countries as a whole, domestic expenditure on education at the end of the Decade should amount to at least 4 per cent of gross national product; this would have to be supplemented by substantial amounts of external assistance. Total, annual average expenditure between 1965 and 1970 should amount to over \$11 billion.
Scientific research <sup>a</sup>	For Africa, expenditure on scientific research should amount to about 0.5 per cent of gross national product by 1970.
United Nations Development Programme	Resources should increase annually by about \$25 million towards a target of about \$300 million by 1970.

Sources: See table 1 and General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV).

<sup>a</sup> Additional targets were proposed for years beyond 1970.



United Nations and the specialized agencies have accumulated considerable direct experience with the problems of development and with the formulation, implementation and appraisal of national plans and policies.<sup>5</sup> The assimilation of this experience into the work of the organizations had led to a more informed and pragmatic approach towards the elaboration of global or regional goals and targets. It has become increasingly possible to spell out goals and targets at the global or regional level which more accurately reflect the developmental possibilities and requirements of individual countries.

18. Much of the current work leading to the establishment of global or regional estimates is, in fact, being based on the detailed analysis of conditions and prospects in individual developing countries. FAO, for example, in the preparation of its Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, has organized its work on a sub-regional basis so that full account can be taken of the circumstances of individual countries. WHO has set goals at the national level for specific programmes such as malaria and smallpox eradication, the control of certain other communicable diseases, the reduction of infant mortality, the construction of community water supplies and the education and training of health personnel. UNESCO, in drawing up its draft educational model for the Asian region, similarly commenced with the study of individual countries. Teams of educational planners were dispatched to the countries in the region in order to study educational plans and to draw up long-range programmes; and the findings thus derived have since been combined into a preliminary model for the region as a whole. Yet another instance of this approach is the estimate recently made by the IBRD of the additional requirements of developing countries for external capital over the next five years. This estimate was based on an inquiry "carried out country by country and based on the judgement and experience of the Bank's country specialists and area economists . . .".<sup>6</sup> In like manner, UNCTAD is currently engaged in an examination of the adequacy of the rates of growth of developing countries on the basis of studies of the mobilization of internal resources and the flow of external assistance in individual countries. And since 1964, GATT has been undertaking a programme of country studies aimed at appraising, and suggesting measures for strengthening, the contribution of the export sector to the growth targets embodied in national plans.

19. Arising out of the experience gained in problems of development in individual countries, the analysis on which goals and targets are based has also been substantially broadened and deepened. The approach towards the elaboration of goals and targets has been extended from the broad analysis of future needs to include much more detailed analysis of the feasible changes in conditions of supply. In earlier years, it was often too readily assumed that goals and targets could

be attained if only the requisite financial resources were forthcoming. When the translation of goals and targets into concrete programmes of action was undertaken, however, it frequently became apparent that the human, physical and institutional conditions governing supply were as important constraints on growth as the availability of financial resources. To illustrate: when broad goals for raising the level of educational attainment are translated into programmes for action, it becomes obvious that the pace at which the educational system can be expanded is dependent, among other things, upon the rate at which additional teachers can be trained. But this is conditional not only on the supply of financial resources; it also depends on the supply of school and university graduates as determined by past educational policies as well as on the competing demands of the rest of the economy for these graduates. These conditions set upper limits to the rate at which the cadre of teachers can be augmented; and a realistic set of educational targets has to take these conditions into account. This example could be multiplied almost indefinitely by instances drawn from other fields of economic and social activity. The lengthy gestation periods involved in the construction of power plants or heavy industries are well known and these must be reflected in realistic targets for such industries. Similarly, targets for agricultural production must be consistent with such things as the pace at which new dams or irrigation facilities can be constructed, or the rate at which the production of fertilizers can be increased. But it should also be understood that the analysis has not been limited to questions concerning the technically feasible rates of increase in physical supplies. The constraints imposed by the conditions of supply may also have deeper roots in the social and institutional structure of the economy. This framework profoundly affects the economic performance of the community and, though the nature of this interrelation is complex and uncertain, it must be reckoned with in any analysis of the feasible changes in supplies. Much greater attention has therefore been given in recent years to such broad issues as human resource development or the need for institutional reforms. Thus, recent work underlying the elaboration of goals and targets has not stopped at the simple quantification of the requisite financial resources but has included much more intensive study of the necessary, concomitant changes in the physical and institutional conditions of supply.

20. Inevitably, the shift in emphasis towards the analysis of supply conditions has been accompanied by a much greater effort to take full account of the diversity in actual conditions which exists among developing countries. Recommendations or conclusions which are based on analysis of the developing countries as a homogeneous group are bound to be expressed in very broad and general terms and to lack the precision or concreteness needed in effective guides to action. While such analysis has served a useful purpose in advancing international discussion, a substantial measure of agreement has come to be reached on the general prerequisites for social and economic development. The emerging task has come to be that of translating general prescriptions into more concrete recommendations which

<sup>5</sup> Some of this work is described more fully in chapter III. See particularly section A 1 on development planning.

<sup>6</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association, *Annual Report, 1964-65* (Washington, D.C.) p. 62.

reflect the actual circumstances of individual countries. It should be noted, however, that the heterogeneity of conditions among developing countries is not so great as to exclude any generalizations. It remains true that many developing countries share common problems and strong similarities in conditions; and this means that there is substantial scope for the fairly concrete definition of the requisite courses of action, at least for like groups of developing countries. It is along these lines that much of the recent work concerning the policy implications of global or regional goals and targets has been advancing.

21. Undoubtedly, the common theme of these developments has been a concern, not only to base goals and targets on the more realistic assessment of the possibilities and conditions prevailing in individual countries, but also to indicate more concretely the courses of action required for their attainment. It is not so much the goals and targets themselves as their implications for policy, which has come to dominate the centre of attention in recent work. The aim has been to give greater substance to goals and targets by seeking to define the requirements which have to be met for their realization. Of course, in the final analysis, the choice of appropriate policies is a matter for decision by national Governments. The definition of the courses of action required to realize global or regional goals and targets can be no more than a guide to Governments. Mainly for this reason, recent work within the United Nations family has also sought to explore and define the alternative courses of action which would be required for achievement of different sets of goals and targets. The aim has been to suggest what would constitute an effective combination of policies and measures for the attainment of a given goal or target, rather than to advocate the choice of any particular policy or measure.

#### *The problem of consistency among goals and targets*

22. The changes and developments in approach so far discussed have been based mainly on recent work relating to the elaboration of goals and targets for individual sectors and components. At the same time, however, there has been a growing awareness of the need, first, to bring global or regional goals and targets for individual sectors and components into consistent relationship with each other, and secondly, to explore the consistency between the goals and targets set by different countries.

23. At the global or regional level, the problem of consistency between the various goals and targets established for different sectors and components poses the same questions as those that arise in national planning. First, there is the question of consistency between the macro-economic aggregates; the sum total of the productive resources required for realization of the various goals and targets has to be consistent with the total supply of these resources. Secondly, there is the question of consistency in inter-sectoral and inter-industry relations; the requirements of each of the sectors and branches for goods and services from the other sectors and branches, and the supplies of goods and services

from each of the sectors and branches to the others, have to be consistent with each other.

24. It would have to be admitted that, in the work relating to the elaboration of global or regional goals and targets for different sectors and components, these questions have so far been tackled only in a partial and limited way. As regards the problem of consistency between the macro-economic aggregate, efforts have so far concentrated mainly on the relation between targets for domestic economic growth, potential export outlets and the requirements for external assistance. Thus, work undertaken by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters has been directed towards estimation of the volume of external assistance which might be required by the developing countries to achieve the target rate of growth set by the General Assembly for the Development Decade. Similar work on the assessment of external trade and aid requirements has been undertaken at the regional level by the regional secretariats, and it is currently being further developed in co-operation with the UNCTAD secretariat.

25. On the second question of balanced inter-sectoral or inter-industry relations, current work is at a yet more preliminary stage. FAO, however, has recently initiated such work in the preparation of its Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development. It is intended, for example, to determine the rate of growth in food production which would be consistent with the feasible target rate of growth in national income. In the same work, the implications of agricultural targets for other branches of activity, such as the agricultural raw material processing industry or the fertilizer industry, as well as for such macro-economic components as exports and imports, are also being explored.

26. Much more could certainly be done to elaborate a more consistent and comprehensive set of goals and targets. But it should also be recognized that there are major difficulties in the construction of such a framework, at the global or regional level, most especially if it is desired to include goals and targets for the social sectors. Tests of consistency as described in the preceding paragraph are largely confined to the more strictly economic goals and targets. Economic activities are bound together by certain behavioural and technical relations which can, to a substantial degree, be empirically established and measured. For social activities, however, the levels of expenditure consistent with other targets are much more difficult to determine. Much useful research has recently been undertaken on the economic effects of various kinds of social expenditure, and this has undoubtedly led to a more informed assessment of their contribution. But it remains true that opinions vary widely on the levels of expenditure necessary to support the attainment of other goals and targets. Still more important is the fact that expenditure on social activities serves a dual purpose. Such expenditure not only indirectly raises the productivity of the economy, but also contributes directly to improvements in the standard of living and general welfare; and it is

in this latter context that expenditure on these activities should primarily be assessed. These considerations mean that, since a more comprehensive and consistent framework of goals and targets necessarily expresses priorities between the various social and economic activities, such goals and targets should reflect the opinions and preferences of individual countries and cannot be independently derived.

27. In the recent work undertaken within the United Nations family, greater attention has been given to the important question of consistency between the plans and programmes of different countries. In many fields of economic activity, national plans for production and trade have to take account of trends and programmes elsewhere in the world if they are realistically to reflect future requirements. Clearly, the provision of an international framework within which national plans and programmes can be adjusted to each other is a task which the organizations within the United Nations system are eminently well placed to carry out. A certain amount of work to this end has already been undertaken or initiated, but the scope for further work is surely large. An excellent practical example of what can be done is provided by the work undertaken in the early nineteen sixties, under the auspices of ITU, on the projections of future requirements for telecommunications systems between countries and continents. Estimates of inter-country traffic flows in 1965 and 1975 were reached after discussion and exchange of information between pairs of countries; and these provided the basis for construction of a world-wide matrix of future traffic flows between countries, regions and continents.<sup>7</sup> This has been used as a guide in the planning of new international telecommunications facilities. A comparable programme, also concerned with the development of an international infrastructure, is that which has been proposed by WMO under the title of the World Weather Watch; this calls for the strengthening of the international system of weather observation and reporting and for the development of world and regional centres for the analysis of meteorological data.

28. In the production of, and trade in, commodities, similar work directed towards the development of a world-wide perspective has been undertaken or proposed. As regards primary commodities, several organizations within the United Nations system, most notably FAO and IBRD, have already undertaken considerable work on the projection of world demand; and this has provided, as it will in the future, the elements of a framework within which the consistency between the targets of individual countries could be assessed. The study of the export plans of individual developing countries in the light of prospective trends in world demand and of the likely developments in supply of the same exports from other countries is, in fact, an expanding part of the work of several organizations. FAO has completed such studies for a number of commodities; and it is now engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive study of the outlook to 1975 and 1985 for all major agri-

cultural commodities. IBRD analyses export plans as part of its periodic surveys of the economic prospects of individual countries. More recently, UNCTAD has commenced an examination of the outlook for exports and imports of individual developing countries in the light of world demand and the growth requirements of these countries. Finally, GATT has been undertaking the systematic study of the foreign trade aspects of the national development plans of a number of countries.

29. Another related area of work, which has recently been proposed by the Secretary-General, concerns non-agricultural resources. In a programme of work currently under consideration by the Economic and Social Council, it has been proposed that a number of surveys of non-agricultural resources be undertaken. One purpose of these surveys would be to make possible the development of a world-wide perspective of the potential long-term availabilities and needs of major natural resources. An instance is the survey of iron ore resources which has already been recommended by the Council. Such a survey of potential long-term supplies of iron ore could be of value to both industrial and developing countries in the planning of future iron and steel production, particularly in view of the persistent imbalance in the world's iron and steel industry. But this is not the only industry for which such work would be useful. Particularly in industries where capital requirements are large, gestation periods are lengthy and external trade is important, the development of a world-wide perspective could generally be of assistance in the formation of investment plans.

30. But studies of the relation between the targets and programmes of different countries may also be taken beyond the simple question of consistency between export plans. The larger question may also be raised of whether resources in individual countries could not be utilized more efficiently through measures for closer regional or sub-regional co-operation. This adds yet another dimension to the work underlying the elaboration of global or regional goals and targets. Such work at the regional or sub-regional level, offers a framework for exploring the implications of closer regional integration for economic development. The task of constructing a framework for this purpose has recently been initiated for certain regions or sub-regions, notably by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and regional development institutes; and UNCTAD secretariat has also begun a programme of work in this field. The regional and sub-regional studies of FAO on agricultural production, processing and trade should form a major contribution to such work. On the broader international canvas, a survey of the future pattern of world production and trade in food will form part of the comprehensive study to be undertaken on the means and policies required for greater multilateral food aid, as envisaged in resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth session (2096 (XX)) and the FAO Conference at its thirteenth session.

### 3. Summary

31. From this description of the recent developments in work relating to the elaboration of global and regional goals and targets, it is evident that the character of such

<sup>7</sup> International Telecommunication Union, *General Plan for the Development of the International Network, 1963-68*.

work has changed markedly since its initiation at the beginning of the decade. Being based on more extensive knowledge and analysis of individual countries, it has taken fuller account of the physical and institutional determinants of supply, of human resource requirements, of the diversity in conditions among developing countries and of the need for flexibility in indicating the requisite combination of policies. There has also been greater awareness of the need to develop a more integrated set of inter-sectoral goals and targets. Further, growing attention has been given to the consistency between national plans and policies and to the exploration of the possibilities for closer regional and international co-operation.

32. These developments have been necessary steps towards the construction of a more comprehensive framework of realistic and consistent goals and targets. But the progress made should not be overstated. While component parts of such a framework already exist, much more work would have to be done before a more integrated system of goals and targets could emerge. The elaboration of a long-range perspective at the global or regional level, if it is to be well grounded and to yield guidance to policies, cannot readily take place in dissociation from similar action at the national level; and, owing mainly to the scarcity of trained personnel, many developing countries have not yet been able to undertake such long-range studies. Moreover, the work presently being done on the various sectors, components, regions and countries is at many different stages of development, much of it being in a preliminary and experimental phase. Finally, there are many technical differences in methods, assumptions and data which would have to be overcome before such work could be more closely knit together.

33. Despite these difficulties, however, the ACC shares the view that the benefits to be derived from construction of a more integrated framework of goals and targets fully warrant an intensification of work towards this end. Recent work has suggested the possible gains that can be reaped. The comparison of prospective trends throughout the world in production and trade of individual products has, in itself, provided a useful framework for the mutual adjustment of national programmes and for the identification of emergent problems. The possible benefits of more comprehensive work in revealing the opportunities for closer regional, as well as inter-regional, co-operation have hardly begun to be tapped. Finally, on the broader international canvas of relations between developing and developed regions, there is surely need for the more systematic discussion and analysis of the developmental possibilities and requirements of the developing countries. It has been stressed throughout this chapter that a dominant aim of the developments in recent work has been towards the more specific and concrete identification of the policies and resources required to accelerate social and economic development; and the advancement of this aim is of crucial importance. If the international community is to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, a favourably disposed attitude towards

these objectives is not enough; it must be supported by the will to take action. But the kinds of action which are needed, must be fully stated and understood. It is through the clearer definition of the responsibilities of both developed and developing countries—based on objective and impartial analysis—that the best hope lies for the mutual acceptance of these responsibilities and for the emergence of a more purposeful and disinterested endeavour to raise the pace of development.

34. The ACC is of the opinion that the work undertaken by the United Nations and individual agencies in the elaboration of goals and targets is an important contribution to the furtherance of these objectives and such work needs to be strengthened and brought continuously up to date. It believes that the advice which will be made available to the United Nations family of organizations by the Committee for Development Planning established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX) would be invaluable in finding a common focus and a better framework of goals and targets for economic and social development.

## CHAPTER II

### The measurement of progress during the Decade

35. An important purpose in the elaboration of a more comprehensive framework of goals and targets is "to make it possible to evolve suitable standards for assessing the progress of the United Nations Development Decade more effectively" (General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX)). This means that the construction of a more comprehensive framework should be accompanied by the development of suitable procedures for reporting on progress.

36. The periodic review of actual trends in social and economic activity throughout the world is a long-established function of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The United Nations *Report on the World Social Situation* has, since 1952, undertaken periodic reviews of world social trends, with the co-operation of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO; also with agency co-operation, a *Compendium of Social Statistics* has been initiated as a supplement to the *Report on the World Social Situation*, the first provisional issue (in 1963) giving trend data on a variety of social factors during the 1950–1960 decade. The ILO, through its *International Labour Review* and *Yearbook of International Labour Statistics* has long reported on trends in employment, conditions of labour and human resource development. Similarly, the annual publication of FAO entitled *The State of Food and Agriculture* provides the basis for Member States to review progress in agricultural development. UNESCO has also published a series of studies designed to provide an over-all view of educational development throughout the world; these include a general survey of educational organization and statistics published in 1955, and the separate surveys of primary, secondary and higher education published in more recent years; and a further volume on educational policy, legislation and administration is currently in preparation. Likewise, WHO has, in the past, prepared two comprehensive reports reviewing the world health situation, and

the third of these reports, covering the period 1961–1964, is currently being completed for submission to the nineteenth World Health Assembly. These represent only some examples of the major reports periodically published within the United Nations family, and they by no means constitute an exhaustive list. But, for present purposes, it is sufficient to appreciate that, when taken together, the analytical surveys and statistical reports produced within the United Nations system, provide a comprehensive record of trends in virtually all the social and economic fields.

37. These reviews, however, have been designed primarily to inform the governing bodies and national Governments about current problems and the actual course of events; it was not part of their original purpose to review progress within the context of the United Nations Development Decade. But since the inception of the Development Decade, a number of steps have been taken to modify and develop procedures for review so that progress towards its goals and targets could be more readily assessed. These new procedures have taken several forms.

38. In certain of the annual reports on current trends, it has recently become normal practice to compare actual progress with the main targets established for the Development Decade. Thus, the annual *World Economic Survey* and the surveys of the regional economic commissions compare the actual rate of growth in gross national product so far achieved by the developing countries during the present decade with the target rate of growth set by the General Assembly for attainment in 1970; and the annual report on the *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations* compares the actual, annual capital flow to developing countries with the target level specified by the Assembly. Forthcoming issues of the annual *Commodity Review*, published by FAO, will analyse the agricultural situation in the context of nutritional and development objectives and assess progress against the background of the Indicative World Plan. UNCTAD is preparing an annual report on international trade and economic development which will pay particular attention to the rates of growth and progress made in developing countries and to their trade and development needs. Further, certain *ad hoc* studies intended to assess progress have also been submitted to the Economic and Social Council in recent years. WHO has submitted two reports on progress towards fulfilment of the World Health Programme which was drawn up at the inception of the decade. And a study intended to facilitate the mid-term appraisal of progress in general during the decade was submitted in 1965 under the title of “The United Nations Development Decade at Mid-Point: An Appraisal by the Secretary-General”;<sup>8</sup> this was supplemented by a paper entitled “Economic progress during initial years of development decade: major economic indicators for developing countries”.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4071.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 3, document E/4059.

39. The task of reporting on progress is comparatively easy when it concerns aims which have been expressed in terms of quantified targets. Many of the most important aims of development, however, are not directly quantifiable at present, or else the necessary data are unavailable. This applies particularly to goals concerned with changes of an institutional character such as the reform of systems of land ownership and tenure, improvements in labour-management relations and conditions of work, the effects of changes in commercial policies, or improvements in the quality of educational and science policies. The analysis of global trends relating to such institutional matters is currently undertaken in a number of the reports mentioned above. However, reporting on trends in terms that are sufficiently concrete and well defined to allow clear assessment of progress towards established goals presents substantial difficulties. But despite the difficulties, procedures have been developed in several areas of work to facilitate such assessment.

40. Where goals are defined in very specific and detailed terms, the task of reviewing progress towards their fulfilment is eased. The ILO, for example, has adopted a number of Conventions and Recommendations, such as the Employment Policy Convention and Recommendation or the Vocational Training Recommendation, which spell out the requisite action for realization of certain objectives in some detail. Ratification of an ILO Convention by a member State implies an obligation to report annually, in accordance with the forms adopted by the Governing Body of the ILO, on the measures which the member State has taken to give effect to the provisions of the Convention; an obligation also exists to report on unratified Conventions and on Recommendations as requested by the Governing Body. The Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD has also adopted a special procedure whereby, on the basis of the annual report mentioned above, the Board will review each year the implementation of the recommendations of the Geneva Conference. And a principal task of the GATT Trade and Development Committee is to keep under continuous review the application of the provisions of Part IV of the General Agreement; the review procedure provides for reports to be submitted by Governments on such matters as the observance of standstill provisions on tariff and non-tariff barriers or the reduction of tariffs, fiscal charges and quota restrictions affecting products of interest to developing countries.

41. Another important development in procedures, which also seeks to make the assessment of progress more specific, is the review at the regional level of progress in particular areas of economic and social activity. An example is the regional conferences held by UNESCO of Ministers of Education and those responsible for economic planning. In the first half of the Development Decade, such conferences were held in each of the major developing regions with a view to establishing general patterns—reflecting regional targets—within which educational planning at the national level could be developed, in particular, through improved national planning machinery and better methodology for relating educa-

tional planning to over-all economic planning. Thus, at the Asian Conference held recently, reports from participating countries were submitted which set forth the steps they had taken and progress made towards achieving the agreed regional targets, taking into consideration their particular conditions and needs. In ILO, it has similarly been proposed by a recent Working Party of the Governing Body that increasing use of the regional conferences and advisory committees should be made, *inter alia*, to assess the priorities for action within the regions and to review the programmes and policies pursued in the light of these priorities. An initial step in this direction was taken at the first session of the Inter-American Advisory Committee; and it is planned that the Asian Advisory Committee, meeting in 1966, should review progress made in Asian countries towards the attainment of the human resource goals of the Development Decade. For some time, WHO has also had a system in operation for the continuous evaluation of its field activities. A special unit was created at its Headquarters to analyse and evaluate the content, trend and accomplishments of the programmes of WHO, account being taken of the implications of new developments in science and medicine; the unit has also been responsible for the development of a methodology of evaluation applicable to the work of the agency. Such work of evaluation has been undertaken primarily at the regional level, the results being used to guide and modify current programmes.

42. Further adaptations in the system of reporting would no doubt facilitate the work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in reviewing progress towards the goals and targets of the Development Decade. The need of these bodies for periodic reports which are both comprehensive and concise, is clear. But there are formidable problems in the global presentation of the whole range of economic and social activities in a form which is condensed and which yet permits meaningful comparison with goals and targets. Moreover, aside from the magnitude of the task, the assessment of progress in some fields of economic and social activity can only develop *pari passu* with the elaboration of a more comprehensive and concrete framework of goals and targets. Problems of differences among the various organizations within the United Nations system in the timing and form of their reporting procedures also arise. The ACC will wish to give further study to this general question of reporting within the context of the Development Decade, perhaps with a view to preparing a composite report at some future date. It would also hope that the Committee for Development Planning would be able to give useful advice on this matter.

### CHAPTER III

#### Programme areas of maximum impact

43. This chapter concentrates on the activities of the United Nations family in certain areas where the organizations concerned hope to make a maximum contribution to the objectives of the Development Decade. While some of the programmes and plans have been described

in considerable detail, no attempt has been made to cover all that is being done or planned. It follows that the chapter, far from dealing with all the programmes of the United Nations family, does not even cover all those that are directly concerned with the objectives of the Development Decade.

44. There are various difficulties in preparing a report of this kind. As mentioned in chapter I above, the Development Decade was conceived as an instrument of persuasion and a framework for action; it was not itself a programme. Few of the projects of any of the organizations in the United Nations family began with the inception of the Decade, nor are many scheduled to reach completion with the ending of the Decade.

45. The present chapter shows the various programmes at widely different stages — preparation, planning, operation, completion, follow-up — just as a group of runners might be caught by the camera in different positions in their forward motion. In many cases it has not been possible to be precise about future work because that work depends on developments that are still to come. Much of the future work of FAO, for example, will necessarily be based on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, which is now only at the preparatory stage. Similarly, the first draft of the WMO World Plan was not completed in time for it to be described in this report. The Committee on Development Planning, established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX), is not meeting until later this spring; therefore, although its findings will certainly influence the activities of the United Nations family in this field, the report has not been able to draw on them. Many of the other organizations find themselves, to some extent, in similar positions.

46. In some areas, programmes or projects have been suggested for which sufficient resources are not at present available. While no systematic account is given of the availability of resources, or of the gap between needs and resources, it is quite clear that the United Nations family will not be able to make a full impact in these areas until and unless the additional resources are forthcoming.

#### A. OVER-ALL APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT

##### 1. Development Planning

47. It is now very widely recognized that development planning, by providing a rational and consistent framework for organizing the efforts towards growth and change and for measuring their results in relation to their objectives, can greatly help developing countries to achieve faster progress. The United Nations is intensifying its activities in this field, but if success is to be achieved, wide-ranging efforts also need to be made by all the members of the world community so that assistance and information can be readily available for countries whose economies are in urgent need of expansion and modernization.

48. Almost all the organizations in the United Nations system contribute in some way to the spread of development planning, by helping to develop and introduce

new planning methods, by assisting Governments in setting realistic targets and by trying to ensure that over-all plans take account of the needs of various sectors and problem areas.

49. The United Nations Secretariat has been steadily expanding its activities in developing planning. In the coming years, these activities will be focused on the servicing of the recently established Committee for Development Planning consisting of experts representing different planning systems to review and make recommendations on a wide range of questions relating to economic planning and projections. Work on these questions is being intensified with the help of a special contribution of \$1,400,000 from the Netherlands, which has served to open a United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections.

50. The Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at Headquarters is undertaking a comprehensive work programme in co-operation with related units in the United Nations Secretariat, both at Headquarters and in the regions, as well as in the secretariats of specialized agencies. The precise details of the work programme are to be decided on the basis of the review to be made by the Committee for Development Planning, but the broad contours of the activities to be undertaken are already apparent. A major element of the programme will be to assess the development potential and resources requirements of developing countries and to explore the implications for growth in developing countries of the alternative policies which will be pursued in both developed and developing countries. Thus, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX), the possibility of establishing a more comprehensive and coherent set of goals and objectives will be examined in order to prepare a balance-sheet of the Development Decade and subsequent periods as well as to devise methods for the systematic evaluation of progress and reports. This work should provide a world perspective within which individual countries can plan their development and which will provide guidelines for appropriate international action to support efforts at the national and regional levels.

51. It is intended to undertake both methodological and empirical studies on economic projections which will attempt to expand and refine (a) the conceptual framework discussed in *Studies in Long-Term Economic Projections for the World Economy: Aggregative Models*,<sup>10</sup> and (b) the empirical calculations of requirements for accelerated economic growth.<sup>11</sup> Thus, refined methods at aggregate and sectoral levels will be utilized to explore the implications of the objectives of the Development Decade and of subsequent periods for such major economic variables as gross domestic product,

investment, consumption, exports and imports. At the same time, it will be an integral part of this work to make a quantitative assessment of the implications of over-all objectives for expansion in individual sectors and sub-sectors of production.

52. A parallel strand of the work programme will be to prepare studies containing systematic expositions of the methods and instruments available for formulating and carrying out plans. A broad summary of the experience gained and the techniques in use has already been presented in the report *Planning for Economic Development*.<sup>12</sup> More recently, the plans of several developing countries were analysed in *Development Plans: Appraisal of Targets and Progress in Developing Countries*, which was issued as part I of the *World Economic Survey, 1964*.<sup>13</sup> The new studies to be undertaken will examine specific problems of development planning and will be of a largely technical character. Their purpose would be to inform planning agencies about techniques and instruments for the formulation and implementation of plans.

53. It is also intended to issue periodically a review of development planning, containing articles and information relating to development planning and projections. The review will be addressed to as wide an audience as possible among economic planners and policy-makers; it will therefore not be overly technical in the treatment of the subject matter.

54. In addition to its programme of publications, the Centre is seeking to strengthen its activities for dissemination of information in other ways. First, inter-regional seminars on planning and on projections are being organized as forums for exchange of views and information among experts and members of national planning agencies. A seminar on planning was held in September 1965, and two more are scheduled for 1966. A seminar on economic projections — the first of a series — will be held in 1966. The seminars are intended to contribute to a better understanding of planning and implementation of programmes among all those engaged in planning in developed and developing countries. It is hoped that the discussions at the first seminars on projections will contribute to improving methods of constructive projections, and also to taking stock of the goals and objectives for the Development Decade. Secondly, the Centre is continuing to offer assistance to the regional development and planning institutes in Bangkok, Santiago and Dakar in the organization and staffing of courses on development planning. These institutes were originally sponsored by the respective regional economic commissions with which they have strong substantive and organizational links, and were established with the financial assistance of UNDP/Special Fund.

55. The increase in the number or complexity of government requests for technical and Special Fund assistance in the field of development planning has also led to the establishment, in the United Nations Secretariat, of Development Planning Advisory Services.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.2.

<sup>11</sup> One aspect of this subject was examined in "Trade needs of developing countries for their accelerated economic growth", a document prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964. (See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. VI, *Trade Expansion and Regional Groupings*, part 1, (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.16). "International Trade and its significance for economic development", paras. 79-128.)

<sup>12</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.3.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.

These services consist in the provision, on a more systematic basis than heretofore, of substantive support to technical assistance and Special Fund activities through (a) appraisal of requests for assistance from Governments; (b) provision of direct expert assistance for field missions; (c) help in recruiting experts for technical assistance assignments; (d) provision of information on development and planning matters to experts on missions; (e) evaluation of reports of experts on missions; and (f) appraisal of applications for United Nations fellowships. This operational arm of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies carries out the responsibilities assumed by the United Nations as executing agency for Special Fund projects in the field of development planning and programming. For such work, the Centre relies not only on its regular staff, but also on a group of interregional advisers, which is being considerably strengthened. These advisers are specialists with experience in the preparation and execution of development plans and programmes; they are used for the provision of short-term advisory services in relation to specific policy or technical questions arising out of the planning process and in preparation of, or addition to, the services available from United Nations regional advisers and country experts. In the coming years, both the staff and the interregional advisers of the United Nations Development Planning Advisory Services are expected to play an increasing role in the adaptation of planning techniques and in the transfer of knowledge and experience in planning from country to country and region to region.

56. The regional economic commissions are also actively engaged in planning activities. The work programme of ECE is largely geared to analysis of programming and planning methods applied in European economies, by the preparation of special studies, such as that on economic planning in Europe and by organizing meetings on related subjects. Methodological studies of techniques of projections and programming will be initiated by the ECE centre for projections and programming. The Meeting of Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments will discuss at its fourth meeting in June 1966 the construction and practical application of macro-economic models for purposes of economic planning and policy-making; this will be followed by meetings of small groups of experts who will examine particular aspects of the subject. Finally, ECE is embarking upon the preparation of studies of current and projected changes in European economies and their implications for international trade. ECAFE is helping countries in the region to improve their strategy of planning as well as their techniques of programming. It hopes to strengthen the regional centre for economic projections and programming and to concentrate on the regional harmonization of development plans. The programme of research of the Asian Institute for Economic Development Planning will have to be expanded if it is to provide fully effective advisory and planning services to countries of the region. ECLA is intensifying its research on economic projections, and training in development planning is being carried out at the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The Institute

is also working out planning techniques and preparing specialized manuals for government officials. ECA hopes to strengthen its co-operation with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning during the next five years and to undertake detailed studies of all aspects of national development planning, as well as giving more assistance to Governments in implementing plans. It will also attempt to harmonize national development plans.

57. In accordance with a recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session,<sup>14</sup> the UNCTAD secretariat is engaged in an examination of the economic situations and projected trade needs of individual developing countries, with a view to the elaboration of measures by both developing and developed countries to promote higher rates of growth than those experienced in the nineteen-fifties. This work is being undertaken in close co-operation with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, as well as with the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and of the specialized agencies concerned. The studies are designed to throw light on the mobilization of domestic and external resources required in achieving higher growth rates as a basis for international discussion of trade and aid policies.

58. With regard to the social aspects of development planning, the United Nations is continuing its studies of planning for balanced economic and social development initiated in 1961 and is carrying out related projects on social targets in the plans of developing countries, a research-training programme in regional development and an examination of the relation between income distribution and social policy. The recently established United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, with office in Geneva, includes social planning as one of its three main areas of work.

59. The agencies are taking a more and more active role in drawing up sectoral plans, many of which require co-operation among Governments on the regional and sub-regional level. The ILO is concerned with planning in a variety of fields, and during the next five years it will attempt to achieve a much higher degree of integration of policies for the development and utilization of human resources with over-all economic planning and programming (see section A 3 below). FAO is preparing an Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development which is intended to provide a major tool for planning for food and agricultural expansion both by individual countries and international organizations (see section B 1 below). Since 1962 UNICEF has considerably increased its interest in national development planning in order to ensure that such programmes provide the younger generation with protection as a vulnerable age group and prepare them for making a full contribution in due course to the economic and social progress of their country.

60. UNESCO is promoting educational planning to be undertaken within the framework of over-all devel-

<sup>14</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I., *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), annex A.IV.2, p. 43.



opment plans, and is paying increasing attention to the planning of literacy projects related to development programmes. Seventy-six Governments have already established educational plans as part of their national policy. It is necessary now to improve the methodology of planning, and one of the new methods being used is a model setting out the interrelationship among various components of the educational system. This model is now being revised and field-tested in some countries of the region prior to publication. The International Institute for Educational Planning, which was established by UNESCO in 1963, is undertaking an expanded programme of training, as well as a research programme concentrating on educational costs, the manpower aspects of planning and the financial feasibility of the new media and techniques (see section A 3 below).

61. An important feature of WHO's technical co-operation programmes has been the assistance given to Governments in national health planning. Several countries, especially in Africa, have completed their national health plans with the help of WHO in recent years. The importance of such plans is becoming increasingly realized and some countries have already integrated them in their over-all development plans, although the health sector too often still tends to be neglected in such plans. Systematic planning considerably facilitates the co-ordination of the increasing amount of external assistance being given to health programmes in the form of bilateral aid. In the absence of national health plans, bilaterally assisted programmes tend to run parallel to, rather than develop as part of, an integrated system. For these reasons the technical co-operation activities in this field are expected to be further developed during the second half of the Decade with the object of ensuring that all specialized health programmes develop within the context of the relevant total national health situation.

62. While considerable attention has been given to the training of staff in national health planning, WHO has also assigned staff members to three United Nations regional planning institutes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America respectively, with a view to integrating the teaching of national health planning in that of total national planning and thus acquainting economists and other trainees with the principles of health planning and the interrelationships between health and other sectors.

## 2. Administrative reform and social change

63. A country's success in economic and social planning depends both on the effectiveness of its administration and on the people's participation in, and support for, development programmes. In many developing countries the administrative system cannot carry out the policies of a Government which has to be the prime mover of economic and social development. Some countries still do not have facilities for training administrative personnel, or efficient methods of operation, or conditions of service sufficiently good to retain technical staff, or forms of local government and administration that are conducive to local development.

64. It is at least equally serious that the means for bringing about social change are often lacking or in-

adequate; the existing institutions and social structures may be out of date, and oriented towards the past. For example, the land tenure system in many countries still stands in the way of efforts to develop agriculture and modernize farming communities. The tax system is often regressive and fails to contribute to increasing productivity or to spreading the benefits of any increased production that is obtained. Women frequently continue to be isolated from modern influences and prevented from actively contributing to national life.

65. Greatly intensified efforts need to be made to improve public administration, to break down the obstacles to social change and to create new institutions, or adapt existing ones, in order to introduce new ideas and practices among the people.

66. The United Nations and the agencies concerned are increasingly able to assist Governments in these matters. However, they face a problem in that organizational change, like land reform and tax reform, often has political overtones. If nothing is done, organizational and structural obstacles may defeat efforts to promote rapid economic and social growth, but if international organizations attempt to bring about reforms, it may be claimed that their role is no longer technical, but political. This problem should be recognized, but not exaggerated. There is every indication of growing international consensus on questions of administrative and social reform, and international organizations have been successful in assisting some countries to review and strengthen the organizational basis for their development.

67. Priorities for international action in the social field are under review, and the Secretary-General has proposed that during the next five years major attention should be focused on social reform and institutional change in a limited number of specific areas, including administrative reform, land reform, participation of women in development, problems of special population groups and measures to promote a more equitable income distribution.<sup>15</sup>

### *Public administration*

68. Substantial increases in resources are now needed in order to enable the United Nations to help Governments make a significant impact. If such resources become available, the United Nations would encourage Governments to make greater use of assistance from UNDP for establishing and strengthening national institutions designed to improve administration at all levels, and not only in the field of training as has hitherto been the case. The United Nations would also intensify its efforts to develop material for the training and guidance of officials in the administrative aspects of planning. The recent study on *Administration for National Development Planning*<sup>16</sup> is a step in this direction, but it is a relatively new field and more detailed manuals and training facilities are needed. The United Nations would also be able to make available teams of experts to help

<sup>15</sup> See *Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission: report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.5/400)*, chap. II.

<sup>16</sup> ST/TAO/M/27.

Governments make provision in their sectoral and overall plans for the staff, funds and equipment required for the modernization of administration.

69. Research into methods of improving the administrative machinery for development should be accelerated. Research is needed, on a national basis and on a comparative basis, in public administration in general and in administration of major development functions in particular. It would be useful for the United Nations, in collaboration with the agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned, to draw up a draft inventory of practical research needs and to convene a conference to review the proposals for research and explore means of financing, co-ordinating and executing them. The United Nations, through the regional economic commissions, could be instrumental in establishing and strengthening regional centres for research, exchange of information and training in public administration to supplement national facilities. Such centres might also provide useful support for national correspondence courses for training civil servants. Finally, United Nations studies and the experience of several countries could provide the basis for organizing projects involving a combination of training, research and pilot operations in local administration, which might substantially improve the quality of local government and administration in developing countries and which could be used for demonstration purposes. The United Nations should encourage Governments to consider such projects and assist those interested in undertaking them.

#### *Land reform*

70. International and national experiences in land reform will be analysed and discussed at the World Land Reform Conference jointly organized by the United Nations and FAO to be held in June 1966. It is expected that the Conference will identify important problems requiring consideration during the second half of the Development Decade. A report will be prepared in 1967 on major issues of land reform and field studies will be undertaken in co-operation with interested Governments on national experiences in land reform.

#### *Participation of women in development*

71. While improving the status of women raises questions of human rights and social justice, it may play a critical role in economic and social development. The emancipation of women can help to break down traditions, attitudes and practices that impede development and thus facilitate economic and technological change. Work in this field will include field studies on changes in the status of women in connexion with the introduction of social, economic and institutional change.

#### *Measures to promote more equitable income distribution*

72. In co-operation with the ILO, ECE and ECLA are undertaking comprehensive studies of the relationship between income distribution and economic growth and development in Europe and Latin America respectively. A principal aim of these studies is to determine the actual distribution of income and its relationship to

economic growth and, if possible, to find means of formulating economic development policies so as to promote economic growth while improving the distribution of income. The United Nations has also initiated work on the relationship between social policy and the distribution of income with a view to developing criteria which would make social policy an effective instrument for redistributing income. Studies on ways of defining income for the purpose of social policy in which essential components of the level of living may be included, and whereby better comparability may be achieved, will be presented in January 1967 to a group of experts to be chosen from countries representing different social systems and levels of development. On the basis of the discussions and recommendations of this group, a long-range programme of work and study for the United Nations in the field will be formulated.

#### *3. Development and utilization of human resources*

73. One of the major changes in the approach to development in recent years has been the greatly increased emphasis placed upon human resources.<sup>17</sup> This emphasis was reflected in several resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly calling for intensified concerted international action in the development and utilization of human resources and asking for a major study to be made of the training of national personnel (Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2083 (XX)).

74. In a sense, all the activities of the United Nations family in the economic and social field are in the final analysis a contribution to the development of human resources, because their fundamental purpose is to add to the fund of knowledge available in the developing countries by educating and training their nationals. For example, most of the technical assistance activities carried out by the United Nations involve the training of local personnel in a number of ways which include seminars and training courses, the provision of teaching material, the use of counterpart personnel, etc. The recognition of education and training as factors in balanced economic and social development by all countries is reflected in the policies and programmes of the ILO and UNESCO. While UNESCO is providing assistance for the planned development of education, both in-school and out-of-school, the ILO is assisting countries to gain full benefits from training and education by its work in such fields as employment, industrial relations and labour administration.

75. At the beginning of the Decade three important aspects of the development and utilization of human resources were singled out:

- (a) The need for better utilization of the labour force by creating higher levels of productive employment;
- (b) Improving the quality of the labour force by vocational education and training;

<sup>17</sup> See *United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*, p. 2.

(c) Enlisting popular support for the tasks of national development and the participation of broad social groups in them.<sup>18</sup>

76. The work of the ILO has been increasingly directed towards these aims. In the field of employment, a major goal of the ILO is now to promote application of the 1964 Convention and Recommendation concerning employment policy. The Convention requires member States to pursue policies for full, productive and freely chosen employment. The recommendation and the technical suggestions for application attached to it specify methods for attaining this objective. In the second half of the Development Decade, the ILO will co-operate with Governments in undertaking detailed reviews of employment problems and policies in selected countries, as a basis for discussion by authorities in other countries in the same region facing comparable problems. From 1967 onwards, the ILO hopes to make an impact, in co-operation with other agencies, on the employment situation in individual countries, especially by means of utilizing surplus manpower, through better organization of labour intensive public works, and by broader approaches to rural development. It is expected in these endeavours to continue the existing fruitful co-operation with the World Food Programme.

77. The ILO is also promoting the utilization of human resources in a variety of other ways. For example, most developing countries are unable to pursue rational policies with regard to human resources because of an almost total lack of basic statistical information on the labour force and on labour costs. The ILO will continue and expand its programme of preparing manuals adapted to the needs of developing countries in this field. A related question is that of manpower assessment — the estimation of present and future requirements and availabilities of the main categories of workers as a basis for manpower planning. Progress in this area is a concern of high priority.

78. The ILO is at present conducting two important projects in the field of manpower assessment. One consists of projecting activity rates with a view to estimating the numbers of people who will want work, in 1970 and years further ahead, in all regions of the world. It will thus identify future problems connected with creating adequate job opportunities, especially in the developing countries. The other project involves estimates of employment in the ten major groups according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, also for 1970 and years further ahead, assuming certain rates of economic growth. This project will indicate the work that must be carried out in education and training in order to meet manpower requirements in all regions of the world. The basic methodology and first quantitative results of these projects have been worked out and will be submitted to the Seminar on Economic Projections referred to in section A 1.

79. An important obstacle to the effective utilization of manpower, particularly skilled manpower, in developing countries arises from lack, or a distortion, of in-

centives for people to acquire the skills that are most needed and to accept jobs in the occupations and places where the greatest shortages exist. The great importance of a suitable wage and salary structure to meet the manpower requirements of economic plans has been clearly recognized only in very recent years — especially as regards remuneration of skilled compared with unskilled and of professional compared with technicians' occupations, in the public sector compared with private industry, and for rural compared with urban employment. A special problem in this area is that of the international "brain drain". A comprehensive ILO study of these problems is being published by the United Nations as part of the "Report on the World Social Situation 1965".<sup>19</sup> The ILO intends, in the years ahead, to take vigorous action, in the form of technical advice and further research, with a view to reducing the waste in implementing development plans arising from ineffective patterns of incentives.

80. In relation to popular support for and participation in national development, the United Nations through its technical co-operation programmes is assisting Governments in programmes designed to involve communities or special groups of the population in economic and social development. During the second half of the Development Decade the United Nations will pay increased attention to popular participation in regional development plans, land resettlement and schemes for the development of resources.

81. The ILO is trying to enlist popular support for development by a programme to encourage the active participation of workers' and employers' organizations, co-operative and rural institutions in the task of national development. This programme includes a research project to find out how workers' and employers' organizations can be associated at all levels with various phases of economic and social policy making. Another ILO programme is concerned with methods of stimulating participation by the working population in rural areas in broadly based programmes of modernization.

82. Under FAO's Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, a thorough study is to be made of measures to employ idle manpower in rural production and construction work. FAO has now decided to expand its role in the process of utilizing under-employed manpower for agricultural and rural development and is considering the development of new labour-intensive technologies.

#### (a) Education

83. During the first half of the Development Decade, the developing countries have increasingly come to recognize the vital role which education plays in economic development. Targets and objectives for education have been formulated at both regional and national levels. The broad programmes of the the previous decade, like the campaign for universal primary education, have been incorporated into graduated schemes for educational investment, expansion and effort related to development requirements and over-all development plans.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 25.

<sup>19</sup> E/CN.5/402 and Add. 1.

84. The remarkable expansion of school education which began in 1950 has continued during the first half of the Decade. But the situation regarding literacy and out-of-school education is considerably less encouraging. While illiteracy rates declined during the first half of the Decade, the number of illiterates has actually increased owing to population growth. However, the work of developing countries in building up their educational infrastructure has clearly been of enormous importance.

85. Between 1965 and 1970 developing countries aim to increase their primary school enrolment from 160.4 million to 212.5 million, a net increase of 52.1 million pupils over the five-year period; this will require the output of 2.4 million new primary school teachers. Second-level enrolment should increase from 22.6 million to 37.9 million; this will require 965,000 new second-level teachers trained over the period. Higher education enrolment targets call for a net increase of 1.4 million students — from 2.9 million in 1965 to 4.3 million in 1970. Total costs will increase \$3.8 billion over the period, a yearly average of \$764 million, from \$7.6 billion in 1965 to \$11.4 billion in 1970. These costs as a proportion of the estimated gross national product will rise from 4.25 per cent in 1965 to 5.02 per cent in 1970.

86. The facts regarding illiteracy are well known: between 1950 and 1960, taking into account increasing population figures, the number of adult illiterates in developing member States of UNESCO increased from 430 million to 445 million. According to the best available estimates and despite the increased efforts of developing countries and the effects of growing primary enrolment, the number of illiterate adults has continued to increase during the first half of the Decade and at only a slightly lower rate than that prevailing between 1950 and 1960. There are now more than 450 million illiterate adults in UNESCO's member States and they represent almost 60 per cent of the active population.

87. In the light of the above situation and taking into account the objectives and targets fixed by member States, UNESCO will give priority during the period 1966–1970 to assisting member States in working towards three major objectives:

(a) Educational planning, educational administration and financing of education;

(b) Teacher training, adaptation of curricula and new methods and techniques;

(c) The eradication of illiteracy and development of out-of-school education for youth and adults.

88. UNESCO will attempt to improve educational planning and development through the provision of advice and assistance and through training and research at the international, regional and national levels. It will advise Governments on financial and administrative problems including the integration of literacy planning into educational and over-all economic planning, and the elimination of educational gaps and bottle-necks through the proper choice of priorities and better channelling of educational streams, notably at the secondary level.

89. Patterns of assistance to Governments in the field of educational planning, administration and financing may be expected to develop along the following lines:

(a) Short-term missions to advise on the administrative requirements for educational development, including the establishment of planning units within the ministries of education, and to assist in the selection of priority areas;

(b) Long-term advisory services, either concurrently with, or as a follow-up to, the short-term missions;

(c) The "project approach" to education and development which involves studying in detail and carefully preparing and carrying out specific parts of educational plans, is likely to be further developed. Resident experts assist in project preparation, but it is often necessary also to dispatch short-term teams, such as those organized by UNESCO under its co-operative programme with IBRD and IDA.

90. UNESCO will also continue to give assistance under UNDP and in co-operation with UNICEF and IBRD/IDA in developing and improving facilities for teacher-training including in-service training, particularly in Africa. An increased effort will be made to promote improvement in the quality and efficiency of educational systems, particularly through the introduction of new methods and techniques, and curricula reforms. A major effort will be made to link general education more adequately to the need for scientific and technical personnel, in particular through the improvement of methods and curricula for science teaching at the secondary level and the training of science teachers.

91. UNESCO's activities in the field of higher education will also be intensified. Emphasis will be placed on the provision of advisory services and attempts will be made to ensure an increased contribution of universities to development.

92. UNICEF is co-operating with UNESCO in the extension of education in fifty-five countries. In the main, this assistance has been in the field of primary education with special emphasis on rural areas, although increasing help is being given to developing secondary education. Much of UNICEF's help is in connexion with the training and in-service training of teachers, the improvement of curricula to fit children to meet the needs of current conditions in their countries; the provision of equipment and apparatus; the local production of text-books; and the organization of courses and workshops for school directors, supervisors and education administrators. Special emphasis is placed on the education of girls and women, with training in the domestic arts, homemaking, child care, etc. Assistance is also given by UNICEF in financing teaching posts, in subjects falling within its competence, in higher education institutions.

93. Projects for educational assistance to refugees, including high school and university training, have been carried out by UNHCR under its local integration programmes over the past ten years. More recently, UNHCR has been called upon to promote, finance or co-finance the establishment of simple primary schools for the large

number of refugee children whose families are being settled under UNHCR current programmes, mostly in various parts of Africa. Further plans in this connexion are being worked out in close consultation with UNESCO. Since 1963 the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees has promoted and co-financed regional development projects in Burundi and the Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to benefit Rwandese refugees and the local population. The projects are implemented by the ILO with the co-operation of FAO, under UNDP financing.

### *Literacy*

94. UNESCO has adopted a new selective and functional approach towards the eradication of illiteracy in its experimental literacy programme which was endorsed by the General Assembly in 1965. The programme gives priority to making those groups literate whose contribution to development will be greatest, and to linking the literacy to actual jobs and the need for vocational training, in both agriculture and industry.

95. More than forty States in Asia, Africa and Latin America have asked to participate in UNESCO's experimental programme and have asked UNESCO to send exploratory missions of experts to help them in planning and formulating literacy programmes integrated with their economic plans, and in preparing requests for assistance in carrying out work-orientated literacy projects geared to the development of agriculture and industry. Projects in Algeria, Iran and Mali, which include provisions for an evaluation system to determine scientifically the relationship between the cost of literacy work and benefits to be gained from it were approved by the UNDP in January 1966. The total cost of the projects is \$12.8 million of which \$9 million is to be provided by the Governments concerned.

### *Agricultural education*

96. FAO is concerned with agricultural education at all levels — higher, intermediate and at the level of farmers who actually produce the commodities. This includes, *inter alia*, assistance to countries in respect of farmers' vocational training schools, primary and secondary training schools, and university-level agricultural colleges — in all fields pertaining to food and agriculture. Special attention is given to assisting countries in planning and establishing systems of agricultural education and training for providing trained manpower essential for the implementation of national agricultural development plans, in the establishment of education and research facilities in the sciences and technologies directly connected with the development of livestock industries (which are of basic importance or of a great potential for development in some countries), and in forestry, fisheries and nutrition education, largely with the financial assistance of UNDP.

97. UNESCO, in co-operation with FAO and the ILO, is furthering the development and improvement of agricultural education and the teaching of science for agricultural development on the basis of the International Recommendation on Technical and Vocational Educa-

tion adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 1962. Agricultural education should be an integral part of national educational systems and that general education should provide, particularly at the secondary level, the appropriate preparation in the sciences related to agriculture. Surveys and studies will continue to be carried out on the adaptation of the structure, methods and curricula of teacher-training institutions to ensure adequate training of teachers in agricultural education at all levels. Scientific and technological research, including social science research, will continue to be developed and applied to problems of rural and agricultural development as an integral part of national development programmes. This action will take the form of training courses, pilot projects and assistance to member States in the establishment of rural polytechnic or teacher-training institutes.

### *(b) Training*

98. As mentioned before, all the members of the United Nations family are engaged to some extent in training or in promoting training in the areas of their major concern. While this section concentrates on the subject of training, there are also references to it in other sections of the report.

99. The newly established United Nations Institute for Training and Research represents a significant addition to the resources of the United Nations in the field of training. It has taken over certain United Nations programmes which it plans to broaden and enlarge and is also initiating new programmes.

100. Training schemes are not usually integrated with plans in such fields as production, investment, finance and trade, and the responsibility for organizing and carrying out training is often divided. The ILO plans in 1967 to improve the organization and planning of training, and ensure that it is carried out within the framework of over-all national policies for economic and social development and of plans for particular sectors. No quantitative goals for training and management development have been set up so far by the ILO, but it is expected that the completion and further development of the projections of occupational requirements mentioned in section A 3 will lead to the establishment of meaningful targets in these fields of action. The ILO will also develop methods of reducing the relative costs of training in order to ensure the most efficient use of available resources. This requires a study of how new methods and techniques can be developed, and how existing methods can be adapted to the conditions of developing countries. It is hoped that resources will become available for strengthening the ILO's work in this field.

101. The United Nations has initiated research and operational programmes in industrial training at three levels — for public officials who deal with the process of industrial development, for engineers and technicians in specific branches of industry, and for higher level technical personnel in specialized fields of management. It organized a training programme in industrial development for senior government officials from African

States in Cairo in 1965, and is also organizing a number of training programmes for engineers and technicians from the developing countries in the fields of iron and steel, manufacture of electrical equipment, textiles, non-ferrous metals, etc.

102. These training programmes are held in the industrialized countries and are arranged in co-operation with the host Governments who share the costs with the participating countries and the United Nations. Preparations are now being made for holding similar programmes in the developing countries, possibly with the assistance of UNDP.

103. UNESCO is actively engaged in training activities, particularly the training of teachers and the training of scientists and technologists. It is giving priority to assisting developing countries in the establishment of institutions designed to train technicians and engineers and to carry out research. Advanced training courses for scientists from developing countries are being organized at the post-graduate level by UNESCO in co-operation with Governments. These courses provide specialized training in pure and applied sciences, with particular stress on those dealing with natural resources. UNESCO also assists in the training of research workers in the pure sciences by contributing to the work of four Latin American centres for physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology. Another way in which UNESCO is promoting training is by providing high-level experts, on a short-term basis, to advise at key stages in the development of advanced training centres.

104. Education and training of health staff are the keystone of all WHO field activities and are a basic element in the development of national health services. WHO is increasingly aiming its assistance for medical education towards developing institutions and cadres at the undergraduate, post-graduate and specialist level, as well as for the education and training of nurses, sanitary engineers and all types of professional and auxiliary personnel involved in health work.

105. Some difficulties have been experienced because the form and content of medical education are governed not only by the state of medical knowledge but also by other factors such as existing educational levels and the state of political, economic, social and cultural development. In any plan to establish and develop health services the most important factors are to determine the necessary categories of health personnel and to develop a suitable programme of training. Fact-finding surveys and other studies made in recent years have identified the lack of adequately trained health personnel as the greatest single reason why health levels throughout the world are not rising. No realistic health plan drawn up in Africa, for example, can ignore the fact that in 1965 there were at least fourteen countries, each with populations in excess of 3 million, that had no medical school whatsoever. The creation of educational and training facilities must receive the highest priority if the developing countries are to organize their own medical and public health services. In the developing countries, education and training of health personnel must be conceived as an integral part of the national health plan

and every effort should be made to ensure the best possible use of the limited personnel available.

106. IBRD conducts general training programmes in fields broadly relevant to economic development through the Economic Development Institute, in addition to the training activities connected with its financial and technical assistance programmes. The Economic Development Institute's central aim is to improve the quality of public economic management in the developing countries by gathering together groups of senior officials to study the practical problems connected with preparing and carrying out development programmes and projects. Some 500 officials from more than ninety countries have taken part in the Institute's courses since it was established in 1955.

107. In aeronautics, where technical training is highly specialized and relatively expensive, ICAO considers that the first step should be the establishment of regional training centres. It is now assisting in eight UNDP projects for the establishment or improvement of regional centres. ICAO is also preparing training manuals and setting up standards of skill and knowledge so that training centres all over the world can provide uniform types of instruction.

108. UPU is organizing a programme of training in the postal services which will include a study of training methods and the preparation of training manuals. The programme is chiefly geared towards training middle level cadres, but will also include seminars for senior officials.

109. In the field of telecommunications, the lack of qualified personnel to maintain and operate equipment is the chief obstacle to development in a number of countries. ITU is therefore increasing its efforts in this field and is assisting in fifteen training projects, financed under UNDP programmes.

110. Developing countries need a basic infrastructure of trained scientific and technical personnel in order to realize the potentialities of meteorology for improving their economies (in such fields as water resources development, agriculture, shipping and aviation). WMO is undertaking a training programme during 1966–1970 which includes the creation of chairs of meteorology at national universities, training courses in computer programming and computer use, the establishment and development of regional training centres, regional training seminars, expert missions devoted exclusively to training and fellowships.

111. The GATT secretariat organizes on a regular basis annual training courses in Geneva open to officials of States Members of the United Nations, and so far some 150 officials have participated. The first of the 1966 courses welcomed participants from over twenty developing countries. Further, in each year since 1962, the GATT has organized in Africa, in co-operation with ECA, short introductory courses in foreign trade and commercial policy. The eight courses so far arranged in different African countries have been attended by about 130 officials from member Governments of ECA.

112. Between the years 1960 to 1965 IAEA awarded nearly 2,000 fellowships in branches of nuclear tech-

nology and science ranging from mining and prospecting to nuclear engineering and nuclear physics. To an increasing extent fellowships are given or training courses held within the framework of a larger project or at IAEA centres. In future the IAEA programme is likely to stress training of manpower for nuclear power plants and helping to build up training facilities and personnel in the developing countries themselves.

113. UNRWA runs a vocational and teacher-training programme to equip young Palestine Arab refugees with special skills that will enable them to become self-supporting and thus make a useful contribution to the economic and social development of the countries where they live. Enrolment in this programme has increased from 600 in 1959 to 2,900 in 1966. In addition, during 1965-1966 some 600 young refugees attended other training centres at UNRWA's expense or received on-the-job industrial training made available largely by Governments. In-service training is now being provided for teachers in schools at the Institute of Education in Beirut, established by UNRWA and UNESCO in 1964. Ninety per cent of the 4,700 teachers had previously received no formal professional training.

114. Vocational training for refugees is also carried out by UNHCR under its programmes for the local integration of refugees.

115. Assistance to training is an element of all major UNICEF programmes, and in 1965 it increased to 36 per cent of all UNICEF allocations for long-term projects. It includes training in a wide range of skills, from very simple practical training of village women in nutrition and homemaking, to specialized post-graduate training of professors of pediatrics. UNICEF is also assisting in elementary vocational training projects for young people in Latin America and Asia. These are chiefly intended for the age group twelve to sixteen years, for school drop-outs or for young people whose education has not included specific vocational preparation.

#### 4. The younger generation

116. The younger generation was singled out in the *United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action* as the segment of the population whose needs were greatest and whose contribution to development was vital. In the developing countries, where population is growing fastest, the proportion of young people may reach and exceed 50 per cent. Youth thus constitutes not only the group most affected by the processes and results of development, it will comprise both the beneficiaries and the agents of development.

117. The Economic and Social Council in 1965 (resolution 1086 J (XXXIX)) drew attention to the needs and the role of young people in national development. It called on the United Nations and the agencies to provide advice and assistance to Governments in their efforts to satisfy those needs and to enable young people to participate fully in the development process. Action by the United Nations family will have three broad objectives:

(a) To facilitate the contribution of young people to

development and to ensure that their efforts are directed to feasible ends which are a relevant and integral part of the total development plan;

(b) To strengthen the motivation of young people to participate in and contribute to programmes of self-help and mutual assistance; and

(c) To protect young people from exploitation and excessive participation in development activities which might harm their health or hinder their physical or mental growth and their development as individuals and as citizens.

118. In the attempt to achieve these objectives, some of the more important aspects of adjustment faced by young people in developing countries will need to be identified and youth programmes will have to be geared to take them into account. The societies in which they live and the economies to which they will have to contribute are undergoing rapid change. These changes include new methods of production and the need for increased production, both in agriculture and in other fields; new needs and opportunities for education and vocational and technical training; new and rapidly changing patterns of family living; changing patterns of leisure time and new facilities for leisure time activities; new relationships arising from the achievement of statehood and independence, including education for international understanding and mutual respect; stresses and strains in traditional, cultural and moral values; and the effects of rapidly increasing industrialization and urbanization.

119. The needs of youth are so broad and far-reaching that they touch almost every facet of development and of planning. Planning for the younger generation will be involved in, and will involve, virtually every sectoral and regional programme. It may well be that in verifying that appropriate action has been taken to cope with the needs of youth, Governments will be given a vantage point for determining whether a proper balance has been struck in the formulation and execution of over-all development plans.

120. The United Nations and the agencies have, over the years, carried out youth work and related activities as part of their respective programmes. To give effect to Council resolution (1086 J (XXXIX)) on youth and national development it was agreed in 1965 that work in relation to youth should be strengthened and that there should be a concerted inter-agency action programme under the general leadership of the United Nations and with the full participation of the agencies. The work will be focused on certain specific aspects of the whole range of problems confronting Governments in relation to youth. In line with the Council resolution, particular attention will be directed to the development of national policies and programmes intended to help provide young people with opportunities for employment and service to the community and to prepare them to make use of such opportunities.

121. As a first step towards a more intensive concerted programme, the United Nations has appointed an inter-regional adviser on youth policies and programmes to assist Governments, in close co-operation with the

agencies, in the drawing up of national plans and individual youth projects. At the regional level, ECA has obtained the services of a youth adviser, and experts have been assigned to several countries in various regions to help develop youth programmes both in urban and rural areas. The plans for the next few years call for a considerable stepping up of assistance to Governments in the field of youth activities. Special attention will be given to the training of personnel for youth work at all levels. Regional seminars or meetings are being planned by the specialized agencies (notably FAO) and regional economic commissions. FAO also plans to develop appropriate projects for execution by national rural youth groups with a view to enlisting a more direct participation of youth in agricultural development. UNESCO intends to intensify its action and is at present entering the initial stage of a long-term programme, whose main aim will be to improve and create institutions for out-of-school education of youth.

122. One of the dangers ever present in attempting to work out in detail a world-wide programme of work for youth is that of over-generalization, based on an assumption that the problems of different countries, even of those that are or appear to be at about the same stage of economic development, are also similar in so far as youth programmes are concerned. During 1966–1968, case studies will be undertaken in a number of countries in different regions, first, to determine what policies and programmes have already been set in train and then to undertake a comparative evaluation from which general principles and guidelines may be elicited. It is essential to recognize that this is a comparatively new field for direct government action; one of considerable complexity, both technically and politically. Nevertheless, certain key features stand out as common to the situation faced by many countries, all of which serve to underline the urgency and delicacy of the matter, as well as the contribution which the United Nations and the agencies can make.

123. In 1968, when sufficient information has been accumulated on national experience, an inter-regional meeting will be organized by the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, for directors and senior officials responsible for national youth policies and programmes in order to review and evaluate policies, programmes and institutional arrangements to promote the active participation of youth in national development. In the meantime, the United Nations family is prepared to make available to Governments direct assistance under the technical co-operation programme.

124. In the context of the increased efforts of the United Nations family in respect of the younger generation a number of agencies have or are planning special programmes or projects. For example, the ILO is developing a programme to assist in the organization of youth services that provide useful employment and pre-vocational training, particularly for school leavers in Africa. In June 1966 a regional adviser on youth employment in Africa is to be appointed. Questions of preparation of young persons for work life, problems of youth employment and unemployment, and the pro-

tection of young workers are to be examined by a meeting of the panel of the ILO consultants on youth problems in 1967. For 1968, an ILO meeting of experts on youth services is planned and preparations are made for the first discussion by the International Labour Conference of an international instrument on the subject of youth services, probably in 1969.

125. Youth has special health problems, with which WHO and UNICEF are concerned. Particular attention needs to be given to the diseases of childhood and adolescence, to mental health of adolescents and to health problems accompanying rapid urbanization, particularly in the developing countries. Increased action will be taken in the control and prevention of venereal diseases among adolescents both in developing and in economically advanced countries. Such action, to be effective, will require a well-integrated approach with educational and social programmes aimed at young people.

126. The problem of the pre-school child is of particular importance, both in regard to the needs of this group and the difficulty of providing organized help, especially in the rural areas. From the time when the child is weaned until it attends school, it is exposed to malnutrition and under-nutrition and whilst infant mortality has been substantially reduced in most countries, there has been little improvement in the mortality rate for children between the ages of one and six. The United Nations, in association with FAO, WHO and UNESCO, has worked with UNICEF in attending to the needs of this group of children by providing assistance through clinics and health centres, through the training of social welfare personnel and the education of mothers through women's clubs. Crèches, day nurseries and similar institutions, are also being established.

##### 5. Science and technology

127. Science and technology, if properly and vigorously applied to development, could be pivotal factors in promoting accelerated progress in the Development Decade. In order to realize these potentialities many difficulties have to be overcome, notably in the selection of specific subjects to which attention should be directed and the drawing-up of action programmes at the international, regional and national levels.

128. The United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which has held five sessions over the last two years, has set out to tackle such questions. In its third report, which will be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session, the Advisory Committee has proposed a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the objectives of which are:

(a) To assist developing countries to build the necessary infrastructure of institutions (national and, where appropriate, regional) and to train the necessary skilled personnel on which the capacity of the developing countries to apply science and technology to their development will depend;

(b) To promote the more effective application of existing scientific knowledge and technology to the devel-



opment of the less developed countries and, with that in view, to improve the arrangements for the transfer and adaptation of knowledge and technology already available in more developed countries, and, at the same time, to develop a more favourable climate in developing countries for the adoption of innovations in the techniques of production;

(c) To focus increasingly the attention and mobilize the efforts of scientists and research organizations in highly developed countries as well as in the developing countries on problems whose solution will be of special benefit to the developing countries, and to encourage co-operation of developed and developing countries in this endeavour;

(d) To promote a greater knowledge among Governments, the scientific community, the general public and especially young people, in developed as well as developing countries, of the needs of the developing countries for science and technology.

129. The Advisory Committee, in drawing up recommendations for its World Plan of Action, took note of the "Guidelines for the Application of Science and Technology to Development" which had been elaborated by the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology and the Advisory Committee (see annex IV below). The principal components of the Advisory Committee's recommendations include:

(a) A five-year plan for the development of basic structures in science and technology in developing countries;

(b) A plan of action to be spread over five to ten years for science education in developing countries;

(c) A programme aimed at improving documentation and technology transfer processes for developing countries;

(d) Intensification of the concerted attack on a number of specific problems of concern to developing countries, both by the application of existing knowledge and the acquisition of new knowledge;

(e) A programme for encouraging the mobilization of the efforts of the scientific community in developed countries to assist the developing countries in solving their problems.

130. It is readily apparent that all viable efforts in applying science and technology to development take a considerable time to bear fruit, involve the investment of considerable expenditures, and require close co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA, Member States and appropriate inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Advisory Committee has pointed out the need for long-term planning by Governments in building the structure of necessary policies, institutions and personnel. The Committee has drawn attention to the requirements of greater resources from all sources for the financing of projects and assistance in the field of science and technology.

131. Most members of the United Nations family are concerned directly or indirectly with the application of science and technology to development. While many of

the programmes and projects mentioned throughout this chapter are concerned with such application, this section deals specifically with those fields in which greater impetus should be given to the application of science and technology in the second half of the Development Decade.

132. Science in general and the application of science and technology to development in particular is a major component in UNESCO's programmes. By 1968 it is expected that UNESCO will have sent high-level advisory missions to assist some forty member States to formulate national policies for science and technology that will be integrated into their over-all development plans and organizational structures. These missions will assist developing countries to survey and evaluate their available resources, to provide a budget for science and technology and, where necessary, to establish a principal national scientific body. At the same time UNESCO will assist in the training of administrators for national research institutions through, *inter alia*, fellowships and seminars, and in fixing research priorities based on the comparison of quantitative input-output estimates of alternative uses of resources.

133. To train the increasingly large number of skilled workers required as the pace of development increases, UNESCO is helping to establish educational institutions for training technicians, engineers and scientists, and has both undertaken intensive projects under the Special Fund and advised on the preparation and execution of programmes under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In this connexion, an important International Congress on Trends in Engineering Education is to be held in 1968. For scientists from the developing countries, a programme of post-graduate training courses which stress the basic and applied sciences, dealing especially with natural resources, has been pursued in co-operation with developed member States.

134. To stimulate interest in scientific and technical vocations, UNESCO is also assisting in training secondary-school science teachers and in propagating improved science teaching methods, through regional projects and through the encouragement of systematic international co-operation and exchange. It is hoped that, by the end of the Development Decade, modern methods of science teaching will be prevalent in teacher-training establishments throughout the developing countries. Furthermore, UNESCO will co-operate with FAO and the ILO in expanding its agricultural education programme. During the second half of the Decade numerous new agricultural teacher-training institutes and rural polytechnics will be established or strengthened (in part under UNDP) and the radio farm forum technique will be extended.

135. Since a properly distributed network of scientific and technological institutions is essential for implementing national science policy, UNESCO likewise is assisting (under UNDP) research institutions, particularly those which are associated with universities and training establishments and are concerned with identifying, evaluating and conserving natural resources. If funds are available (particularly from UNDP sources), institutes devoted to

such sciences as ecology, hydrology and pedology will be built up in the second half of the Decade to complement programmes such as the International Hydrological Decade and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission.

136. Finally, UNESCO will endeavour to increase the auxiliary services necessary for training personnel and for conducting oriented or applied research, by increasing the number of national and regional documentation and information centres (of which some twenty, operating in the developing countries, are envisaged by 1970), by training documentalists and by establishing, under UNDP, bureaux of standards, metrology institutes and laboratories for chemical and physical testing. In establishing the multi-discipline regional institutes, for which plans are to be completed by the end of the Decade, the first step in each case will be to create a Centre for Instrumentation and Standardization.

137. FAO is concerned with fostering the application of science and technology to developing countries' food and agricultural (including forestry) problems. Among the most important areas in which FAO is expected to intensify its efforts during the second half of the Development Decade, five might be singled out for specific mention.

138. First, the improvement of supplies of animal protein. Such an improvement will necessitate improved reproduction efficiency in livestock through selective rather than indiscriminate breeding. Artificial insemination, requiring the closest clinical supervision, is an important technique in livestock improvement. In addition to devoting special attention to livestock breeding, FAO will seek to increase supplies of animal protein through the continuation of its long-term programme for the production of milk and milk products that are acceptable in developing countries both in terms of quality and of price. An important element in achieving this end is the utilization of imported skim milk in the "toning" of indigenous supplies.

139. Second, with regard to changes in the pattern and levels of food consumption as well as the calorie and nutrient requirements of millions of people. More attention will particularly be given to food and nutrition policies in agricultural and economic development, in industrial feeding and to the effects of urbanization on food consumption and family economics.

140. Third, in the area of food science, particularly in food processing, preservation and distribution with the objective of promoting better utilization of food as a means of contributing to economic growth. It will be necessary to promote the greater use of training establishments so as to meet the need for local personnel to work on food technology and food industry in the developing countries.

141. Fourth, with respect to training, education and extensive work in applied nutrition, home economics and related fields.

142. Fifth, the FAO will assist in promoting the development of forestry and in encouraging the rapid development of soundly based forest industries in devel-

oping countries, notably those which are export-oriented. FAO will also aid in providing more effective guidance to member countries for the integration of the aims and methods of forest management into over-all land-use planning and resource management in view of changing production objectives, the rapid advance of technology and the growing pressure of alternative claims for land utilization.

143. WHO is actively speeding up the application of science and technology in order to improve health in developing countries. Major discoveries in the physical and biological sciences, which are of great potential importance for the developing countries' health needs, have yet to be adequately applied. WHO will continue to assist national efforts to develop institutional frameworks, to support, stimulate and co-ordinate research, and to collaborate on research projects. The programme of research grants for training is being intensified and extended. The network of WHO international and regional reference centres and institutions is constantly expanding. WHO has inaugurated a Biomedical Research Information Service to provide precise, comprehensive and up-to-date information on research activities, facilities and trends. Scientific groups convened by the organization examine the present state of knowledge in various medical fields, indicate gaps and help in selecting subjects for WHO investigation.

144. The results of all these activities are used as rapidly as possible in the technical co-operation programmes. However, field programmes have clearly demonstrated that if some of the many problems of disease causation and control are to be resolved, there is an urgent need to enlarge the scope of existing research programmes. Far greater efforts, particularly at the international level, will have to be made in order to cope with the many new and continuing health problems.

## 6. Development financing

### (a) *The mobilization of external resources*

145. During the first half of the Development Decade the net flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries has declined both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the gross national product of the industrialized countries. In 1961 the net aggregate flow from the developed market economies to the developing countries and multilateral institutions amounted to about \$8,000 million or approximately 0.84 per cent of the combined gross national product of these countries. After falling in the following two years, the net flow rose again in 1964 to a level slightly below the 1961 record (\$7,880 million). While this represented a recovery as compared to 1962 and 1963 in absolute terms, it constituted a fall in the percentage (0.65 per cent) of the aggregate gross national product of the supplying countries compared with the level reached in 1961. Preliminary figures indicate there was a further decrease in this percentage in 1965.<sup>20</sup> A similar fluctuating tendency has been observed in the commitments of bilateral

<sup>20</sup> See *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3).

economic assistance from the centrally planned economies: these exceeded \$1,000 million in both 1961 and 1964 but were far below that level in 1962 and 1963. Thus, in 1965 the industrialized countries were further from meeting the 1 per cent target originally set by the General Assembly in 1961 and reaffirmed by UNCTAD in 1964, than they were at the beginning of the Decade. The failure to reach this target has been one of the factors retarding the rate of growth of the developing countries. An estimate recently made by IBRD<sup>21</sup> indicated that an additional \$3,000 to \$4,000 million *per annum* of external capital could be effectively used for investment during the next five years. In order to meet both the 1 per cent target in the course of the second half of the Development Decade and the IBRD's estimate of the actual needs of the developing countries, a 50 per cent increase will be required in the current net flows of assistance from developed to developing countries.

146. While views may differ as to the proportion of any major increase in the quantities of assistance that should go through bilateral and through multilateral channels respectively, increases in the resources of a number of multilateral programmes would undoubtedly yield high returns in terms of development.

#### *The replenishment of IDA*

147. During the Development Decade there has been a growing realization of the need in developing countries for "soft" aid for "hard" projects and programmes. This need for assistance on a grant basis or on concessional terms rather than on commercial terms is underlined by the fact that the public indebtedness alone of the developing countries has risen from \$9,000 million in 1955 to as much as \$33,000 million at the end of 1964.<sup>22</sup>

148. Among the United Nations family of organizations it is the function of IDA to provide investment assistance of this type.<sup>23</sup> In 1964, the industrialized members of IDA pledged an additional \$753 million over a three-year period. However, the demand for IDA assistance is so much greater than the supply that it is estimated that the total convertible resources of IDA, which include transfers from the Bank that amounted to \$75 million in 1964-1965, will have been largely committed for specific projects by June 1966. If there is not to be a damaging hiatus in the commitments made by IDA — and continuity in such matters assist orderly development — it is essential that the industrialized members of the organization should agree in principle on a further replenishment of IDA's resources. In view of the growing demand for long-term capital on favourable terms it is of the utmost importance that the annual level of the resources available to IDA should be markedly increased.

#### *Regional development banks*

149. Although the three major regional development

banks are not members of the United Nations system, two of them were created under its auspices, namely the African Development Bank in 1964 with a capital of \$200 million and the Asian Development Bank in 1966 with a capital of \$1,000 million. While the Inter-American Development Bank has already made a valuable contribution to the development of Latin America, a major task facing Members of the United Nations, the majority of whom are members of at least one of these regional development banks, during the remainder of the Decade will be to ensure the steady growth in the scope and effectiveness of their operations in their respective regions. Not only are these banks able to bring a special expertise to investment and financing problems within their regions, derived from close contact and intimate knowledge, but they are strategically placed to foster regional or sub-regional integration through the financing of multi-national development projects, national projects fostering a more rational international division of labour and also small national projects as well as through other methods, such as IDB's intra-regional export credit schemes. It would be to the advantage of the developing countries to work out, in co-operation with these banks, development projects not only designed to benefit single countries, but also justified from the point of view of the development of the whole region. The industrialized Members of the United Nations might consider how best they can continue to support and help expand the operations of these banks during the second half of the Decade — through joint projects, through special trust funds such as the IDB Social Progress Trust Fund, through opening their capital markets for the floating of bond issues or placements and through parallel financing agreements.

#### *Supplementary financial measures*

150. For a number of years various United Nations bodies have discussed schemes for offsetting the adverse effects on carefully laid comprehensive development plans that have resulted from rapid fluctuations and sharp falls in the export earnings of the developing countries, notably as a result of declines in world prices for primary commodities. In response to a recommendation adopted by an overwhelming majority of both developing and developed countries at the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the staff of IBRD have recently submitted a scheme for supplementary financial measures that is designed to alleviate the worst effects on development plans resulting from unforeseen falls in export earnings. The tentative scheme might involve \$1,500 million to \$2,000 million over a five-year period. At the present time discussion of the scheme in UNCTAD bodies is under way. A major objective in the second half of the Decade would be the reaching of an agreement on the details of a substantial scheme for supplementary finance measures and the putting of the scheme agreed on into operation.

#### *New areas of financing*

151. In 1964 IBRD entered into agreements with UNESCO and FAO that laid the basis for a rapid in-

<sup>21</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Annual Report 1964-65*, p. 62.

<sup>22</sup> IBRD estimate, (*ibid.*, pp. 57-58).

<sup>23</sup> Pre-investment financing is the special province of UNDP, material on which will be found in section C below.

crease in the Bank group's commitments for financing agricultural and educational projects. As a result of IBRD/UNESCO co-operation, as of 25 February 1966, sixteen loans and credits totalling nearly \$110 million in the field of education had been completed or were near completion. (See also section A 3 (a).) In the field of agriculture, the Bank group had twenty-five agricultural projects under negotiation at the end of 1965 involving possible Bank or IDA finance totalling \$250 million, while a further forty-three projects were in various stages of identification and preparation. The workload of the Bank in the agricultural field has increased threefold between the end of 1963 and the end of 1965. (See also section B 1 below.) Greater emphasis is being placed on financing the production of fertilizers. In the second half of the Decade it will be essential to expand still further the financing of projects in the fields of agriculture and education, which are certainly two of the most important ingredients in any development plan. Another important development was the decision in principle in 1965 to expand the resources of IFC and to make it the focus for the Bank's activities in respect of industrial development projects. An important objective of the second half of the Decade will be to create close and fruitful links between the technical bodies concerned with industrial development, in particular UNOID, and the international financing institutions.

#### *The co-ordination of aid*

152. Over the past year a number of efforts have been made to co-ordinate the aid to particular countries provided from a wide variety of multilateral and bilateral sources. For example, IBRD has set up consortia of Governments to assist India and Pakistan and consultative groups for Colombia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia — while IDB has set up a group for Ecuador. Such co-ordination helps to combine the advantages of bilateral aid with those of multilateral aid. In general, such groups and consortia have resulted in the better deployment of whatever external resources are made available for development purposes and, at least in certain cases, have also resulted in a net addition to such resources. They have also tended to bring about terms of assistance that are more consonant with the requirements of the developing country in question and are a vehicle for overcoming at least some of the adverse effects of tied aid. During the second half of the Decade a major objective should be both to refine the procedures for co-ordination of aid and to expand the coverage of such co-ordination mechanisms. In this connexion it should be noted that it is IBRD's policy to increase the number of consultative groups in the next few years.

#### *International monetary issues*

153. Efforts are being made to promote measures and actions which would enable the needs of countries for additional liquidity to be met, in part through the expansion of reserves and in part by increasing the amount of credit facilities available from IMF and other sources. UNCTAD is studying this problem particularly from the standpoint of the interests of developing coun-

tries. It has been proposed in UNCTAD, *inter alia*, that a link be established between the creation of international liquidity and the provision of development finance. The possibility of payments arrangements for developing countries on both a regional and an extra-regional basis will also be studied, with a view to facilitating the liberalization of trade among these countries.

#### *(b) The mobilization of domestic resources*

154. Many of the other sections of this chapter refer to programmes of members of the United Nations family of organizations that are designed to assist developing countries to achieve the optimum mobilization of their domestic resources, for example through improved education, the development of human resources and the carrying out of changes in the administrative structure. An important aspect of this problem is the need to create a sound financial infrastructure. IMF provides assistance in the course of its regular consultations with its member countries, through its financial assistance and through its Central Banking Service and other technical assistance activities. Another important programme in this field is the work of UPU in providing technical assistance for the establishment of an administrative and financial programme for the mobilization of small savings and the training of personnel for postal savings banks.

155. In virtually every developing country the need for basic changes in the tax system is firmly established and well recognized. The first half of the Development Decade has, in fact, witnessed expanding efforts on the part of many Governments to adapt their tax systems to the needs and conditions of economic development. However, the tax systems in most developing countries today remain ill-suited to the needs of rapid economic and social growth, which is the primary public policy objective in these countries.

156. What is now emerging is a growing recognition that the changes in the tax system need to be planned and implemented as an integral part of the national planning activity. This recognition on the part of the developing countries indicates, in the years ahead, growing national efforts and growing demand for international action. Some assistance in this field is already being provided by the United Nations and IMF, which have in hand plans to expand their work in this field. An increase in resources would enable United Nations activities in the field of tax reform planning — through increased research, expert assistance, training programmes and workshops — to contribute significantly to the transformation of the national tax systems to further the economic and social goals of the developing countries.

### B. PROGRAMMES IN SELECTED SECTORS AND FIELDS OF ACTIVITY

#### 1. Food and Agriculture

##### *Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development*

157. Since last year, FAO has intensified its work on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development which is designed to furnish an international frame of reference within which developed and devel-

oping countries can carry out national and international planning. It will help donor and recipient countries to decide on priorities for aid to agriculture in developing countries. It will also provide a focus for the work of FAO.

158. The increasingly critical world food situation, with severe scarcity developing in certain parts of the world, invests this task with a high sense of urgency. The recent efforts of developing countries to increase their food and agricultural production, combined with aid in all forms channelled through numerous multi-lateral and bilateral sources, have not so far proved sufficient to reverse the dangerous trend of food production lagging behind population growth. It is now necessary to reorganize and co-ordinate efforts as effectively as possible. One way of doing this is to provide a framework in which all efforts can be effectively integrated and directed towards the highest priorities.

159. In an integrated planning of their agricultural development within the frame of a global plan some of the issues which must be faced in developing countries are: (a) relative emphasis to be given to crop and livestock husbandry so as to improve the level of nutrition; (b) what adjustments might be necessary to bring export production in line with long-term market prospects for that production; (c) how to attain a high level of rural employment under conditions of rapid population growth; (d) how to mobilize under-employed labour for productive purposes; (e) what decisions need to be made on land use policies; and (f) what priorities should be given to investments in land development and settlement.

160. The Indicative World Plan will attempt to provide an insight into these and other issues of policy in order to facilitate basic decisions including decisions on priorities to be assigned to different types of programmes designed to reach production targets for selected commodities in specific areas. (See also section A 1 on development planning and section B 4 on industrial development.)

161. The Plan will provide targets shown as desirable aims of agricultural and economic growth but it will be much more than a complex of targets. In order to provide an operational framework for development it will also include necessary studies in the use of resources and the technical, economic and institutional measures needed to achieve the targets, together with implications for investment and trained manpower. This operational framework will illustrate the complex nature of relationships between programmes in different fields of development. The formulation of the Plan, including policy recommendations, will not imply any departure from the principle of national or international action for development. The Plan should exert an influence to the extent that its analyses and its findings enjoy the confidence of Governments and of national and international agencies concerned with aid and trade. Its success will depend upon the co-operation and participation of Governments in its formulation and application.

162. The Plan will be formulated around two time perspectives — 1975 and 1985. The targets for 1975 will be more comprehensive than those for 1985 and

the measures needed for achieving the targets will be worked out in some detail to help in determining the most practicable course for long-term policies. However, the 1985 date will be very important. This long-term target will be based on the development objectives of member Governments, the feasibilities of over-all economic growth and the place of agriculture within this growth, and the potentialities offered by agricultural resources and improved techniques within these growth possibilities. A first draft of the Plan is expected to be completed by the end of 1967.

#### *Work on improved methods and techniques in plant and animal production*

163. The required increase in agricultural production depends on fuller utilization of environmental conditions for plant and animal production. FAO is assisting in the introduction of improved crop varieties, cultural processes and crop management, as well as in the use of efficient pest control methods and the introduction of new varieties of conventional crops and new germ plasms for breeding work. Special efforts are now being made to promote the use of high-quality seed as a means of increasing agricultural production, and countries are being helped to improve their seed industries. FAO is training plant breeders, seed technicians and irrigation agronomists in developing countries. It is also studying techniques for eliminating pests and plant diseases, and is training technicians in this field.

164. FAO is also emphasizing methods of preventing the wastage caused by inefficient production and handling of animals and animal products. This involves changes in management, finding better ways of bringing animals to market and introducing new methods of selling animals in accordance with quality standards. At the same time, greater attention will be given to the production, processing and marketing of poultry and eggs, and milk and milk products. Much of this activity will be associated with the development of increased production potential in areas where there is insufficiently used or unused land. FAO is helping to establish dairy industries which help countries to meet protein deficiencies, and also contribute towards raising the general standard of living of the rural communities.

#### *Fishery production*

165. In the search for new sources of food or for an extension in the possibilities of known sources, attention has turned to the least exploited of mankind's natural assets, the sea. This is an international resource which can be exploited wisely only through an internationally co-ordinated effort. To make a contribution commensurate with the needs, FAO is preparing, over the next few years, to expand its work in fisheries.

166. Direct assistance will be given to developing countries in all phases of the development of their fisheries, including planning, assessment of resources, exploitation (particularly in fishing methods, gear and vessels), in processing and marketing fishing products so as to maximize the economic return from these resources and in the establishment of appropriate in-

stitutions. The further application of modern science and technology can enable fishery resources to contribute significantly to economic growth. In the sphere of inland fisheries, fish culture in ponds retains its importance in many countries, although multiple water-use projects, especially those involving construction of large dams — and thereby the creation of new fresh water areas — in Africa and elsewhere are opening new possibilities for increased fish production.

167. World fish production is expanding and more countries are seeking greater quantities and more variety of fish products than ever before. This is bringing to the fore problems of conservation and management. At the same time, the need for protecting fishery resources from pollution is increasing. FAO is planning to increase its activities in all these fields and to participate in the scientific work being done on the living resources of both marine and inland waters.

168. FAO is also planning to increase its role in the international co-ordination of fishery activities, since the steadily increasing world catches and the increased resources allocated to fisheries development and administration, to fisheries research and to limnology and oceanography require co-operation and joint planning. FAO will continue to assist in all these fields and particularly in the assessment of fishery resources and in the establishment of a registry and a centre for fishery data supplied by international marine expeditions.

#### *Fertilizers*

169. One of the chief means of increasing agricultural production in developing countries is the expanded use of fertilizers by farmers in developing countries. This requires economic studies of the benefits of the use of fertilizers, technical work to determine the appropriate fertilizer for different crops and soils, field demonstrations, the training of personnel, and assistance in providing research, marketing and credit facilities for the supply of fertilizers to farmers. Recent field work shows that crop yields can be increased by 50 per cent by the use of fertilizers alone; in combination with other improved practices, the yields can more than double. To expand agricultural production sufficiently, if only to keep pace with population increase, will require enormous increases in the production of fertilizers. The work designed to bring about this production increase in developing countries is referred to in section B 3 below.

#### *Nutrition*

170. Nutritional diseases and deficiencies are still major problems in developing countries and require increased attention. FAO, WHO and UNICEF are co-operating closely in measures designed to improve the nutrition of children, young people and mothers. Applied nutrition programmes and the organization of nutrition services will be developed further to provide for the education of communities, particularly of mothers, and for the proper care of malnourished children. Increased efforts will be applied to the training of nutrition workers at local as well as at university level to strengthen the nutrition services of developing countries. UNICEF, in

co-operation with FAO and WHO, has been providing assistance to programmes in sixty-seven countries. This help has included the equipment of dairies to increase and improve milk supplies, the establishment of school gardens and canteens, the development of production and distribution of low-cost, protein-rich foods, and the organization of applied nutrition programmes.

#### *Co-operation with IBRD*

171. The co-operative programme established in 1964 by FAO and IBRD makes it possible for the Bank to speed up and enlarge the volume of Bank investment in agricultural projects, selected, not in isolation but in the broad context of their contribution to accelerate economic development. Under the programme, the results of FAO's studies can be carried out in practice as the techniques, expert knowledge and management provided by FAO can be combined into the financial resources available to the Bank. (See also section A 6.)

172. The programme is expected to develop rapidly during the next few years and may cover a wide range of activities, including agricultural education, fisheries, forestry, livestock development, processing of agricultural products and land irrigation and reclamation.

#### *Atomic energy in agriculture*

173. The IAEA/FAO have set up a joint Division to deal with the applications of atomic energy in agriculture and are now carrying out a large-scale project on the Mediterranean fruit fly in six Central American countries. Radio-isotopes are being increasingly used in agriculture, particularly for preserving food and controlling pests. Insect pests have been entirely eradicated from some areas by releasing artificially sterilized males. Isotopes are also used to study the life cycle of plants, to breed new varieties of plants and to measure the amount of moisture in soils. The IAEA is also supporting other research in the application of atomic energy to food and agriculture.

#### *World food studies*

174. The availability of world food surpluses is tending to decline, while the need for food is increasing and in many areas, food production is failing to keep pace with population growth. The issues involved in strengthening international efforts to reduce this gap are likely to be clarified by the studies that will be undertaken in response to General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) and a resolution of the thirteenth session of the FAO Conference in which an examination was requested of the means and policies required for large-scale international, multilateral action "for combating hunger effectively".

## 2. Trade

#### *The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

175. It is probably true that the most significant development which has taken place in recent years in the field of international trade and related economic co-operation has been the establishment, in accordance

with the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the first session the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1964, of a permanent machinery aiming at working out and putting into effect a programme of policies and measures conducive to the development of a world economy and, in particular, to an accelerated economic growth of the developing countries. The activities of the new machinery have so far been essentially devoted to internal organizational problems. However, these are now being solved, and UNCTAD will soon be in a position fully to turn its activities towards the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Final Act of the Conference; that is, to a series of practical recommendations regarding the conduct of trade and development policies and a set of broad goals on which the international community is invited to focus its attention in dealing with the problem of development through international trade. These goals are based on the recognition that the accelerated economic growth of developing countries raises a problem of external imbalances and that a series of inter-related measures and actions should be taken by all countries, aimed at increasing the exports and export earnings of developing countries. The activities of UNCTAD are designed to stimulate a dynamic and steady growth of the real export earnings of the developing countries and to provide them with expanding resources for their development. They are related to problems of trade in primary commodities and manufactures, of financing related to trade, and invisibles.

#### *Commodities*

176. As far as commodities are concerned, the basic issues which will have a direct bearing on the achievement of the goals of the Development Decade will be the organization of world trade in primary commodities, the conclusion of international commodity arrangements, measures for liberalization of access to markets, expansion of commodity trade and for coping with the competition from synthetics and other substitutes. The activities of UNCTAD in the field of commodity trade will be directed towards the achievement of two main objectives. The first will be the identification and consideration of commodity problems which require urgent attention and action, and the making of suggestions and recommendations as to how these problems could be solved. Annual surveys will be prepared to assess the over-all international commodity situation and current reviews will be maintained on specific commodities causing particular concern. Several studies dealing with some of these problems have already been completed, and their scope and range will undoubtedly be expanded in the future. A second goal of UNCTAD's activities will be preparations to lead to negotiations and the conclusion of international commodity agreements, the establishment of study groups and the arrangements for inter-governmental consultations and other general measures. UNCTAD has already taken an active part in such activities concerning several primary commodities, including tin, tungsten, coffee, lead and zinc, sugar and cocoa.

#### *Agricultural commodities*

177. In view of the importance of agriculture in the economic development of the developing countries and of the predominance of agricultural products in their export trade, FAO will give priority in its work to follow-up actions to the 1964 Conference. The developing countries are increasingly interested in the possibility of making greater use of formal or informal commodity arrangements to help ensure more stable prices and provide a more predictable framework for development planning.

178. FAO is planning to give increased assistance in agricultural development aspects of trade problems, including production adjustments and diversifications, and in more profound studies of national agricultural policies with regard to marketing prices, income, credit and structure adjustment in the light of world and regional commodity trends and prospects.

179. As a follow-up to earlier studies, FAO will publish later in 1966 a study of commodity projections for 1975, with perspectives to 1985. These projections, as well as the continuing work on agricultural commodities, are closely related to the Indicative World Plan described in section B 1 above.

180. The series of studies on timber requirements, trends and prospects, which have been completed in collaboration with the United Nations regional economic commissions have revealed substantial deficits (present or imminent) in forest products in several advanced industrialized regions. It is estimated that an increase of one thousand million dollars (over and above 1960 figures) in the exports of forest products from the developing to developed countries was quite feasible in 1975. Moreover, the studies have shown that the developing countries themselves would need about three times this amount, thus offering scope for these countries which have or can quickly create suitable resources. A world survey, incorporating similar work undertaken by the Governments of the United States and Canada, is being undertaken.

#### *Manufactures*

181. The expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures produced by developing countries is also a major objective of UNCTAD as one of the principal means by which developing countries are enabled to obtain the resources needed to achieve a satisfactory rate of economic and social development. Special consideration is being given to problems connected with the establishment by developed countries of a non-reciprocal system of preferences in favour of developing countries. UNCTAD also aims at promoting additional measures designed to diversify and expand exports of developing countries' manufactures and semi-manufactures to developed countries with market economies and to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. Efforts will also be made to stimulate trade among developing countries.

182. Several studies are being undertaken on these various topics: an exhaustive study of world demand for and supply of manufactured and semi-manufactured

articles that are of actual or potential export interest to developing countries and of relevant trends of international trade in such articles has already been initiated; a list of manufactured and semi-manufactured articles whose exports are of present or potential interest to developing countries is being analysed; and a series of studies will be prepared on the effects on the market for manufactures and semi-manufactures of tariff and non-tariff barriers and other measures which adversely affect the exports and developing countries.

### *Invisibles*

183. Activities in the field of invisibles cover in the first instance shipping, insurance and tourism. Studies are being undertaken with a view to the possible introduction in developing countries of a machinery for consultation between users and suppliers of shipping services taking into account their varying social and economic conditions. Studies have been initiated also on the obstacles preventing or delaying the improvement of port operations and connected facilities, on the development of merchant marines in developing countries and on the objectives of the methods to be used in a study of the level of freight rates, conference practices and adequacy of shipping services. Studies are also being made to determine the impact of foreign tourism on the balance of payments and its relationship to the rest of the economy and to examine a number of related institutional questions in developing countries in order to promote tourism and increase their foreign exchange earnings from this source. In the field of insurance, studies are being conducted on the economic functions of insurance and reinsurance in terms of balance of payments and contribution to capital formation.

184. It is hoped that through these interrelated efforts, and thanks to the procedure adopted for the yearly review of the implementation of UNCTAD recommendations, the expansion of trade will play its full role in the achievement of the objectives of the Development Decade. The second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in 1967, will provide the occasion for a first comprehensive review of the results achieved and opportunity for a reappraisal of the relative order of priorities to be given to the recommendations contained in the Final Act of the first session of the Conference in 1964.

### *Part IV of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

185. In February 1965, the contracting parties adopted a new part IV of GATT on trade and development, which is being applied *de facto* by a large number of countries pending its acceptance by the required two thirds of the contracting parties (forty-five) to permit its entry into force definitively. As at 1 March 1966, thirty-eight contracting parties had accepted part IV and thirteen more had accepted it subject to ratification.

186. The Committee on Trade and Development has been established to keep the application of the provisions of part IV under continuous review. The Committee is dealing, *inter alia*, with the following questions: the identification of export products of developing countries on

which action under part IV might be taken; the use of preferences by developed countries in favour of exports from developing countries; problems facing exporters of primary commodities; the removal of restrictions affecting exports of the developing countries; improved procedures and possible amendment of certain GATT provisions, for instance, to permit the use of surcharges by developing countries for balance-of-payments reasons; and the use of adjustment assistance measures by developed countries to facilitate access to their markets for exports from developing countries. The Committee is paying particular attention to the question of expansion of trade among developing countries and is exploring various ways of achieving this objective, including measures applicable on a most-favoured-nation basis as well as preferential arrangements.

### *Structural obstacles to export expansion*

187. There has been a growing realization in GATT that in addition to the attack on obstacles to trade, attention should also be directed towards structural factors which may be inhibiting the growth of exports from the developing countries. Accordingly, GATT has expanded its activities into such areas as studies of individual countries' development plans and trade problems related to them. Studies have recently been completed on certain African countries, and recommendations and findings based on the studies have been formulated by a Group of Experts, including such matters as tariff reductions and other measures which would improve access to external markets, economic and technical assistance to increase the efficiency of industries found to possess favourable export prospects, and measures to develop appropriate export promotion and marketing services.

### *The GATT trade negotiations (the Kennedy Round)*

188. These trade negotiations aim at securing a degree of liberalization of barriers to international trade which is both deeper and more comprehensive in coverage than has been obtained in previous rounds of GATT negotiations. They include agricultural as well as industrial products and non-tariff as well as tariff barriers to trade. More than twenty developing countries have pledged their participation in the negotiations in accordance with special procedures.

189. Built into the programme for these negotiations is a series of commitments to meet the export trade and development problems and needs of developing countries. Special responsibilities rest on the more highly developed countries which have committed themselves specifically to making use of the negotiations to contribute in a substantial way to the solution of these problems. A basic consideration is the formal recognition by the developed countries that "... in the trade negotiations every effort shall be made to reduce barriers to exports of the less-developed countries, but that the developed countries cannot expect to receive reciprocity from the less-developed countries".<sup>24</sup> It has further been

<sup>24</sup> General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twelfth Supplement, Decisions, Reports, etc. of the Twenty-first Session*, p. 48, para. 8.



agreed that the objective of reducing barriers to the exports of the developing countries should be borne particularly in mind in the approach to the question of exceptions to the rule of the across-the-board reduction in the tariffs of the industrialized participating countries.

#### *Export promotion*

190. The close attention given by the GATT to the export problems of the developing countries has revealed the need for a sustained effort in the field of export promotion to help these countries obtain the maximum benefits from action to lower trade barriers.

191. Consequently, the Contracting Parties decided in March 1964 to provide, within the framework of GATT, trade information and trade promotion advisory services for developing countries. In May 1964 the GATT International Trade Centre was established to provide these services. The Centre hopes progressively to step up its efforts to assist the developing countries in their efforts to expand exports by providing them with information on export markets and marketing, and by helping them both to develop their own export promotion services and to train the personnel required for these services. The facilities offered by the Centre are available to all developing countries whether they are members of GATT or not. The Centre maintains a liaison network embracing both developed and developing countries, which includes government agencies, trade associations and chambers of commerce, and it operates a Market Information Service which answers inquiries from developing countries.

### *3. Industrial development*

192. The scope of United Nations activities in the field of industrialization has increased considerably during the Development Decade and the current programme goes well beyond the areas listed in *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*. With the establishment of the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, United Nations action in this field has been given added impetus and will be further expanded.

193. Although industrial growth rates in developing countries during the first half of the Development Decade increased by 7 or 8 per cent a year, the situation is far from satisfactory. Industry starts from such a small base in the developing countries that even with a growth rate of 7 or 8 per cent it will take several generations before the developing countries begin to approach the *per capita* industrial production of industrialized countries.

194. The first years of the Development Decade have clearly shown the special difficulties of coping with industrial problems through the traditional types of technical assistance, pre-investment and financing services of the United Nations family. Specifically, it is now realized that it will be necessary to develop a fresh approach to the interrelation between pre-investment and the actual investment or financing process of industry. Hitherto, the United Nations has acted on the assumption that the process of finding the finance for the actual investment must follow sometimes lengthy pre-invest-

ment activities, but experience has increasingly shown that this approach is inappropriate in the field of industry. Much time and money can be wasted and much frustration can be caused by undertaking extensive and expensive feasibility studies and engineering studies if it is then found that financing sources are not interested; or that these sources insist on making their own feasibility studies all over again before being willing to consider financial commitment.

195. One major response to this has been the proposal to develop "special industrial services" financed by special voluntary contributions; by April 1966, Governments foreshadowed or made pledges amounting to over \$5 million. These are based on the need to secure financial support for industrial projects before going too deeply into detailed blueprints and engineering studies. The response to this proposal has been immediate and gratifying. Such services will include provision of advice at short notice on specific questions concerning project formulation and implementation; provision of short-term specialists during the development of a project as and when particular skills are needed; aid in the form of teams of specialists, obtained at short notice through *ad hoc* arrangements with consulting engineering organizations or specialized institutions, which are able to handle simultaneously the complex manufacturing techniques which may be involved in an industrial project; or conversely, enabling national technicians to go direct to the source of specialized knowledge abroad in order to observe first-hand how technical problems are solved; assistance in the form of technical documentation, data processing, laboratory analysis, etc., which are frequently key needs in ensuring the technical soundness of a project; high-level consultations as needed either on industrial development policies or on specific projects; and finally, assignments of a "trouble-shooting" nature to deal with specific technical problems arising in connexion with the operation of plants and machinery, flow of materials, quality control, etc.

196. UNDP has also decided to finance industrial pilot factories in developing countries. One of the difficulties of introducing a new industry in a developing country is that there are always a number of uncertain factors — an unfamiliar local material may be used, the country's climate may affect the process of production in an unexpected way, the process may have to be adapted to compensate for lack of skills, the local market may require a much smaller scale of production than elsewhere, or it may require a slightly different end-product. Some of these problems can be solved by testing in a laboratory but it is risky to start production at once on a large scale. A pilot factory represents a bridge between a laboratory and a full-scale factory and makes it possible to experiment without risk.

197. In the years ahead it will be necessary to plan industrial growth in terms of interrelated agricultural and industrial development. Industrial growth is difficult to maintain unless there is a healthy agricultural base. At the same time the raising of agricultural productivity requires a solid basis of industrial production. Not only are such products as fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural

tools and machinery essential for agricultural production, but the availability of manufactured consumer goods provides an incentive to farmers to increase their sales of agricultural products.

198. The fertilizer industry provides an illustration of the link between industry and agriculture. The United Nations is undertaking various activities designed to further the establishment and expansion of the fertilizer industry; FAO is concerned with the use and application of fertilizers (see section B 1 above). United Nations activities include technical and economic studies of regions where natural gas is now "flared" — blown into the air — and where very large fertilizer plants could be set up. IBRD is interested in financing such projects.

199. The work of FAO is primarily concerned with those industries based on renewable raw materials derived from agriculture, forestry and fisheries; in this field industrial development is directly related to measures for the production of raw materials and the welfare of the primary producers. FAO is actively engaged in the planning and operation of a number of projects designed to assist in the establishment of these industries financed chiefly under UNDP and UNICEF programmes. FAO's analytical work includes both the macro-economic aspect of agriculture-based industries and the micro-economic study of particular kinds of industries including their potential markets, particularly in the field of pulp and paper production. FAO assistance in the development of forestry industries is based on its extensive study of the trends in timber production of different countries.

200. On the basis of the ILO's tripartite structure, most of its programmes have always dealt with industrial labour problems. With the increasing international emphasis on development problems, these programmes have become reoriented towards the labour problems of industrialization, especially in developing countries. These problems will be the dominant theme of the discussion at the fiftieth session of the International Labour Conference (1966). The Director-General's report to that Conference is entitled, *Industrialization and Labour*, and in chapter IV of that report the Conference is invited to discuss "the ILO's contribution to industrialization". Apart from aspects of social welfare and protection (which are beyond the scope of the present report) the labour problems of industrialization concern the development and utilization of industrial manpower, and industrial relations. Manpower questions have been discussed in section A 3 above.

201. Special attention will be given to the problems of developing more labour-using technologies; of promoting smaller and rural industries; of extending industrialization outside the present industrial centres throughout the developing countries by means of regional planning, industrial estates and other measures.

202. The industrial growth of developing countries is on the whole more satisfactory in terms of new projects and new growth than in terms of efficiency of production and contribution to real welfare. Therefore, special attention will be given to the question of efficiency of existing industry as distinct from, but in addition to,

that of new plants. This involves attention to industrial planning, including management training, productivity services, and effective policies in such matters as the proper evaluation of foreign exchange requirements for raw materials, replacements, and the development of effective repair and maintenance services, tariff policy, etc. It also involves attention to broader economic policies, such as foreign exchange policies, trade policies, fiscal policies, in their impact on industry, to prevent the establishment of high cost and under-utilized industrial capacities. In the years ahead it will be necessary to give more systematic consideration, in the planning of industrial development, to the shaping of industrial relations. The regulation of work and work conditions, including remuneration, has a major impact on industrial costs and productivity. But the precise role of Governments, employers' organizations and trade unions in this process must be different in different countries, depending, *inter alia*, on the stage of development. While this principle has always been understood, only recently has rigorous analysis of industrial relations systems advanced to a point where the principle can be given systematic practical application. During the remaining years of the Decade the ILO plans to pursue this subject vigorously both through technical assistance and research.

203. Development of industry is a major objective of the World Bank group. Steps are currently being taken to increase the resources of IFC, which is concerned with encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries. During the first half of the Development Decade the World Bank group has committed about \$1,000 million for industrial development. In recent years the Bank group has placed increasing emphasis on technical and financial assistance to development finance companies serving industries and other productive enterprises and is rendering extensive technical assistance in the industrial sector.

204. The special difficulties of international action in the field of industry will, of course, not be easy to overcome. Private firms control a large part of the expertise, "know-how" and financial resources required for setting up industries, and the mobilization of these resources through public action when needed is a delicate operation. The same is true at the other end in the developing countries themselves. It is not easy to organize public international support for private firms in developing countries, even at the request of Governments. One of the main approaches must be to channel international action through institutions, such as industrial development banks, industrial finance corporations, industrial promotion institutes, industrial extension services, industrial estates, and training institutions. The development and support of such institutions is certainly likely to be the backbone of the industrial effort of the United Nations in the near future.

205. The groundwork for concerted world action is being laid by the regional conferences or symposia on industrialization in the major under-developed regions of the world, to be followed by the International Symposium in 1967. Studies on a large variety of subjects are being prepared for the Symposium. The ECE, for

instance, is preparing studies on such problems as the world market for iron ore, world trade in steel and steel demand in developing countries, economic aspects of iron ore preparation, the place of engineering in industries in the process of industrial development, and the building materials industry in the developing countries. The specialized agencies, IAEA and the other economic commissions are also actively contributing to the preparations for the International Symposium, in addition to undertaking a large number of activities aimed at promoting industrialization in their own regions. These activities, together with those of UNOID will, it is hoped, decisively improve the prospects of developing countries for more rapid and more efficient industrial growth.

#### 4. Health <sup>25</sup>

206. In 1962 WHO launched within the Development Decade programme a ten-year public health programme to raise health standards and control diseases around the world, the main objectives of which were outlined in *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*. This programme concentrated heavily on the biological hazards of the environment through communicable diseases control and environmental sanitation. The experience gained in this effort has clarified several problems and particularly the need for national health planning, training of health personnel at all levels, and the development of networks of basic health services throughout the country to provide a structural framework for the orderly progress of health.

##### *Strengthening of health services*

207. The organization and improvement of public health services remain the principal objective in the strengthening of disease control, sanitation and health protection. WHO and UNICEF are helping Governments to develop rural health services by expanding health coverage and providing minimum preventive and curative services. Some two-thirds of the programme resources spent by UNICEF have been devoted to health projects. If mass health campaigns are to be successful, specialized services must be incorporated into the more comprehensive services. Progress achieved in this area has contributed to putting operations on a stable basis, particularly with regard to eradication of malaria, and to consolidating the gains obtained by specific action against the vectors. A special effort is in progress in some newly independent countries to help them establish the minimum services necessary to pass from a stage of passive resistance against communicable diseases and ill health in general to one of attack. However, serious shortages still exist in funds and trained personnel, and activities are being planned to increase efforts in these domains.

##### *Measures against communicable diseases*

208. In general, national and international action against communicable diseases continues to be needed. Epidemiological surveillance, control and eradication of

the major diseases on a regional, national and global scale will be maintained and developed wherever technically and economically feasible, since recent experience shows that these diseases continue to constitute a serious threat to mankind. Cholera, particularly cholera El Tor, has been spreading dramatically, taking the lives of thousands of people; the incidence of plague has increased in certain areas; and smallpox is still a major hazard. Other epidemic diseases, such as typhus, yellow fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis, have tended to become active again.

209. Much importance continues to be attached to the world-wide malaria eradication programme, since this disease is still far from being wiped out. Attempts have been made to resolve the difficulties inherent in areas where certain factors combine to perpetuate transmission of the disease. It is hoped that the experience thus acquired will serve to step up the pace of progress already made.

210. Some diseases, such as African trypanosomiasis and bilharziasis, have been receiving, and will receive, a greater share of WHO's efforts, in view of their detrimental effects on economic development. Progress has also been recorded in the tuberculosis and leprosy control programmes, particularly in the application of standardized mass treatment and in the investigation of unfavourable socio-economic conditions, and these programmes are to be developed further in the second half of the Decade.

211. A shortage of funds and lack of well-trained personnel have proved major difficulties for most developing countries in coping with the increasingly complex and difficult problems presented by changing environmental conditions. The newer problems of fast-developing urban communities are a special source of difficulty which it is hoped to meet through increased training programmes and advisory services.

212. The cumulative experience fed back from field operations indicates the need for an intensification of the research programme for better ways and means of achieving health objectives. To this end WHO has planned the centralization of research in epidemiology and communications science with a view to supporting action in the field and accelerating the solution of problems encountered there. Such research will consist for the most part of field trials intended to throw light on such problems as the ecology, reservoirs, and methods of transmission of infection and their bearing on human illness.

213. Another way in which research is being advanced is by the increased use of radioisotopes. Isotopes are also being used for diagnosing certain diseases and for treating thyroid diseases and some forms of cancer. IAEA carries out research in the applications of isotopes and supports related research on endemic and tropical diseases.

##### *Health services for refugees*

214. The UNHCR is concerned with the health of refugees. During the first part of the Development Decade, it has helped some 9,000 physically handicapped refugees by placing them in institutions and providing

<sup>25</sup> National health planning has been dealt with in section A 1, and health education and training in section A 3. See also sections B 1 and B 6.

them with rehabilitation services and housing. It has also provided general medical care for some 236,000 refugees.

215. One of UNRWA's main objectives in the health field is to promote sound public health programmes for the Palestine Arab refugee community, so as to bring about full realization of individual capacities. UNRWA provides preventive and curative services for over a million of the refugees in its care, environmental sanitation services in its fifty-four camps, and education and training for medical and paramedical personnel. It also carries out a supplementary feeding programme for the most vulnerable groups of refugees.

### 5. Population

216. Trends of population growth and distribution have become matters of serious concern during the Development Decade. In the field of population, the gulf between the magnitude of the problem, and the multi-lateral and bilateral resources that are devoted to trying to tackle it, is perhaps wider than in any other field. Between 1960 and 1970 the world's population can be expected to increase by some 600 million people, and about 85 per cent of this growth will occur in the developing countries. Many of the major cities in these countries are gaining population at two and three times the national growth rates. It is not surprising, then, that uncontrolled acceleration of population increase and rural-urban migration are now considered major deterrents to real economic progress in many countries.

217. Governments of the developing countries need more detailed information concerning the implications of population trends for development plans, and how policy measures may be applied to alter these trends. They also need adequate statistics, trained technical personnel and programmes of demographic analysis and research. The work of the United Nations in the field of population is intended to assist Governments to meet these needs.

218. A programme of demographic work intended to make a maximum contribution to the goals of the Development Decade must take into account several major events that occurred in 1965, including the approval by the Population Commission of a five-year programme of work as part of a more generally sketched programme to 1980. Another important factor is the request by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1084 (XXXIX) that the Secretary-General provide advisory services and training on action programmes in the field of population at the request of Governments. The programme will also be affected by the deliberations of the second World Population Conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1965, which examined the state of demographic knowledge in relation to problems of economic and social development. The activities of the United Nations will also be influenced by the UNICEF Executive Board's decision to include the question of UNICEF's role in family planning in its 1966 agenda. The Executive Director has recommended that UNICEF should entertain requests for assistance to family planning programmes, where the need for these services, in the

opinion of the Government, has a high priority in respect of children's health and welfare.

219. United Nations work in the field of population has been concerned mainly with the development and improvement of demographic statistics and with the analysis of interrelationships of population change and economic and social factors. Recent research studies have included world-wide surveys of levels of mortality and fertility, and population projections by country and world regions. The work at United Nations Headquarters has been buttressed by the efforts of the regional economic commissions. ECLA, for instance, has been engaged in an active programme with the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) for training and research. Emphasis has been laid on problems of population growth and population shifts from rural to urban areas and their meaning from the point of view of the required occupational opportunities. ECAFE has been preparing and publishing studies relating to population questions of countries in the region; it organized the Asian Population Conference in December 1963, and provided countries of the region with analytical information and advice on the demographic aspects of programmes for social and economic development. A demographic expert was appointed in 1965, to help establish at ECAFE a clearing house for demographic information. ECA prepared a long-range programme of work in the field of demographic research and technical work, which was presented to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on a Long-range Programme in the Field of Population in 1964. More than 300 students have been given training in demography at regional centres established in Bombay, India; Santiago, Chile; and Cairo, United Arab Republic.

220. For the remainder of the Development Decade, the five-year demographic work programme of the United Nations may be said to comprise three major functions. The first function — relevant fact-finding — requires improving the collection of demographic statistics. To do this most effectively, it is recommended that present activities on revision of handbooks of methods, provision of regional advisory services and holding of regional technical meetings be continued, and that special attention be given to improving methods for the collection of vital statistics.

221. The second function — bringing population trends and their implications to the attention of Governments — requires up-to-date and more accurate population estimates and projections. Procedures for storing demographic statistics in a data bank are being developed so that estimates and projections can be prepared on a computer. This will facilitate producing projections in greater detail. To realize fully the advantages made possible through the computer, an addition to present funds is needed. This expanded programme should be initiated in 1967.

222. The continuing programme of surveys of the world demographic situation underlies the proper performance of the third function — assisting Governments upon request in the application of policy measures. The United Nations Secretariat is now studying rural and

urban population distribution from 1920 to 1960, to be followed in 1967 by a survey of other demographic aspects of urbanization and the study of economic and social correlates of urbanization. Another major task has been the completion of a world survey of fertility trends. Proposals for an expanded work programme in the field of fertility will be drawn up by an *Ad Hoc* Committee of experts to be convened in September 1966. It is anticipated that the proposed programme will include research in communication and motivation, and provision for assistance to Governments in the implementation and evaluation of family planning programmes. To meet the needs of Governments for assistance in the handling of problems posed by rapid population growth and high rates of urbanization, a limited expansion of the Secretariat's research activities is called for, requiring relatively minor additions to the professional staff.

223. A new type of technical assistance programme in population was launched with the appointment of a United Nations Advisory Mission on Family Planning to India, upon the request of the Government in 1965. This was the first comprehensive request for technical assistance in the field of family planning received by the United Nations. The terms of reference for the United Nations mission included:

(a) To review the progress of the family planning programme launched by India in 1952;

(b) To advise the Government on ways of accelerating popular acceptance of the idea of smaller families, the practice of family planning, and the reduction of the national birth-rate;

(c) To advise the Government on a long-range programme of action and research while focusing main attention on immediate steps; and

(d) To consider the problem of co-ordinating this programme with efforts in related social fields, including those of health education, community development, and the status of women.

The mission consisted of highly qualified experts representing various pertinent disciplines in the field of family planning. The report,<sup>26</sup> which was prepared for and released by the Government of India, has received wide publicity in various parts of the world, and some of the recommendations made by the mission are already being implemented. It should be added that the United Nations family is ready to extend technical assistance in family planning and on other vital population policy aspects, upon the request of Governments.

224. All three functions of the United Nations population programme will gain through the strengthening of the regional demographic training and research centres — a task that has already begun. The Centre at Santiago, Chile, has recently received assistance from UNDP to expand activities at Santiago and to establish a sub-centre in Costa Rica. Plans are being prepared to strengthen the work of the other centres by expanding their training, research and advisory facilities on a regional basis and co-ordinating them with the work of

the United Nations at Headquarters and in the regions, the economic planning institutes, the specialized agencies and national institutes. The Cairo Centre, originally planned to serve Northern Africa, is being expanded to provide for the Arabic-speaking countries of the Middle East and the English-speaking countries of Africa. It is proposed that a new centre be established to serve the need of the French-speaking countries of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, with an eventual staff of five experts and provision for twenty fellows. To meet the growing needs for training and research in Asia and the Far East, a new centre is recommended for Bangkok, Thailand, to become operative in 1968, incorporating an expanded research programme and also training and evaluation in connexion with government policies.

225. In summary, it is proposed that the population programme of the United Nations family be strengthened in fields where it will most directly assist Governments in their efforts to reach the goals set for the Development Decade; and that action be accelerated in these selected fields. Particular attention should be devoted to: data collection and analysis; the utilization of demographic information and knowledge for economic and social planning, anticipating population changes attendant upon economic and social development; and formulating measures to promote the implementation of population policies. Regional centres and services of the United Nations family should be more directly responsive to governmental needs for assistance in the implementation of population policies and programmes.

226. FAO's work on population will cover all aspects of the interrelationship between population trends and agricultural development. It will carry out studies on food and population which will pay particular attention to the relationship of population growth with food supply, capital and manpower requirements, rates of economic growth, and productivity with particular reference to agriculture. Some of these studies will serve as background papers for the Second World Food Congress in 1968. The 1963 third world food survey, which described the current deficiencies in the world food situation, made estimates of the incidence of hunger and malnutrition and proposed food consumption targets, will be revised. Increased attention will also be given to population factors in such fields as agricultural extension activities, programmes of land settlement and tenure, agricultural education and the organization of urban migration in relation to employment and agricultural development.

227. After a detailed discussion of WHO's work on human reproduction since 1963 and of activities relating to the health aspects of world population which might be undertaken by WHO, the eighteenth World Health Assembly, in 1965, adopted a resolution requesting the Director-General to develop further the proposed programme of reference services and studies on the medical aspects of sterility and fertility control methods and on the health aspects of population dynamics. WHO has accordingly convened scientific groups such as one on the clinical aspects of oral gestagens to analyse the knowledge available in this field and advise on the carrying

<sup>26</sup> TAO/IND/48.

out of the programme. Research programmes are being intensified and direct support is being given to research on certain aspects of the biology of reproduction and on the health aspects of population dynamics. Steps are also being taken for WHO to serve as a documentation centre on human reproduction.

#### 6. *Natural resources, energy and power*

228. This section deals with natural resources such as minerals and water, and also energy and power, while agricultural resources are discussed in B 1 above. The United Nations family has considerably increased its activities in the field of natural resources and is intensifying its efforts to secure the application of up-to-date technology to resources development. New approaches are also being explored, such as the preparation of projections combining work on related but different groups of resources.

229. The total cost of Special Fund projects in the field of natural resources for which the United Nations is the executing agency amount to about \$115 million by the end of 1965, and the annual expenditure for such projects rose from \$8.4 million in 1964 to an estimated \$16.4 million in 1966. The total allocation for Special Fund type projects, including those assigned to the agencies, exceeded \$182 million. Annual technical assistance outlays by the United Nations under regular technical assistance and EPTA programmes averaged \$2.8 million.

#### *United Nations five-year natural resources survey programme*

230. The Secretary-General has prepared a five-year survey programme which is designed to contribute to the development of natural resources by indicating economic and technologically advanced approaches to the exploration and assessment of these resources. The proposed programme consists of nine surveys in the fields of mineral resources, water resources, energy and electricity, as follows:

(a) In the field of mineral resources, a survey of off-shore mineral potential in developing areas, a survey of world iron-ore resources, a survey of important non-ferrous metals and a survey of selected mines in developing countries with a view to increasing ore reserves and production through the application of modern technology.

(b) In the field of water resources, a survey of water needs and water resources in potentially water-short developing countries and a survey of the potential for development in international rivers.

(c) In the field of energy and electricity, a survey of potential geothermal energy resources in developing countries, a survey of oil shale resources and a survey of the needs for small-scale power generation in developing countries.<sup>27</sup>

231. The estimated expenditure for the surveys is about \$10 million. The required financial resources

<sup>27</sup> See "Development of non-agricultural resources: report of the Secretary-General" (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document E/4132), para. 100.

would have to be made available in addition to the current annual budgetary allocations and those envisaged for the remaining years of the Decade.

232. Each of the nine proposed surveys would have two objectives: first to provide significant new information, ideas and approaches on the natural resources potential of each developing country concerned, and secondly to gather data that would produce a world-wide perspective of the long-term potential availabilities and needs in the selected areas. They would also be useful in preparing and selecting investment projects for submission to multilateral or bilateral sources of technical and financial aid.

233. The Economic and Social Council in 1966 commended the Secretary-General's initiative and convened a group of experts to consider the proposals and requested the opinion of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. The Council also asked that the Secretary-General obtain the comments of Governments on the programme and inquire whether Governments and organizations could make available, at their own expense, experts, consultants and other resources to implement the programme.

#### *Water*

234. During 1966–1967 the United Nations Secretariat is undertaking an intensive programme in water resources. In view of the multitude of problems relating to the reconnaissance of river basins, groundwater inventories, development of hydropower, water for industry, desalination and conveyance of water, the Secretariat has proposed a number of studies and seminars which will pay particular attention to the technological, economic, legal, organizational and administrative aspects of these problems. In 1966 it will carry out a survey of the economics of conveyance of water and a study on the economic use of water. The programme for 1967 includes a study aiming at the establishment of type schemes for groundwater development, a study on costing methods, standards and practices in water resources and a study on methodology of cost-benefits analysis applicable to multi-purpose water resources development. Interregional seminars on multi-purpose river development and on groundwater exploration will be held in 1966 and 1967. To support UNDP survey projects in groundwater resources, the United Nations Secretariat also expects to prepare a study aiming at the establishment of standard schemes for groundwater surveys.

235. FAO is mainly concerned with the development of water resources for irrigation and optimum use of water in order to satisfy the food requirements of the world's growing population. It is generally accepted that the irrigated area of the world should be increased by 80 million hectares before the end of this century. Irrigation is a long-term undertaking and an annual rate of some 1.5–2 million hectares, necessitating a yearly investment of the order of 1.5 billion dollars for the world as a whole, may be a reasonable estimate. FAO is actively assisting in this field under UNDP. It is responsible for the execution of twenty-five projects with

water resources inventory and planning as their aim. Another twenty-five projects are under preparation on the planning of irrigation and drainage schemes generally or associated with pilot development. Trends are that this field of activity will continue in future in an expanding scale.

236. WHO is extending its activities considerably in the direction of assisting developing countries to identify and mobilize financial resources for the construction of urgently needed water supply systems. Locally available investment funds are being utilized increasingly with the assistance of loans from external sources, both international and bilateral, to meet two fundamental and related sanitation needs, the provision of adequate and safe water supplies and the proper disposal of all kinds of waste.

237. UNESCO, which provides the secretariat for the International Hydrological Decade, is assisting in the establishment of institutes for hydrological research and all research in hydrology which will lead to a more rational utilization of water resources. Hydrological training programmes are under way and large-scale hydrological studies such as those of the Chad basin or of the High Paraguay basin have been recently approved. All activities relating to hydrology are expected to develop significantly in the coming years, particularly through the International Hydrological Decade (1965–1974). Promotion of research and training, including publication of continental maps is also developing in such fields as geology, geomorphology and soil sciences. Finally, exploration of the resources lying untapped in the world's oceans is being given considerable impetus through the International Oceanographic Commission created under the aegis of UNESCO in 1960 and through the strengthening of UNESCO's own programme in marine science. The results of the International Indian Ocean Expedition (1959–1965) and those of the International Co-operative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic (1963–1964) are being analysed while expeditions on the Kuroshio, the Southern Mediterranean or the Caribbean are being planned.

238. WMO has an intensive programme of projects in the field of water resources development for 1966–1970, which is closely linked to large-scale UNDP projects concerned with hydro-meteorological surveys and the expansion of hydro-meteorological networks and services. It includes a hydro-meteorological survey in the Central American Isthmus, a hydro-meteorological survey of the catchments of three lakes in East Africa and a pilot project for the improvement and expansion of typhoon and flood warning services in China. WMO also proposes to study economic and technical problems caused by typhoons in the ECAFE region, in collaboration with the ECAFE secretariat.

239. It is expected that desalination with the use of nuclear energy will produce water that may be cheap enough for domestic and industrial use, but there is a long way to go before it can economically be used for large-scale irrigation. IAEA is taking part in detailed feasibility studies that are being made for nuclear desalination plants in Israel and on the United States-

Mexico border. It has also helped to survey the site for a possible desalination plant in Tunisia. It holds one or two small scientific meetings a year for experts in nuclear desalination and recently sent a team to several countries in Latin America to survey prospects for nuclear desalination.

240. In hydrology, IAEA is promoting the use of radioisotope techniques to trace and measure groundwater and to measure surface waters. These techniques are being used in a growing number of Special Fund projects for the development of water resources and they will also, it is expected, play an important part in the International Hydrological Decade.

241. The ECAFE secretariat, which initiated the programme for the development of the Lower Mekong Basin, has recently completed a survey of fourteen of the largest international river basins in the region, with a view to promoting the collection of basic data to be utilized for purposes of regional development planning. ECAFE has initiated a new type of roving seminar in the field of hydrology — a group of experts in hydrology is visiting countries and conducting workshops for engineers.

#### *Nuclear power*

242. After the third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (in Geneva in the autumn of 1964) the Secretary-General concluded that the rapid rise of atomic energy "as a major source of energy is of decisive importance to the economic development of the world".

243. In areas of relative scarcity of conventional fuels several types of large nuclear power plants can now produce electricity as cheaply as, or more cheaply than, coal and oil-powered stations. As a result, it is expected that industrial countries will use nuclear power to provide more and more of their electric power capacity — 2.2 per cent in 1970, about 9 per cent in 1980 and about 50 per cent by the end of the century. Nuclear power will also be important wherever conventional fuel is scarce or expensive and large amounts of energy are needed — in Asia, in parts of Latin America and Africa.

244. Several developing countries are now ready to use nuclear power, and IAEA will help them to draw up long-term plans or study individual nuclear power projects, as it has already done in countries such as Finland, Korea, Pakistan and Thailand and is currently doing in Argentina and Turkey. IAEA will help countries to find safe locations for nuclear power plants (e.g. China, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic). It will make broad economic studies on subjects such as the world's resources of nuclear fuel and it will help developing countries to exploit these resources. IAEA has set standards or made recommendations on almost every main aspect of nuclear safety. It will help countries to apply these safety standards and to find cheap and safe means of disposing of growing quantities of nuclear wastes. It will seek to make easier the transport of nuclear fuels across international boundaries in accordance with safety regulations it has adopted, and to facilitate the acceptance of nuclear merchant ships in ports and international waterways.

245. IAEA will also continue to hold about a dozen specialized symposia and several smaller meetings each year to keep scientists and engineers abreast of developments in nuclear science and technology.

246. The spread of nuclear power will aggravate the shortage of engineers and technicians in developing countries and IAEA foresees that a special effort will be needed in this domain. However the main need of developing countries, in regard to nuclear power, will be to find means of financing new plants and IAEA expects that detailed economic studies, such as the one that it is carrying out as a Special Fund Project in the Philippines, may help to attract the necessary international investments.

#### *Other resources*

247. The United Nations has organized regional and interregional seminars on such topics as cartography in relation to development, energy policy, geochemical techniques in mineral exploration, and concentration of ores in water-short areas. A symposium on progress and prospects in oil shale technology is proposed for 1967 as well as interregional seminars on new techniques for mineral exploration, geothermal energy and modern techniques in small-scale power generation. These seminars are a means of training personnel from developing countries, and they also serve to transfer advances in technology. The United Nations is also preparing a study on the development of mineral resources and a study on the efficiency and utilization of energy in developing countries.

248. Approximately one-fifth of the projects in ECAFE's work programme are devoted to the development of non-agricultural resources, including mapping and surveying, mineral resources, energy resources and water resources. An important new development is the formation of a committee for co-ordination of prospecting for mineral resources in Asian offshore areas. ECLA is attempting to identify specific problems in the development of natural resources and has broadened its research work to include petroleum and mining. One of its projects in 1966 and 1967 is a series of meetings on rural electrification. ECA is assisting Governments in surveying their natural resources and helping them to decide on the best ways of utilizing these resources. In the field of energy, ECA has begun preliminary investigations in long-distance transmission of electricity, rural electrification, and the economics of fuel and energy.

249. UNESCO is particularly active in developing the methodology of integrated study of natural resources, including, through the establishment of institutes for natural resources, research in the developing countries. Such institutes are to undertake integrated surveys covering geology, hydrology, soil science, ecology and climatology and train the teams of specialists required for such studies.

#### *7. Housing and urban development*

250. In his *United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*, the Secretary-General discussed the dimensions of the world's housing and urban develop-

ment problem and pointed out the importance of the housing sector in national development. Various steps were suggested that could be taken by the United Nations and other international agencies in the field of technical and financial assistance. In addition, specific targets were established, in terms of quantitative requirements in the developing regions, to be met during the Development Decade. The objective was both to increase the production of housing units and, at the same time, to make significant reductions in the cost of construction. The targets implied the annual construction or rehabilitation of ten dwelling units for each 1,000 of population in most developing countries at a cost for the dwelling plus facilities of \$1,000 per unit in urban areas, and \$200 in rural areas. In spite of the considerable efforts expended both nationally and internationally during the first half of the Decade, achievement has fallen far short of need. High and increasing rates of population growth, heavy migration from rural to urban areas and the attendant costs of land, labour and materials, together with shortages of essential skills and poorly developed building technology, have caused progress to come virtually to a standstill. In many countries the housing situation has deteriorated.

251. In the appraisal by the Secretary-General of the "United Nations Development Decade at Mid-Point", it was reported that the average rate of construction amounted to only two new dwellings per 1,000 inhabitants in many developing countries. The cost of construction of housing units for low-income families remained about three times as high as the original targets.

252. The fact that any evaluation of objectives achieved cannot be considered heartening does not necessarily mean that the targets established in 1962 are unrealistic. They represent quantitative goals that can and should be achieved with reasonable expectations for progress, both nationally and internationally. What has to be recognized, however, is that both national and international approaches towards these objectives may have to be revised and broadened in the light of experience gained in the intervening period.

253. A substantial volume of domestic resources has been devoted to housing in many developing countries in recent years, and significant contributions have also been made available in some cases through foreign capital aid. Yet additional increases in funds from both sources will be required during the remainder of the Decade.

254. International efforts in this sector have been broader and more varied during the first half of the Decade than at any comparable previous period. The General Assembly created in 1962 the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and in 1965 endorsed the establishment within the United Nations Secretariat of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. The need for concerted action and close collaboration among the members of the United Nations family of organizations was also recognized.

255. As developing countries have increasingly recognized and demonstrated by the type of technical assistance requested, it is extremely important to relate inter-



nationally assisted programmes to the level of development reached in the particular region involved. As a result, it is expected that United Nations technical assistance programmes for housing and environmental development will concentrate on certain functional areas in each of the major developing regions, as follows:

256. (a) *Africa*. Emphasis on technological improvement and institutional machinery. This would involve the intensification of training programmes and technical research activities, designed to assist as many countries as possible to obtain the know-how, technicians and skilled labour required for establishing or developing viable building and building materials industries, as well as the development of appropriate financial policies, including co-operative and self-help housing.

(b) *Asia and the Far East*. Emphasis on the problems of rapid urbanization, including formulating policies and plans for urban land development, coping with squatter settlements, determining industrial location and promoting regional development.

(c) *Latin America*. Emphasis on the institutional infrastructure necessary to consolidate the considerable technical progress already achieved and to improve the efficiency of over-all investment. This will require assistance in housing policy and planning, financial policy, and the administrative and legal framework necessary to carry out large-scale physical improvement programmes.

257. In addition to helping developing countries meet the targets established in 1962, the United Nations will attempt to provide a new type of international assistance to countries faced with problems of large-scale, rapid transition from rural-agricultural to urban-industrial societies. This will involve an approach to urban development that has only recently been recognized as both necessary and desirable in many developing countries. The essential ingredient in this approach is the relationship between urbanization, environmental development—that is, the physical structures and services necessary for community life—and over-all national development. Recognizing that all these elements are interdependent, an effort will be made to undertake projects designed to focus on a common aspect of the many functional sectors involved in the urbanization process, that is, the physical and locational requirements of environmental development.

258. The specific objectives for the short and medium term would be to assist every interested country to:

(a) Formulate a policy for environmental planning that fits fully into national and regional development efforts;

(b) Establish the institutional and administrative framework necessary to plan, finance and execute integrated environmental development programmes, including the facilities to train national personnel and to collect and evaluate necessary information;

(c) Undertake comprehensive demonstration projects involving physical, social and economic planning and investment that illustrate the feasibility and desirability of integrating environmental development into national

and regional development programmes. Such projects would not only make a significant impact themselves, but would also help to bridge the gap between the familiar, single-purpose technical assistance projects and preinvestment projects.

259. The first two kinds of aid are already being provided under both the Technical Assistance and the Special Fund Components of UNDP Programme. It is expected that this type of aid will continue and that it will tend to increase in scope. The third kind, however, will require more large-scale operational projects involving substantial capital outlays than have been possible in the past.

260. The type of demonstration project mentioned would require the concerted efforts of several agencies and might include the following elements:

(a) Planning and providing the physical requirements for surplus labour migrating to areas designated for new industries as part of a decentralization plan;

(b) Devising methods to relate the financial, administrative and physical requirements for environmental development to projected industrial investments;

(c) Estimating direct and indirect economies of alternative forms and sizes of new urban concentrations, particularly where these concentrations are significantly affected by investment decisions in the public sector;

(d) Determining what combinations of physical, social and economic investments are most effective to encourage individuals to migrate to a particular area;

(e) Establishing and supporting administrative structure and training and research institutions to provide the personnel and data collection and processing facilities necessary to undertake integrated physical and economic planning and development.

261. A proposal which contains some of the elements just outlined is currently being considered. This project would involve the joint efforts of the Government of Peru, the United Nations, WHO, IDB, and UNDP. The objectives would be to:

(a) Establish an experimental neighbourhood unit for persons of different income levels that is integrally related to an industrial complex on the outskirts of Lima, as well as to the national development plan; (b) develop techniques for rehabilitating existing neighbourhoods and dwelling units; and (c) provide the physical, social and economic environment necessary for the absorption of the rural migrants who would otherwise gravitate toward new or existing "squatter settlements" that are unrelated to community and employment opportunities. The Government has designated an appropriate parcel of land for the development and has budgeted some funds for this purpose; it is considering making an application for additional funds to IDB. Meanwhile, a UNDP-financed technical assistance mission to determine if this project is generally feasible is now under consideration. Regional advisers of WHO, ECLA and the United Nations are maintaining close collaboration with the Peruvian Government.

262. As already stated, this programme will require a level of resources substantially above that which can

be expected through existing channels; and new methods for resource mobilization will have to be instituted.<sup>28</sup>

263. While it is difficult to give even a very rough estimate of the total capital expenditures required, a programme of one new investment demonstration project in each of the three developing regions and in the Middle East can be expected to exceed considerably the average cost of urban development projects already undertaken by international organizations. Total project costs have averaged about \$10 million each, half of which has been financed with external funds. Since the projects envisioned here would be multi- rather than single-purpose (such as housing or water supply), an average project cost of two or three times that of the typical single-purpose project must be anticipated. Similarly it can be assumed that the external technical and administrative costs would exceed the \$750,000 average cost of current Special Fund-type projects in this field by a similar ratio.

#### *Housing for refugees*

264. Housing projects by UNHCR were originally put up for refugees only in Europe, but they are now being extended to refugees in Latin America and the Middle East. These projects are being carried out through the concerted efforts of Governments, local authorities, voluntary agencies and UNHCR. By the end of 1965 some 36,000 refugees had benefited from the construction of over 10,000 housing units.

#### *8. Transport and communications*

265. The 1965 progress report<sup>29</sup> described the work being done in this field by the United Nations and the agencies. Since then, the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1082 A (XXXIX) has invited the Secretary-General to make "a strong appeal" to Governments to provide substantial technical and financial aid for the completion of regional and national transport projects and requested him to intensify the role of the United Nations Secretariat as a liaison and co-ordination centre for activities in the field of transport.

266. The secretariats of the regional economic commissions are concentrating on work designed to ensure that transport schemes are given due weight in economic development and that they make the greatest possible contribution to development.

267. The first years of the Development Decade have seen a continuation of the rapid growth of air transport, which shows no signs of slowing down. The volume of traffic of scheduled air transport services, for example, doubled in about six years. At the same time there is a continuing growth and development of other uses of aircraft — "general aviation" and "aerial work" which includes agricultural work of different kinds, surveys of natural resources and surveys for major public works. There is also a high rate of technical development in

aircraft and in devices used by technical aeronautical services.

268. These developments require in turn continued work in order that the primary obligations of ICAO may be fulfilled. These are the establishment and review of technical standards and procedures, review of regional air navigation plans and studies of the economics of air transport. The concerted plans in this field are based upon world-wide and regional estimates of future activity — for example a world-wide study of air transport development kept current for a period of fifteen years, and, in the case of regional air navigation plans, five-year forecasts of air traffic by type of aircraft and frequency of movement. Thus there are provided goals, targets and concerted plans.

269. IMCO is striving, in a number of specialized fields, to facilitate the operation of international shipping, which is essential both to accommodate current levels of international trade and to make provision for the expansion of trade which is required for the attainment of the objectives of the Development Decade. Thus IMCO has recently held a successful conference which adopted an international convention on load lines. This will eventually permit deeper loading of certain large modern ships. IMCO comparatively recently joined UNDP, which will allow it to extend assistance to developing countries in technical shipping problems.

270. The continued expansion and modernization of telecommunications requires a detailed planning of international telecommunication networks, under the auspices of ITU. A world plan based on detailed regional plans was put into effect in 1963 to cover the period up to 1968. It is designed to assist national telecommunications administrations in the conclusion of agreements among themselves for the organization or improvement of international services. This kind of planning is supplemented by the provision of technical assistance, under UNDP or bilaterally, to developing countries at the national or regional level.

271. It has not been possible to estimate at all accurately the financial costs of implementing the 1963–1968 ITU World Plan but it is considered to be of the order of several thousand million dollars.

272. The planning of radio-frequency allocations and assignments for various telecommunications services is undertaken by ITU through the regional or world-wide conferences. During the next two years, an African Broadcasting Conference on long and medium wavelengths and two world conferences on aeronautical services and mobile maritime services respectively have been scheduled. The work on radio-frequency planning is essential in order to put into service a variety of radio equipment, ranging from broadcasting and television transmitters and receivers to the various navigational systems used by aircraft and ships throughout the world.

273. Telecommunications are among the first practical uses which can be made of space techniques. Progress in this field is extremely fast and promising and ITU is taking all the steps in its power to ensure that space telecommunications develop harmoniously and for the benefit of all countries without discrimination. It is

<sup>28</sup> Annual expenditures by the United Nations family, including regular and expanded technical assistance and the Special Fund projects, but not including WFP projects, have been estimated to run at the level of about \$6.5 million.

<sup>29</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 2, document E/4033.*

expected that some aspects of space telecommunication techniques will be of special interest to developing countries and in view of the developments which have taken place or which are expected in this field, the progress in telecommunications will certainly make a significant contribution to economic development during the remainder of the Development Decade.

274. Having a general and immediate interest in the use of telecommunications of various kinds for educational and mass communication purposes, UNESCO is now paying special attention to the prospects offered by space communications. On the basis of a recommendation made by a meeting of experts convened in December 1965, it is working on the setting up of a pilot project on the use of space communications for educational and related purposes. This project, which is to be carried out with the help of other United Nations agencies, particularly ITU, is conceived to cover an area sufficiently large and heavily populated to make the desired impact. Among other advantages, it will offer valuable opportunities for training in space telecommunications techniques.

275. UPU is continuing to assist developing countries to improve and expand their postal services. A number of studies have been carried out and others are planned.

#### C. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

276. The preceding sections of this chapter have spelt out a number of targets, goals and directions of the activities of the United Nations family in the remaining years of the Development Decade, in which UNDP will be heavily involved. This Programme, which combines the work of the former Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, already having resources of over \$150 million for the year 1966, has become the largest single source of multilateral technical and pre-investment assistance to the low-income countries. UNDP, a partnership between most of the industrialized and developing countries of the world, is carried out with the full participation of virtually the entire family of United Nations agencies, and is likely to play an increasingly important role in the promotion of economic development and social advance.

#### *Improved capacity of UNDP to serve the low-income countries*

277. UNDP is of course only one, albeit important, instrument of Governments for mobilizing and employing resources for development. It can only provide assistance which has been requested by participating Governments. The general approaches of the Development Programme during the last half of the Development Decade are inherent in decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of UNDP. The Programme, which came officially into being on 1 January 1966, retains special characteristics and operating methods of its predecessors; at the same time it will be able to serve Governments with increased effectiveness through unification of policy direction and headquarters management.

#### *The present scale and scope of UNDP activities*

278. Technical assistance and pre-investment projects in virtually every critical area of economic and social endeavour are under way or about to be carried out under UNDP. Current programme commitments for these amount to some \$1,500 million. The projects range in cost from a few thousand dollars to several million dollars each, and from a few weeks to six years in duration.

279. In 1965 the specialized agencies, in their role as participating organizations of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or executing agencies of the Special Fund, were responsible for the field implementation of over 2,500 projects, many of which had their origins in Government requests that the agencies had helped to prepare and evaluate. These projects called for the recruitment and supervision of 5,630 experts, who provided 3,600 man-years of advisory and operational services, as well as the supply of \$19 million worth of equipment, and of 3,082 fellowships for advanced study and training abroad.

280. The extent of the agencies' involvement is reflected in the project expenditures indicated below:

Project and overhead expenditures in 1965, by agency  
(United States dollar equivalent)

Executing agency	Technical assistance funds obligated	Special Fund expenditures	Total
United Nations ...	\$10,315,544	\$15,354,200	\$25,669,744
ILO .....	5,149,851	6,536,084	11,685,936
FAO .....	11,691,037	24,745,700	36,436,737
UNESCO .....	8,277,311	11,617,313	19,894,624
WHO .....	7,884,762	841,853	8,726,615
IBRD .....	—	2,013,652	2,013,652
ICAO .....	2,024,229	1,816,481	3,840,710
ITU .....	1,192,172	2,234,729	3,426,901
WMO .....	1,180,267	662,797	1,843,064
IAEA .....	671,598	427,355	1,098,953
UPU .....	353,992	—	353,992
IMCO .....	23,000	—	23,000
TOTAL .....	\$48,763,763	\$66,250,165	\$115,013,928

281. The projects supported by UNDP are designed to help develop the human as well as the physical resources of the low-income countries, and to strengthen the institutional framework for development work. A leading role in the execution of the projects was, of course, assumed by Governments of the developing countries and regions concerned.

#### *Full impact of pre-investment to be seen in the nineteen-seventies*

282. The real impact of many of the projects recently completed and in process of implementation will only be fully felt in the years ahead. This applies particularly to surveys and feasibility studies of natural resources and their economic potential, fellowships for advanced training and work experience abroad, seminars for the exchange of development information, or support for applied research in local centres and for institutions of advanced education and training.

### *New emphasis in UNDP assistance*

283. Governments of both industrialized and developing countries and also the United Nations agencies concerned with development have recently demonstrated a considerable concordance of views as to directions in which the provision and the utilization of assistance can be improved. In this context, the creation of the UNDP represents a major effort to enable a large part of the technical and pre-investment assistance provided through the United Nations family to meet the evolving needs of individual Governments and regions more effectively.

284. There is agreement that the experience of the past two decades emphasizes the need for international assistance to the low-income countries to be related even more closely to their priority requirements. To this end, the Governments of most of these countries have taken, or are in the process of taking, steps to centralize their services concerned with external assistance and to ensure that a higher proportion of that assistance is concentrated on key sectors of their development.

285. The UNDP and the members of the United Nations family associated with it have had a similar concern to avoid undue scattering of effort and to focus their assistance activities on the fundamental problems of the developing countries. Thus, paralleling the desire of Governments to focus external aid, there has been further progress on the part of the United Nations family in harmonizing efforts and in responding even more flexibly and efficiently to Government priority needs.

286. In recent years there have been certain adaptations in the procedures and activities of the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund designed to meet this goal. The United Nations family and UNDP are continuing to work with Governments in order to relate more successfully specific projects to general objectives of merit. Both parties may be expected in future programmes to seek clearer evidence of government interest and support for projects, as well as to verify both the real need for projects, and the projects' ability to satisfy those needs.

287. Proposed projects must also be carefully studied in relation to the capacity of the Governments to finance them and to carry on the follow-up activity which might be required by them. Finally, close attention must be given to achieving a somewhat better balance between assistance from UNDP for revenue producing projects and that for projects which are, in the short run, revenue consuming.

### *Greater use of "associated aid"*

288. There is also likelihood that Governments will seek increased amounts of "associated aid" for specific projects whereby assistance from other public and private sources can be mobilized and integrated with that provided by UNDP. An increasing demand is to be anticipated for assistance of this kind which would involve a "twinning" not only between educational institutions but also between research institutes in developing and industrialized countries. Such an association of institu-

tions should encourage more permanent types of collaboration and ensure continuity of interest and support after UNDP assistance ceases. Such exchanges of professional and technical staff would not only benefit developing countries, but would also provide distinct benefits to industrialized countries.

### *Encouraging investment follow-up*

289. More and more of the projects in the Special Fund sector of UNDP are being conceived and implemented with follow-up investment clearly in mind. In some cases, international lending agencies are associated with the planning and execution of a pre-investment project in order to encourage prompt financing.

290. The governing bodies of UNDP and its predecessor organizations have been eager to respond as fully as possible to requests for assistance in promoting the flow of follow-up capital, and the Administrator has been empowered to provide financial advisors on projects where Governments seek such services to ensure prompt investment.

### *Collaboration with financing institutions*

291. UNDP is working ever more closely with the World Bank group and with regional and national development banks. It is to be hoped that these close working arrangements, together with those between FAO and IBRD and UNESCO and IBRD will result in projects which meet more specifically the needs of international financial institutions for suitable feasibility studies.

292. UNDP has already provided contingency financing toward the establishment of the Asian Development Bank, and is now studying the possibility of providing substantial technical support to the African Development Bank. Technical assistance and extension services of national development banks are being, and will further be, strengthened — with UNDP help — not only to encourage the success of business operations being financed by loans, but also to enable the development banks to strengthen their support to industries which offer promising opportunities for expanding their activities. It goes without saying that the industries being assisted are oriented not only toward production for domestic consumption, but also for more successful operation in external markets.

### *Improve capacity of UNDP to assist development*

293. Governments and agencies participating in UNDP have built together over recent years a new capability to serve the urgent tasks of world economic development. UNDP has become more field-oriented, and more closely identified with, and responsive to, country and regional needs. Indeed, in UNDP, the whole has become much greater than the sum of its parts.

294. The drive to promote economic development remains one in which global interests and national self-interest provide compatible justifications for an even greater effort by all countries in the remainder of the 1960s and beyond. The capacity of the developing countries, and that of the United Nations family of

agencies to make efficient use of increased resources for technical and pre-investment assistance are not, of course, without limit. However, the need for UNDP services is now so far from being met, and the capacity to provide those services is so far from being fully utilized, that governmental concern at the highest level would seem to be called for.

*Expanded services contingent upon increased resources*

295. With its current level of resources, UNDP will be unable to do little more than maintain the quantity and quality of its contributions to development. But if the Programme is to respond positively to the growing number of sound requests being received from developing countries for its assistance in such sectors as agriculture, industry, and the application of science and technology, as well as to new areas in which developing countries are beginning to turn to the United Nations family for assistance, vastly greater resources will be required.

296. Contributions to UNDP for 1966 amount to approximately \$156 million. The General Assembly in its resolution 2093 (XX), however, urged a target for annual contributions to UNDP of \$200 million. This sum is needed for 1967 if the Programme is to maintain its present level of project approvals, let alone react positively to new challenges. The annual level of resources should be raised to \$300 million by 1970. The sums required for this vital development assistance are not by any means large when compared both with the needs and with opportunities, or when judged by other expenditures, such as those for defence and space exploration. They represent, in fact, no more than a realistic minimum toward which it is to be hoped that each nation will contribute its part.

#### D. THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

297. In December 1965 the General Assembly (resolution 2095 (XX)) and the FAO Conference decided to continue the joint World Food Programme (WFP), which had hitherto been on an experimental basis, for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable. The target for voluntary contributions for the three years 1966 to 1968 was set at \$275 million, as compared with \$100 million for the initial three-year period. Pledges so far announced exceed \$208 million and certain Governments have indicated that further contributions will be forthcoming. However, as the Programme's largest contribution is on a matching basis and will be made available only in proportion to the contributions made by other countries, it is tentatively estimated that usable resources of about \$175 million may be in sight. While this is almost double the resources available to the Programme for its first three years, it is still considerably short of the target figure. Further contributions are therefore urgently required if the Programme is to realize its potentialities during the current period.

298. The activities of the Programme both in projects for economic and social development and in emergency relief are determined primarily by the requests for aid received from Governments. It is therefore difficult to

foresee the precise economic and social sectors to which the Programme will contribute most during the late nineteen-sixties. Furthermore, few of the projects started during the experimental period have yet been completed, and it has therefore not yet been possible to ascertain the categories of project in which WFP aid can give the most effective results. Some guidance is, however, provided by the WFP General Regulations (recently revised), which make particular reference to pre-school and school feeding, increasing agricultural productivity, labour-intensive projects and rural welfare. Of requests being processed by WFP at the end of February 1966, about one third (in terms of cost) were for special feeding projects, including the provision of food aid for secondary schools and various types of educational and training institutions. Community development, the promotion of animal husbandry and irrigation and drainage projects accounted together for a further one-third of all requests. The remaining third was divided over ten different project categories, including road construction, afforestation, land reform and mining projects.

299. WFP relies on the appropriate specialized agencies for technical guidance in the preparation and implementation of projects. The Programme seems to provide, through the use of food as capital, new possibilities of action in their respective fields of competence. During the coming years, the Programme's aid will to an increasing extent need to be combined with the conventional forms of capital and technical assistance.

300. A long-term or detailed projection of the Programme's activities must remain frankly speculative. The availability of world food surpluses is tending to decline, while the need for food is increasing, and in many areas food production is failing to keep pace with population growth. WFP has an obvious role to play in any multilateral attempt to reduce the "food gap". The issues involved in strengthening international efforts in this direction are likely to be clarified by the studies that will be undertaken in response to General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) and a resolution of the FAO General Conference (see section B 1).

#### E. CONCLUSION

301. In launching the Development Decade in 1961, the Governments and peoples of both developed and developing countries pledged themselves to strive to achieve accelerated economic growth and social progress. With this broad objective in mind, two specific targets were adopted by the General Assembly — the achievement of a rate of growth in the developing countries of 5 per cent per annum by 1970 and an annual transfer of development capital from the developed to the developing countries equivalent to 1 per cent of the gross national product of the developed countries. Despite progress in some sectors, the pace of economic and social development in the first half of the Decade has been disappointing, and neither of the goals set by the Assembly has yet been reached. Indeed, poverty, hunger and disease have increased in some areas during the first half of the Decade. Unless the world community is prepared to give a massive new impetus to development,

it is unlikely that the objectives of the Development Decade will be achieved by 1970. It lies within the power of Governments of both developed and developing countries to provide such an impetus. But to do so, they must be willing to follow up declarations of intent by the actual implementation of specific programmes and policies, many of which will involve some sacrifice, that alone can turn the aspirations embodied in the concept of the Development Decade into the reality of development itself.

302. Such programmes and policies will necessarily cover every aspect of economic and social development, for the process of development is a highly complex one and progress has to be balanced if scarce resources are to be fully utilized. One important way in which the United Nations family can help prepare the way for a new impetus is by constructing an integrated framework of specific and realistic goals and targets for development which, despite their limitations, can act as beacons to guide those concerned in Governments and elsewhere in formulating and implementing international policies and programmes of economic and social development. Members of the United Nations family in collaboration with the Committee on Development Planning would propose to intensify their work on this subject in the years ahead. It will also be necessary to work out and, as appropriate, to set in motion review processes to ascertain what progress, if any, has been made towards the achievement of any specific and realistic goals and targets that might be adopted.

303. If accelerated growth is to be achieved in the years ahead, a positive determination to attain a more rapid pace of development will be required on the part of the whole world community. By far the greatest efforts and sacrifices will have to be made by the peoples and Governments of the developing countries themselves. However, it will often be the contribution of the developed countries, perhaps small in comparison with that of the developing countries, that will tip the scales between stagnation and growth, between increasing poverty and some economic progress. A proportion of the increased resources that are urgently required if the goals of the Decade are to be met will certainly be channelled through multilateral organizations, notably the United Nations family of organizations. The United Nations family is able, willing and prepared to put such resources directly to work for development. Within the United Nations system there already exists an institutional infrastructure and a wealth of technical expertise of great potential which, given the resources, could be made responsible for implementing vastly increased programmes of economic and social development in a great variety of sectors reflecting the manifold needs of the developing countries that are at different stages of development and are endowed with different resources. Some of the ways in which the United Nations family can make a maximum contribution to the attainment of the goals of the Development Decade are set out in chapter III of this report.

304. Despite their many pressing political preoccupations, the Governments of all Member States will have

to decide first whether the necessary massive impetus to development is to be provided and, if so, whether the potential of the United Nations system is to be fully exploited.

## CHAPTER IV

### Human rights in the Development Decade

#### INTRODUCTION

305. The General Assembly recognized, in resolution 2027 (XX) of 18 November 1965, "the need, during the United Nations Development Decade, to devote special attention on both the national and the international level to progress in the field of human rights, and to encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms".<sup>30</sup>

306. After noting that "despite repeated recommendations, certain countries persist in practising segregation, in violation of the fundamental laws of justice, freedom and respect for human rights", the Assembly, in the same resolution, urged "all Governments to make special efforts during the United Nations Development Decade to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms", and invited them "to include in their plans for economic and social development measures directed towards the achievement of further progress in the implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in subsequent declarations and instruments in the field of human rights".

307. The Assembly called upon the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies "to give all possible assistance, within the framework of their programmes during the United Nations Development Decade, with a view to achieving progress in the field of human rights".

308. The Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of the question of the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council "should, in studying the question of transferring the resources released as a result of disarmament, bear in mind the economic needs of all countries, particularly of the less developed countries, in order to help them to achieve the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

309. It may be said that, in a broad sense, everything that is being done by the United Nations family of organizations during the Development Decade to promote economic and social development contributes to the implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. General Assembly resolution 2027 (XX) does not specify any particular programme of measures to be taken, or goals, targets or broad objectives to be

<sup>30</sup> The resolution was adopted in connexion with agenda item 60, "Measures to accelerate the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms".

achieved, during the Development Decade, in the field of human rights. Nevertheless, specific goals, targets and broad objectives in the field of human rights have been provided for in connexion with the programme relating to the International Year for Human Rights, which should be regarded as falling within the scope of the objectives to be achieved by the United Nations during the Development Decade, though, of course, the programme itself may extend beyond the Development Decade. It will be recalled that the year 1968, which is the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was designated as the International Year for Human Rights by the General Assembly in resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963.

310. The following paragraphs set out the goals, targets and broad objectives in the field of human rights to be undertaken prior to 1968 under the programme established in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 relating to the International Year for Human Rights. Resolution 2081 (XX) itself indicates that the process for reviewing progress towards the achievement of such goals, targets and broad objectives, as well as the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, shall be undertaken by an International Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1968 (see para. 323 below). The human rights programme after 1968 will also be affected by the results of the International Conference, since the terms of reference of the Conference provide for it to formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to 1968. The programme of activities connected with the International Year for Human Rights is likely to determine the main activities of the United Nations family of organizations during the next few years, and they may be said to constitute the areas where maximum contribution can be made both individually and by concerted action by the United Nations family of organizations.

#### A. MAIN AREAS OF ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN PRIOR TO 1968

311. With regard to the main areas of activities to be undertaken by the United Nations prior to 1968, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), the Assembly has decided "to hasten the conclusion of the following draft conventions so that they may be open for ratification and accession if possible before 1968: Draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance; Draft Convention on Freedom of Information". The Assembly has also decided "to complete by 1968 the consideration and preparation of the draft declarations which have been approved by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Commission on the Status of Women".<sup>31</sup> The Assem-

bly has further requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the arrangements for the following measures to be undertaken by the United Nations in the period prior to the beginning of the International Year for Human Rights. The General Assembly has adopted and set before Member States as a target to be achieved by the end of 1968 the complete elimination of the following violations of human rights: (a) slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour; (b) all forms of discrimination based upon race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status; (c) colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence. The Assembly also considered that as regards international measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights, "If, by the beginning of 1968, international machinery for the effective implementation of the covenants and conventions or international agreements does not form part of the instruments adopted, international measures for the guarantee or protection of human rights should be a subject of serious study during the International Year for Human Rights".

1. *Elimination of all forms of discrimination based upon race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or ethnic origin, property, birth or other status.*

312. Among the measures to be undertaken by the United Nations prior to 1968, which are mentioned above, the complete elimination of all forms of discrimination, and in particular the elimination of racial discrimination, has become a major concern of the United Nations. This concern is likely to be intensified during the remaining period of the Development Decade and beyond that.

313. In resolution 2081 (XX), the Assembly has urged Member States to take appropriate measures in preparation for the International Year for Human Rights, and in particular to emphasize the urgent need to eliminate discrimination and other violations of human dignity, with special attention to the abolition of racial discrimination and in particular the policy of *apartheid*. All Member States are invited to ratify before 1968 not only all the conventions concluded in the field of human rights, but in particular the following: the ILO Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; the ILO Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education; the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the Convention on the Political Rights of Women; and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

---

women, which has been approved by the Commission on the Status of Women. The General Assembly already has before it a draft declaration on freedom of information submitted to it by the Economic and Social Council, and a draft declaration on the right of asylum, submitted by the Commission on Human Rights.

<sup>31</sup> These draft declarations include the draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, which is under preparation by the Commission on Human Rights, and the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against

314. As mentioned earlier, the Assembly has decided to complete the preparation and adoption before 1968, if possible, of the Declaration and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, the declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women, and the draft Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the two covenants, of course, concern the prevention and elimination of discrimination in the enjoyment of almost all the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

315. The Commission on Human Rights is giving priority to the preparation of a draft declaration and a draft convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance for submission to the General Assembly. It has also before it for consideration a number of studies prepared by its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.<sup>32</sup> The Sub-Commission itself is preparing studies of discrimination against persons born out of wedlock, and of equality in the administration of justice, besides the study on racial discrimination mentioned below (see para. 317).

316. The programme of activities in the field of status of women is by now well established. The pattern followed by the Commission on the Status of Women is to consider and review annually developments of various aspects of political rights of women, status of women in private law, economic rights and opportunities, and access of girls and women to education. The Commission has this year completed a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women for submission to the General Assembly. During the next few years there is likely to be concentration on establishing a unified, long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women, especially of women in developing countries, and on the new series of annual seminars on civic and political education of women.

317. Above all, increased and concentrated efforts are being made by the United Nations family of organizations to utilize various methods and techniques to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination. Constant review is being made of the measures taken by Governments to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination. Emphasis is being placed on the speedy coming into force of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, including the measures of implementation set forth therein. A special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres has been initiated this year by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. There is also the continuing work of the General Assembly's Special Committee on the Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. An international seminar on *apartheid* will be held in 1966 in accordance with

<sup>32</sup> The studies are those on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices, on freedom and non-discrimination in the matter of political rights, and of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

General Assembly resolution 2060 (XX) of 16 December 1965. The Assembly has also recommended, in resolution 2017 (XX) of 1 November 1965, that a seminar on the question of elimination of all forms of racial discrimination be held in the context of the programme for the International Year for Human Rights; the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1103 (XL) of 3 March 1966 asked the Secretary-General to proceed to organize such a seminar.

## 2. *Elimination of colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence*

318. Another of the measures indicated in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX), namely, the complete elimination of colonialism and the denial of freedom and independence, is one of the most important questions engaging the attention of the United Nations and, in particular, the General Assembly and its Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (see also para. 320 below).

### 3. *Elimination of slavery, the slave trade, institutions and practices similar to slavery, and forced labour*

319. A prominent place is also being given to the elimination of slavery, the slave trade, and institutions and practices similar to slavery. In resolution 2081 (XX) the General Assembly invited all Member States to ratify before 1968 the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, and the International Labour Organisation convention concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour. The question of slavery in its broader aspect is being studied by a Special Rapporteur on Slavery appointed by the Secretary-General in 1963 in accordance with Council resolution 960 (XXXVI). The Special Rapporteur is expected to submit a final report to the Council at its forty-first session and to include in that report suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery.

### 4. *International measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights*

320. As regards international measures for the protection and guarantee of human rights, which are to be reviewed in 1968, much will depend upon the provisions which are incorporated in the various conventions which may be adopted by 1968, and perhaps also upon the outcome of the consideration by the Commission on Human Rights of the item on its agenda relating to the "question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other international machinery". Attention may be drawn also to Council resolutions 1101 (XI) of 2 March 1966 and 1102 (XL) of 4 March 1966. Resolution 1101 (XI) was adopted in connexion with the reports of the Secretary-General and the Directors General of the ILO and UNESCO on organizational and procedural arrangements for the im-



plementation of conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights. In this resolution the Council referred these reports to the Commission on Human Rights for study and possible utilization, as appropriate. The Council also recommended that future United Nations conventions in the field of human rights contain appropriate provisions for their implementation, and it urged that the organizational and procedural arrangements for the implementation of existing conventions and recommendations in the field of human rights be fully utilized. In resolution 1102 (XL) the Council asked the Commission on Human Rights, at its twenty-second session, to consider as a matter of importance and urgency the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid* in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries, and to submit to the Council at its forty-first session its recommendation on measures to halt those violations.

### 5. Other activities

321. There are other activities concerned with human rights either of a continuing or an *ad hoc* nature which could be referred to. As continuing activities, mention may be made of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, which comprises the holding of four seminars and the award of some forty fellowships every year, and the consideration by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, by the Commission on the Status of Women and by the Commission on Human Rights, of periodic reports on civil and political rights, on economic, social and cultural rights and on freedom of information. An *ad hoc* item which has been given some priority by the Commission on Human Rights is the question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity. Moreover, the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights contains many items, some of them inscribed as long as eight years ago, which the Commission has so far been unable, owing to lack of time, to consider.

### B. PROGRAMME AFTER 1968

322. After 1968 the human rights programme will undoubtedly be affected by the results of the international conference on human rights to be held that year. In resolution 2081 (XX), the General Assembly decided that:

“to promote further the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to develop and guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of *apartheid*, an International Conference on Human Rights should be convened during 1968 in order to:

“(a) Review the progress which has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

“(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of the methods used by the United Nations in the field of human rights, especially with respect to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the practice of the policy of *apartheid*;

“(c) Formulate and prepare a programme of further measures to be taken subsequent to the celebrations of the International Year for Human Rights.”

323. The Assembly has established a Preparatory Committee to complete the preparation for the Conference and to report on the progress of the preparation to the Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions. It will be for the Preparatory Committee of the Conference to suggest the manner in which the terms of reference of the Conference are to be carried out. Undoubtedly, however, the co-operation of the United Nations family of organizations will be essential to the success both of the preparatory work relating to the Conference and of the Conference itself.<sup>33</sup>

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

324. Both the purpose and constitutional basis of the ILO confer on it the task of promoting human rights in the fields within its competence, and these rights are again underlined in the principles of the Declaration of Philadelphia, included in the ILO Constitution in 1946.

325. The development and application of the labour standards adopted by representatives of Governments, employers and workers at the ILO Conference in the form of conventions and recommendations, constitute one of the principal bases of the regular action of the ILO. To date, there are some 124 conventions and 125 recommendations covering almost the whole range of labour problems and social policy, including such questions as non-discrimination in employment and occupation, free choice of employment, equal pay for work of equal value, just and favourable remuneration, freedom of association, working hours, rest and leisure, social security and protection of motherhood and childhood. To ensure the flexibility of these conventions and recommendations, the ILO constantly revises existing standards and formulates new ones. Recently, the ILO has been revising conventions on social security, and is to consider the adoption of new instruments in wage policy, standards required by the impact of technological change, health, safety and welfare, labour relations and personnel policy in general, Government-employer-worker collaboration, aspects of trade union practice and agricultural and non-manual workers.

326. Similarly, the ILO reviews the implementation and ratification of conventions and recommendations by means of resolutions adopted by the Conference, regional conferences and seminars, ILO meetings, co-operation of the International Labour Office with the governmental services concerned, etc. The organization of such a seminar is envisaged for Latin America in 1966 and

<sup>33</sup> The General Assembly, in resolution 2081 (XX), has also invited regional intergovernmental organizations with competence in the field of human rights to provide the conference with full information on their accomplishments, programmes and other measures to realize protection of human rights.

for other regions in following years. The ILO Constitution also requires member States to submit to the competent authorities, in all cases, the conventions and recommendations for the enactment of legislation or other action; and the ILO aids member States by advising them on the drafting of legislation and codes on labour, etc., and by giving grants to officials of national administrations to enable them to familiarize themselves at the ILO with the content of international labour standards and with related procedures. The Constitution also requires member States to supply regular reports on the effect given to the Conventions which they have ratified, and to supply reports on unratified conventions and on recommendations relating to subjects specifically chosen by the Governing Body, which reports are examined each year by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations and by the Conference Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

327. In addition, member States and workers' and employers' organizations have at their disposal, by virtue of the Constitution of the ILO, procedures of complaint or representation regarding the application of international labour conventions. The representation procedure may be used by industrial associations of workers or employers, and the complaint procedure is available to every member State, to every delegate to the Conference and to the Governing Body.

328. As a result of these procedures for examining the application of conventions, nearly 200 cases of progress in the effective application of standards have been recorded in the last three years. Furthermore, the technical co-operation programmes of the ILO supplement the standard-setting function of the Conference, by building up labour administrations and other institutional facilities in various member countries.

329. In 1964–1965 the programmes and structure of the ILO were reorganized under three main headings: (a) the development of human resources (including in particular the promotion of the rights to vocational training and to productive employment with freedom of choice and equality of opportunity and treatment); (b) the development of appropriate social institutions (including the promotion of trade unions and the development of harmonious labour relations, etc.); and (c) the improvement of conditions of life and work (including rights related to salary, social security, etc.).

330. The ILO also carries out research and educational activities by issuing publications and by organizing and participating in specialized meetings and dialogues in the field of human rights.

331. With regard to discrimination in employment and occupation, two recent conventions on questions of general policy have been added to Convention No. 111 and Recommendation No. 111 of 1958: the Social Policy Convention, 1962 (No. 117), and the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122). The Governing Body of the ILO requested reports for 1962 on Convention No. 111 from those countries which had not ratified it, and on the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Recommendation. On the basis of these

reports the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations presented in 1963 a comprehensive study of the situation in this field.

332. The Governing Body also established, in 1964, a Committee on Discrimination to follow this question constantly, and a long-term programme of action was approved by this Committee and by the Governing Body in 1964. The progress and implementation of this programme was re-examined in 1966. Measures already taken and envisaged include: the convening of a meeting of experts on discrimination in employment and occupation in the second half of 1966; the preparation of monographs on the problems related to discrimination and equality of opportunity in employment in different countries; the publication of a compilation of laws and regulations adopted and published in a number of countries to eliminate discriminatory practices in employment and occupation; the preparation and publication of workers' education manuals on discrimination; the publication of a popular brochure on problems of discrimination in employment; the compilation of texts adopted under ILO auspices concerning action against discrimination in employment and occupation; the progress and development of co-operation in this field with the United Nations, specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental organizations. Certain of the above publications may appear in the *International Labour Review* in 1966.

333. The Committee of Experts on Discrimination, to meet in the second half of 1966, will consider, at the national level, promotional and educational measures for making non-discrimination an accepted policy, as well as the question of vocational training with relation to the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment. The Committee will examine the responsibilities incumbent on Governments, employers and workers and those of the ILO in its future action. The publication at a later date of a comprehensive study of the problems of discrimination and equality in employment throughout the world is also envisaged, to be based on special country-by-country and problem-by-problem studies. Regional seminars on problems encountered in the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment in employment have also been suggested.

334. Pursuant to the ILO declaration of 1964 concerning the policy of *apartheid* in the Republic of South Africa, the Director General of the ILO submitted in 1965 and 1966 two special reports on the application of that declaration, indicating developments in *apartheid* labour legislation. The reports sought to point out the way for a change of policy. The first report stressed the practical measures and positive policies which would be necessary in the labour field to ensure the transition to an economy based on equality of opportunity and treatment. The second report emphasizes the contradictions inherent in the *apartheid* system and its harmful effects on South Africa's economic prospects.

335. Special measures have also been taken to promote the ratification and application of the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), which concerns equal remuneration for men and women workers

for work of equal value. The ILO concerns itself actively with the practical measures necessary to guarantee effectively progress in the economic and social status of women.

336. With regard to freedom of association, in 1958 reports were requested, from countries which had not ratified them, on the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), and the Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11). In 1959 the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations submitted a general survey in this area covering both countries which had and which had not ratified these conventions, and a comprehensive survey on the subject may be expected in the future.

337. Concerning practical action for the promotion of trade union rights, the ILO keeps two long-term objectives in view: to encourage at the national and international levels a policy of dialogue and co-existence between different tendencies, and to help, at the trade union level, with the consolidation of basic organizations. Of particular interest in this connexion is the programme of workers' education, put in hand by the ILO, which consists of organizing courses, granting training scholarships, issuing publications and the like. In view of the peculiar nature of the problems of guaranteeing trade union rights, the ILO has also established a special complaint procedure, available to workers' and employers' organizations and to Governments, and distinct from the general machinery relating to the application of international labour conventions. The procedure involves a Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association and the ILO Governing Body's Committee on Freedom of Association. The procedure has often led the Governing Body effectively to make recommendations asking States to amend their legislation or their practice in this area. For instance, the Government of Japan, in 1965, ratified the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and research is now under way to resolve outstanding problems concerning labour relations in the public sector in Japan. Particularly speedy rules of procedure have been provided for urgent cases (e.g., those concerning personal life or liberty). As a rule, such complaints received by the United Nations must be transmitted by the Economic and Social Council to the Governing Body of the ILO or, alternatively, the latter may draw the attention of United Nations organs to certain situations. Now in progress is an investigation into a complaint made by the General Labour Confederation of Greece.

338. Two conventions deal specifically with the elimination of forced labour: the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). The principle of freedom of choice of employment and of work is also laid down in various other instruments, particularly in the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122). These conventions were also selected for reporting, and in 1962 the Committee of Experts on the Application of

Conventions and Recommendations submitted a comprehensive survey on the situation in various countries. Reports will again be requested in 1967, and a new comprehensive survey will subsequently be presented. The application of the conventions on forced labour has in recent years given rise to the setting up of the procedure for examination of complaints regarding the application of conventions, provided for by articles 26 *et seq.* of the Constitution of the ILO; the effect given to this examination continues to be the subject of constant attention. The first Commission of Inquiry was set up in 1961 to examine the complaint by the Government of Ghana concerning the observance by Portugal of the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957, in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. The second Commission of Inquiry was set up to examine the complaint by the Government of Portugal concerning the observance by Liberia of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930. Both emphasized the need for taking action in the general fields of social policy. Various measures taken to give effect to the recommendations of these Commissions of Inquiry have been noted, and in 1965 the Conference adopted a resolution reaffirming its condemnation of any form of forced labour in general, and requesting the Government of Portugal to give effect without further delay to the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry. That Government was requested to supply full information on the matter and the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations will make a special examination of the question in March 1966.

339. The Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), and the Recommendation (No. 122), also aim at creating economic and social conditions making possible the effective enjoyment of freedom of work.

340. Of particular importance is the problem of the obligations of national youth services, already provided for or contemplated in various countries in connexion with the principle of compulsory military service or otherwise, particularly in those countries wishing to ensure the training and participation of youth in national development, regard being had *inter alia* to the incomplete or inadequate nature of the normal means available for vocational training and employment. A special research programme was undertaken by the International Labour Office involving numerous studies on the experience and projects of the various countries, as well as on the general problems involved. Some of these studies were published in the *International Labour Review* as of January 1966. In this connexion it has been decided to develop the possibility of technical co-operation of the ILO in these fields and to launch a special practical programme of action to assist such youth services, and the research activities and meetings of experts will be continued. Appropriate guide-lines will be prepared to orient, in a general manner, the countries concerned in the development of their youth policies as regards the questions of training and employment, as well as with respect to national service activities. It is envisaged that the International Labour Conference will make a pronouncement on the relations between the question of the obligations under national youth services

and the obligations of the conventions on compulsory labour, when it examines and adopts a new recommendation on the general question of special programmes for training and employment of youth, with regard to the problems of economic and social development, at one of its forthcoming sessions.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

341. The right to freedom from hunger continues to be energetically pursued by FAO, specifically through its Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which has now been extended at least until the end of the United Nations Development Decade. In this connexion particular emphasis is at present being placed on the rights of young people to full participation in the planning and implementation of development for their countries and in the making of the policy decisions which are required by that process.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

342. The role of ITU in the promotion of human rights is mainly connected with the idea of freedom of information. To a large and increasing extent, of course, freedom of information depends on the telecommunication services, which play an essential part in the collection, transmission and dissemination of news covering events of all kinds throughout the world. Telecommunication techniques are steadily progressing at an ever-rising rate, and space technology gives promise of dramatic developments in the means of communication. It should be noted in this connexion that in pursuing its aim of making ever more extensive means of communication available to the public, at the lowest possible prices compatible with good service, ITU is trying, among other things, to determine the characteristics of radio and television receiving sets which can be produced cheaply for wide distribution, particularly in the developing countries.

343. It is obvious, furthermore, that the existence of complete freedom of information throughout the world could not fail to have a vital impact on other aspects of human rights, more especially in connexion with the elimination of various forms of slavery, colonialism and all forms of discrimination. It is not surprising, therefore, that at its meeting in autumn 1965, the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference re-affirmed the following recommendation, which was first made in 1952:

*“Unrestricted Transmission of News*

“The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965),  
*“in view of*

“(a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;

“(b) Articles 30, 31 and 32 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959);

*“conscious of the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted;*

*“recommends that Members and Associate Members facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.”<sup>34</sup>*

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

I

*Nature and objectives of UNESCO action*

344. According to the UNESCO Constitution, “the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect of justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion . . .”

345. Accordingly, all the Organization’s programmes have been drawn up from the very outset with these supreme goals in view.

346. Moreover, the development of education, science and culture, as pursued by UNESCO, is closely linked with promoting respect for human rights. Quite apart from any consideration of the ultimate aims, there is in fact no doubt that the extension and generalization of education and culture will make men more aware of their rights and more capable of defending them. It is also clear that the development of science should help to improve man’s material conditions and secure respect for human rights.

347. Hence, by reason of their nature and the very fields in which they are exercised, as well as of their ultimate goal, all UNESCO activities tend to ensure respect for human rights as a whole.

II

*Human rights as a whole: knowledge and its diffusion; contribution to the struggle against prejudice*

348. Education and mass communication are particularly effective means of making human rights known and disseminating the relevant principles proclaimed by the United Nations. Assisted by the spread of culture, as developed by the different peoples of the world, the social sciences are helping to combat prejudice and thus contributing to the elimination of discrimination. They are also facilitating a better analysis of the different conceptions which men form of their rights, under the influence of various religious or philosophic traditions.

349. Thus, from the very beginning of its activities UNESCO has made full use of the means conferred on it by its special competence in these fields, to spread knowledge of human rights as widely as possible, overcome prejudice and promote allegiance to the principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. In the past, it helped to establish the

<sup>34</sup> General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, *International Telecommunication Convention, Additional Protocols to the Convention, Resolutions, Recommendation and Opinions, Montreux 1965*, p. 231.

philosophical bases of this Declaration. Today, it is contemplating a sociological and philosophical study of certain major problems of the human condition with a view to an ideological campaign for the promotion of human rights.

### 1. Education for international understanding

350. For a number of years UNESCO has been conducting an educational campaign to promote international understanding and the teaching and dissemination of United Nations principles. For this purpose, it has had recourse to various methods, including the improvement of school curricula and textbooks, teacher training, the production of teaching aids and materials and the system of associated schools carrying out a definite programme for the promotion of international understanding and co-operation.

351. This last-mentioned system, which originally operated in secondary schools and teachers' training colleges only, was considerably developed during the first five years of the decade, and has been extended since 1965 to institutions at the primary level.

352. UNESCO intends to continue and intensify during the next few years its efforts to promote education for international understanding, and especially the teaching and dissemination of the principles of human rights. In this connexion, a number of activities are planned for International Human Rights Year. Education for international understanding (including instruction in the principles of human rights) will be proposed as the topic for discussion at the International Conference on Public Education.

### 2. Youth activities

353. UNESCO has consistently supported out-of-door activities, and its programme has aimed at helping the younger generation grow up as useful, active citizens of both their society and the international community. It is now preparing a long-term youth programme to encourage the creation of institutions designed to help young people contribute fully to social, cultural and economic development.

### 3. Public information

354. During the past five years the UNESCO has further developed the public information activities initiated by the General Conference at its third session in a resolution adopted the day following the adoption of the Universal Declaration.

355. Its first objective has been to stimulate and assist national press, radio, television and film organizations by providing them with documentation, producing articles and programmes dealing with human rights from both the national and international standpoint. Also, national commissions and non-governmental organizations have been encouraged to undertake public information campaigns.

356. In addition, the *UNESCO Courier* (present circulation — 300,000 copies in eight languages) has devoted whole issues to human rights, etc., and similar

articles have appeared in *UNESCO Features* and other newspapers and periodicals.

357. On the occasion of the adoption of the Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, a booklet entitled "Towards Equality in Education" was produced and widely distributed.

### 4. Culture

358. Some instances are given below of action taken under the Major East-West Project (Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values), which started in 1957 and which is based on the principle that culture is the method *par excellence* of acquiring mutual understanding:

- the establishment of institutions for the study and presentation of cultures (Tokyo, New Delhi, Teheran, Cairo, Damascus);

- international round-table discussions on topics for comparison and *rapprochement* between East and West in the different spheres of art;

- the development of Oriental studies in Latin America; translations of representative and contemporary Oriental works into European languages.

359. Future UNESCO action in the sphere of culture will relate to the following subjects:

- the study of Oriental cultures;

- the study of African cultures;

- the study of Latin American cultures;

- cultural studies in Europe.

### 5. Social sciences

360. In the past five years, UNESCO has tried to combat racial prejudice in the public mind and all forms of discrimination founded on race or sex, through the publication of educational scientific works of a high standard. The organization has also encouraged original studies and research relating, in specific geographical areas, to certain aspects of racial and ethnic problems.

361. UNESCO has also brought up to date the Statement on the concept of race which it published in 1951. This was done through the organizing in Moscow, in August 1964, of a meeting of biologists and experts in human genetics and anthropology who unanimously adopted a number of proposals — to which wide publicity was given — on the biological aspects of the racial question.

362. UNESCO laid the basis for fresh activities in the field of human rights by holding a round-table meeting at Oxford in November 1965. The agenda of this meeting consisted of two main parts, the first entitled "Human rights: ideologies, cultures, societies", and the second "Human rights: socio-economic factors of their application". The result was a number of suggestions bearing on the organization's future work programmes in this field.

363. In the next five years, UNESCO proposes:

- (a) To undertake fresh publications, similar to the previous ones, including a work on "The economic

aspects of the racial question” in the series “Race and Society”.

Furthermore, at the request of the United Nations Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa, the secretariat is now preparing a report on the effects of the policy of *apartheid* in the fields of education, science, culture and the dissemination of information in South Africa.

(b) To continue to encourage original research and studies in the racial field, with provision, as from 1967/1968, for comparative studies on attitudes towards race relations in certain African countries, the aim being to determine the evolution of the “social distance” between various ethnic groups and the nature and degree of integration of the social structure in the groups studied. Parallel with these studies, the social sciences are expected to make their contribution to the execution and evaluation of pilot projects concerning, on the one hand, the admission of women to scientific and technical professions, and on the other, the campaign against illiteracy among women and the admission of girls to primary education in rural areas.

(c) To organize in 1967 an international and interdisciplinary meeting for the purpose of adopting a statement on race and racial prejudice, thus completing the statement on the concept of race which was issued in 1951 and the work done in Moscow in 1964.

(d) To give effect to the decisions of the Oxford round-table meeting by undertaking, as from 1967/1968, studies on the structure of the family, the right to education, and the measures taken in various countries to ensure the participation of the population in cultural activities and the effect of such measures on the right to culture. Additional activities will be undertaken, as from 1969, in the light of the first results obtained.

## 6. Philosophy

364. UNESCO will endeavour in particular to elucidate the philosophy implicit in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights so as to compare it with the traditions of the various cultures. It will seek to clarify the relationship between the promotion of human rights and development, and the problems raised by the diversity of cultures in face of the universality of science and technology.

365. Again, it will consider whether “respect for human rights” is equivalent to “non-discrimination” or whether, in addition to all efforts to abolish discrimination, other conditions must be fulfilled before human rights can become a reality.

### III

#### *Rights to information, education and culture: normative action and direct action*

366. The UNESCO activities described in sections I and II above have an impact on human rights as a whole. But apart from these activities, UNESCO aims at promoting and securing respect for certain specific rights in relating to which it has been given special responsibility: the rights to information, education and

culture as defined in articles 19, 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration.

367. UNESCO activities in this field have assumed two separate forms, i.e. normative action and direct action.

#### 1. Normative action

368. The first half of the decade was marked by UNESCO's heightened awareness of its responsibility: (a) for formulating the moral principles and legal norms to be applied by member States, and (b) for promoting the implementation of those norms and principles.

369. On 14 December 1960, the UNESCO General Conference adopted a Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education. As the General Conference noted itself in the report which it approved, never had the organization since its inception prepared such comprehensive and broadly-based instruments. Aside from divergencies in their legal implications, they are practically identical in content, prescribing not only the elimination of those forms of discrimination which States are invited to eradicate immediately but also progressive action to promote equality of opportunity and of treatment in education.

370. Such action should, *inter alia*, make it possible to achieve the aims laid down in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights regarding free and compulsory elementary education, the general availability of secondary education and equal access to higher education for all on the basis of ability.

371. UNESCO has also already taken steps to ensure the application of the 1960 instruments. Its General Conference began by adopting, at its twelfth session (1962), a Protocol providing for the establishment of a conciliation and good-offices Commission to seek settlement of disputes between Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education, which has already been ratified by thirty-two States.

372. Furthermore, as a result of the decisions adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session and by the Executive Board at its seventieth session, States members of UNESCO were requested to send the organization a report on the implementation of the Convention or Recommendation against Discrimination in Education. A detailed questionnaire arranged under seven main heads gave the questions to which States had to reply.

373. Reports from States will be considered in September 1966 by a Special Committee of the Executive Board and transmitted, with the Committee's analysis and the comments of the Council, to the General Conference for its observations. The application of the instruments against discrimination in education will probably continue and be stepped up over the next five years of the Development Decade, in particular through the setting-up of the Conciliation and Good Offices Commission as soon as the 1962 Protocol, which provided for its establishment, enters into force, and probably by the continuation and improvement, in the light of experience, of the system for submitting and studying the periodical reports from member States.

374. Another international instrument sanctioning the right to education was prepared by UNESCO during the first five years of the Development Decade, namely, the Recommendation concerning Technical and Vocational Education, adopted on 11 December 1962. This important instrument comprises about one hundred provisions that deal in detail with education for scientific and technical progress, the general aims and principles of technical and vocational education, its planning and administration, organization, staffing, teaching methods and links with research. There are specific recommendations on both bilateral and multilateral international co-operation in this field.

375. The improvement of the professional, social and economic status of teachers is essential if the aim is to solve the world shortage of trained teachers, which is itself one of the most serious obstacles to access to education and educational progress. In the circumstances, the drafting of a charter for the teaching profession has become a major concern for UNESCO, which, in co-operation with the ILO, has embarked on the preparation of a Recommendation on the status of teachers.

376. A draft instrument prepared by a joint UNESCO/ILO meeting of experts is to be submitted for final adoption to a special inter-governmental conference convened by UNESCO, to be held in September 1966. The competent UNESCO and ILO organs will have to decide on measures by the two organizations for the joint implementation of the instrument adopted. Preliminary consultations have already taken place in this connexion.

377. Among the prerequisites for the exercise of the rights prescribed in article 27 of the Universal Declaration are the preservation of culture and its constituent elements, its dissemination and the protection of intellectual and artistic works.

378. During the first half of the Decade the UNESCO General Conference adopted two Recommendations on these points:

the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of the Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites, of 11 December 1962; and

the Recommendation on Measures to Prohibit and Prevent the Illicit Export, Import and Sale of Cultural Property, of 19 November 1964.

A recommendation is being prepared on the safeguarding of cultural property endangered by public and private engineering works.

379. With the same aim of sanctioning the rights proclaimed in article 27 of the Universal Declaration, an International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations was adopted on 26 October 1961 by a diplomatic conference convened at Rome by UNESCO, the ILO and the Berne Union. Nine States have become Parties to this Convention.

380. Furthermore, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 803 (XXX), of July 1960, UNESCO undertook to formulate "principles which could serve as guiding lines for bilateral, regional and international action regarding relations and exchanges in the fields of

education, science and culture". A draft declaration on the principle of cultural co-operation was prepared by a Special Committee of the Executive Board of UNESCO and is to be submitted for adoption to the General Conference at its fourteenth session (October 1966). Measures are contemplated for the dissemination and application of the declaration after its adoption.

## 2. Direct action

381. The fundamental aim of UNESCO's "educational activities" in the broad sense is to help to promote human rights, and especially the right to education and the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement, which rights are proclaimed in articles 26 and 27 of the Universal Declaration. UNESCO's main relevant activities have been described in the earlier chapters of this document, as far as concerns school and out-of-school education, and the introduction of science and its application to development. This section will deal more particularly with UNESCO's activities regarding the right to information and its campaign against certain forms of discrimination and existing inequalities.

### *Right to information*

382. From the beginning, UNESCO's programme has included surveys and studies on information media and problems hampering their fuller development as it has recognized the inadequacy of information facilities in the developing countries.

383. In 1959, the Economic and Social Council requested UNESCO to undertake a survey designed to provide the elements for the programme desired by the General Assembly in resolution 1313 (XIII). This took the form of three major regional conferences, for Asia, Latin America and Africa, the results of which are contained in a UNESCO publication entitled *Mass Media in the Developing Countries*.

384. The United Nations General Assembly considered the results of this survey at its seventeenth session in 1962, at which time it adopted resolution 1778 (XVII) on international co-operation to assist in the development of information media in less developed countries.

385. Since 1962, UNESCO has been able to embark on an enlarged programme of assistance to member States, placing particular emphasis on two aspects; planning and development of services and the professional training of personnel, establishing training facilities both at the national and regional levels.

### *Access of girls and women to education*

386. During the first half of the Decade, UNESCO convened international and regional meetings — *inter alia* for Africa, Asia and the Arab countries — for the study of the various problems relating to the access of girls and women to education, and submitted recommendations to the Governments of Member States and the Director-General of UNESCO.

387. The draft programme to be submitted to the General Conference at its next session provides for

further dynamic action, extending in many cases beyond 1970, designed mainly to give steady impetus to the movement based on the moral principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to facilitate the access of women to education and culture, and to enhance their contribution to the joint work of development and, in particular, to scientific and technological progress.

#### *Special education for handicapped children*

388. UNESCO is now engaged in consultations concerning its possible contribution to the special education of physically and mentally handicapped children.

389. The intention is to launch a co-operative programme in 1967 closely co-ordinated with those of the United Nations and of other specialized agencies, whereby UNESCO could give any assistance asked of it. The programme would be financed by voluntary contributions.

### ANNEX I

#### Economic and Social Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965

##### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/4117).]

### ANNEX II

#### General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965

##### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/6014).]

### ANNEX III

#### Note on previous reports on the Development Decade

When the General Assembly launched the Development Decade in 1961 (resolution 1710 (XVI)), it asked the Secretary-General to develop proposals for action by the United Nations system of organizations, and the following year the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a report entitled *The United Nations Development Decade: Proposals for Action*.<sup>a</sup> In 1962 the Council, in resolution 916 (XXXIX), asked the Secretary-General to prepare phased proposals for action and a progress report. This resulted in a report entitled "United Nations Development Decade: activities of the United Nations and related agencies in the immediate future,"<sup>b</sup> which was submitted to the Council in 1963. The Council then, in resolution 984 (XXXVI), asked for a further progress report on the activities of the United Nations family of organizations and this report<sup>c</sup> appeared in 1965, together with an appraisal by the Secretary-General entitled *United Nations Development Decade at Mid-Point*.<sup>d</sup> Finally, the Council and the Assembly adopted the two resolutions in response to which the present report has been prepared.

<sup>a</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.B.2.

<sup>b</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 4 and 6, document E/3776.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2, document E/4033.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.*, document E/4071.

### ANNEX IV

#### Guidelines for the application of science and technology to development

1. The scientific and technological approach to development, if properly and vigorously applied, could be a pivotal element for accelerated progress in the Development Decade. Indeed, the potential contributions of modern science and technology to economic and social development are of such high order that a five-year plan for world action in this field must be regarded as a vital part of the perspectives which are indicated in this report, even if such a plan can only be sketched in rather broad outlines as yet.

2. The international community must be fully aware of the magnitude of the problem, which involves the necessarily time-consuming process of establishing in the developing countries the "infra-structure of institutions" for science and technology, i.e., the requisite policies, institutions and cadres of skilled personnel. It is only such a process that will make possible a long-term solution to the problem of applying science and technology to development. Moreover, it may take a generation or longer for some countries to carry this process through to reasonable completion, entailing as it does such tasks as the rapid expansion of free primary education; multiplication of skilled manpower by the creation of vocational and technical training centres to meet the needs of developing agriculture, industry, natural resources and other sectors vital to the welfare of society; and preparation of leaders in education, research, administration and other fields through the development of teacher-training institutions, research institutes, universities, etc. But effective steps should be taken by all concerned to shorten that time as much as possible.

3. The typical ultimate infrastructure of institutions for a country might be elaborated as follows:

(a) A network of schools sufficient (ultimately) for universal primary education of a minimum of six grades.

(b) A network of secondary schools, both general and vocational, geared to the expansion of primary education, and a network of technical schools. The types of training given should be in proportion to national needs as indicated by studies of manpower requirements based on the development plan. In addition, emphasis is needed on vocational training outside the general education system, including apprenticeship, on-the-job training and *ad hoc* employment-oriented institutes.

(c) Universities or equivalent higher institutes, including institutes for teacher training, while relating their numbers and diversification to population and needs of the countries concerned.

(d) Research institutes with facilities in selected fields closely related to problems being encountered in economic and social development.

(e) A network of extension service facilities for the application and local adaptation of existing knowledge.

(f) Supporting services including centres for scientific and technical documentation, reference libraries, weights and measures bureaux, metrology institutes, and repair shops for scientific equipment.

(g) Professional organizations in all major fields, and close relationships between professional persons and international professional associations that serve as clearing-houses for information in their fields.

(h) A principal national scientific body (e.g., Ministry of science, science council or academy) which could be, if desired, given authority to organize or co-ordinate science, technology and research activities.



4. A major concept underlying the plan for strengthening the infrastructure of institutions for science and technology in the developing countries during the next five years is that the limiting factor on what can be accomplished is not money alone but also personnel with the appropriate skills. Of course, this proposition in turn underscores the need to stress from the beginning the application of science and technology to productive activities, so as to help provide the finance for the infrastructure of institutions. A related second assumption is that much will be done in this period to bridge the gap in indigenous skilled personnel by means of a vigorous world-wide campaign to mobilize the co-operation of teachers, scientists and technicians from the advanced countries on a wholly new scale, and a third assumption is that regional structures (such as a network of national institutions, etc.), and regional co-operation arrangements — which the United Nations family is in a good position to support — can serve many countries until they are able to develop a complete infrastructure of institutions for science and technology of their own.

ELEMENTS FOR A FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF ACTION<sup>a</sup> FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

*A. Infrastructure*

1. *Science policy planning and budgeting for science and technology*

5. Assemble and disseminate information internationally on the national agencies and organizations that Governments have established to foster and co-ordinate national science policy, and on the provision of budgetary support in this field; analyse the experiences of these organizations and the circumstances in which they have functioned with a view to providing guidelines for developing countries in deciding whether to establish such special organizations or agencies and, if so, what form they should take.

6. On the request of Governments, assist countries in the creation and operation of these organizations.

2. *Education and training*

7. Developing countries attempt to raise their educational expenditure to reach at least 5 per cent of the Gross National Product. Related targets would be:

(a) Substantial progress toward achieving the standard set by UNESCO of making primary education universal, as well as having it geared to the needs of the productive sectors;

(b) Doubling of secondary education, with due emphasis on scientific and technological subjects (including public health, agriculture, industry, etc.);

(c) For many countries, at least a beginning of the process of establishing a national university with faculties of science, technology, medicine and agriculture as well as other facilities that make up a national university.

8. Countries already having modern universities start to strengthen their graduate studies, and invite students to come from other countries as well. While specialization may be the general rule, at least one complete network of universities in each region establishes itself to serve the whole region with facilities for under-graduate and post-graduate studies. An evaluation of existing institutes in the regions is needed for selection of some of them to become a part of the regional structure after being strengthened through the resources of the United Nations system.

9. Each developing country makes provision for training teachers for schools at different levels, and accord high priority

to the training of science teachers and the establishment of permanent national science teaching centres.

10. Establish an international centre on modernization of the methodology of teaching science and technology.

11. Establish inter-regional or regional training projects and programmes (or, alternatively, seminars) for the training of officials in the administration of scientific and technological institutions.

12. Each developing country gives high priority to the building of an adequately manned mobile agricultural extension system. Its personnel would be freed from discharging regulatory functions and would be properly trained and motivated to assist in ensuring that modern technical knowledge is applied in rural areas. Staff and facilities must be planned on the assumption that practical field experimentation and demonstration on an extensive scale is essential for the success of this work.

13. Private and public industrial firms in developing countries assume an increased share of the national responsibility for technical education. All large firms contract with their Governments to conduct regular apprenticeship and on-the-job training courses. Develop to the full the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, established by the ILO in Turin.

14. Each developing country emphasizes in its programmes of adult education the importance of science and technology for development and utilize mass media such as radio, motion pictures and television to bring this message to the general public.

15. Establish regional scholarship funds with assistance coming from outside the region, to facilitate interchange of students pursuing studies directly linked to scientific, technological or other problems of development.

16. Provide for a substantial increase in doctoral fellowships for students from developing countries.

3. *Research*

17. Assist Governments in co-operation with regional organs of the United Nations system to conduct full-scale studies in Africa, Asia and Latin America to find answers to questions such as the following:

(a) What existing scientific and technological research institutes should be rescued from falling into disuse?

(b) What other existing research institutes require strengthening?

(c) What are the ways to improve the administration of scientific and technological institutions?

(d) What should be the role of universities in applied research in various fields?

(e) What means should be used to relate the activities of research institutes in the developing countries more closely to the immediate practical work of economic and social development?

(f) In what fields would it be desirable and feasible to establish national or regional research institutes?

(g) In what other fields could economies be effected and progress speeded up through regional co-ordination of national research institutes, and how could such co-ordination be best arranged?

18. Without waiting for the completion of the studies referred to in paragraph 17 and where clear evidence of the need for immediate action exists, base international action as a general rule on the strengthening of existing research institutes (e.g. Middle Eastern Regional Radio Isotopes Centre for the Arab Countries — Cairo). Establish new multipurpose or special purpose research institutes as far as possible on the findings of

<sup>a</sup> This period covers 1966–1970 for most, if not all, the organizations belonging to the United Nations system.

these studies. Examples of fields where effective action was taken and from which countries might select in accordance with their own requirements would be: *in agriculture and agricultural resources*: soil survey water for irrigation use, crop production, animal production, pest control, fisheries and marine biology, disease control, agricultural machinery, food preservation, food processing, extension service, agrarian reform, agricultural resources (including forest, land, water, reclamation and irrigation); *in non-agricultural natural resources*: mineral resources exploration and development, energy resources, water resources development including surface and sub-surface water resources, resources of the sea, excluding fish; *in industry*: multi-purpose or special purpose research institutes to serve light industries (food processing, textiles, etc.), heavy industries (energy, fuel, petrochemicals, metallurgy, etc.), modern industries (electronics, automation, etc.); *in natural and social sciences*: cartography (including aerial survey, photo interpretation, etc.), oceanography, hydrology, meteorology, ecology of special zones (arid zones, monsoon tropics, etc.), sociology, economics, statistics; and *in services*: transport, standardization, documentation, housing.

19. Developing countries create appropriate national institutions for promoting, co-ordinating and conducting surveys of their natural resources. Utilize particular regional or national survey projects supported by the United Nations Special Fund as a basis for getting such institutions established and staffed.

#### B. Transfer: application and adaptation of existing knowledge

20. Conduct a world-wide campaign to inspire, and to make possible by means of practical arrangements for protecting tenure and other career considerations, the enlisting of a greatly enlarged number of teachers and members of the scientific community in the advanced countries to work with their colleagues in the developing countries, preferably for extended periods of time, in order to transfer knowledge and assist and accelerate the building of needed infrastructure for science and technology in those countries. As a major part of this campaign multiply the number of co-operative links between universities or their individual faculties, research institutes, and individual laboratories in developed countries and their counterparts in developing countries (based on studies conducted by UNESCO and other United Nations agencies), making sure in all cases that adequate financing backing and continuity are provided and that other lessons of experience are carefully applied so as to assure successful achievement of the objectives of such arrangements.

21. Design effective mechanisms for the collection, adaptation and application of technology for countries at different levels of development, covering industrial technology and such other aspects as may be found suitable for inclusion, having regard to the needs of rural as well as of urban areas. Such mechanisms include technology transfer centres which could take various forms, but in essence they would be active intermediaries in a world-wide circuit, providing information as to where technology may be obtained, and access to that technology and also ensuring a linkage to domestic users in order to achieve effective application.

22. Hold regional meetings for the purpose of promoting the adoption of locally suitable transfer mechanisms by as many countries as possible; establish regular training courses in all regions for the personnel required by such mechanisms at national or regional levels.

23. Undertake systematic study, especially through empirical case studies in selected countries belonging to different regions, on arrangements for the transfer of technology on a direct enterprise-to-enterprise (public or private) basis. In the light of this study, develop principles and criteria for new and flexible arrangements (including model clauses) which would in general

appear equitable and would reduce the burden, in terms of cost and dependency, that the transfer of technology may impose on developing countries. Take special steps to bring those principles and criteria into practical use to the widest possible extent, especially by developing new, or strengthening existing, national and international arrangements and institutions in this field.

24. Initiate action towards the improvement and development of a co-operative world network of scientific and technical documentation centres covering all areas of knowledge, compatible with both rudimentary as well as computerized retrieval systems and making all existing information on science and technology promptly available to international agencies, national governments, technology transfer centres and to co-operating private research and documentation institutions.

25. Enlist the co-operation of publishers (whether private or public) of books on science and technology and on subjects related to the transfer of scientific and technological knowledge (including language training, (a) to reduce the cost to students of such books in the developing countries, as by issuing paperback editions, and (b) to encourage printing and publication of such materials within the developing countries themselves.

26. Develop cost-benefit analysis and related methods of quantitative assessment (internationally and nationally) in order to test hypotheses concerning existing knowledge. Some of the priority fields which might lend themselves to such analyses are:

- (1) Use of chemical fertilizers, and their increased production in the developing countries;
- (2) Provision of safe and adequate water supplies;
- (3) Development of animal protein sources and inland fisheries;
- (4) Introduction of better plant varieties (e.g., hybrid corn);
- (5) Introduction of pest control;
- (6) Application of modern methods of land reclamation;
- (7) Wide introduction of facilities for food preservation;
- (8) Processing of indigenous raw materials;
- (9) Use of aerial surveys of natural resources and other fields of application;
- (10) Expansion of air transport in the developing countries through the widespread introduction of types of aircraft suited to different kinds of topography, etc.;
- (11) Use of radio, television and other modern means of communication;
- (12) Planning of manpower;
- (13) Development of management methods;
- (14) Introduction of credit and marketing facilities for agricultural products, together with producer incentives;
- (15) Introduction of standardized weights and measures systems.

#### C. Acquisition of new knowledge

27. Upon a full exploration of the question of "optimum" industrial technology, i.e., technology appropriate in scale, factor proportions and use of raw materials to the conditions prevailing in developing countries, by the combined efforts of the United Nations family of organizations, the technology transfer centres and industrial research institutes in developing countries and of the Governments and equipment manufacturers in technologically advanced countries. Two elements in this process are: (a) improving the skills of engineers, managers and other investment decision-makers in the developing countries so that they can identify and use more appropriate manufacturing technologies, and (b) providing wider access to such technologies by establishing an international equipment specification service.

28. Conducting with the assistance of the United Nations comprehensive basic surveys, on a world-wide basis, of all major non-agricultural natural resources with a view to providing guidance for future long-range research and development activities in the non-agricultural natural resources field.

29. Intensify action to advance knowledge on the following subjects:<sup>b</sup>

- (1) Identification of new sources of underground water.
- (2) Reduction of cost of desalinated water to economic levels for human needs and agricultural production.
- (3) Development of methods for prevention of avoidable losses of water.
- (4) Biological developments leading to economies in the use of water.
- (5) Improvements in weather forecasting.
- (6) Development of methods for weather modification and control.
- (7) Expansion of protein supply from animal sources by preventing losses through disease.
- (8) Expansion of protein supply from fisheries sources.
- (9) Expansion of the production and consumption of protein-rich foods prepared by industrial processing techniques.
- (10) Prevention of food losses by adaptation and application in developing countries of known methods of storage and preservation of food.
- (11) Further development of the use of radiation for food preservation and grain disinfection.
- (12) Control of the tsetse fly and African trypanosomiasis.
- (13) Obtaining more complete understanding of population problems at national policy levels.
- (14) Obtaining more complete understanding of human reproduction, and means for its regulation.
- (15) Communication of knowledge about, and influencing motivation in relation to, population problems.
- (16) Acceleration of the inventory, assessment and planning of the utilization of the non-agricultural natural resources of developing countries.

<sup>b</sup> List of subjects for concerted attack discussed by the Economic and Social Council Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in its second report (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026)*, chap. II, and the summary record of the fourth meeting of the Advisory Committee (E/AC.52/R.3/Rev.1), annex E). The Advisory Committee will presumably select a smaller number to recommend as top-priority problems for concerted attack by Governments, the United Nations family of organizations, other inter-governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations including foundations, universities, research institutes and private firms as appropriate.

(17) Development of the use of unconventional sources of energy such as solar radiation, wind, geothermal and tidal energy.

(18) Development and application of industrial technology appropriate in scale, factor proportions and raw materials to the particular conditions of developing countries.

(19) Development and production of machinery and equipment to meet the special requirements of developing countries.

(20) The satisfactory settlement of newcomers in urban centres.

(21) Development of more rapid techniques of building.

(22) Development of roofing materials and designs suitable for the tropics.

(23) Development of methods for rural road building using soils and other locally available road-making materials, particularly by the improvement of soil stabilization methods.

(24) Development of vehicles specially suitable for use in rural areas.

(25) Determination of the underlying nature of the problem involved in achieving a rapid turn-around of shippings at ports.

(26) Use of modern techniques for improving educational methods in general.

(27) Improving the teaching of science.

#### D. *The creation of understanding*

30. Conduct a vigorous educational campaign, utilizing all appropriate media and means, with the purpose of (a) creating understanding among national leaders, members of the scientific community themselves, young people and the public generally of the importance of science and technology for development, and of (b) initiating action aimed at full understanding of the practical possibilities for national development inherent in the scientific and technological approach. A flexible, imaginative course should be followed, for example, by offering prizes for scientific research and for technological adaptations judged to be of outstanding value to developing countries.

#### E. *The assessment of expenditures on science and technology*

31. Establish a unified system, based on agreed concepts and methodology, for measuring expenditures on science and technology of the organizations belonging to the United Nations family. Introduce this statistical system into the annual accounts of the United Nations family of organizations so as to obtain a clearer picture of their individual and aggregate contributions in this field on a routine basis.

32. Intensify the collection and dissemination of national statistics relating to expenditures on science and technology in the developing countries and relevant expenditures of other countries. Seek the adherence of Governments of both developing and developed countries to a common quantification system.

## DOCUMENT E/4254

### Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]

[2 August 1966]

1. At its 294th, 295th, 297th, 298th, 300th and 309th meetings, held on 14, 15, 19 to 21 July and 2 August 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), considered item 5 of the Council agenda (United Nations Development Decade). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the interim report of the Secretary-General (E/4196 and addenda 1–3).

3. The Committee also had before it under this item a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Canada, Chile, Iran, Philippines, Sweden, and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.24/L.286). This draft resolution was introduced by the delegation of Sweden at the 301st meeting, and the revised text of the draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.286/Rev.1) was submitted at the 303rd meeting. The delegation of Romania joined the sponsors of this revised draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.286/Rev.1/Add.1).

4. At the 309th meeting the Committee unanimously approved this draft resolution and therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]*

### RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### 1152 (XLI). United Nations Development Decade

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* the solemn undertaking embodied in the Charter of the United Nations to promote economic and social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

*Recognizing* that planning on a long-term, continuing basis would contribute towards the realization of this undertaking,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 on the United Nations Development Decade and Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 on economic planning and projections,

*Having considered* the interim report prepared by the Secretary-General, on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, on the United Nations Development Decade (E/4196 and Add.1–3) and the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session,<sup>35</sup>

*Having regard* to the statement by the Secretary-General to the Council on 5 July 1966,<sup>36</sup>

*Noting* that progress in the achievement of the goals and objectives set for the United Nations Development Decade has been disappointingly slow,

<sup>35</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4207).*

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, Forty-first Session, 1420th meeting.

*Reasserting* the necessity of attaining these goals and objectives and the urgent need for energetic efforts in accordance therewith,

*Considering* it desirable, in addition, to look ahead to the period after the United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with all the organizations of the United Nations family concerned and, in particular, with the assistance of the Committee for Development Planning:

(a) What preparations are required in order to further and to facilitate planning for concerted international action for the period after the Development Decade, having regard to the experience gained during this Decade;

(b) How such planning might best reflect and might best be co-ordinated with the national development programmes of the developing countries;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its forty-third session;

3. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations family concerned to keep under critical scrutiny their programmes, practices and procedures, including inter-agency arrangements, in the light of the long-term perspective outlined in the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to devote attention, as appropriate, to this question.

*1443rd plenary meeting,  
4 August 1966.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 5 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/AC.24/L.278	Organization of the work of the Co-ordination Committee: note by the Chairman	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.286	Algeria, Canada, Chile, Iran, Philippines, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Ditto. Replaced by E/AC.24/L.286/Rev.1.
E/AC.24/L.286/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	Algeria, Canada, Chile, Iran, Philippines, Sweden, Romania and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4254, paras. 3 and 4.

\* The documents listed above pertain solely to item 5. For the complete list of documents pertaining to items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17, which were discussed together by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2.


**Agenda item 6: Economic and social consequences of disarmament\***

## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4169	Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: note by the Secretary-General . . . . .	1
E/4250	Report of the Economic Committee . . . . .	5
Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council . . . . .		5
Check list of documents . . . . .		6

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1440th meeting; see also the records of the 392nd and 393rd meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.392 and 393).

**DOCUMENT E/4169\***
**Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[14 May 1966]

1. In resolution 1087 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General

“to continue to inform the Council of the national studies he receives concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament, of the international studies carried out as part of a co-ordinated programme of the Inter-Agency Committee and of such studies undertaken by non-governmental organizations as he deems appropriate.”

2. Pursuant to this request, the Secretary-General circulated a *note verbale*, dated 29 October 1965 (see annex I below), inviting Governments to provide information regarding any national studies that might have been undertaken in connexion with the use for peaceful purposes of the resources released by disarmament. To maintain continuity with previous reports and increase the feasibility of international studies of the problem, the *note verbale* was accompanied by a “framework” classifying various aspects of concern and by a questionnaire devised by the Inter-Agency Committee on the Conversion to Peaceful Needs of the Resources Released by Disarmament (IAC). (See *ibid.*)

3. Subsequently, in line with a recommendation put forward by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), in its thirty-first report,<sup>1</sup> a second *note verbale* was sent to Governments to acquaint them with

the relevant studies and activities being carried out by the various agencies in the United Nations family (see annex II below).

4. The replies received from Governments up to 31 May are reproduced in the mimeographed version of the present document and in E/4169/Add.1. They reconfirm the conviction that whatever the transitory problems that might accompany it, disarmament would in the longer run be of incalculable benefit to all nations and peoples. As far as reconversion problems are concerned, the replies indicate that there is a widespread awareness not only of the nature of the economic and social difficulties that might be occasioned by disarmament, but also of their magnitude. Several Governments have carried out econometric studies of the effects of possible changes in military expenditure. Quantitative studies have also been conducted on the repercussions at the plant, local and regional levels of changes that have actually occurred in the use of particular military facilities. A number of Governments also report on the measures that are contemplated to ease transitional difficulties that might be occasioned by a re-deployment of resources.

5. While a certain amount of new research has been undertaken since the previous report in this series (E/4042) many Governments indicate that they have nothing further to add to what has already been reported. In the absence of any significant disarmament activity, the opportunities to carry out empirical studies have not been very great. Most of the Governments that devote a sizable proportion of their gross product to military defence have established regular machinery to study dis-

\* Incorporating document E/4169/Corr.1.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/4029, para. 37.

armament problems, including those that may arise in the economic and social fields.

6. Though the replies of some Governments to the Secretary-General's inquiry elicited a certain amount of cognate material, or references to published sources of such material, there was little direct response to the questionnaire. The information provided does not lend itself to meaningful international comparisons. Nor was there much reference to the possibility of using resources released by disarmament to augment the flow of assistance to developing countries.

7. The fact that the Governments chiefly concerned are committed to the maintenance of high levels of employment and high rates of growth, that they are alert to the need to meet the problems that disarmament may cause and that many of them find it difficult to furnish the sort of data that would be required for international studies of a comparative or quantitative nature, suggest that the role to be played by the United Nations in this field may be due for a re-examination.

8. In this connexion it may be noted that the ACC, in its thirty-second report, while calling for a renewed effort "to obtain, from the Member States concerned, that information without which the United Nations family of organizations would not be in a position to carry out realistic studies" (E/4191, para. 40) endorsed the idea put forward by the Secretary-General at the fortieth session of the Council (see E/4157, para. 10) namely, that the Secretary-General's report on developments in the field of the economic and social consequences of disarmament should be made biennially rather than annually.

#### REPLIES OF GOVERNMENTS

[The replies of Governments are reproduced only in the mimeographed version of document E/4169 and Add.1.]

#### ANNEX I

*Note verbale* dated 29 October 1965 circulated by the Secretary-General to Governments

The Secretary-General... has the honour to refer to resolution 1087 (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council in which the Council recommend "that governments, particularly of those countries significantly involved, continue and attempt to develop national studies regarding economic and social aspects of disarmament and transmit them to the Secretary-General as early as feasible".

The same resolution requested "the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Council of the national studies he receives concerning the economic and social consequences of disarmament". Reports on such national studies have been received from Governments each year since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1516 (XV) and have been transmitted to the Economic and Social Council.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.IX.2; *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 7, document E/3736 and Add.1-8, also document E/3736/Add.9 (mimeographed); *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 8, document E/3898/Rev.1 and *ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/4042, also E/4042/Add.1 (mimeographed).

The Secretary-General has the honour to renew his invitation to Governments to provide information relating to national activities designed to facilitate the conversion to peaceful uses of the resources released by disarmament. The framework, referred to in resolution 1087 (XXXIX), within which Governments are invited to reply, is reproduced and attached hereto. Governments may wish to submit copies of pertinent studies and reports, legislation, administrative instructions and similar documents to complement their replies. Governments which have responded to previous invitations to supply information may wish merely to supplement or bring up to date their earlier submissions, and to devote their replies mainly to topics not previously dealt with.

At its thirty-ninth session in April 1965, the ACC, endorsing a proposal made by its Inter-Agency Committee on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament, concluded that if more fruitful international studies were to be made in this area, a great deal more information would be required from Member Governments than is currently available.<sup>b</sup> To this end, the Committee felt that the questionnaire that had been devised by the IAC should be sent by the Secretary-General to Member Governments. The questionnaire was attached to the Secretary-General's report on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament<sup>c</sup> submitted to the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.

The Secretary-General has the honour, therefore, to invite Governments to provide the information called for in the questionnaire which, for convenience, has been reproduced and attached to this note.

The next meeting of the IAC has been tentatively scheduled for March 1966. The Secretary-General would wish to pass on to the Committee the information provided by Governments in response to this note. He has the honour to request, therefore, that replies be submitted to him (in triplicate) at the United Nations in New York not later than the beginning of March 1966.

29 October 1965

#### FRAMEWORK FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND ACTIVITIES REGARDING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF DISARMAMENT

[For the text of the framework, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/4042, annex I.]

#### QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

[For the text of the questionnaire, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 4, document E/4029, annex I.]

<sup>b</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/4029, paras. 34-37.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, agenda item 6, document E/4042, annex II.

#### ANNEX II

*Note verbale* dated 29 April 1966 circulated by the Secretary-General to Governments

The Secretary-General... has the honour to refer to his communication dated 29 October 1965 on the subject of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. Attached to that communication was a questionnaire sent to Governments in accordance with a recommendation of the ACC<sup>a</sup>. When this questionnaire was submitted to the ACC by the IAC, it was suggested that governments might at the same time be informed

<sup>a</sup> See footnote 1.

of the activities being carried out by various members of the United Nations system in the field of the economic and social consequences of disarmament.

A list of such activities has recently been completed and the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit it to Governments for their information.

29 April 1966

A. ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES RELATING SPECIFICALLY TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

I. *Inter-agency activity*

The United Nations and all the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency co-operate in an Inter-Agency Committee on the Conversion to Peaceful Needs of the Resources Released by Disarmament. The Committee has devoted most of its attention so far to questions of methodology: how can studies carried out at the international level be made as factual and realistic as possible? It was in pursuit of this objective that the Committee suggested to the ACC that Governments might be asked to provide — in addition to information about the studies that were being undertaken in connexion with the economic and social consequences of disarmament — certain types of substantive material concerning acts of arms reduction already taken or proposed. This suggestion was embodied in the questionnaire annexed to the Secretary-General's *note verbale* of 29 October 1965.

II. *Work at present under way in individual agencies*

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

1. Activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament in fields directly within the constitutional competence of UNESCO.

(a) *Disarmament and education*

Three comparative studies on the utilization of resources released by disarmament in the developed countries for the extension of the education system in the developing countries, by Dr. Selma Mushkin, George Washington University, United States of America, the Research Institute on the Role of Education in Social Development of the University of Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany, and the Economic Commission of the Soviet Peace Committee USSR, were completed at the end of 1965. In 1966, a specialist from a country receiving foreign aid will make a critical appreciation of these three studies and take part with their authors in a meeting to be organized by the European Co-ordination Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation (Vienna, Austria). The results of the studies and appreciation will be published subsequently in an appropriate form.

(b) *Disarmament and youth*

As part of UNESCO's programme to promote the development of youth activities, and particularly international co-operation between young people, the secretariat has begun to compile a guide entitled "Study guide on the participation of youth in international co-operation", which will include a chapter on "The United Nations and disarmament today". The chapter will contain sections dealing with points such as the following: short outline of the discussions on disarmament in the United Nations; complete disarmament as the final aim; the progress already achieved; the great significance of disarmament for the younger generation.

The guide, which will be written by a Soviet author and a Canadian author, will include bibliographical data and suggestions regarding the possible use of audiovisual aids. The guide will be made available to youth leaders and the present

intention is to publish it in English and French towards the end of 1966.

(c) *Disarmament and its long-term effects on the development of scientific and technical research*

A study group comprising specialists in the exact and natural sciences and the social sciences has been set up by UNESCO, in liaison with the Pugwash Conference, to study the problems mentioned below:

Following two meetings in March and May 1965, it was suggested that a specific study should be made of the problems of transferring scientists and engineers now engaged in military research to civilian research activities. The study is being undertaken by specialists from France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR, the object being to provide detailed answers to the following questions:

How far could the requirements of the less developed countries in respect of scientific and technical personnel be met, in whole or in part, by the transfer of scientific and technical personnel from the highly industrialized countries now engaged in military research?

What retraining arrangements would have to be made so that such staff would be able to make an effective contribution to the developing countries?

(d) *Disarmament and culture*

As part of the meeting on modern humanism which the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO proposes to convene in July 1966 at Sinaia, arrangements have been made in principle to hold a symposium, financed by UNESCO under its participation programme, on the topic "Culture and disarmament".

(e) *Disarmament and information*

In so far as possible the UNESCO secretariat will distribute information and publications on the economic and social consequences of disarmament (see, for example, the November 1964 issue of the *UNESCO Courier*, which is devoted exclusively to this subject, and the January 1966 issue, which will contain an article on "Peace research").

III. *Activities relating to the economic and social consequences of disarmament as a subject for inter-disciplinary social science studies and research*

1. *Documentation activities*

(a) A compendium of national scientific research institutions concerned with the economic and social consequences of disarmament and peace research has been completed. It will be published by UNESCO in 1966.

(b) UNESCO gives financial support for the publication of:

(i) *International Peace Research Newsletter* by the International Peace Research Association (Groningen, Netherlands);

(ii) *Peace Research Abstracts* by the Canadian Peace Research Institute (Toronto, Canada).

2. *Scientific information*

The third issue for 1965 of the quarterly *International Social Science Journal* (vol. XVII (3)) was devoted to peace research from a broad inter-disciplinary viewpoint.

3. *Scientific studies and research*

(a) The European Co-ordination Centre for Social Sciences Research and Documentation is co-ordinating three public opinion polls in France, Norway and Poland, on the subject "The image of a world without weapons". The preliminary con-



clusions drawn from the samples taken and the determination of the scientific hypotheses to be deduced therefrom will be discussed at a meeting of experts organized by the Vienna Centre and the Peace Research Institute (Oslo, Norway), to be held at Oslo early in 1966. The results of these public opinion polls are expected to be published in 1966.

(b) The International Peace Research Association, under a 1965 contract with UNESCO, is to prepare a paper on the hypotheses of peace and disarmament and their typology. It is expected that this study will be published under the auspices of the Association in 1966.

It is also expected that, under a proposed grant from the Secretariat starting in 1967–1968, the Association will compile other papers on similar topics in 1967–1968 and will subsequently publish them itself.

(c) The European Co-ordination Centre for Social Science Research and Documentation is also co-ordinating surveys, conducted in a number of European countries with different political, economic and social systems, on the effects of disarmament on foreign aid to the developing countries. The results of these surveys will be discussed in 1966 at the meeting to be organized by the Vienna Centre in connexion with item 1, (a) above. The results of these surveys will be published later under the auspices of the Vienna Centre.

#### *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*

The ILO's interest in disarmament is twofold: in the first place it is concerned that any resources released as the result of disarmament should as far as possible be utilized to promote the objectives of higher levels of living throughout the world; secondly, it wishes to ensure that the transfer of resources from defence and defence-related industries will not cause hardship to any particular section of the population or any particular group or groups of workers.

The ILO is contributing a paper on re-training to a study by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the impact of disarmament in Europe. To obtain information for the ILO contribution, a special questionnaire additional to that sent out by the Secretary-General was sent to thirty-three European Governments. By mid-February, eighteen had replied, and a report containing an analysis of the replies thus far received was being prepared for the forthcoming session of ECE.

Studies made by the ILO of problems of adaptation to structural change in general (see part B below) may also have some direct relevance to problems resulting from disarmament, a contraction of defence expenditure being one among other possible causes of structural change, and problems of adaptation of the labour force to structural change being often very similar whatever the origin of the change.

#### *International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)*

The IAEA is at present updating a report on national policies in respect of the production and stockpiling of fissile material and its use for peaceful purposes. An earlier version of this report was reproduced as annex IV of the Secretary-General's report on the Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament<sup>b</sup> of 7 October 1964.

#### B. ACTIVITIES AND STUDIES RELATING INDIRECTLY TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF DISARMAMENT

Much of the work of the United Nations family of organizations is concerned with the processes and problems of economic development. Part of this work is in the form of technical assistance to developing countries, part of it in the

<sup>b</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document E/3898/Rev.1.*

form of studies of particular aspects of the current and emerging economic and social situation. This work thus provides an essential background both to any analysis of the economic and social impact of arms reduction and to any transfer of resources to the developing countries that may become possible as a result of this release through disarmament measures.

Within this general framework of activities and studies, the following appear to have particular relevance to the problem of redeploying men and material released by disarmament.

#### *United Nations*

The *World Economic Survey* and the *Report on the World Social Situation* keep economic and social conditions under regular review. Changes in the utilization of resources—including public revenue and expenditure, and employment and unemployment—are examined in a fairly systematic fashion. The international flow of long-term capital and official donations is also analysed on a continuing basis, in a publication with that title, with particular emphasis on the resources being made available to the developing countries by the more advanced countries.

#### *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*

There is a continuing programme of research within the ILO on problems of adaptation to structural change in general.

A volume entitled *Unemployment and Structural Change* was published by the International Labour Office in 1962. The ILO has also prepared a study on behalf of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) of problems of redundancy in certain industries—textiles, railways, iron and steel and telecommunications. The study includes an examination of the influence of the economic and technological conditions confronting these specific industries on the way in which their redundancy problems are handled and an attempt to evaluate the results and costs of different ways of handling these problems.

Work is being carried out on a series of country studies (approximately ten studies of industrialized countries), reviewing the programmes which are available to assist in meeting problems associated with the introduction of automation and advanced technology. The studies cover a range of programmes, including national activity for maintaining full employment, as well as plant-level programmes designed to provide assistance to workers who may be forced to change jobs within a plant or to leave the employ of their company. The studies are all being organized according to a common outline for purposes of comparison. Clearly, too, many of the programmes are designed to combat the effects of dislocation regardless of its causes and would therefore be relevant to any study of the problems arising out of disarmament.

Finally, since the greater the occupational and geographical mobility of labour, the easier adjustment to disarmament will be, mention may be made of the completion of a study<sup>c</sup> of international differences in factors affecting labour mobility in selected western European countries.

#### *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

Though FAO's programme does not at present contain any project explicitly and specifically concerned with the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development on which the organization is at present engaged is working out projections for 1985, with broad intermediate projections for 1975, which should serve to elucidate the type and order of magnitude of the effort needed to meet targets for the production and consumption of and trade in agricultural products within the framework of economic development generally. The Plan will contain con-

<sup>c</sup> AUT/DOC/7, 1965.

structive and co-ordinated programmes for agricultural development, and an indication both of nutritional targets and of means to attain them. The Plan appears to be calculated to facilitate a study on a world-wide scale of the use of any resources liberated by disarmament for the purpose of furthering economic development, especially in the agricultural sector.

#### *World Health Organization (WHO)*

The World Health Organization has published a number of *Reports on the World Health Situation*: the first covered 157 countries and territories for the period 1954–1956,<sup>d</sup> the second, 163 countries and territories for the period 1957–1960;<sup>e</sup> and the third, covering the period 1961–1964, will be issued in 1966. These and a statistical study of the *Cost of Sources of Finance of Health Services*, provide a good deal of the information necessary for planning health services and for effectively utilizing related resources that might be released in the course of disarmament.

<sup>d</sup> Official Records of the World Health Organization 94.

<sup>e</sup> Official Records of the World Health Organization 122.

#### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)*

Most of the studies and activities of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade contribute directly to the expansion of international trade and thus indirectly to the structural flexibility of national economies. Hence they are in a general way relevant to problems of economic adjustment. More particularly, GATT administers measures taken by the Contracting Parties in regard to the liquidation of strategic stocks. This activity stems chiefly from the resolution adopted on 4 March 1955,<sup>f</sup> calling upon Contracting Parties which intend to liquidate stocks of primary products from national strategic stockpiles to proceed in such a manner as to avoid injury to the interests of producers and consumers and disruption of world markets. The resolution calls upon Contracting Parties to give at least forty-five days notice of their intention to liquidate stocks and to consult with interested Governments.

<sup>f</sup> See *Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Third Supplement, Decisions, Resolutions, Reports, etc., of the Ninth Session* (GATT publication, Sales No.: GATT/1955-2), p. 51.

### DOCUMENT E/4250

#### Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]

[28 July 1966]

1. At its 392nd and 393rd meetings, held on 28 July 1966, the Economic Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. Costin Murgesco (Romania), First Vice-President of the Council, considered item 6 of the Council's agenda (Economic and Social consequences of disarmament), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1420th meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/4169 and Add.1).

3. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee agreed, without objection, to recommend that the Council decide to take note of the Secretary-General's report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament, and accept the proposal contained in his note on documentation (E/4157), submitted to the Council at its fortieth session, that in future he should report to the Council on this subject biennially, the next report to be submitted in 1968.

#### DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 1440th meeting, on 3 August 1966, the Council decided to take note of the Secretary-General's report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament (E/4169), and accepted the proposal, contained in his report on documentation (E/4157), submitted to the Council at its fortieth session, that in future he should report to the Council on this subject biennially, the next report to be submitted in 1968.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 6 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4042	Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6.</i>
E/4157	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 17.</i>
E/4169/Add.1	Conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament: replies of Governments	Mimeographed.
E/4191	Thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session Annexes, agenda item 3.</i>
E/C.2/647	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	Mimeographed.

Agenda item 7: Economic planning and projections<sup>1</sup>

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4253	Report of the Economic Committee .....	1
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	1
	Check list of documents .....	2

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st and 1442nd meetings; see also the records of the 387th, 388th, 390th to 394th and 396th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.387, 388, 390-394, and 396).

## DOCUMENT E/4253

## Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[2 August 1966]

1. At its 387th, 388th, 390th to 394th and 396th meetings, held on 21, 22, 26 to 29 July and 1 August 1966, the Economic Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Costin Murgescu (Romania), First Vice-President of the Council, considered item 7 of the Council's agenda (Economic planning and projections), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1427th meeting, on 8 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: *World Economic Survey, 1964, part I — Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries* (E/4046/Rev.1), report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session (E/4207), notes by the Secretary-General concerning financial implications of the Committees proposals (E/4207/Add.1-2), *Economic Survey of Europe in 1962, part II: Economic planning in Europe* (E/ECE/493/Add.1). It also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (E/AC.6/L.343), a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czecho-

slovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela (E/AC.6/L.344) and an amendment to it submitted by the delegation of Canada (E/AC.6/L.346).

3. Draft resolution E/AC.6/L.343 was withdrawn by the sponsors. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs made a statement (E/AC.6/L.348) and drew the attention of the Committee to the financial implications of the report of the Committee for Development Planning, contained in the notes by the Secretary-General. The Committee adopted unanimously the amendment proposed by Canada (E/AC.6/L.346) and then approved draft resolution E/AC.6/L.344 by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

4. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## 1148 (XLI). Economic planning and projections

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Noting with satisfaction that, pursuant to its resolution 1079 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, the Secretary-General has set up a group of experts whose task it is to make their experience in development planning available to the United Nations for use in the formulation and execution of development plans,

Recalling its resolution 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 on the United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly recognized the need to ensure satisfactory co-ordination of the action programmes of the United Nations family of organizations and so to allow more

rational use to be made of their efforts and available funds,

*Having examined* the interim report prepared by the Secretary-General on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2084 (XX) and Council resolution 1089 (XXXIX) on the United Nations Development Decade,<sup>1</sup> the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session (E/4207) and the report on the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions,<sup>2</sup>

*Recognizing* that the progress made during the first half of the United Nations Development Decade has been disappointingly slow and that there is need for more vigorous action, particularly on the part of the United Nations, to achieve the objective of a minimum growth rate of 5 per cent in the developing countries within the Decade,

*Recognizing further* the need to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and to train personnel in the developing countries in development planning and projections.

*Considering* that the reports of the specialized agencies and the oral statements made by their executive heads have shown that these organizations, each in its own field, are taking steps to establish goals and objectives consistent with those being pursued by the organs of the United Nations, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Council,

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/4196 and Add.1-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 13, document E/4239.

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Committee for Development Planning and the terms of reference which that Committee adopted at its first session;

2. *Approves* the programme recommended by the Committee for Development Planning;

3. *Expresses* the hope that the Committee for Development Planning, assisted by the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, and in close co-operation with the United Nations organs concerned, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, will intensify its work on planning with a view to:

(a) Enabling the organizations of the United Nations family to provide technical assistance to the developing countries in the preparation of suitable planning methods and in the application of their development plans;

(b) Establishing a common framework to enable the organizations of the United Nations family to pursue coherent goals and objectives in their studies and programmes, with a view to concerted action designed to assist the developing countries in achieving the minimum targets of the United Nations Development Decade as soon as possible;

(c) Determining the measures required to improve the elaboration of projections for the world economy, with due regard to development plans and programmes.

1442nd plenary meeting,  
4 August 1966.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 7 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4046/Rev.1	<i>World Economic Survey, 1964, part I—Development plans: appraisal of targets and progress in developing countries</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1.
E/4207	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session	Replaced by E/4207/Rev.1, <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No.14</i>
E/4207/Add.1-2	Financial implications of the Committee's proposals: notes by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 31, document E/4262.
E/AC.6/L.343	Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela: draft resolution	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.344	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution	Ditto. See E/4253, paras. 2-4.
E/AC.6/L.346	Canada: amendment to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.344	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.348	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 396th meeting of the Economic Committee	Mimeographed.
E/ECE/493/Add.1	<i>Economic Survey of Europe in 1962, part. II: Economic planning in Europe</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.E.4.

\* The documents listed above pertain solely to item 7. For the complete list of documents pertaining to items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 17, which were discussed together by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2.


**Agenda item 8: Financing of economic development:\***

- (a) International flow of capital and assistance;  
 (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital\*\*

**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4170/Add.1 <sup>1</sup>	Note by the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4171	The measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries: interim report of a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General .....	3
E/4224 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General .....	28
E/4240	Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries—tax problems: note by the Secretary-General .....	35
E/4270	Report of the Economic Committee .....	37
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		38
Check list of documents .....		40

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st and 1445th meetings; see also the Summary records of the 387th to 391st, 395th, 397th to 399th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR. 387-391, 395, 397-399).

\*\* At its 1420th meeting, on 5 July 1966, the Council decided to consider agenda item 8(c) "Establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund" at the resumed forty-first session.

<sup>1</sup> For document E/4170, see *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3).

**DOCUMENT E/4170/ADD.1**
**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
 [26 July 1966]

In response to the request made at the 389th meeting of the Economic Committee, this note attempts to set out the preliminary information on the flow of financial resources to the developing countries in 1965, about which reports have recently appeared in the Press. These reports have been based on the information released by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

According to the available DAC statistics, the official bilateral flow to the less developed countries (as defined by OECD) from the members of that Committee<sup>2</sup> amounted to \$5,815 million in 1965, compared with \$5,443 million in 1964 and \$5,714 million in 1963 (see table 1). The 1965 total is the highest yet recorded and represents an increase of just under 7 per cent on the 1964 figure and an increase of about 2 per cent over

the previous peak in 1963. Official contributions to multilateral financial or technical assistance agencies by the developed market economies (DAC members plus Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and Switzerland) rose to \$465 million in 1965, compared to \$441 million in 1964 and \$412 million in 1963. The 1965 figure represents an increase of about 5 per cent over the 1964 figure. The total private flow from DAC countries amounted to \$3,870 million in 1965 compared with \$3,200 million in 1964, representing an increase of almost 21 per cent. The over-all net flow as measured by DAC thus rose by \$1,067 million (or 11 per cent) between 1964 and 1965 from \$9,083 million to \$10,150 million. The increase in the private flow represented about two-thirds of the total increment and that of the official flow about one-third.

The United Nations definitions for calculating the international flow of long-term capital and official donations differ in a number of respects from those used by the DAC for calculating the flow of financial resources. The major differences are set out in the foot-

<sup>2</sup> The DAC membership now comprises Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America.

notes to table 1. The information available at this stage is not sufficiently detailed to permit the calculation of the various flows in accordance with United Nations definitions. It is possible, however, to provide a hypothetical set of figures which may be of interest. If the proportional increases between 1964 and 1965 actually recorded in the preliminary DAC figures are applied to the 1964 figures based on United Nations definitions, the total 1965 flow works out, as indicated in table 1, at about \$8.7 billion. Such a result would not be inconsistent with the evidence about the recent flow of capital presented in the *World Economic Survey—Part II—Current economic developments* (E/4221, see particularly tables 9 and 10).

If the total net flow of resources to the developing countries rose by about 11 per cent between 1964 and 1965, then the developed market economies registered a modest improvement in their rate of fulfilment of the 1 per cent target set in General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV). This was not foreseen in March 1966 when the report entitled *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961–1965* (E/4170) was prepared, and it reflects the unexpected buoyancy of private capital flows. While the outflow of public loans and donations from DAC members increased by less than 7 per cent, private investment was about a fifth higher in 1965 than in 1964. The combined gross domestic product of the developed market economies rose by between 7 and 8 per cent in current prices to about \$1,300 billion. On this basis, the ratio of total net outflow of capital and donations to total production would have been about 0.68 per cent in 1965 compared with 0.65 in 1964 (see table 2).

As indicated in the statement made to the Economic Committee by the Director of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at its 387th meeting, the difference in the target fulfilment ratio as measured by the DAC on the one hand and the United Nations on the other is explained in part by the different coverage of flows taken into the numerator, and in part by the choice of a different national accounting aggregate as denominator. The DAC uses the net (after depreciation) factor cost figure of national income; the United Nations uses the gross (before depreciation) market price figure of gross domestic product.<sup>3</sup>

As suggested in *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961–1965* there were conflicting tendencies in respect of the terms on which bilateral official loans were being made to the developing countries: in some countries there was a hardening in 1964 and 1965 and in others an easing. As the most notable stiffening of terms occurred in connexion with loans previously made at extremely low rates of interest, the increase left the rate within the limits set by the DAC as a target in July 1965. Thus, though a precise calculation cannot yet be made, it is probable that 1965 saw some progress towards the DAC target regarding terms. On the other hand, because of the volume of soft loans for which rates were raised, it is probable that the weighted average rate of interest, after declining for several years, was slightly higher in 1965 than in 1964.

<sup>3</sup> For a discussion of the effects of differences in the methods of calculating the ratio, see the interim report of the group of experts on "The measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries" (E/4171, paras. 70–81).

Table 1  
Flow of long-term capital and official donations,<sup>a</sup> 1963–1965

Type of transfer	1963		1964		1965	
	DAC	United Nations	DAC	United Nations	DAC	United Nations <sup>b</sup>
Official bilateral . . . . .	5,714	5,294	5,443	5,271	5,815	(5,640)
multilateral . . . . .	412	410	441	427	465	(450)
Private bilateral . . . . .	2,402	1,685	3,044	1,999	3,580	} (2,600)
multilateral . . . . .	–12	–38	156	157	290	
TOTAL . . . . .	8,515	7,351	9,083	7,854	10,150	(8,690)

<sup>a</sup> Principal differences between DAC and United Nations definitions:

1. Capital-exporting countries included in the bilateral flow. In addition to the developed market economies included in the DAC figures, the United Nations figures include Finland, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and Switzerland. (Australia, which was not previously included in the DAC data, is now a member of that body, and its bilateral aid is now included in the total.)

2. Multilateral flows: the DAC total includes the contributions of all developed market economies to the international institutions which furnish resources to the developing countries, as does the United Nations total. The latter, however, is adjusted for the amounts borrowed from or repaid to the institutions by the developed market economies themselves.

3. Countries included as recipients: the United Nations excludes Greece, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia which are all included in the DAC data.

4. Flows included: the United Nations excludes private export credits except to the (probably small) extent to which they appear in balance-of-payments statements, whereas the DAC includes government-guaranteed credits of over five years' maturity.

<sup>b</sup> Based on the assumption that the various flows according to United Nations definitions have risen in the same proportion as those reported in accordance with DAC definitions.

Table 2  
Resources flow target fulfilment,<sup>a</sup> 1961-1965

Year	Percentage according to the definition of	
	DAC	United Nations
1961 .....	(1.20) <sup>b</sup>	0.84
1962 .....	1.04	0.72
1963 .....	0.97	0.66
1964 .....	0.96	0.65
1965 .....	1.00	(0.68) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Total flow as defined for DAC and the United Nations in table 1 divided respectively by the combined:

1. National income of the DAC countries in the case of the DAC ratio;

2. Gross domestic product of the developed market economies in the case of the United Nations ratio.

<sup>b</sup> Estimated on the basis of the figures contained in *Development Assistance Efforts and Policies: 1964 Review*, report by Willard L. Thorp, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (September 1964). These earlier figures differ in certain respects from the later ones, but the effect on the ratio of these differences and of subsequent revisions is probably quite small.

<sup>c</sup> Based on the assumption that the flow according to United Nations definitions rose by the same proportion as the flow according to DAC definitions.

## DOCUMENT E/4171\*

### The measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries Interim report of a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[9 May 1966]

#### CONTENTS

Chapter	Paragraphs
<i>Secretary-General's preface</i> .....	1-8
<i>Introduction</i> .....	9-22
I. The purposes and sources of data .....	23-40
II. Information from the export side .....	41-57
A. The basic data on resource flows .....	42-49
B. The need for supplementary information .....	50-57
III. The presentation and interpretation of export data .....	58-83
A. Relevant totals and sub-totals .....	61-71
B. Resource transfers: targets and performance .....	72-83
IV. Information from the import side .....	84-94
A. The totals obtainable from present balance-of-payments reporting .....	85-91
B. The need for supplementary information .....	92-94
V. The presentation and interpretation of import data .....	95-119
The adequacy of the inflow of resources .....	100-119
VI. The measurement of resource flows: proposals, problems and perspectives .....	120-122
Annexes I, II, III and IV	

#### LIST OF TABLES

	Page
1. Balance-of-payments items necessary for the direct measurement of the movement of external resources to the developing countries .....	9
2. Gross outflow of non-military resources to the developing countries .....	15
3. Non-military resources flowing to the developing countries, as measured in the countries of origin: selected totals and sub-totals of potential analytical interest .....	16
4. Major capital-exporting countries: national accounts adjustments .....	18
5. The measurement of the inflow of external resources into the developing countries .....	20

#### Secretary-General's preface

1. General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) called for a review of the conceptual and methodological problems involved in the measurement of the international flow of long-term capital and official donations to the developing countries. It also requested proposals for making the annual presentation of capital flow data as meaningful and comprehensive as possible.

2. A report (A/5732) prepared in response to this resolution was submitted to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session. This reviewed briefly the history of United Nations reporting on capital flows, discussed at some length the main conceptual and methodological problems encountered in arriving at an overall measure of the capital moving to the developing countries from the rest of the world, and explained the principal sources of disparity between United Nations

\* Incorporating document E/4171/Corr.1.



figures and those reported elsewhere, most notably by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As foreshadowed in its Foreword, this report was transmitted for comment to various international agencies with interest in the field and to a number of individual experts with special familiarity with the theoretical and practical problems of balance-of-payments reporting and interpretation. In line with Economic and Social Council resolution 1088 (XXXIX), six of these experts were subsequently invited to United Nations Headquarters to discuss the problems involved and to put forward joint proposals for improving the reporting and measuring of capital flows in the light of the considerations indicated in resolution 1938.

3. The experts, all acting in a personal capacity, were:

Mr. H. A. Onitiri, Director,  
Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research,  
University of Ibadan

Mr. Michel Rougé,  
Chef du bureau de la balance des paiements,  
Trésorerie en devises et études générales,  
Direction des finances extérieures,  
Ministère des finances, Paris

Dr. N. S. R. Sastry,  
Director,  
Statistics Division,  
Reserve Bank of India

Mr. Jo W. Saxe,  
Associate Assistant Administrator for Multilateral  
Aid Programs,  
Agency for International Development,  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Leopoldo Solis,  
Director of Economic Research,  
Banco de Mexico,  
Mexico, D.F.

Mr. Paul Streeten,  
Deputy Director General,  
Planning Staff,  
Ministry of Overseas Development,  
Eland House, Stag Place,  
London.

4. The experts met as a Group from 11 to 15 October 1965. Participating in their deliberations in a consultative capacity were representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), who were invited to attend in accordance with paragraph 2(a) of General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII).

5. The report was drafted subsequently and, in the course of the postal interchange that this process involved, a number of ideas not discussed at the brief meeting in October were raised. Rather than hold up the report until these could be explored, the experts decided to submit an interim version, expressing the desire to reconvene at a suitable time to continue their

discussion in the light of comments that their initial submission may have evoked.

6. The transfer of resources from the more advanced to the less advanced countries is not only a matter of critical intrinsic importance for the latter's economic development, it is also symbolic of world economic solidarity. The United Nations, therefore, has a very special interest in the volume, composition and direction of these transfers. For this reason considerable weight is attached to the regular and meaningful presentation of accurate data both in respect of outflows from the advanced countries and in respect of inflows into the developing countries.

7. The experts have put forward a number of suggestions for increasing the usefulness of the regular analysis carried out by the United Nations in response to Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions. Some of these suggestions can be implemented immediately as they involve the deployment of data that are now generally available. Others are of a longer-term nature, contingent upon the ability of Governments to provide additional relevant information.

8. I think it would be wiser to wait for the experts' final report before deciding the future shape of the United Nations annual review of the international flow of long-term capital and official donations. In the meantime, I am pleased to transmit the Group's interim report to the Council for its consideration. I should also like to thank the experts for the effort they have made to address themselves to the broad range of problems—statistical and procedural as well as methodological and analytical—with which the recording, reporting and interpretation of capital movements abound.

### Introduction

9. In inviting us to constitute an expert group, the Secretary-General indicated that our terms of reference were embodied in General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, under paragraph 2 of which the Assembly had requested him:

“(a) To review, with the assistance of such experts as he may consider advisable and in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other interested bodies and taking into account the views expressed in the various organs of the United Nations, the conceptual and methodological problems posed in the recent reports submitted by the Secretary-General, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the international flow of long-term capital and official donations;

“(b) To submit proposals for making the annual presentation of data on capital flows and aid as meaningful and comprehensive as possible, drawing on information available from other international organizations and from the regional economic commissions, in order to contribute to the assessment of the adequacy of capital, in particular international capital, available to the developing countries, in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.”

10. In response to this resolution the Secretary-General had already submitted a report (A/5732) setting forth the nature of United Nations concern with questions relating to the movement of resources from the more advanced countries to the less advanced. We have taken into account the way this concern has evolved over the years as summarized in the introduction to the Secretary-General's report (see annex II).

11. It was made clear in the Secretary-General's report that the task of reviewing and appraising the movement of resources to the developing countries has become increasingly difficult as the forms in which the transfers take place have proliferated. Bearing in mind the dual nature of the United Nations interest in the matter — the capacity and effort of the countries that provide the resources on the one hand and the needs and performance of the recipient countries on the other — it has become more and more obvious that to measure the flow in a meaningful fashion many variables need to be taken into account. While it may be helpful to derive some sort of aggregate which will provide an over-all measure of the flow in all its diversity, it is also necessary to examine the nature of the flow in sufficient detail, to enable its suitability to be assessed as well as its magnitude.

12. As the Secretary-General's report was largely devoted to exposing the nature of the problems that are encountered in devising appropriate methods of measurement, we have not gone over that ground again. Instead, we have sought to suggest ways and means of overcoming, or at least of taking due account of, the difficulties in question. In doing this we have not limited ourselves rigidly to the problems of current reporting implicit in General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII). Indeed we feel strongly that in order to make "the annual presentation of data on capital flows and aid as meaningful and comprehensive as possible" it is necessary to avoid too narrow a concentration on "current" (or the most recent) data, which are likely to be affected by provisional returns and estimates, subject to substantial revisions at a later date. We believe that the sort of policy discussions that are conducted in the United Nations are likely to be better served by broader and deeper studies. In the light of this, we have interpreted our terms of reference rather liberally, addressing our inquiry mainly to the general problems of measuring the flow of resources rather than to the special problems encountered in gathering and analysing "current" statistics.

13. One of the consequences of our decision not to confine ourselves to the various difficulties of presenting and interpreting current data is that we have raised a number of problems that will obviously require further consideration. In addition there are a number of related conceptual and methodological questions which could not be examined in our brief meeting in October 1965. We therefore feel that the present report should be regarded as an interim one and that there would be some advantage in our meeting again to add to it in the light of the discussion it evokes and to take into account those important problems of measuring capital flow which still require attention.

14. In submitting this interim report, we are very conscious that it treads to a large extent in that awkward no man's land between the theoretically desirable and the practically possible. We are also aware of the even more awkward fact that several of the questions posed in the Secretary-General's report are virtually insoluble in normal economic terms. This is particularly the case where some form of evaluation of cost to a capital-exporting country or of benefit to a capital-importing country is implicit in the figures that are added together to provide a total, and in the figures that are compared with one another to provide a measure of relative "performance" or "adequacy".

15. Nevertheless, the need for regular measurement of the movement of resources to the developing countries is real enough. And notwithstanding all the conceptual difficulties, it is an eminently practical exercise to seek the most appropriate data for the purpose and to devise ways and means of presenting them in the most meaningful manner. To this end we examined as systematically as possible in the short time available, the nature of the data problems, both on the export side and on the import side.

16. It soon became clear that while the balance-of-payments accounts constitute an indispensable framework within which these resource movements need to be measured, the customary methods of recording and presenting these accounts, though designed to summarize all the various economic transactions a country has with the rest of the world, are not adequate for documenting the flow of resources relevant to the study of "capital" supply and use. Our proposals in this respect tend to be of a dual nature — one set aimed at making the best use of presently available information, going beyond the balance of payments wherever necessary, and another looking forward towards the longer-term objective of obtaining additional and more comprehensive data, both in the balance-of-payments statement and in the record-keeping associated with development planning.

17. Where the problem is one to which there seems to be no unique answer, we have generally suggested two possibilities for guiding the reporting of the relevant movement of resources. In some cases, alternative formulations might be presented; in other cases sufficient of the underlying raw data might be included in the report to make it possible for the reader to carry out alternative computations for himself.

18. We have of necessity been cautious in putting forward suggestions with regard to the mechanics of data recording and collection. It is clear that IMF must remain the principal gatherer of balance-of-payments data. The Fund has long been engaged in standardizing and improving the recording and reporting of the figures necessary for determining and analysing the payments position of its member countries; it has machinery for helping and advising countries in this work and for systematically checking the result; in the *Balance-of-Payments Yearbook* it has a vehicle for fairly prompt dissemination of the basic statistics. It is to be hoped that in carrying out these functions the Fund will be increasingly cognizant of other purposes that the balance-

of-payments data might serve and hence will encourage its members to provide (and will in due course make available) as much information as possible with regard to the magnitude and nature of the resources moving between countries.

19. For the major capital-exporting countries, OECD has built up the most effective data-reporting system relating to resource movements to the less developed countries. It is to be hoped that the United Nations will be able to draw on this source of information to the fullest possible extent. In view of the fact that totals as normally published may often be too inclusive for some purposes, the usability of OECD data by the United Nations is likely to depend on the adequacy of the reporting of components for individual capital-exporting countries, both by resource and by country of destination.

20. Concerned as we were with concepts and methodology, we are able to deal only with the data problems encountered in market economies using conventional balance-of-payments reporting systems. A considerable volume of the external resources available to the developing countries is derived from the centrally planned economies. No estimate of "adequacy" can be made along the lines called for in paragraph 2(b) of General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) unless this flow is taken into account. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in due course a corresponding effort will be made to examine the statistical and methodological problems associated with the reporting and interpretation of the movement of capital from countries with centrally planned economies to the developing countries.

21. The nature of the questions implicit in General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) — our main guide in interpreting our terms of reference — has led us to divide our report into two major parts, one dealing with the problems connected with the outflow of resources (chapters II and III) and the other with the problems connected with inflow (chapters IV and V). In each case we have dealt first with the nature of the data and the difficulties of obtaining them and then with the question of interpretation and presentation. This central discussion is preceded by an introductory section dealing with more general data problems common to both the outflow and the inflow aspects of measurement. And it is followed by a concluding section which summarizes our suggestions and seeks to put the various problems in some sort of perspective.

22. We should like to place on record our appreciation of the co-operation of the representatives of IBRD, IMF and OECD who, at the invitation of the Secretary-General, attended our meeting in New York. Needless to say these representatives bear no responsibility for the report that follows: this is submitted in the name of the Group.

### Chapter I. The purposes and sources of data

23. The United Nations interest in measuring the magnitude of the international flow of capital is concentrated very largely on that portion of the total that moves towards the developing countries. The interest

in this particular flow is twofold. On the one hand is the concern about the adequacy of the flow from the point of view of the needs of the recipient countries. On the other hand is the wish to ensure the expansion of the flow by linking it in some way to the capacity of the more advanced countries to provide resources to the less advanced.

24. Neither the concept of "capital export capacity" nor that of "capital import needs" is readily quantifiable. In lieu of direct measurement, the United Nations has adopted two targets by which the actual flow of capital may be judged. The target set for capital exports — first by the General Assembly in its resolution 1522 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and then by the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in its recommendation A.IV.2 — relates them to the national income of the more advanced countries. The target set for capital imports is only an indirect one: it is implicit in an economic growth rate laid down as an objective of the Development Decade by the General Assembly in 1961 in resolutions 1710 (XVI) and 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. The attainment of this growth target is obviously dependent upon the interaction of many variables of which the availability of external resources, however crucial in particular instances, is only one.

25. It is clear from this that two distinct sets of measuring problems are involved, one on the export side and another, and quite separate one, on the import side. In principle, the two measurements converge in the aggregate to an identity which is a single figure representing the over-all flow of "capital" to the developing countries in an accounting period. The unifying framework for this identity lies in the balance-of-payments accounts of all the countries involved. In practice, and allowing for the so-called leads and lags between outgoings from one country and receipts by another, the reconciliation of recorded export flows with recorded import flows cannot now be effected, and for many reasons it is likely to remain an unrealized objective for the foreseeable future.

26. The most obvious difficulty in using the balance of payments as a unifying framework lies in the fact that the present system of reporting is not a universal and self-contained one: countries use many different methods of record-keeping and not all of them bring the data together in the standard form that has been adopted internationally, while some do not report at all. Among the countries that provide resources to others for purposes of economic development, the most notable gap in information on the export side is that occasioned by the fact that the centrally planned economies (other than Yugoslavia) do not report. Among the recipients — which, in respect of statistical services, are generally much less adequately equipped — the number that do not report is substantially greater.

27. Among the countries that do report, two types of difficulty are commonly encountered. The first arises from the fact that the system of balance-of-payments accounts — as formalized by the IMF and described systematically in its *Yearbook* was not designed for the

purpose of documenting the sort of details of resource transfer which are the essence of the problem of measuring the particular "capital flow" under present consideration: its structure and presentation reflect its historical emphasis on the factors that affect the reporting country's monetary position vis-à-vis the rest of the world. Thus there is no provision within its strictly accounting framework for reporting what the Secretary-General in his report called the "quality" of the various flows, though this may be vital to any assessment of their development potential or their cost. Nor has provision been made for a country-to-country reporting of transactions, though this may be essential to the documentation of flows to "developing" countries defined in accordance with some objective criteria.

28. The second difficulty arises from usage rather than from content. While provision is made within the framework of the various accounts for a detailed breakdown of transactions, countries often carry out a good deal of aggregation and netting before reporting, thus swallowing up relevant components of the particular resource flow whose dimensions are to be measured. And on occasion items that represent significant transfers of resources but do not involve exchange transactions escape enumeration in the balance of payments. Hence, although "foreign aid" accounting, for both donor and recipient, is consistent with conventional balance-of-payments categories in principle, in practice numerous discrepancies still occur when the two are independently reported.

29. Notwithstanding these formidable practical difficulties in the use of balance-of-payments data for purposes of measuring the movement of resources to the developing countries, little would be gained and much would be lost by attempting to set up an independent system of reporting.<sup>4</sup> A wiser course would appear to be (a) to intensify efforts to overcome the shortcomings of balance-of-payments statements as a source of data concerning the volume and nature of the resource transfers in question and (b) to establish (or, where it already exists, to strengthen or extend) a supplementary system of reporting which would deal with information that does not form an essential part of the accounting system but which, while being fully consistent with that system, would provide "memorandum" type details necessary for the evaluation of the reported flows.

30. In the post-war period, the standardization and extension of the system of balance-of-payments reporting has been a major achievement in the field of international statistics. This has been a continuous process in the hands of IMF. Through the uniform principles of reporting laid down in its *Yearbook*, through training courses given to national officials responsible for bal-

ance-of-payments record-keeping and reporting, through the visits of its technicians to reporting countries, and through detailed examination and cross-checking of the returns submitted by member countries, the Fund continues to work for the improvement of the accuracy and completeness of balance-of-payments statements. In this effort many opportunities doubtless occur to impress upon all concerned with the compilation of balance-of-payments statements the need to take the broadest possible view of the data and the purposes they might serve, and thus to seek to win the co-operation of national officials in improving the usefulness of the annual statement for the analysis of matters other than the country's state of external balance.

31. While it is not practicable to seek to isolate particular items that are likely to contribute directly to the process of economic development in the recipient country, for the measurement of the movement of resources to the developing countries, those sections of the balance-of-payments accounting system that are of greatest importance are the ones dealing with unilateral transfers and with long-term capital transactions. Hence the objective should be as complete as possible a detailing of the items making up the transfer and capital accounts. The more nearly sub-totals represent the aggregation of essentially similar transactions, the more realistically can the various flows be quantified. Countries might, therefore, be assisted to provide the desired amount of detail in their reports, together with necessary explanations of particular items.

32. To obtain a suitably detailed statement of transfer and long-term capital transactions was in fact precisely the purpose of a special system of reporting devised by the IMF and United Nations secretariats in 1961. The response to this special questionnaire, however, has been disappointing: the number of countries reporting has been small, especially on the recipient side, and the data that have been furnished have not gone much beyond what is in any case published by the IMF in its *Balance-of-Payments Yearbook*. Indeed, the result has sometimes been confusing for, as there has been no means of amending the information in the special report as more definitive data became available, discrepancies have emerged between the figures in the hands of the United Nations and those published as the final (revised) *Yearbook* version of the balance of payments of individual countries.

33. It is clear that if the United Nations is to obtain data from IMF, a more satisfactory mechanism will be necessary. The presentation in the *Yearbook* is too aggregative and the explanatory notes too summary to provide the detail required for extracting the essential information concerning the relevant resource flows. Arrangements would have to be made for passing on to the United Nations as much of the supporting material normally accompanying the statistical statement as is necessary to enable the particular flows to be identified and interpreted.

34. If this were done, some of the "supplementary information" referred to above might emerge by way of explanation of the regular balance-of-payments state-

<sup>4</sup> This may not be true in the case of the centrally planned economies, for which balance-of-payments accounting as practised elsewhere may not be wholly appropriate. This report does not deal with the problems of adequately documenting the flow of resources from the centrally planned economies to the developing countries. It is to be hoped that a suitable system of reporting flows from the centrally planned economies will be evolved so that a truly global assessment can be made of the resources being made available to the developing countries.

ments. Such an explanation of a financial entry of  $x$  million dollars under the heading of "official donations", for example, might reveal that this was the value of a gift of  $y$  tons of wheat. Submissions by countries contain a good deal of this type of information which the IMF cannot be expected to publish or the balance-of-payments statement would soon become unreasonably cluttered with memoranda items and the accompanying explanatory material inconveniently detailed and voluminous.

35. The Group does not feel competent to suggest any particular means of extracting from the regular balance-of-payments material submitted to the IMF by its member countries more of the information necessary for appraising the nature and magnitude of the flow of resources to the developing countries. It does recommend, however, that the possibility be explored of supplementing the United Nations special questionnaire (see A/5732, annex) with questions relating to such material. Whether this questionnaire can be dispensed with, depends on whether the related information in the regular balance-of-payments statements can be provided in appropriate geographical detail.

36. Apart from the question of documenting the geographical flow of resources, the regular balance-of-payments reporting does not provide information on various other matters that lie outside its accounting framework. Attempts to throw light on these aspects of the flow of resources have resulted in the building up of a separate system of reporting, quite independent of the balance-of-payments system but nevertheless consistent with it and reconcilable with it, item by item. At present this system embraces the major exporters of capital, members of the OECD. Starting with the routine reporting of official donations and long-term capital movements, it has steadily increased the amount of subsidiary interpretative information, to include an accounting for loans made in terms of commodities, loans repayable in the currency of the recipient country, public and private contribution to the funds at the disposal of international institutions that provide resources of various kinds to the developing countries, the volume of private export credit insured under government guarantee, the maturity and rate of interest of new loan commitments, as well as other characteristics of ordinary financial flows. More recently, fuller and more systematic reporting of the various services subsumed under the heading of "technical co-operation" has been initiated. This is intended to make possible a more standardized measure — in real as well as financial terms — of the advisory, operational, educational and training components of the technical assistance made available to the developing countries. An attempt is also being made to quantify the information available on the various ways in which financial flows are "tied" in the manner of their use.

37. As one of the major difficulties in assessing the international flow of "capital" lies in the diversity of its forms, this supplementary information about the real nature of the transactions accounted for in the balance of payments is an essential aspect of its measurement. It

would be most desirable therefore to extend this sort of inquiry not only to other (non-OECD) countries that provide resources to the developing countries but also to recipient developing countries themselves.

38. One requirement that has to be kept in mind in connexion with data recording and reporting — whether as part of the balance-of-payments accounting or in terms of supplementary inquiry — is that interest is focused primarily on a particular series of flows, namely from the developed market economies to the developing countries. Inasmuch as there is no agreed definition of either category of country, the fact that the groupings adopted by the three agencies involved — IMF, OECD and the United Nations — differ appreciably from one another poses an additional data problem. While it lies beyond the scope of the present inquiry to suggest definitive groupings, the need for some objective criteria for classification is manifest. The simple dichotomy that has been adopted for many purposes in the past is inadequate for the economic analysis of resource movements and too rigid and static to provide a realistic picture of a changing world. The analysis would gain in realism by becoming less dependent on aggregates that are necessarily arbitrary and artificial and by giving greater recognition to the wide spectrum in which countries may be arrayed in terms of their capacity to provide resources and in terms of their need for external capital and their ability to put it to effective use for purposes of economic development. In any case, it is clearly necessary to aim at a form of reporting sufficiently flexible to allow the data to be combined in whatever form is necessary for particular analytical purposes.<sup>5</sup>

39. Ideally, the geographical breakdown of "capital" flows might be patterned on the breakdown of trade flows, so that a global "capital" flow matrix could be built up parallel to the global trade matrix. Such detailed reporting is at present quite feasible in respect of public resource transfers, both bilateral and from the international institutions. Though it might be regarded as unnecessarily clumsy for conventional balance-of-payments purposes, it might be made a feature of the supplementary reporting system. In the case of private resource transfers, the information about direction of flow is at present much less adequate: most Governments need to improve their reporting systems in respect of both direct investment and the provision and use of credit connected with trade. As the difficulties in this area are formidable — involving not only the problems of appropriate record-keeping in connexion with countless commercial and financial flows, but also the identification of the real destination or beneficiary of the many multi-sided transactions which are effected through international banking institutions — progress is likely to be slow and halting, however, and arrangements that would make possible a global matrix of public flows should not be contingent on improvements in documenting the direction of private flows.

40. While it is not the function of this Group to

<sup>5</sup> One such purpose is the aggregation of the flows necessary for computing the target ratio denominated in General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV).

make detailed proposals in regard to the mechanics of information-gathering, it would seem appropriate to stress the fact that the area of resource transfer measurement is one calling for the closest collaboration among the various interests concerned — IMF, OECD, the United Nations and of course the Governments which are being requested to record and report the requisite data. For the purposes of carrying out the analysis and interpretation called for in various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development a most comprehensive range of information needs to be deployed. As things now stand IMF gathers as much of the basic balance-of-payments data as it can from its member countries and OECD gathers as much supplementary information as it can from its members.

Assuming the United Nations can have access to all this material — if necessary in suitably processed form — its immediate task should be to arrange for the collection of comparable data from the countries that are not members of these organizations. Apart from the centrally planned economies (with which this report is not concerned), the principle lacunae on the export side relate to those countries that are not covered by the OECD inquiry: these include Australia,<sup>6</sup> Finland, Greece, Israel, Kuwait, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain and Turkey as well as the participants (other than OECD members) in mutual aid (such as the

<sup>6</sup> Australia has recently become a full participant in the work of the Development Assistance Committee. In due course, therefore, the OECD data may be expected to cover Australia.

Colombo Plan) or integration arrangements that involve the transfer of resources. But the most notable gap in information at present is on the recipient side: many developing countries do not report their basic balance-of-payments data and there is no machinery for systematically gathering from them appropriate supplementary data essential for assessing the volume and nature of incoming resources. This might well be an area in which technical assistance could help to set up a record-keeping mechanism which would play a very useful part in planning and keeping under control the financing of the economic development process. The Group commends this problem to the attention of both the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IMF.

## Chapter II. Information from the export side

41. The magnitude and nature of resource transfers can be assessed most readily from the export side: relatively few countries are involved and they are among the statistically most advanced. This would suggest the desirability of maximizing the amount of information obtained from this source. The object would be to derive the most inclusive aggregate from each of the exporting countries, along with sufficient structural detail to permit the calculation of a series of sub-totals of significant types of component flows.

### A. THE BASIC DATA ON RESOURCE FLOWS

42. The Group recommends that the United Nations base its review of the movement of resources to the developing countries on the items enumerated in table 1 which is drawn up in accordance with the existing frame-

Table 1

#### Balance-of-payments items necessary for the direct measurement of the movement of external resources to the developing countries<sup>a</sup>

IMF identification No. <sup>b</sup>	Item	Remarks
<i>Items in the goods and services account</i>		
1.1	Sales of commodities against the currency of the recipient country	Less local currency spent during the reporting period for the benefit of the donor country.
6	Investment income	Hitherto only item 6.1.4. has been taken into account in United Nations measurements. In the light of the debt problem and the desirability of keeping under review the cost of borrowing, other components of investment income, receipts and payments might be reported.
6.1	Direct investment income	
	(i) Interest paid	
	(ii) Dividends paid	
	(iii) Undistributed corporate income	
6.1.4	Undistributed corporate earnings	
6.2	Dividends on other investment	
6.3	Interest on other investment	
	(i) To international institutions	
	(ii) On official bilateral loans	
	(iii) To private bond holders	
7.2.2	Government services under aid programmes	Not specifically included in United Nations compilations hitherto.
7.2.4	Underwriting fees in relation to government capital issues abroad	Not specifically included in United Nations compilations hitherto.
7.2.5		
8.2.3	Underwriting fees in relation to private capital issues abroad	Not specifically included in United Nations compilations hitherto. Deducted from private loan outflows to developing countries reported to OECD.

(Continued on next page)

Table 1 (continued)

IMF Identification No. <sup>b</sup>	Item	Remarks
<i>Items in the unilateral transfer account</i>		
9.1.4	(i) Private grants to students (ii) Sequestration of private property owned in other countries	No private unilateral transfers have previously been taken into account in United Nations compilations. <sup>c</sup> When private transfers fulfil functions similar to those of official transfers, they should be given due recognition in the flow. The OECD reports the chief categories as "memorandum items".
9.2.1	Institutional transfers in cash	The distinction between cash and kind is provided for in the balance of payments, and has been reported to the OECD. It would be desirable, at least in supplementary reporting, to specify the physical composition of the transfers in kind (in addition to their value).
9.2.2	Institutional transfers in kind	
10.1.1	Reparations (i) in cash (ii) in kind	The distinction between cash and kind is provided for in the balance of payments, and has been reported to the OECD. It would be desirable, at least in supplementary reporting, to specify the physical composition of the transfers in kind (in addition to their value).
10.1.4	Official grants to Governments	
10.1.5	(i) in cash (ii) in kind	} Not hitherto included. Earlier United Nations compilation included all official contributions to such organizations. It seems preferable to limit the item to aid and development subscriptions as has been the practice of OECD, which has obtained the information from the agencies themselves.
10.1.6	(i) Official debt cancellations (ii) Sequestration of foreign-owned property (iii) Contributions to international organizations for development and aid purposes a. public b. private	
10.2.1	Official grants to entities other than Governments (i) in cash (ii) in kind	
<i>Items in the capital account</i>		
11.1 } 11.2 } 11.3 }	Private direct long-term investment in branches and subsidiaries, and investment in associated enterprises	It would be desirable to have asset changes and liability changes separately reported and where practicable credits and debits also distinguished. <sup>d</sup> This would facilitate the necessary link with supplementary information on the nature and sector destination of private direct foreign investment.
11.1.5 } 11.2.4 }	Undistributed earnings	Hitherto very inadequately reported.
11.4	Private portfolio and other investment	Hitherto very inadequately reported. This component may have to be based—at least at first—on data on government guaranteed export credits gathered from a supplementary inquiry.
11.4.4	Trade credits, drawings	
11.4.5	Trade credits, repayments	
11.4.6	Transactions with international agencies: Loans and participations	Hitherto included under item 11.4 above in United Nations compilations but under 14 by OECD.
11.4.7	Repayments	
13	Local government long-term capital transactions (i) drawings and issues (ii) repayments and retirements	} As elsewhere changes in assets and changes in liabilities need to be separately reported. Transactions with the international agencies should be separately reported.
14	Central government long-term capital transactions (i) loan drawings and issues of bonds (ii) loan repayments and retirements of bonds	
15	Central monetary institutions long-term capital transactions (i) drawings (ii) repayments	
16	Private monetary institutions long-term capital transactions (i) drawings on loans (ii) repayments of loans	

<sup>a</sup> It is assumed that, as a long-term objective, each country would be expected to report on its transactions with every other country. This would provide the data for a "capital and unilateral transfer" matrix comparable in detail to the existing trade matrix.

<sup>b</sup> International Monetary Fund, *Balance-of-Payments Yearbook*, Third Edition, 1961.

<sup>c</sup> With the exception of certain private transfers in kind organized by United

States bodies that acquire their goods from the Commodity Credit Corporation (most notably the aid activity of CARE). The distinction may be somewhat arbitrary, but private transfers such as legacies and migrants' assets have been regarded as moving directly into private consumption and hence omitted from the flow of resources for development.

<sup>d</sup> As the main source of this information is corporation balance sheets, flow has usually to be imputed from year-to-year differences.

work of IMF reporting. The bulk of the required data could in principle be obtained directly from the balance-of-payments accounts of the capital exporting countries. In practice, the accuracy and completeness of this reporting are still far from uniform and the breakdown by destination partial and uncertain, so that the need for a special separate record of the various components of flow of resources to the developing countries is likely to continue for some time to come. Improvement of balance-of-payments reporting to the point where all the basic information could be derived from the regular statement should remain a major objective.

43. The deficiencies of regular balance-of-payments reporting that are particularly troublesome from the point of view of measuring the flow of resources to the developing countries are those encountered most frequently in the field of private capital movements:

(a) because of the variety of ways in which direct investment may be effected it is not always clear that a complete accounting has been made;

(b) in relatively few cases is distinction made between investment that involves the transfer of foreign exchange and investment made from the profits earned in the recipient country itself;

(c) because of the variety and complexity of the forms of direct investment, its geographical destination tends to be very inadequately reported, to the detriment of efforts to construct a capital flow matrix;

(d) because of the large number and variety of transactions involved, it is not always clear that commercial credits are all reported. Though, in principle, the use and repayment of credits of this nature of one year's duration and over are reported in the regular balance-of-payments statement (see items 11.4.4 and 11.4.5 in table 1), in practice this form of lending has proved very elusive. The sums actually distinguished as trade credits represent only a fraction — and probably only a small fraction — of the amount that is in fact lent in this way and it is not known to what extent trade credit that is not distinguished as such is reported in the form of portfolio or other non-direct private investment or finds its way into the balancing entry of "errors and omissions". The OECD has assumed that the amount of trade credit so reported is negligible: it adds to the regular balance-of-payments total of private investment (other than direct) the net change in the outstanding amount of government guarantee and private export credit as reported in its supplementary inquiry. While the extent to which private lending is officially guaranteed is of some interest as one aspect of the nature and "quality" of the resources being transferred, the actual disbursement and repayment of export credits should obviously be incorporated in the regular balance-of-payments statement. IMF, OECD and IBRD are currently examining ways and means of improving the available information so that this might be achieved.

44. As far as the movement of public resources is concerned, discrepancies sometimes arise over transactions that do not involve foreign exchange. Expenditures that do not entail a transfer of funds occasionally escape the record-keeping of the balance of payments.

Thus some of the domestic headquarters costs of a "foreign aid" administration may be reported as expenditure by the ministry concerned but not as part of the external resource transfers recorded in the balance of payments, perhaps by the central bank. Similar ambivalence may occur in connexion with some of the domestic expenditure for the tuition and subsistence of students and other nationals from developing countries in a more advanced country for purposes of training, especially if part of the cost is met from private sources. Payments made into the domestic bank account of an "expert" serving abroad in a developing country may be treated differently by different ministries or under different programmes, perhaps getting into a "foreign aid" report while escaping the balance of payments. Inclusion in the balance of payments, indeed, may sometimes depend on legal or constitutional definitions or historical arrangements rather than on economic realities. The resource flows to dependent territories, for example, are not always treated in the same way in the balance of payments as in reports on external assistance.

45. These and similar possibilities of differences or incomplete coverage in actual balance-of-payments reporting raise questions of internal administration and accounting procedures rather than of economic concept or definition. In the present context they serve to emphasize the need to approach some of the data problems more directly than is possible through the regular balance-of-payments machinery. Evidence of this is already available from the efforts made by OECD to build up an independent system of reporting, separate from the balance of payments but fully consistent with its various accounting categories. Though there are still a number of serious lacunae, OECD compilations represent the most complete and coherent estimates of the principal flows. The Group therefore recommends that, for the capital-exporting countries concerned, the United Nations makes the maximum use of OECD data.

46. One of the purposes to be served by the Secretary-General's report on resource transfers is to keep the various United Nations bodies briefed on recent developments and current trends. As far as statistics are concerned, there are severe restraints on the time coverage of reports. Even on the relatively well-documented export side of the picture it is not yet possible to compile a definitive set of estimates of the various flows in a given calendar year until the second half of the following year. Estimates are prepared by OECD for the meeting of DAC towards the end of July, while in the case of IMF the date by which member Governments are asked to submit their balance of payments is 15 July.

47. In these circumstances, it is clear that the Economic and Social Council cannot be furnished with an up-to-date statistical report for discussion at its summer session. The Group is not inclined to regard this as an undue disadvantage: the Council's debate is likely to be concerned much more with longer-term trends and policy issues than with the precise magnitude of the latest resource movements. Nevertheless, to keep abreast of current developments in this aspect of the world eco-



conomic scene, speed and promptness are also desirable attributes of the reporting system. In order to maintain reasonably up-to-date coverage of the situation, therefore, every effort should be made by Governments to report the data for a given calendar year in the course of the first half of the following year.

48. Over and above the bilateral flow of resources from the more advanced to the less advanced countries, there is a flow of resources to various international agencies which in due course dispense them, chiefly among the developing countries. The agencies whose resources transfer activities have so far been taken into account include IBRD, the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the European Development Fund (EDF) and a number of organs within the United Nations itself, notably the Special Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Technical Assistance (UNTA), the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), as well as various *ad hoc* rehabilitation and relief entities such as the United Nations Korean Relief Agency and the United Nations Fund for the Congo. The receipts of these agencies are ascertainable from the balance-of-payments statements of member or contributing countries. In most cases a contribution to such an agency can legitimately be considered as having been made available *in toto* for multilateral transfer to the developing countries. In some instances, however — and most notably within the United Nations itself — incoming funds are also used for purposes other than development lending or assistance. Where this is so, the amounts made available to developing countries and their attribution according to source may be most conveniently ascertained from the agencies themselves. In the case of agencies such as IBRD and IFC, whose operations are not confined to the developing countries, it seems desirable to take account of the borrowing and repayment of the developed market economies as well as their contributions. Though this has not been the practice of OECD, the Group feels that the net figure, after such transactions have been allowed for, is a better reflection of the resources being put at the disposal of the agency in question for use in developing countries.

49. Subscriptions to IMF have always been excluded from the reckoning of funds destined to be spent in or on behalf of the developing countries. In view of both the purpose and the actual historical use of IMF subscriptions of the developed market economies, their exclusion seems realistic. It is not so clear, however, that the transactions of the developing countries with IMF should be treated in exactly the same manner. In view of the difficulty of distinguishing the real developmental significance of particular flows of funds into the developing countries, it is probably unrealistic not to regard accommodation afforded by the IMF as an integral part of the total volume of resources made available to the developing countries. There would seem to be no

inherent reason for regarding the IMF's relationships with the developing countries on the one hand and the developed market economies on the other as absolutely symmetrical, especially since its establishment in 1963 of a special "compensatory" tranche of drawings, to help offset the effects of a sudden decline in export earnings on vulnerable developing economies. The Group therefore feels that the fact that it is realistic to ignore transactions of the developed market economies with the IMF for purposes of calculating resource outflows should not prevent the transactions of the IMF with the developing countries from being taken into account for purposes of calculating resource inflows. The practical problems of such an inclusion might well be explored.

#### B. THE NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

50. While the primary need is so to improve regular balance-of-payments reporting that all the basic quantitative data required for measuring the flow of resources from the more advanced to the less advanced countries are available in the framework that defines their relationship to other external transactions and to national accounts, additional information is undoubtedly necessary for purposes of interpretation and assessment. As indicated above, a good deal of this additional information is already being obtained by means of a supplementary inquiry which enables the OECD to publish various "memorandum items" relating to the "quality" of the resources moving to the developing countries.

51. Rather than attempt to enumerate all the questions to which answers should be sought, it might be sufficient for present purposes to indicate the broad areas in which supplementary information would be desirable. The precise nature of the information may vary from time to time, depending not only on the analytical purpose in hand but also on the practicability of arranging for the recording of the data by the parties involved in the underlying transaction.

##### (a) *The content of the transfer*

52. The balance-of-payments statement distinguishes between a transfer payment (grant or donation or compulsory unrequited transfer such as an indemnity) and a capital transaction (loan or credit), and also between a transfer originating in the public sector and one originating in the private sector. Balance-of-payments reports do not always distinguish between a financial transfer and a real transfer, between one denominated in cash and one denominated in goods and services. The supplementary inquiry would therefore seek to illuminate this aspect, calling for as much information as possible about the physical nature of the resources being transferred, whether in the form of food or shipping or other goods and services, or in the form of technical advice or training, whether in the recipient country or in the donor country. Information about the real content of transfers would also shed useful if indirect light on the prices at which the items in question have entered the financial accounts.

53. It is obviously important to know what sort of claim on its real or financial resources any given trans-

action involves for the donor country, and whether it adds to the recipient country's free foreign exchange or is "tied" in some way to particular real assets. Notwithstanding the relative ease of convertibility of the major currencies, there is a strong presupposition that funds given or lent by a particular country will be spent on goods and services produced by that country. In many cases, indeed, the raising of means of payment actually follows the purchase or the decision to purchase. Tying of this sort is not necessarily disadvantageous to the borrowing country; it becomes potentially detrimental only when the freedom of the borrower to choose the nature or place of purchase is circumscribed. It might be desirable to ask capital-exporting countries to classify their grant and loan disbursements according to the nature of restraint placed on the use of funds, both in respect of country of purchase and in respect of the type of goods. Though some transfers are clearly tied—because of contractual arrangements, for example, or because of the legislation governing the source of the funds or the fact that it is actually denominated in terms of commodities—efforts by the OECD to gather data on this subject have shown that the distinction cannot always be made in a manner that is economically meaningful. Nevertheless the Group feels that since this is a matter in which joint action may be easier to take than unilateral action, it is one on which the United Nations should try to shed some light.

#### (b) *The terms of the transfer*

54. Beyond the distinction between unilateral transfers which are unrequited and capital transactions which create debts and obligations to repay, the regular balance-of-payments statement provides no information regarding the terms of particular resource flows. As a result of its supplementary inquiry OECD has been able to classify disbursements and repayments by maturity range and to distinguish disbursements in respect of loans due for repayment in the currency of the recipient country. The precise terms on which convertible currency loans are made—including rate of interest as well as maturity and any grace period during which interest or amortization or both may be waived—are reported to OECD only in respect of new commitments, not in respect of actual disbursements and repayments.

55. As the recording of the terms attaching to actual current disbursements still presents too many difficulties to permit regular reporting, the trend in terms will have to be measured by those attaching to new commitments. Some very rough indication of changing terms might be derived from reported receipts of interest (item 6.3 in table 1) if this sum could be related to an appropriate denominator, such as the outstanding creditor position of the capital-exporting country. With this in view, the supplementary inquiry addressed to the lending countries might call for a statement of the amount owed to them by the developing countries as a result of earlier lending by Governments, along with the amount of interest currently received on account of that debt. Such a census of indebtedness need be taken only once, it would be kept up to date from the regular annual reports on

lending and repayment. The ratio of current interest receipts to total outstanding debt would obviously be a very insensitive guide to changes in lending terms: it would reflect interest rates applicable over a very long period—up to forty years, in many cases—and it would be strongly influenced by more recent arrangements with regard to grace periods and interest waivers. It would not be a substitute for the measurement of terms on a current disbursement basis and the Group urges Governments to pursue the efforts to set up accounting procedures that would permit the calculation of such current averages.

#### (c) *The economic destination of the transfer*

56. The regular balance-of-payments statement provides little or no indication of the purpose for which resource transfers are made. This is a notoriously ambiguous area and it should be frankly recognized that the labelling of a flow may provide little or no guidance as to its actual destination. Even when the actual use of a given flow accords precisely with its declared purpose, this may throw very little light on its real economic impact: what was done with the resources in question might well have been done in any case; the real effect of the transfer might have been to liberate resources for some completely different and undeclared purpose.

57. Notwithstanding the difficulty of identifying the true economic destination of any given flow, information on this subject might be useful both for interpreting lending policies and for providing additional evidence for appraising the way in which borrowing countries are allocating external resources in the light of domestic availabilities and their development plans. The Group therefore feels that this is another area in which supplementary data should be sought. In the first instance it might be sufficient to ask for two simple breakdowns of both public and private flows, one by broad nature of use (consumption, investment, administration, balance-of-payments support) and another by major sector (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, power, transport, commerce). As in the case of terms, measuring difficulties may now bar the reporting of the destination of actual current flows; it might therefore be necessary to seek a breakdown of commitments as well.

### **Chapter III. The presentation and interpretation of export data**

58. The Secretary-General's annual report on the flow of external resources is necessarily required to serve several purposes. In the first place it is a statistical report, bringing together as much as possible of the relevant data quantifying the movement of resources to the developing countries. But it is also an analytical report, designed to reveal the principal year-to-year changes and longer-term trends in the magnitude and composition of that movement. It is also required to throw light on certain policy questions, most notably in the present context, the extent to which countries have attained the targets set by the General Assembly and by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

ment for contributing to the flow of resources to the developing countries.<sup>7</sup>

59. For all these purposes, aggregates are essential and this immediately raises the awkward fact that the flow comprises many disparate elements, each of which embodies a valuation problem.<sup>8</sup> As there would seem to be no obviously correct or generally acceptable way to improve the additiveness of the various components, the Group concludes that there is no immediately practicable alternative to the straightforward addition of the financial figures drawn from (or compatible with) the balance-of-payments statements of the countries concerned. However, the report should take due note of the various "quality" differences of the component flows, distinguishing particularly between money flows and flows in kind, discussing significant changes in composition and providing as much information about content as possible in order to enable the reader to apply such prices or coefficients as he may consider appropriate in order to reduce the individual transfers to some sort of parity, prior to aggregation.

60. While experimentation with various methods of standardizing prices and terms of transfers should undoubtedly be carried on, the annual report might, in the first instance, avoid such statistical complications and merely present a series of totals and sub-totals germane to the review of trends and the discussion of underlying policy issues.

#### A. RELEVANT TOTALS AND SUB-TOTALS

61. For purposes of exposition in the present context it is convenient to start by examining the most comprehensive measure of resource flow likely to be found significant for the analysis of trends and policies. This would include both bilateral flows and the transfer of resources to international institutions from which they are likely to move to the developing countries. It would include all relevant private flows as well as all relevant public flows. It would distinguish unrequited flows in the form of grants and donations from capital transactions which involve future repayment. It would also seek to distinguish lending from direct investment. As far as possible it would seek to present the data gross, that is, before any allowance has been made for any type of offset (see table 2). For ease of subsequent reference, this all-embracing figure may be designated total A.

62. The offsets to be allowed for in the first instance are detailed in the last column of table 2. For the most

<sup>7</sup> General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV) sets up the target for the flow of capital to the developing countries and requests the Secretary-General "to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the progress made".

<sup>8</sup> The nature of this problem was dealt with in some detail in the report of the Secretary-General (A/5732 paras. 51-63). The main difficulties include the derivation of standard prices for valuing transfers in kind, suitable coefficients to allow for the differences in lending terms, and appropriate means of measuring and allowing for the effects of tying. As indicated in the introduction above, the Group has not thought it necessary to run over the ground covered by the Secretary-General; it has assumed that its report will be read as a follow-up to the original document.

part these relate to the cost incurred by the developing countries in raising loans in the capital-exporting countries (the reporting entities in the present context) and to the amortization of previous borrowings. By deducting these items representing costs or repayments or reductions in the developing countries' liabilities, a net figure is obtained for each of the various types of flow, and a corresponding net total emerges as a measure of net volume of resources made available by the reporting countries to the developing countries and the multilateral agencies in the accounting period concerned. This net figure may be designated total B.

63. If from this net total the figures in table 2 relating to unilateral private flows were deducted, the result would be in general accord with the concept of net resource flow set out in recommendation A.IV.2 of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This figure may be designated total C.

64. The removal of the net private capital flows from total C leaves only the public flows, bilateral and to the agencies, grant and loan. As these flows are likely to be directly amenable to policy change there is some advantage in abstracting them as total E. This is a net flow which in some circumstances might be used as a measure of "budgetary effort". Perhaps even more directly affected by changes in official policy, however, are gross public flows: these may be obtained (as total D) by deducting gross private flows (unrequited transfers as well as capital transactions) from the gross total A.

65. For some purposes it is useful to distinguish between bilateral transfers and those that are effected through the various multilateral institutions. This can readily be done from balance-of-payments reporting and the result is four additional sub-totals — bilateral gross (F) and net (G) and multilateral gross (H) and net (I).

66. A further refinement may be suggested in order to focus attention on those transfers more likely to be intended to assist in the process of economic development. By use of the supplementary information referred to in the previous section, it may be possible to deduct loans of between one and five years' duration and thus derive a figure for the flow of public resources — gross (total J) or net (total K) — corresponding to the aggregate presented by the Development Assistance Committee of OECD.<sup>9</sup>

67. This flow of public resources is by no means a uniform or homogeneous one. It includes loans and grants, flows in cash and flows in kind, bilateral flows and flows to the international agencies, resources for consumption and for budget support as well as for investment, medium-term credits of a commercial nature as well as long-term development loans. For various analytical purposes it would be desirable to disaggregate still further and, wherever possible, reduce the degree of heterogeneity.

68. To this end, the Group would favour some experimentation with whatever data can be gathered from

<sup>9</sup> See Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1965 Review*, report by Willard L. Thorp, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (September 1965).

Table 2  
Gross outflow of non-military resources to the developing countries<sup>a</sup>

Gross item	IMF identification No.	Remarks	Items to be deducted <sup>b</sup>
<i>Bilateral transactions</i>			
Public			
Unrequited			
Reparations	10.1.1	Distinguishing between transfers in cash and transfers in kind	Local currency utilization by donor country
Grants to Governments <sup>c</sup>	10.1.4		
Grants to other entities	10.2.1		
Debt cancellations	10.1.6		Sequestration of property owned by the developing country in the reporting country. Tax and similar receipts from developing countries
	9.1		
Capital			
Loans distributed by:		Reported gross, distinguishing between those repayable in convertible currency and those repayable in the recipient's currency	Repayments received by central government
central government	14		
central monetary institutions	15		Repayments received by central government by central monetary institutions (including debt cancellations)
	7.2.4		
	7.2.5	Underwriting fees in respect of new loans	
Private			
Unrequited			
Grants to students	9.1.4	Not previously included	
Sequestration of property by foreign government			
Institutional transfers			
in cash	9.2.1		
in kind	9.2.2		
Capital			
Direct investment	11.1, 11.2 and 11.3	Distinguishing reinvestment of undistributed earnings	Repatriation of direct investments
Use of trade credits	11.4.5 rest	Reported gross	Repayments of trade credits
Portfolio investment	of 11.4		Repatriation of other portfolio investment
Lending by private monetary institutions	16		Repayments received by private monetary institutions
	8.2.3		Underwriting fees in respect of new issues
<i>Multilateral transactions</i>			
Public			
Unrequited			
Subscriptions and grants to international organizations for development and aid	10.1.6	Distinguishing between transfers in cash and transfers in kind	
Capital			
Loans to and repayments of previous borrowings from international organizations for development and aid	14 and 15	Reported separately	Loans received from international organizations and repayments by the organizations of previous borrowings from the developed market economies
Private			
Unrequited			
Contributions to international organizations for development and aid	9.1.6		
Capital			
Loans to, participations in and repayments of previous borrowings from international organizations for development and aid	Component of 11.4 and 16	Reported gross	Loans received from international organizations for development and aid-repayments by the organizations of previous borrowings from the developed market economies

<sup>a</sup> To be reported in respect of each capital-exporting country and aggregated to provide a figure for the gross flow of non-military resources. Military transfers have been excluded on purely practical grounds. While military transfers as such have no development potential, it is clear that in some cases the receipt of military assistance may in fact release domestic resources for additional imports for development purposes. On the other hand they are likely to be largest in emergency cases where they can hardly have any development implications and their inclusion would merely distort the measurement of the total flow of resources.

<sup>b</sup> Representing the flow of resources from developing countries as reported by the capital-exporting countries, but not including autonomous reverse flows reflecting changes in the foreign assets of developing countries.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding military grants. It has been the practice to include under grants a sub-category of "grant-like contributions" made up of sales of commodities for the buyer's currency and loans repayable in the borrower's currency. While this may be desirable for subsequent analysis, in the first instance such transactions do create a claim and therefore are best regarded as a special type of loan.

the supplementary inquiry suggested above. One breakdown would involve isolating public bilateral flows, gross (L) and net (M) and then attempting to distinguish the major constituent categories: financial flows for the purchase of capital equipment, other financial flows, movements of commodities, and provision of services (chiefly by way of technical assistance).

69. Similarly, in order to increase the degree of comparability among exporting countries, and over time, it would be desirable to experiment with various methods of allowing for other differences in "quality". In order to allow for the variation in terms, for example, it might be possible to compute what could be called the "grant-equivalent" of the flow by deducting from the nominal value of actual disbursements the present value of expected debt service (amortization and interest) discounted at rates reflecting various alternative uses of the capital. Such a figure (total N) — or set of figures — by taking into account both the amount of the flow, and the extent to which rates of interest actually charged were below the going market rate would facilitate comparisons of the real cost and effort of providing the developing countries with additional resources.

70. Another sub-total that would assist in the assessment of the magnitude of capital-exporting countries' current efforts is one allowing for the reverse flow of investment income (item 6 in table 1). If from total B — which is the over-all flow of resources net of all repayments of capital — interest and dividend receipts are deducted, the result (total O) measures the net increment in external resources placed at the disposal of the developing countries during the period in question.

71. The various aggregates suggested above — and

summarized in table 3 below — are those that seem likely to prove useful in measuring and analysing the movement of resources from the capital-exporting countries to the developing countries. The list is intended to be indicative rather than definitive: other sub-totals may throw light on other aspects of the flow of resources. In practice, however, the range of aggregates may well be circumscribed by the availability of data — relating to gross flows, for example, or to the terms or destinations of current disbursements. In general, the presentation of a number of such sub-totals is recommended not only because the systematic examination of various combinations of components affords one means of circumventing the difficulties of additiveness and comparability occasioned by the "quality" differences which characterize the flow, but also because there are in fact many aspects to the international movement of resources, and for illuminating them a corresponding variety of aggregates is necessary.

#### B. RESOURCE TRANSFERS: TARGETS AND PERFORMANCE

72. As a matter of declared policy, the developed market economies have undertaken to provide the developing countries with resources to help speed their economic growth. From time to time within the United Nations and elsewhere the capital-exporting countries have been urged to expand the volume of resources being made available in this way. In December 1960 the General Assembly adopted a resolution — 1522 (XV) — to this effect, setting what has generally been interpreted as a target: "that the flow of international assistance and capital should be increased substantially so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per

Table 3  
Non-military resources flowing to the developing countries, as measured in the countries of origin:  
selected totals and sub-totals of potential analytical interest

Flow	Designation	Relationship
All flows, gross .....	A	= as defined in table 2
All flows, net .....	B	= A minus relevant return flows of capital listed as deductions in table 2
Net flows, corresponding to recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, first session .....	C	= B minus net private unrequited flows
Public flows, gross .....	D	= A minus gross private flows
Public flows, net .....	E	= C minus net private capital flows
Bilateral flows, gross .....	F	= A minus all multilateral transactions
Bilateral flows, net .....	G	= B minus net multilateral transactions
Multilateral flows, gross .....	H	= A minus F
Multilateral flows, net .....	I	= B minus G
Public flows, as presented by Development Assistance Committee gross ...	J	= D minus loans for less than 5 years
Public flows as presented by Development Assistance Committee net ...	K	= E minus net loans for less than 5 years
Public, bilateral flows, gross .....	L	= D minus H
Public, bilateral flows, net .....	M	= E minus I
Grant equivalent of gross bilateral public flows .....	N	= L minus present value of future service payments
Net increment in external resources ...	O	= B minus receipts of interest and dividend payments from the developing countries

cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries". By requesting the Secretary-General "to report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the progress made towards the objectives of the present resolution, taking into account Assembly resolution 1034 (XI) of 26 February 1957 and Council resolution 780 (XXX) of 3 August 1960", the General Assembly added a new dimension to the regular accounting of the international flow of long-term capital and official donations.

73. It seems clear by the nature of that and subsequent debates in the General Assembly and by the omission not only of any definitive grouping of countries into source and recipient categories but also of any unambiguous definition of either the numerator ("international assistance and capital") or the denominator ("combined national incomes") of the target ratio that the resolution was intended to act as a general spur to expansion rather than to set up a precise statistical norm.

74. Somewhat greater precision was given to the target by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which in its recommendation A.IV.2 repeated the gist of General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV) with two significant modifications. The elements to be included in the expression "international assistance and capital" were indicated and the target ratio was made applicable to individual capital-exporting countries. However, no explicit definition was provided of the other essential aspect of the numerator of the target ratio, namely the basis on which countries are to be taken into account as "developing". The list of countries that might implicitly be assumed to qualify was drawn up for another purpose and differs from that used by the Secretary-General in reporting on the flow of long-term capital and official donations and from that used by the Development Assistance Committee of OECD.<sup>10</sup>

75. While the Group feels that defining the term "developing country" lies beyond its terms of reference, it also feels that it should emphasize the fact that no arithmetic interpretation of the resource transfer target can be presented in the absence of a decision as to which flows qualify for inclusion in the numerator. The Group would also like to point out that differences in inclusion

<sup>10</sup> The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development listing was in recommendation A.V.1 — for purposes of representation on the Trade and Development Board. Its eighty-three countries include Mongolia, South Africa and Yugoslavia (which have not been among the developing countries in the Secretary-General's reports on capital flow). The Development Assistance Committee list does include Yugoslavia, but it also includes Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Spain and Turkey which are in neither the UNCTAD nor the Secretary-General's lists. Dependent and Non-Self-Governing Territories are included as "developing" by both the Development Assistance Committee and the Secretary-General — and presumably would be by UNCTAD also. Because of their special legal status, however, the Development Assistance Committee excludes Guam, Midway, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Wake and the Samoan and Virgin Islands under United States administration. This has not always been the practice of the Secretary-General in earlier reports on capital flow.

are among the principal reasons for disparities in the ratios as reported by the Secretary-General on the one hand and the DAC on the other. And finally it would like to urge that if the target numerator is delimited in respect of flow inclusions then the criteria adopted for the purpose be not only as objective as possible but also flexible enough to allow for the sort of changes that the very process of resource transfer is designed to bring about.

76. As far as the denominator of the target ratio is concerned, the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development repeated the General Assembly formulation, namely "national income". It would appear that the term was again used in its generic sense, reflecting in part the fact that it has a wide currency and is thus generally more familiar than other national accounting aggregates. The ratio serves two main purposes — on the one hand it sets a target intended to stimulate the outflow of resources to the developing countries and on the other hand it provides a means of measuring the performance of the capital-exporting countries. The two purposes are not entirely unrelated, for though the essential feature of a target is that it be ahead of actual achievement, its efficacy is likely to be influenced by its acceptability. This depends, in turn, on the degree to which the measure adopted succeeds in reflecting the real effort being made. This has become much more important now that targets are being set for individual countries rather than for capital-exporters combined as in the 1960 resolution. In the light of this, the denominator of the target ratio should, in principle, be the aggregate that best reflects the "taxable capacity" of the countries concerned.

77. The choice of the most appropriate denominator for the ratio involves four considerations, three based on the differences that distinguish the ordinary national accounting aggregates — namely the inclusion or exclusion of depreciation, indirect taxes and factor income from abroad — and one that reflects practical convenience. Though the first three considerations may be posed in theoretical terms, the questions at issue are not entirely matters of principle. Inasmuch as some countries make the relevant adjustments on the basis of data furnished by the internal revenue office, country tax administration and company accounting practice influence the net aggregates, introducing a rather arbitrary and changeable element and hence increasing the weight attaching for present purposes to the purely practical aspect.

78. As far as depreciation is concerned, theoretical arguments would point to the net measure — after proper allowance had been made for keeping capital intact — as providing a more appropriate indicator of a country's capacity to provide resources. Capital consumption cannot be directly measured, however: allowance is made largely by judgement and imputation and, as practices and conventions vary from country to country, it tends to differ quite appreciably (see table 4). On the whole, the gross concept is less ambiguous than the net concept and though the latter may be the more appropriate for measuring the effort of individual countries, for the purposes of comparison and burden-sharing

Table 4  
Major capital-exporting countries: national accounts adjustments

Country	Percentage of gross national product at market prices allowed for								
	Depreciation			Indirect taxes net of subsidies			Net factor income from abroad		
	1954	1959	1963	1954	1959	1963	1954	1959	1963
Australia .....	6	8	8	10	11	11	-2	-2	-2
Austria .....	10	10	10	11	13	13	—	—	—
Belgium .....	9	10	10	8	10	11	1	1	1
Canada .....	12	12	12	12	12	13	-1	-2	-2
Denmark .....	7	8	8	10	12	13	—	—	—
France .....	9	9	9	15	15	15	—	—	—
Germany (Federal Republic) ..	9	9	10	15	14	14	—	—	—
Italy .....	9	9	9	12	12	13	—	—	—
Japan .....	7	10	12	12	10	6	—	—	—
Netherlands .....	9	10	9	11	9	9	1	2	1
Norway .....	12	14	13	9	10	10	—	-1	-1
Sweden .....	...	...	...	8	9	12	—	—	—
Switzerland .....	8	9	10	6	5	6	2	1	1
United Kingdom.....	7	8	8	12	12	12	1	1	1
United States .....	9	10	10	9	8	9	—	—	1

Source: Based on *National Accounts Yearbook 1964* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XVII.2).

among countries the gross concept would appear to have practical advantages.

79. Similarly in respect of prices, a net aggregate (i.e., after the deduction of indirect taxes net of subsidies) would provide a theoretically more suitable basis for assessing taxable capacity than a gross (market price) aggregate. Differences in country tax systems also point to the use of national income at factor cost: for there is no reason why a country which relies more heavily on indirect taxes should for that reason contribute more. For the purpose of determining relative weights, measurement at factor cost is the better guide for a comparison of the alternative uses of factors of production, while market prices are more relevant for comparisons of the domestic satisfactions forgone. Whatever the arguments on either side, consistency requires that the same set of weights be used in the denominator as in the numerator. If indirect taxes enter, whether at the final state or at an intermediate stage of production, into the prices of capital exports, then the denominator should also be valued at market prices.<sup>11</sup>

80. The choice of denominator for the target is thus governed by the purpose in hand. For assessing changes over time in a country's effort to provide resources, the net measure (after allowance for depreciation and indirect taxes and subsidies) is likely to be the most relevant. For making inter-country comparisons in a given year, on the other hand, practical arguments would seem to favour the gross measure. On balance, therefore, a gross market price aggregate would appear to be the most convenient denominator for a ratio that is to embody an implicit measure of relative ability to provide external resources.

<sup>11</sup> This is not always so, for most countries have arrangements for remitting some of the taxes to which goods are subject, if in fact they are exported. The question whether the capital flow measured by the numerator is affected significantly less by indirect taxes and subsidies than the export capacity measured by the denominator, cannot be answered without extensive research into pricing and tax practices.

81. While no great advantage would thus seem to accrue from adjustments in respect of capital depreciation or indirect taxes and subsidies, in the case of factor income, however, there would seem to be a clear argument in favour of making an adjustment (to gross domestic product): a country's capacity to export capital is obviously affected by the amount it receives from abroad (or pays for the use of foreign factors). Though in practice such an adjustment is rarely likely to be quantitatively significant — in recent years it has ranged from a net outflow of about 2 per cent of the gross national product to a net inflow of the same order — in principle it would improve the comparability of the ratio.

82. Though the Group is thus generally inclined to prefer the gross national product at market prices as the most suitable denominator for the target ratio, it wishes to stress that the result is by no means an adequate measure of either relative capacity or relative effort to provide resources to the developing countries. If a single target is required, such a ratio would satisfy what would appear to be the two essential criteria, namely (a) that it should be sufficiently ahead of actual performance to act as a spur and (b) that it should not set up a measuring-rod that is grossly unequal in its implications for different capital-exporting countries. As indicated in the previous section, however, given the diversity of the resource flow, it is difficult to conceive of any single measure of the relative ability of countries to effect the transfers in question or of the relative effort being made to increase the flow. The target set by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was itself qualified by a reservation about the state of external balance of certain donor countries,<sup>12</sup> and the real burden of providing resources obviously depends on the intensity of internal employment of

<sup>12</sup> Recommendation A.IV.2 laid down the target for resource transfer on an individual country basis, "having regard, however, to the special position of certain countries which are net importers of capital".

factors of production. Perhaps the most that can be hoped for is the assembly on the one hand of sufficient relevant data to allow a composite picture to be built up of the magnitude and nature of the resources being provided and on the other hand of various indicators of transfer capacity.

83. In this connexion it is significant that the Development Assistance Committee of OECD has recently (July 1965) adopted a recommendation to members that they provide certain minimum proportions of their official transfers at specified "soft" terms. It is clear that a ratio in which total outflow is the numerator can provide no more than a rough quantitative background against which some of the factors determining the quality of the flow might be examined. So that, even though specific targets may not have been set, it is likely to prove illuminating if the relative size of the chief components of the resource outflow—cash grants, zero interest loans, loans of over twenty years' maturity, and so on—be regularly examined.

#### Chapter IV. Information from the import side

84. Though the flow to be examined from the import side is essentially the same as that viewed from the export side, various new problems are involved both in securing the necessary data and in interpreting the results. Two distinct but related problems have to be faced: one concerns the over-all flow of various types of resources to the developing countries as a whole, the other concerns the net receipts of individual countries. The question of performance again arises, but this time it is a matter of the absorption and utilization of resources rather than their provision. The question of adequacy involves the assessment of need for external resources rather than the measurement of capacity to supply capital in one form or another. These questions raise major conceptual difficulties—both at the aggregative level and at the individual country level—but of overriding importance in the present context are the severely practical consequences of the fact that by and large the recipient countries are the statistically underdeveloped countries. The first problem to be faced is that of using to maximum advantage such data as are currently available. Thereafter, the possibility of obtaining supplementary information can be explored in the light of the principal analytical objectives.

##### A. THE TOTALS OBTAINABLE FROM PRESENT BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS REPORTING

85. From the point of view of measuring the over-all receipts of external resources by the developing countries the returns received in the course of the regular system of balance-of-payments reporting are far from adequate: not many more than half the developing countries at present report in a reasonably comprehensive and current manner and though these include the larger recipients the transfers they report account for less than two-thirds of the amount derived from the export side. Apart from the problem of the non-reporting countries, the most notable gaps are in transactions which do not pass through official exchange control including, in particular,

many of the transfers in kind and a good deal of the investment of private enterprises. Even countries that are able to provide information about the magnitude and nature of the principal inflows often have difficulty in reporting their geographical breakdown.

86. In view of the unsatisfactory state of capital account reporting, it is hardly possible to build up from the relevant constituent elements the sort of aggregates that are desirable for appraising the nature and magnitude of the resource inflow, at least for the developing countries as a whole. Hence, there is a strong argument for approaching the measurement of external receipts, at least in the first instance, from the balances calculated from the available information in the current account and in particular in the goods and services account of the balance of payments. For many reasons—including the relative importance of foreign trade for government revenues and indeed for the economy as a whole in virtually all the developing countries—the trading account is the most widely and accurately reported segment of the balance of payments. For an all-inclusive estimate, therefore, it is necessary to use the combined deficit on the trading accounts of the developing countries—exports being measured f.o.b. and imports c.i.f.—as a first approximation of the net inflow of resources from the rest of the world (see table 5).

87. Departure from trade data means a reduction in country coverage. To the measurement of the net inflow of resources based on the countries for which there is a balance-of-payments statement, therefore, it is necessary to add the crude estimates derived from the trading accounts of countries that do not report a full balance of payments. As the analysis becomes more detailed, the number of countries for which data are available tends to shrink and aggregates can be presented only by taking in an increasing number of estimates, based in each case on less refined balances.

88. Thus, in so far as reasonable data are available in respect of service transactions—which, with some outstanding exceptions, are often small in comparison with trade—the deficit on the goods and services account (excluding factor income) can be calculated and this would provide a second approximation of the net inflow of external resources. By allowing for net payments of interest on external debt and dividends on foreign-owned investment—which are documented in most balance-of-payment statements, though it may be necessary to resort to estimates to fill in the gap caused by poor reporting of the reinvestment of earnings by foreign-owned enterprises—a third approximation of the net inflow of resources may be obtained. If there were no errors or omissions, this would be equivalent to the surplus on capital account plus net change in foreign exchange reserves plus net transfer payments received.

89. Whatever items are actually embraced in arriving at the successive current account balances—lines 5, 9, 13 and 19 in table 5—the result will not conform to the definition of resource transfer adopted for the measurement of export data. Apart from valuation errors and omissions—which are often very large in relation to individual components in the calculation—



**Table 5**  
**The measurement of the inflow of external resources into the developing countries<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
1. Exports of goods	2. Imports of goods
	3. Payment for import freight
	4. Payment for insurance on imports
5. Deficit in trading account (2+3+4-1)	= First approximation of net inflow of resources
6. Earnings from tourism	
7. Sales of other (non-factor) services	8. Purchases of other (non-factor) services
9. Deficit on goods and non-factor services account (5+8-6-7)	= Second approximation of net inflow of resources
10. Factor income received	11. Factor income paid
12. Balance of factor income (11-10)	
13. Deficit on goods, services and factor income (9+12)	= Third approximation of net inflow of resources
14. Current transfers from rest of world	15. Current transfers to rest of world
16. Balance of unilateral transfers (15-14)	
17. Total current receipts from rest of world (1+6+7+10+14)	18. Total current payments to rest of world (2+3+4+8+11+15)
19. Current account deficit (17-18)	= Foreign saving made available
	= Surplus on capital account <sup>b</sup> plus change in monetary reserves

<sup>a</sup> As reported by each recipient country, globally and in due course in respect of transactions with each other country.

<sup>b</sup> Including net movements of domestically owned capital.

the surplus on capital account that offsets the deficit on the current account reflects not only long-term flows related to the process of economic development, but also monetary movements of a short-term and compensatory nature as well as military subventions, changes in the external assets owned by the developing countries and their nationals (including capital flight) and possibly various abnormal movements of goods. Such an indicator of total inflow would therefore serve a somewhat different purpose from that served by the outflow total discussed in the previous section. And changes in it would require very careful interpretation.

90. Nor would such an indicator throw much light on the "quality" of the inflow. At best it would permit unilateral transfers to be distinguished from other means of financing the current deficit, though in view of the difficulties associated with the many components of such transfers that do not entail the movement of foreign exchange, even this breakdown is more of a statistical objective than an immediately realizable form of presentation.

91. While the desirability of achieving a complete accounting of inflows should be kept in mind, for the present it is likely to be more rewarding to concentrate on those developing countries which do in fact report their balance of payments in the regular fashion. For these countries there is no reason to restrict the analysis to what can be derived from the current account. Indeed, in the case of these reporting countries the aim should be not only to obtain the maximum amount of direct evidence of the inflow of resources — from the transfer account as well as from the long-term capital account — but also to seek additional information about the nature of the flows and about their utilization. The matters of interest include all those listed in table 1 above — though now viewed from the recipient's side, there is

no need to go over the relevant items again — as well as many others, both of a detailed memorandum nature within the balance-of-payments framework and of a more general nature relating to resource deployment in the economy as a whole. The emphasis quickly moves away from global flows to the development problems of individual countries.

#### B. THE NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

92. Bearing in mind the principal objectives of the measurement — namely, to provide the most appropriate means of assessing the "adequacy" of the inflow of resources and the performance of the recipient country in utilizing external resources — it is clear that a good deal of additional information is desirable. This includes not only data relating to strategic details of the external resources whose movement is reported in the regular balance of payments, but also data relating to domestically generated capital and its deployment.

93. There are several important areas in which the information contained in the balance of payments needs to be supplemented:

(a) It would be desirable to have division of the incoming resources in accordance with whether or not an accretion of foreign exchange was involved. Apart from the distinction between transfers in cash and transfers in kind, this might throw some light on tying practices as seen from the side of the borrower.

(b) In the case of inflows in kind, it would be desirable to have details of the "real" content in physical terms, along with the prices at which the various items were taken into the balance-of-payments accounts.

(c) The special questionnaire sent out by IMF on behalf of the United Nations elicits a certain amount of information on the geographical origin of various flows

that is not available from other reports. There would be some advantage in trying to improve the coverage and accuracy of the response to this questionnaire. It is the only source of information on flows from countries which do not themselves report, most notably the centrally planned economies and some of the developing countries which provide capital and technical assistance on a bilateral basis.

(d) Notwithstanding the difficulties that most developing countries seem to experience in reporting the geographical distribution of their non-trade transactions, it should be possible to isolate flows emanating from the international institutions and contributions made to them. This information would complement the information ascertainable from the institutions themselves.

(e) It would also be desirable to have the information necessary for measuring the financial terms of the incoming resources. The balance of payments distinguishes between unilateral transfers (grants and donations) and loans that have to be repaid. As far as the latter are concerned, the recipient country should be able to report on interest rates and grace periods and other determinants of cost in a manner paralleling the reporting of the lending country. As in the case of the lender, it would be preferable to have the information about interest rates on a flow basis (disbursements or receipts) but it may be necessary to settle in the first instance for reports on commitments.

(f) Apart from the interest cost of borrowing, it would be desirable to have information on maturities. Here again the data may have to be those relating to new commitments rather than to current receipts. For purposes of evaluating such data, some measure of total indebtedness and of the distribution over time of the repayment schedule would be useful in due course when attempts now being made by IMF and IBRD to improve the recording and reporting of this material make it feasible.

(g) Another area in which the maximum amount of additional information is needed concerns the destination or purpose of resource transfers. It might be possible to distinguish consumer goods, producer goods, capital goods and technical expertise among the transfers in kind, while direct investment and cash loan and grant receipts might be identified by the recipient sector.

(h) Though the definition of net resource flows adopted in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development recommendation A.IV.2 specifically excludes the movement of capital owned by residents of the developing countries, these reverse flows are obviously relevant to any assessment of the "adequacy" of the incoming capital. The outflow of indigenous capital is, of course, part of the regular balance-of-payments statement, but as it is in fact often very poorly reported, a special effort seems necessary to improve coverage and accuracy.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> It might be noted that earlier United Nations reports on net capital flows took these reverse movements into account, but — because of the inadequacy of the data — never separately, and never as part of an attempt to appraise the use of external resources by individual countries.

94. The fact that many developing countries are likely to be unable at present to furnish the sort of data indicated above should not be construed as an argument against the collection and use of the information in respect of the countries that possess more elaborate statistical machinery. Rather, it is a strong argument for providing special assistance to help improve the recording of inflows and outflows so that developing countries can better assess the resources at their disposal. As indicated above, those aspects of resource transfer for the measurement of which such data are required — namely, adequacy and utilization — can be dealt with most fruitfully at the country level. Much of the work in this area would in any case, therefore, have to be of a case-study nature. As the recording and reporting of relevant data improve, the country coverage in such assessments could be enlarged; in the meantime the systematic examination or particular cases should prove very instructive, both from the point of view of the more general appraisal of the nature of international resource transfer and from the point of view of problems facing countries in effectively integrating internal and external capital.

#### Chapter V. The presentation and interpretation of import data

95. It was suggested in Chapter IV, section B, that in view of the inadequacy of balance-of-payments reporting by the developing countries, it would be useful to present, by way of an indication of the aggregate external gap and how it was financed, a series of deficits derived from the goods and services account, which is generally the most complete and accurate segment of the balance-of-payments statement and could possibly be compiled for many of the countries that do not submit regular balance-of-payments statements. Such deficits would aim to show, in particular, the excess of import expenditure over export earnings and the impact of net payments of income to foreign-owned factors of production.

96. The interpretation of such balances would have to be carried out with proper caution. While a deficit so calculated is statistically the counterpart to the opposite balance on capital account (or capital and transfer accounts combined, as the case may be) and hence — due allowance having been made for errors and omissions and changes in foreign exchange reserves — a measure of the net inflow of external resources, it suffers from all the disadvantages of net figures. This suggests that it should be accompanied by a judicious assortment of explanatory material throwing light on the underlying changes, at least in statistical terms and, wherever possible, in economic terms.

97. While it is obviously helpful to know whether a reduction in the trading deficit (and hence in the inflow of resources) reflects a rise in export earnings or a decline in import expenditure, the influences inducing the changes in the gross figures are no less important. Imports (and the trade balance) are affected not only by the availability of external finance but by many other economic variables, and external finance is itself affected not only by the flow of public loans or grants but also

by the flight of indigenous capital (perhaps through non-repatriation of export proceeds) as well as by the liquidation of foreign-owned assets, a change in the rate of reinvestment or even by changes in other forms of spending abroad.

98. Global balances of the nature here envisaged may sometimes be made more informative by the abstraction of countries whose data are known to be abnormal or atypical or subject to special temporary influences. Among the countries whose current accounts could with advantage be examined separately might be the major exporters of petroleum, the major entrepôt traders, countries in which military conflict is distorting the movement of trade and capital, countries experiencing extraordinary flight or repatriation of capital and so on. No precise formula can be laid down for this purpose: separation would have to rest largely on judgement, though in some instances sheer lack of data may in fact necessitate the omission of particular countries from the over-all total.

99. Though the exact way in which these aggregates are presented and used may have to vary from year to year, the objective would remain constant: to exploit the most comprehensive available set of data in the most meaningful manner, so as to illuminate as clearly as possible the course of international resource transfers.<sup>14</sup> This would not answer either of the main questions with which the United Nations is concerned in this connexion — namely, is the inflow “adequate”, and is it being used “effectively”? — but it would provide the essential background against which data could be marshalled for a more detailed analysis of the utilization of externally supplied resources.

#### *The adequacy of the inflow of resources*

100. The concept of “adequacy” is an extremely complex one. In order to give it precise meaning, it would be necessary to have both a set of political value judgements, involving choices between objectives, and a set of judgements on the constraints operating on development in particular countries, including human and institutional obstacles. In addition, it would be necessary to establish measuring criteria capable of being defined in quantitative terms, and detailed knowledge of a large number of coefficients, which would measure the relation between the provision of resources (internal and external) and the target variables. “Adequacy” cannot be inferred from such simple aggregates as savings ratios, capital/output ratios, import propensities, export projections and target growth rates. To estimate the amount, the timing and the composition of resources which would be “adequate” to meet certain specified development objectives

<sup>14</sup> It should be noted that though this approach has not been adopted in the Secretary-General's report on the “International Flow of Long-Term Capital and Official Donations” — which has confined itself to building up an inflow total from whatever balance-of-payments data were obtainable in respect of capital movements and unilateral transfers — it has in fact been used fairly regularly in the *World Economic Survey* in discussing the current state of external balance of the developing countries. See, for example, table 3-6 in the *World Economic Survey, 1964* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.2) and the discussion surrounding it.

requires an economic and social analysis in depth, as well as a set of value judgements.

101. In its present report, the Group has not addressed itself to this larger question. In its brief meeting it was able to review only that one facet that seemed most relevant to the immediate problem of making as meaningful as possible the available data on international resource flows.

102. In its resolution 1938 (XVIII) the General Assembly indicated, if only implicitly, two of the factors against which the flow of resources might be appraised: it is seeking methods of data presentation that would “contribute to the assessment of the adequacy of capital, in particular international capital available to the developing countries, in the light of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade”. This suggests that in the first place the inflow of external resources should be evaluated in relation to the supply of domestic capital and thereafter the total supply of capital should be evaluated in terms of its contribution to the rate of economic growth. As what would seem to be involved here is an assessment of the appropriateness of the supply of external resources — in nature as well as in magnitude — in the light of the internal situation, the exercise would have to be carried out on a country-by-country basis. The integration of external resources with domestic resources for the purpose of achieving economic growth is a process unique to each economy.

103. The Group has no doubt that such country studies would greatly enrich the Secretary-General's annual analysis of the flow of capital and it therefore recommends that, whenever this is practicable, material of in-depth type be prepared and presented as a supplement to the regular report. As far as the latter itself is concerned, however, the question of how to make the data on resource inflows more meaningful still remains.

104. One step in this direction is implicit in chapter IV, section B, namely, the presentation of more detail in respect of the receipts of individual countries. There would be an obvious advantage in measuring the inflow of external resources in precisely the same way as the outflow of resources from the more advanced countries was measured, taking into account all the components listed in table 1 above. In the case of multilateral flows, however, it would be the net movement of resources from the agencies (rather than to the agencies) that would enter into the total. When aggregated for all recipient countries such a total would approximate the total derived from the export side, due allowance being made for changes in the resources held by the international agencies and for the amounts reported as receipts from the centrally planned economies which are not at present reported as outflows.

105. While such a total inflow should be calculated and presented for as many developing countries as possible, further adjustments seem desirable for the purpose of throwing light on the question of “adequacy”. As some measure of “available” external resources is sought, further netting would seem to be indicated to allow for the reverse flow (of indigenous capital) on the one hand

and of interest and dividends on foreign capital on the other.

106. The resultant figure for "net available external resources" is one that is ascertainable — at least in principle — from conventional balance-of-payments reporting. Depending on the amount of supplementary information that is forthcoming, further adjustments may be visualized to make the data more realistic in relation to domestic variables. One such adjustment is the repricing of transfers in kind. As indicated earlier, for incorporation into the total for the outflow of resources these transfers in kind (technical assistance, food aid and so on) are generally valued at the prices obtaining in the exporting country or at world market prices. Where physical units are known, they might — as a potentially instructive alternative — also be valued at the prices actually obtaining in the importing country or at the "shadow" prices used for planning purposes in the recipient country. This would obviously have to be done on a case-by-case basis with due regard to the size of the domestic supply of the goods or services in question and the way in which they are marketed. Where such repricing served to narrow anomalous differences, it would make for a more realistic appraisal of the relative contributions of external and internal resources.

107. Thus, for a given developing country, a series of estimates might be presented of the inflow of external resources — gross, net, available, price-adjusted, for example. To appraise the "adequacy" of this inflow in a statistical sense it would have to be set against some comparable estimate of "requirements". Except in cases where a comprehensive, realistic and carefully articulated economic plan — and a corresponding plan implementation analysis and reporting system — can provide relevant information, it is virtually impossible to attach any objective meaning to the term "requirements" in the context in which the Secretary-General would be making his appraisal. The question he would have to answer would take the form: what inflow of resources would have been required in the given year in order to achieve a given increase in total production? And to answer such a question assumptions would have to be made not only about the proper production target but also about every variable of which production is a function. Even in the case of a well-documented plan, the adequacy measure would do no more than reflect the extent to which actual receipts of resources from abroad differed from those postulated in the plan itself. As the planned inflow itself conceals a problem of "adequacy" it would be difficult to interpret a deviation from it: a poor harvest, for example, could make even the planned inflow look extremely inadequate and the actual inflow might be appreciably greater than the planned and yet still be inadequate for maintaining a given rate of economic growth.

108. To say that within the framework of a report on recent trends in resource movements it is not possible to conceive of any measure of "requirements" that could serve as a benchmark against which actual flows might be assessed, is not to conclude that nothing can be done to add meaning to the straight presentation of the flows

themselves. On the contrary, the Group is strongly in favour of the addition of interpretative material to the Secretary-General's report. And though the range of such material that is available on an up-to-date basis for the developing countries is rather limited, its extension and improvement should be a major objective. As this aspect of the work relates to the utilization of external resources in individual countries, comprehensive coverage and the need for absolute uniformity are not serious restraints.

109. The interpretative material falls into two categories, one related to the inflow of resources itself and the other of a more general nature useful for perspective or comparative purposes.

110. Whatever aggregate is presented as the inflow of resources in a particular year, it is necessary to allow for the fact that its "adequacy" may be determined as much by its composition as by its amount expressed in conventional financial terms. And as far as it is possible to do so within the limits of an annual review, it would be desirable to examine the use made of the various components of the inflow. Inadequacy may be revealed in the "quality" of receipts as well as in the quantity of particular elements. Borrowing may be too great in relation to existing debt or to debt-servicing capacity. The terms of borrowing may be too onerous or the ratio of grants to loans relatively unfavourable or declining. The volume of technical assistance may be too small in relation to domestic skill availabilities or in relation to financial receipts. The proportion of transfers tied by commodity or by project may be so high as to introduce rigidities into the deployment of resources and thereby reduce the effectiveness of external assistance. The direction of the inflow, by sector or by industry, may be retarding rather than accelerating the process of diversification on which the development of the recipient economy may depend.

111. These possibilities suggest the need for a continuing analysis of the composition of the inflow. This might well constitute a routine part of the report and it might be accompanied by a number of subsidiary "quality" tests for judging the adequacy of a particular inflow of resources.

112. One such test might be applied to the cost of the transfer. It would be useful to calculate the weighted average interest rate applicable to the over-all inflow of resources. It might also be useful to calculate something akin to what, on the export side, was called the "grant-equivalent" of the flow. This would involve subtracting from the total for the given year the discounted present value of all future interest and amortization charges.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> The rates selected for discounting purposes would not be those used for the export calculation; they should in principle be based on estimated incremental social returns on capital in the recipient country in question (allowing for the external effects of the investment) or perhaps on the shadow rate of interest adopted by the local planning authority — generally a much higher rate than that appropriate for assessing cost to the exporting country. Such a calculation was made by G. O. Pincus in "The cost of foreign aid" (*Review of Economics and Statistics*, vol. XIV, November 1964). The interest rate

Calculations of this type would have to be made on a country basis. The object would be to devise a continuing comparison of the effective rate of interest actually attaching to the incoming capital each year both with the rate that the country would have had to pay had the capital been borrowed on the world market (or perhaps from IBRD) and with the domestic market rates at which the country values its own capital.

113. Associated with this might be a more systematic presentation of the arithmetic by which the volume of "net available external resources" referred to above, was ascertained. This would entail a regular accounting for the major reverse flows—the net outflow of factor payments, both interest and dividends, the amortization of previous loans and the outflow of domestically owned capital. From the point of view of policy formation in the lending countries, the change in the magnitude of this offset is as important as the figure for net inflow of cash. And as some of these reverse flows, particularly on the capital side, are among the least adequately documented elements in the balance of payments of most developing countries, this points up the widespread need to strengthen the system of recording.

114. Another desirable test—though more difficult to devise in objective quantitative terms—would be one to assess flexibility. It might consist in the first instance of the ratio to the total inflow of the freely usable convertible exchange component. Thereafter, some experimentation might be undertaken, on a case-study basis, in the use of coefficients to reduce the nominal value of specific transfers—that is, those tied to a commodity, to source country or to a project in the recipient country—to a free exchange equivalent, in the light of domestic prices in the recipient country and the loss in usefulness attendant upon the freezing of the form of inflow.

115. The degree of concentration of destination might also be appraised. Though there is no easy way of measuring the diversity of the inflow by purpose—nor indeed is the wider distribution of destination necessarily more effective than the narrower—yet it would be revealing to know the proportion of external resources moving into new activities on the one hand and into conventional activities on the other. Though it may not necessarily be true that the higher the former and the lower the latter, the more useful is the inflow likely to be as a development force, yet the sectoral spread of different forms of transfers from abroad—technical assistance, government borrowing, direct investment—may throw interesting light on the development process.

116. Over and above such attempts to assess the significance of changes in volume and composition on the basis of indicators of cost, flexibility in use and diversity of purpose, a number of relationships with variables that are not connected with the flow as such, but rather with the process of economic development

itself, might also be presented. From these it might be possible to illustrate more clearly the relative magnitude of the net inflow of external resources, as well as any changes that are taking place in the role being played by such resources in the developing countries. Perhaps the most relevant variables against which actual inflows and changes in inflows might be reviewed are population, foreign exchange earnings and—perhaps on a longer-term basis, from the national accounts—gross domestic savings and investment.

117. In suggesting that background material of this nature be presented for purposes of analysis and interpretation, it is not implied that there are any simple or universal relationships between the net inflow of resources and any particular domestic economic variable. In the long run it might be expected that, as developing countries advance, their dependence on external aid will diminish. Even though a developing country may remain a net importer of capital, the relative significance of foreign savings as against domestic savings should tend to diminish.

118. What a regular review might hope to facilitate would be not only an analysis of global trends in the magnitude and composition of the net inflow of resources into the developing countries but also some indication of the impact of the inflow on individual countries. This may be revealed both by changes in the relationship of the net inflow to domestic variables and by contrasts among countries in respect of these relationships. Even if it is conceded that the concept of "adequacy" can never be strictly quantified, such a systematic study of the relevant factors will doubtless throw valuable light on the problems associated with the effective utilization of external resources.

119. Aside from the international aspects of analyses of this nature, some important national gains might emerge as a by-product. The very process of collecting and reporting the relevant data should help to focus attention on a strategic area of development planning—foreign exchange budgeting, debt management and the integration of external resources with domestic resources.

#### **Chapter VI. The measurement of resource flows: proposals, problems and perspectives**

120. The suggestions and recommendations put forward by the Group at various points in this report are general and tentative rather than specific and definitive. This is partly a reflection of the fact that during their very brief session of five days, members considered it wiser to concentrate on the broad questions of intention and purpose rather than on details of the precise form and content of the Secretary-General's annual review of international resource transfers. It was felt that if at this stage recommendations were confined very largely to general aims and objectives, the field would be left freer for judicious experimentation in ways and means of achieving them in the context of an annual report.

121. The Group's proposals were also kept somewhat vaguer than they might otherwise have been by its ignorance of what data the Secretary-General will in fact be

*(Continued)*

adopted in this study for assessing the net benefit derived by the developing countries from receipts of official grants and loans in 1962 was 10 per cent per annum—an approximation of expected yields on private investment in developing countries.

able to obtain. To some extent this depends on the arrangements that are made with IMF and OECD, which are the organizations that possess operating machinery for gathering information in the area of resource transfers. But at bottom, it depends on what Governments are prepared to do to record and communicate the relevant statistics. The Group felt that the most useful course to adopt in this connexion would be to reconvene at a later stage to make suggestions of a more direct and detailed nature in the light of the comments that the present report may evoke.

122. Pending a closer look at the question of the precise form and content of the Secretary-General's report, the Group's principal proposals may be summarized as follows:

#### A. PROPOSALS AS TO SUBSTANCE

(1) The conventional balance-of-payments framework should be adhered to.

(2) A number of relevant items hitherto disregarded should be reported. These are set out in tables 1 and 5. In general, they include: investment income (receipts and payments), private transfers similar to the public transfers now reported, transactions of the developed market economies with the multilateral agencies, transaction of the developing countries with IMF, various components of the current account of the developing countries.

(3) A number of items of a supplementary nature should be reported — in respect of both inflows and outflows — to the extent that information can be obtained. These include: the physical composition of major transfers, the drawings and repayments of trade credits (on the basis of the officially guaranteed component, until reporting improves), the sectoral destination of various capital flows, including direct investment, the nature of restraints placed on the use of cash flows, commitments in respect of future grants and loans, classified by terms, the terms of current disbursements (when these are adequately reported).

(4) The performance of the developed market economies in supplying resources to the developing countries cannot be assessed by any single measure. While in the absence of any definition of which flows are to be taken into account, it is impossible to report on fulfilment — in an arithmetic sense — of the targets laid down in General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV) and recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Nevertheless, the intent of these targets would be served by the regular reporting of the ratio of all the relevant flows that are adequately reported by the developed market economies to the gross national product of the countries concerned. For interpretation, this ratio needs to be accompanied by appropriate information about the nature of the flow including the components suggested in paragraphs (2) and (3) above and various sub-totals of the over-all flow (table 3).

(5) The performance of the developing countries in utilizing the resources can likewise not be assessed by any single measure. By the same token there is no single

measure of the adequacy of the inflow. For purposes of interpreting the significance of the inflow at the country level certain supplementary data should be presented. In addition to the relevant items in paragraphs (2) and (3) above, this might include changes in domestic production incomes, savings, and investment and in external debt. This type of analysis does not lend itself to annual review but might be presented in supplementary country studies.

#### B. PROPOSALS AS TO PROCEDURE

(1) The United Nations should take up with IMF and OECD the question of the extent to which it will be able to draw on relevant material gathered from their member Governments in connexion with balance-of-payments reporting and development assistance reporting, respectively. Since in neither case is the material regularly published by these organizations directly usable, it is a matter of access to sufficient unpublished detail to allow data to be conformed to United Nations definitions and needs.

(2) The United Nations present source of information, namely the special questionnaire handled on its behalf by IMF, is proving quite inadequate. If the geographical breakdown of flows allowed for in this questionnaire can be obtained in some other way — perhaps associated more directly with regular balance-of-payments reporting — it should be abandoned. If it is necessary to keep the questionnaire, then arrangements should be made with IMF to ensure that the responses it elicits do conform to the balance-of-payments returns, both in their preliminary form and in respect of any subsequent revisions.

(3) As not all countries are members of either IMF or OECD, the United Nations will have to remain in the data-gathering business. It will have to continue to seek information from the countries concerned in the most appropriate manner, adapting the questionnaire accordingly.

(4) With regard to what the Group has called "supplementary information" — i.e., information lying outside the strictly accounting framework of the balance of payments — the United Nations would first have to ascertain what is being or could be gathered by IMF and OECD. If and how the remaining items could be documented are questions for subsequent decisions.

(5) A significant element of the flow of resources to the developing countries passes through various international agencies. The United Nations should devise a form of reporting that would enable these agencies to compile information regarding their receipts and outlays in a manner consistent with the form of presentation adopted in the annual review.

(6) The most serious gaps in information are on the import side. This is unfortunate not only because it hampers global studies of the effectiveness of the resource transfers that are taking place, but also because the data in question are of great potential use to developing countries in the planning process and in particular in connexion with foreign exchange budgeting. The

United Nations should take up the matter with UNDP and with IMF to see whether additional technical assistance might be made available to developing countries in this area.

### C. SOME GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE UNITED NATIONS REPORT

(1) The various suggestions put forward by the Group are intended to make the annual United Nations review of resource flows as informative and as analytically useful as possible. The task falls clearly into two parts, one concerned with outflows and the performance of capital-exporting countries and the other concerned with inflows and the utilization of external resources by developing countries. While neither part can be given precedence, it is clear that the form of treatment is likely to be influenced by the fact that the export side is not only better documented but also subject to a regular and detailed analysis by OECD. In the light of this, the Group suggests that the United Nations might devote as much effort as possible to the improvement of reporting and analysis on the relatively neglected import side.

(2) In the light of this intention, substantive proposals put forward by the Group may be legitimately criticized with equal justification from opposite points of view. On the one hand they fail to suggest definitive solutions to some of the basic problems of resource flow measurement, most notably those connected with the evaluation of diverse elements of the flow in a way that would make them more comparable and addible in financial terms and hence easier to use to assess the effort being made by the supplying countries and the effectiveness of utilization in the receiving countries. On the other hand, they involve suggestions that, because of lack of appropriate data, may in some cases be extremely difficult to put into effect, at least in the immediate future and especially in a review of current or very recent flows.

(3) On the first score, the Group would like to stress the need for more experimentation and research. Most of the valuation problems, for example, are unlikely to be solved by a single method or formula: adjustments will always need to be made with the purpose in mind. Nor is there likely to be any single formula for measuring and comparing the "real cost" to the exporting countries of resource outflows, or the economic "adequacy" of the inflow into the importing countries. The immediate remedy suggested by the Group in cases of this nature is the presentation of the flow data in sufficient detail and the provision of as much other data as seems essential for meaningful interpretation.

(4) This proposed flexibility applies to country groupings too. When diversity in degree of development and in need for external resources is as great as it is, premature aggregation is apt to conceal essential features of the transfer situation. It has been suggested that in the long run the objective should be a complete global origin/destination matrix of resource flows. This may

lie a long way off, notwithstanding the great improvements that have been made in recent years in recording and reporting capital movements.<sup>16</sup> If IMF continues its pioneering work in this field, especially among the developing countries — bearing in mind that the balance of payments is not only a means of ascertaining a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world but a potentially important instrument for use in connexion with planning resource allocation — even more rapid progress can be hoped for in the years ahead.

(5) In making its various suggestions the Group has been more concerned with the substance of the problem than with the mechanics of presentation. It is clear that for many reasons — lack of data, tardiness of data, sheer magnitude of the effort involved — not all the ideas that have been discussed have equal relevance in terms of the "annual presentation" to which General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) refers. Yet it is clear that if some meaningful assessment of the "performance" of the exporting countries, the "adequacy" of the flow and the effectiveness of utilization by the importing countries is to be made, certain background information, guidelines and benchmarks are necessary. Some compromise between the desirable and the essential may be inescapable.

(6) Nor is it ever likely to be possible to make such a report uniformly up to date. For the foreseeable future, information from the export side will almost certainly be more complete and more timely than information from the import side. Lack of symmetry in this respect may provide the opportunity to present a somewhat longer time perspective on the import side. The fact that the import side will have to be dealt with less comprehensively may perhaps be offset to some extent by efforts to analyse the inflow of resources into particular countries in somewhat greater depth. In this way, concepts of adequacy might be usefully tested against the events of a rather longer period than might normally be expected in a current review.

(7) The Group thus ends its report on the note on which it began. The form of analysis with which it has been concerned is in many ways novel and experimental: it should not be allowed to become prematurely frozen or stereotyped. While it is important to have certain long-term objectives in mind, especially in respect of information gathering, the immediate challenge of the Secretary-General's annual review is the imaginative use of whatever data can be brought to bear to illuminate the problems of transferring resources for development.

<sup>16</sup> As an indication of the sort of problems that are involved, attention is drawn to a study by Herbert B. Woolley, *Measuring Transactions Between World Areas*, to be published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York. This study seeks *inter alia* to effect a reconciliation between reported outflows and reported inflows for the years 1950–1954. Among the data presented are matrices of various transactions (including government transactions, net transfers and net capital transactions) between nine identified "areas" — the United Kingdom, the rest of the sterling area, continental members of OECD, the overseas territories of the latter, the United States, Canada, international organizations, Latin America and other countries.

## ANNEXES

## Annex I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1938 (XVIII)  
OF 11 DECEMBER 1963

*Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance  
to the developing countries*

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5515), p. 29.]

## Annex II

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT ON "MEASUREMENT OF THE FLOW OF LONG-TERM CAPITAL AND OFFICIAL DONATIONS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY" (A/5732)

1. The United Nations interest in capital movements dates back to the earliest of its debates on world economic problems, but it was not until [21] December 1952 that a resolution was adopted specifically addressed to the question. In resolution 622 C (VII), the General Assembly asked for an analysis of the international flow of private capital, including its volume and direction as well as the types and fields of its application, and of the reasons for the continued inadequacy of such investment in the under-developed countries. The resolution also called for a summary of the work done by international organizations and by Governments to stimulate the flow of private capital, and it invited the Economic and Social Council to give early attention to international measures to stimulate the steady and adequate flow of private capital for international development.

2. Following the debate on the reports<sup>a</sup> submitted in response to this resolution, the Economic and Social Council adopted, [on 30] April 1954, resolution 512 B (XVII) requesting the Secretary-General to prepare an annual report on the international flow of private capital and its contribution to economic development and on measures taken by Governments affecting this flow. This request was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 824 (IX) adopted [on 11] December 1954, and the result was a series of reports dealing with private capital movements both quantitatively and in terms of the legal, fiscal and institutional factors influencing them.<sup>b</sup>

3. In the meantime the state of external equilibrium of the developing countries began to deteriorate. On the one hand,

<sup>a</sup> United Nations, *The International Flow of Private Capital, 1946-1952* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1954.II.D.1) and "Action taken to stimulate the international flow of private capital" (E/2546).

<sup>b</sup> The interval of these reports was modified by decisions of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 619 B (XXII) of 9 August 1956) and the General Assembly (resolution 1035 (XI) of 26 February 1957): the annual report was limited to a statistical treatment and a brief review of the factors affecting private capital movements; a more detailed analysis was reserved for a triennial report. The series of reports has been issued as follows:

"Recent governmental measures affecting the international flow of private capital" (E/2766); "The international flow of private capital, 1953-1955", *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/2901; "The international flow of private capital, 1956", *ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3021; "The international flow of private capital, 1957", *ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3128; *The International Flow of Private Capital, 1956-1958* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.D.2); "International flow of private capital, 1958-1959", *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 2 and 4, document E/3369; "International flow of private capital, 1959-1960", *ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda items 2 and 5, document E/3513.

more serious efforts to accelerate the pace of economic development resulted in a significant increase in import requirements. On the other hand, the capacity to produce most of the primary commodities which constitute the bulk of the exports of the developing countries recovered from war-time and early post-war deficiencies and began to outrun current world demand, with the result that the second half of the 1950s was characterized by declining prices. The simultaneous acceleration in the rate of growth in imports and deceleration in the rate of growth in export receipts gave rise to a rapid widening of the trade gap of the developing countries. Efforts to expand the flow of private capital were not markedly successful: the principal gain was in movements among industrial countries; increases in the flow to the developing countries were confined very largely to a few export-oriented extractive industries—most notably petroleum—which in some cases had comparatively little contact with the rest of the economy concerned. In relation to their imports, the foreign exchange reserves of the developing countries continued to decline. How to finance the expanding import surplus became a question of increasing concern in discussions of the state of the world economy and of the process of economic development.

4. This concern was reflected in a resolution of the General Assembly, 1034 (XI), adopted [on 26] February 1957, asking for the collection of information relating to international economic assistance. The first report on this subject, public capital movements, as against the private capital movements that had hitherto been studied, was submitted to the Economic and Social Council in July 1957.<sup>c</sup> After discussing it, the Council adopted resolution 662 A (XXIV) [of 30 July 1957] calling for the periodic submission of surveys of international assistance. This gave rise to a second series of reports.<sup>d</sup>

5. In the four years 1957-1960, the Economic and Social Council discussed the two flows of capital—private investment and public aid—separately. With the difficulty of financing the trade deficit still a major drag on the development process, and inter-government loans and donations playing an increasing part in financing it, the need for an over-all measure of capital movements became more urgent. After debating the problem at its thirtieth session in July 1960, the Council adopted resolution 780 (XXX) [of 3 August 1960] requesting the Secretary-General "To continue his efforts to facilitate... [the] collection and analysis of data relating to the international flow of public and private capital... [and]... to present to the Council the data and related information he assembles... in a form which will facilitate the study and analysis of total capital movements, particularly in regard to the less developed countries".

6. The Council's action was reinforced later in 1960 when the General Assembly set a target for the over-all flow of capital from the developed to the developing countries: after reviewing the available information on international economic assistance and private capital flows, the Assembly adopted resolution 1522 (XV) [of 15 December 1965] urging that "the flow of international assistance and capital [to the developing countries] should be increased substantially so as to reach as soon as possible approximately 1 per cent of the combined national incomes of the economically advanced countries". The

<sup>c</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 6, document E/3047.

<sup>d</sup> "International economic assistance to the under-developed countries in 1956/57" (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 4, document E/3131 and Add.1); *International Economic Assistance to the Less Developed Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.II.B.2); "International economic assistance to the under-developed countries: Statistics of official contributions in 1960" (E/3556).



resolution recommended that both developed and developing countries should take such measures as may be appropriate to accelerate the flow and to ensure its effective utilization, and it requested the Secretary-General to report annually on the progress made towards the stated objectives. The first of this latest series of reports was submitted to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly in 1961.<sup>e</sup>

7. The Assembly's target was reaffirmed in the context of the objectives of the Development Decade designated in 1961. It was also reaffirmed—though in an amended form—by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in

<sup>e</sup> *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1951–1959* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 62.II.D.1). Subsequent reports were presented as follows: *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1959–1961* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.II.D.2); *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1960–1962* was submitted as a progress report (A/5546) to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly in 1963, in completed form (E/3917) to the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council in July 1964 and revised and updated (E/3917/Rev.1) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.D.1).

<sup>f</sup> The Development Decade objectives were set forth in resolution 1710 (XVI) and the capital flow target was reaffirmed in resolution 1711 (XVI).

its recommendation contained in annex A.IV.2 of the Final Act, again in the context of growth and aid.

8. It is clear that the primary interest of the United Nations in the question of capital flow is now in relation to the economic growth of the developing countries. [...]

### Annex III

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1522 (XV)  
OF 15 DECEMBER 1960

#### *Accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries*

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/4684), p. 12.]

### Annex IV

RECOMMENDATION A.IV.2 ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AT ITS FIRST SESSION

#### *Growth and aid*

[For the text of this recommendation, see Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report, p. 43.]

## DOCUMENTS E/4224 AND ADD.1\*

### Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[13 June 1966]

The Economic and Social Council, at its 1419th meeting on 8 March 1966, selected the financing of economic development as one of the two specific topics of major importance for consideration in depth at its forty-first session. Part one of this note sets out a number of policy issues related to the financing of economic development that are raised in these documents. Part two contains a summary of recent changes in the international flow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed to the developing countries. A list of the documents relevant to the Council's discussion of the financing of economic development is contained in annex I to this note.

#### PART ONE

#### Issues relating to the financing of economic development

##### *Mobilization of domestic resources*

1. How can the developing countries raise their rates of saving from the present average of about 13 per cent of gross domestic product to the 15–20 per cent necessary for sustaining a growth rate of 5 per cent per annum? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I, (E/4187/Add.1), chap. 1.*)

2. What can the international community do to help in the attainment of this objective?

3. Should the magnitude and terms of external assistance be geared to the performance of the developing

country in mobilizing its domestic savings and in effectively utilizing external resources? How can domestic performance best be assessed? (See E/4171, paras. 100–119.)

4. To what extent are specific criteria of domestic performance, e.g., the rate of economic growth, domestic saving rates, the level of government revenue etc., put forward by donor countries and institutions as a basis for granting assistance, in fact themselves determined by the nature and extent of foreign assistance and foreign trade policies on the part of industrial countries?

5. Given the limitations of present knowledge concerning the factors determining domestic performance in many sectors of developing economies, would it be desirable to consider these in greater depth in some regular international forum? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I, chap. I.*)

##### *The size of the flow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed to the developing countries*

6. Is the present volume of long-term capital and official donations from the developed countries to the developing countries adequate to enable the developing countries to achieve the growth target set for the Development Decade? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I (E/4187), "Summary and conclusions"*.)

7. Why has no better progress been made by the developed countries during the first half of the Development Decade towards achieving the 1 per cent target

\* Annex II to this document was originally circulated as document E/4224/Add.1, dated 20 June 1966.

set in General Assembly resolution 1522 (XV) and recommendation A.IV.2 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development? (See *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (E/4170), especially tables 2 and 5.)

8. What have been the effects of the tapering off in the flow of assistance with respect to the achievement of development targets and the implementation of development plans in specific regions and/or countries? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, "Summary and conclusions".)

9. In the light of the tapering-off of the flow of assistance during the first half of the Development Decade, is it desirable to consider new ways and means of facilitating the achievement of development assistance targets, and in particular what can be done to increase the flow of public funds to the developing countries?

#### *Conditions of aid*

10. In the light of the differences among the developing countries, e.g., in export potential and debt burden, should the terms of the assistance provided by developed countries be related more closely to the needs of individual developing countries? What would be the most appropriate criteria to apply? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I* (E/4187/Add.3), chap. III.)

11. What progress, if any, has been made during the first half of the Development Decade in relating the terms of assistance more specifically to the needs of the developing countries? (*Ibid.*)

12. Would it be desirable for the Council to endorse the recommendation adopted by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in July 1965 which, *inter alia*, calls on its members to endeavour to provide within three years 80 per cent of their assistance in the form of grants or loans, at 3 per cent or less, with repayment periods of twenty-five years and more? (See annex II.)

13. Does the present emphasis on "project aid" in some countries and sectors produce distortions and result in an inefficient use of resources? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, chap. III, section on "Project financing".)

14. How can the present restraints placed by donor countries on the use of loans and grants best be eased? Is a multilateral arrangement for "untying" assistance feasible, and if so how can it be approached? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, chap. III, section entitled "Proposals for untying".)

15. Is it desirable to expand the proportion of assistance provided on a multilateral basis? What steps could be taken to achieve this?

16. Is it desirable to seek an increase in the proportion of the assistance committed by developed countries for the implementation of development plans on a longer-term basis — e.g., for the duration of a plan period — rather than on an annual basis? If so, what steps could be taken to achieve this end?

*Targets for the flow of long-term capital and donations from the developed countries to the developing countries*

17. Would it be desirable to set a separate target for the provision of public capital and assistance? (See E/4171, paras. 61-71, and especially table 3.)

18. Would it be desirable to fix targets for the proportion of public resources made available through multilateral channels? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I* (E/4187/Add.5) chap. V.)

19. Are the present procedures for reviewing the progress towards reaching development assistance targets set by the United Nations adequate?

20. In view of the need to ensure the flow of an adequate volume of external assistance to developing countries on acceptable and appropriate terms, would it be desirable in the course of the second half of the Development Decade, to hold a United Nations conference on development assistance to consider ways and means of increasing the flow of resources to developing countries and improving the terms and conditions of transfer?

*Flow of private long-term capital from the developed market economy countries to the developing countries*

21. What can be done to encourage a greater volume of direct private investment in the developing countries, bearing in mind its past tendencies to fluctuate, to be concentrated in extractive industries and to be difficult to integrate fully into development programmes?

22. What can be done to increase the abilities of the developing countries to borrow from private sources of capital in the more advanced countries, bearing in mind the evidence that official guarantees are required to induce lenders to make international loans? Is the Horowitz Proposal or some variant of it relevant in this context? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I*, chap. II, and the report of the Group of Experts on the Horowitz Proposal.<sup>17</sup>)

23. Can the United Nations do more to assist the developing countries, through technical assistance and in other ways, to establish or improve the legal and institutional framework within which foreign companies have to operate?

24. Should the United Nations prepare model tax treaties or other instruments that could be used in negotiations by developing and capital exporting countries with a view to reducing the tax obstacles to foreign investment while at the same time safeguarding the interests of the developing countries?

25. Can the United Nations do anything to assist developing countries, developed countries and private investors to pursue a more active policy of identifying mutually beneficial investment opportunities?

#### *General*

26. Would it be desirable for the Council to call attention to the conclusions of the group of experts that

<sup>17</sup> TD/B/C.3/23.

reported to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) last year on *International Monetary Issues and the Developing Countries?*<sup>18</sup>

27. Would it be desirable to further the co-ordination of development assistance policies of donor agencies and countries? If so, what steps appear to be most appropriate? What contribution could the United Nations and other members of the United Nations family make in this respect? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I, "Summary and conclusions"* (E/4187) and chap. V (E/4187/Add.5).)

28. Should an international project-costing service be set up to assist developing countries in ensuring that tied financing shall not be associated with unduly onerous terms? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I, chap. III* (E/4187/Add.3), section entitled "Proposals for untangling".)

29. Is an international approach required to deal with the problems created by the increasing indebtedness of the developing countries? If so, how could such an approach best be organized? Should it be linked with efforts to meet the need of developing countries to increase their capacity to earn foreign exchange? (See *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I, chap. III*, sections entitled "The problem of external debt" and "Dealing with the debt burden".)

## PART TWO

### International flow of long-term capital and official donations

#### *Summary of recent changes*

1. The flow of long-term capital and official donations from the developed market economies<sup>19</sup> to the developing countries<sup>20</sup> and multilateral agencies, after falling back for two years, recovered much of the lost ground in 1964. Official bilateral loan disbursements and commodity transfers, which had increased substantially in 1963, continued at a slightly lower level in 1964, and private investment rose sharply from the lower levels of 1962 and 1963. Contributions to multilateral institutions also increased in 1964, though they remained well below the high figures of 1961 and 1962. Altogether, the flow of resources in 1964 (net of all repayments) reached a total of about \$7.9 thousand million, about 7 per cent above the previous year's figure but not yet back to the 1961 peak.

2. During the period 1961–1964, production in the developed market economies continued to expand vigorously. As a result, the ratio of resource transfers to the developing countries to gross output in the capital exporting countries declined from 0.84 per cent in 1961 to 0.65 per cent in 1964 (see table 1).

3. The disbursement of loans and grants (including technical assistance expenditures) by multilateral institu-

tions in or on behalf of the developing countries expanded significantly in 1963, particularly in the case of the more recently created agencies such as the International Development Association (IDA) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In 1964 net disbursements of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in the developing countries were lower than in 1963; the other agencies, however, expanded their operations and in the aggregate there was a further substantial increase. As a result, the total receipts of the developing countries from the developed market economies (bilateral and through the international institutions) recovered strongly from the set-back that the dip in private investment had caused in 1962; a new peak of just over \$8 thousand million was recorded in 1964.

4. While official bilateral disbursements increased in 1963, funds committed by the developed market economies for future bilateral assistance to developing countries (in grants and loans) were reduced by about \$500 million. In recent years commitments have tended to run ahead of actual disbursements and there is a substantial volume of assistance in the "pipeline" which will mitigate the effect of cuts in commitments on disbursements in the period immediately ahead. The reduction in commitments in 1963 still left new commitments well above the level of actual outflows. This margin was widened further in 1964 when bilateral commitments rose to a new peak.

5. The period 1961–1963 saw a considerable easing of the financial terms on which official bilateral loans were granted by the developed market economies (see table 2). The proportion of the total amount pledged in the form of loans at interest rates of less than 1 per cent more than doubled, and that in loans at 5 per cent or more dropped from 70 per cent of the total in 1961 to 40 per cent in 1963. At the same time the proportion of loan commitments with relatively short maturities — of less than ten years — declined sharply from almost one-third to about one-eighth, while that of maturities of more than twenty years rose from one-third to one-half. The United States of America led the way in this liberalization of financial terms: in 1963 over two-thirds of its official loan commitments involved interest rates of less than 1 per cent, and almost as large a proportion was lent for forty years or more. To a varying, though generally smaller extent, other developed market economies likewise eased their lending terms. Nevertheless, despite this widespread shift towards lower interest rates and longer repayment periods, about 40 per cent of the amount committed in 1963 might be considered to be on more or less commercial terms, that is, at interest rates of 5 per cent or more and for periods of up to twenty years.

6. More recent changes of lending terms have been rather mixed. The United States raised its minimum rate of interest on loans to developing countries to 2 per cent in January 1964 and to 2.5 per cent in October 1964. On the other hand, IBRD began to lengthen the tenor of its lending in some instances in 1964, and in mid-1965 the United Kingdom announced a decision to

<sup>18</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.2.

<sup>19</sup> North America, Western Europe, Australia, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa.

<sup>20</sup> Latin America, Africa (other than South Africa) and Asia (other than mainland China, Japan, North Korea, North Vietnam and Turkey).

Table 1

Ratio to gross domestic product of the net outflow of long-term capital and official donations from individual developed market economies to the developing countries and the multilateral agencies, 1961-1964<sup>a</sup>

Country	Ratio of net outflow to gross domestic product <sup>b</sup>				Gross domestic product, per capita <sup>c</sup> (dollars in 1963)
	1961	1962 (percentage)	1963	1964 <sup>d</sup>	
Australia <sup>e</sup>	0.61	0.37	0.47	0.51	1,533
Austria	-0.13	0.11	0.05	0.22	928
Belgium	1.11	0.89	1.08	0.88	1,318
Canada	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.33	1,871
Denmark	0.20	0.16	0.06	—	1,486
France	1.92	1.76	1.42	1.30	1,406
Germany (Federal Republic)	0.85	0.63	0.48	0.53	1,416
Italy	0.53	0.65	0.44	0.26	776
Japan	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.42	589
Netherlands	1.56	0.90	0.80	0.60	1,080
Norway	0.12	0.07	0.32	0.30	1,398
Portugal	1.69	1.40	1.70	1.59	304
Sweden	.34	0.22	0.33	0.30	1,802
Switzerland	1.43	0.98	0.61	...	1,839
United Kingdom	1.02	0.73	0.66	0.72	1,361
United States of America	0.78	0.71	0.69	0.69	2,790
TOTAL <sup>f</sup>	0.84	0.72	0.66	0.65	1,323

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on table 6 in *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations 1961-1965* (United Nations, publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3).

<sup>a</sup> For definition, see table 2 of publication cited in source note above.

<sup>b</sup> Measured at market prices.

<sup>c</sup> Per capita gross domestic product at factor cost, converted at average market rate of exchange.

<sup>d</sup> Preliminary, including estimated components in some cases.

<sup>e</sup> Fiscal years beginning 1 July of indicated year, except in the case of per capita product.

<sup>f</sup> Including, in addition to countries listed, Finland, New Zealand and South Africa.

Table 2

Average financial terms of official bilateral commitments  
by Development Assistance Committee countries, 1962-1964

Country	Grants <sup>a</sup> as percentage of bilateral commitments			Weighted average maturity of loan commitments <sup>b</sup> (years)			Weighted average interest rate of loan commitments <sup>b</sup> (percentage)		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Austria	9	—	7	5.0	20.0	(9.0)	(6.0)	3.0	(5.2)
Belgium <sup>c</sup>	100	96	97	...	8.7	20.0	...	1.3	3.0
Canada	77	35	45	11.6	12.5	25.0	6.0	6.0	4.7
Denmark <sup>d</sup>	100	100	44	...	...	19.1	...	...	4.0
France <sup>c</sup>	84	80	76	(17.0)	(15.0)	(15.0)	4.0	4.2	(3.1)
Germany (Federal Republic)	33	24	40	15.2	18.5	18.1	44.4	4.3	3.9
Italy	14	9	15	5.8	8.7	(9.5)	6.1	6.1	(4.7)
Japan	36	27	23	8.1	13.1	9.7	6.3	5.8	5.9
Netherlands	40	29	61	26.5	23.8	...	4.0	4.8	...
Norway	100	86	100	...	17.0	...	...	...	...
Portugal <sup>d</sup>	7	17	17	18.9	20.2	(19.8)	(4.0)	3.3	(3.8)
United Kingdom	38	49	38	24.3	21.1	24.0	5.8	4.8	3.9
United States of America	64	62	56	28.6	32.5	33.4	2.5	2.0	2.5
TOTAL	60	56	54	23.9	24.6	27.6	3.6	3.4	3.1

Source and note: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1965 Review*, report by Willard L. Thorp, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (September 1965). Figures in parentheses are preliminary.

<sup>a</sup> Including grants and grant-like contributions.

<sup>b</sup> Including official loans with maturities of more than one year, up to and including five years.

<sup>c</sup> Gross disbursement data, 1962 and 1963.

<sup>d</sup> Gross disbursement data, 1962.

make interest-free loans where deemed necessary. Of all the bilateral loan commitments entered into by the developed market economies in 1964, the proportions of funds at less than 3 per cent interest and for forty years or more were at new peaks — of around half the total in each case. On the other hand, the proportion of loan funds pledged at less than 1 per cent interest fell from over one-third in 1962 and 1963 to an almost negligible figure, and the proportion of all commitments pledged in the form of grants continued to drift downwards from the 60 per cent recorded in 1961 and 1962.

7. Commitments by the centrally planned economies, after increasing steadily to a peak equivalent of about \$1.1 thousand million in 1961, fell away sharply in 1962 to their lowest level in many years (see table 3). A slight increase in 1963 was followed by an upsurge to a new level of \$1.2 thousand million in 1964. Preliminary data for 1965 suggest that the amount committed has receded again to about half of the 1964 figure. Interest rates appear to have been largely within the range of 2–3 per cent over the years. The bulk of commitments both in 1963 and 1964 was made by the Soviet Union, but in the latter year there was a significant increase in assistance pledged by other countries, notably by mainland China and Czechoslovakia. In 1965, the Soviet Union again accounted for about half of the centrally planned economies' commitments; at the equivalent of \$369 million, its pledges were about 40 per cent below the high 1964 level. The reduction in the case of other lenders in the group was much sharper, except for Eastern Germany and Hungary, whose commitments reached a new peak. African and Asian countries continued to be the chief beneficiaries of commitments of the centrally planned economies. As against

the trends in 1963 and 1964, Asian countries received greater pledges of assistance than did African countries in 1965.

8. Available evidence in regard to the regional distribution of the total reported flow of funds into developing countries in 1963 indicates an increase in the share of countries in the Far East and to a less extent to those in Latin America, and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of funds received by the African and West Asian countries. As in the past, a dominant characteristic of capital flow in 1963 was its high degree of concentration: altogether, fifteen developing countries accounted for about two-thirds of the total of reported net receipts of long-term capital and official donations.

9. Of the approximately \$6 thousand million in public resources moving to the developing countries from the developed market economies in 1964 — either bilaterally or through the multilateral agencies — about one-half went to Asia. This was a slightly higher proportion than in the three preceding years, but on a *per capita* basis still represents a smaller share than that going to Africa (20 per cent of the population of the developing countries and 30 per cent of the public transfers) or Latin America (16 per cent of the population and 18 per cent of the transfers).

10. The large and increasing flow of loan capital to developing countries in recent years has resulted in a rapid rise in their external indebtedness and in their debt-servicing obligations. Between 1956 and 1963, the interest and amortization payments of thirty-four developing countries have increased from \$600 million to \$2 thousand million, or at an average annual rate of 12 per cent, which was far above the rate of growth of export earnings. As a result, the ratio of the debt-service

Table 3  
Centrally planned economies:  
commitments of bilateral economic assistance to developing countries,<sup>a</sup> 1962–1965  
(Millions of United States dollars)<sup>b</sup>

Distribution	Total before 1962 <sup>c</sup>	1962	1963	1964	1965 <sup>d</sup>
Total commitments . . . . .	4,138	316	341	1,246	685
Distribution by source:					
Bulgaria . . . . .	18	2	6	—	—
China (mainland) . . . . .	354	11	88	305	77
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	467	1	20	118	43
Eastern Germany . . . . .	108	—	—	71	132
Hungary . . . . .	151	—	14	10	42
Poland . . . . .	244	88	8	54	22
Romania . . . . .	112	—	—	70	—
USSR . . . . .	2,684	214	205	618	369

Source: Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat, based on table 8, in *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961–1965* (E/4170) (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3).

<sup>a</sup> These data differ from those presented in earlier versions of this table (E/4079/Rev.1 and E/3917/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.D.1)). The changes reflect revisions both of totals and of year-by-year distribution; they have been made in the light of the latest available information.

<sup>b</sup> National currencies converted into dollars at official rates of exchange.

<sup>c</sup> Cumulative, 1954–1961.

<sup>d</sup> Preliminary.

payments to the exports of the thirty-four countries has risen steadily, from 4 per cent in 1956 to 9 per cent in 1960, and to over 11 per cent in 1963. In view of the magnitude of current debt-servicing obligations and the renewed downward drift of prices of many of the primary commodities exported by the developing countries, the decline in the proportion of grants and the increases in minimum interest rates on official loans are likely to add to the external liquidity difficulties that many countries may face in the period ahead.

## ANNEXES

### Annex I

The following have been prepared as documents for item 8 of the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the Council:

*World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I, Financing of Development* (E/4187);

*International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (E/4170);

The measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries: the interim report of a group of experts "appointed by the Secretary-General" (E/4171).

In addition, the following documents may be found useful as a background for the discussion on the financing of economic development:

*World Economic Survey, 1964, Part I, Development Plans: Appraisal of Targets and Progress in Developing Countries*, chapters I, V and VI (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.II.C.1);

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *Annual Report, 1964/1965* (transmitted to the Council by a note by the Secretary-General (E/4129));

*Supplementary Financial Measures*, a study by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, December 1965 (transmitted to the Trade and Development Board by a note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (TD/B/43/Rev.1));

Report of the Committee on Invisibles and Financing Related to Trade on its resumed first session (*Official Records of the Trade and Development Board, Fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (TD/B/73/Rev.1));

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1965 Review*, report by Willard L. Thorp, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (September, 1965);

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *The Horowitz Proposal: A staff report*, February 1965 (transmitted to the Committee on Invisibles and Financing related to Trade by a note by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (TB/B/C.3/1));

*The Horowitz Proposal*: report of the Group of Experts (TD/B/C.3/23);

*International Monetary Issues and the Developing Countries*, Report of the Group of Experts (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.2).

## Annex II

RECOMMENDATION ON FINANCIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS ADOPTED BY THE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE OF THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT AT ITS 58TH SESSION ON 22 AND 23 JULY 1965

[Original text: English]  
[20 June 1966]

1. The Development Assistance Committee, having considered the Report of the Working Party on the Financial Aspects of Development Assistance,

Recalling the Resolution on the Terms and Conditions of Aid adopted by the D.A.C. on 3 April 1963, which in its recommendations emphasized the necessity of relating the financial terms and the appropriate "mix" of hard loans and soft loans or grants on a case-by-case basis to the circumstances of each underdeveloped country or group of countries, of seeking greater comparability among contributing countries in the terms and conditions of aid, and of achieving further over-all softening of terms;

Noting that while some progress has been made towards these objectives, accumulating evidence indicates that in a number of less-developed countries the continuing rise in debt service burden either restricts the implementation of development programmes or leads to requirements for an increase in the volume of gross assistance provided;

Recognizing that the continuing differences in terms provided by Member countries not only endanger the spirit of the common effort, but make it more difficult for those with the most liberal terms to maintain past gains which they have made;

Noting further that not only the D.A.C. and the IBRD but also the recent United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva have reflected increasing concern with the growing debt servicing burden of the developing countries, and the need to take the over-all repayment capacity of the borrowing country into account in establishing repayment terms and interest rates;

Recommends, therefore, to Members of the D.A.C. that the following additional steps be taken to facilitate and strengthen the carrying out of the purpose of the original Resolution.

### A. Recognition of circumstances of individual recipient countries

2. The Resolution on the Terms and Conditions of Aid put forward the recommendation that the Members of the Development Assistance Committee should relate the terms of aid on a case-by-case basis to the circumstances of each less-developed country or group of countries. In order to provide a uniform basis for such action, the Working Party on Financial Aspects of Development Assistance should undertake to establish criteria for determining appropriate financial terms. These criteria, utilizing such indicators as existing debt burden, income level, resource endowment, development performance and prospects, and other relevant factors, should provide the basis for a common judgment on the terms, including the possibility of a mix of hard and soft aid, appropriate to each less-developed country or group of countries.

3. The provision of aid, on whatever terms, must depend, in particular, on the pursuit of appropriate economic, financial, and development policies by the country receiving it. The respective responsibilities of developed and less-developed countries in this matter were affirmed in the Recommendation (A.IV.1) on Guidelines for International Financial Co-operation, which was adopted by consensus of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. It is unnecessary to set out in detail the conditions which donor countries might reasonably wish to

see observed, especially since the matter is being studied separately by the Working Party on Assistance Requirements, but they would include reasonably adequate standards of performance in such matters as mobilizing domestic resources for development, sound planning and efficient execution of development programmes, responsible fiscal and monetary policies, determined management of the balance of payments, including particularly external borrowing, and respect for international obligations.

4. Subject to these above-mentioned considerations, with respect to less-developed countries with the severest economic and debt-servicing problems, it will be necessary to provide a substantial part of assistance in the form of grants or at very soft terms until their capacity for self-support improves.

5. In cases where substantial assistance takes the forms of grants or long-term credits, efforts should be made, as far as possible, to prevent distorting effects on the internal interest rate structure and utilization of capital in the recipient country. In this connexion, Members reaffirm the recommendations in the Terms of Aid Resolution designed to deal with these problems, in particular the recommendation to use the "two-step procedure" where appropriate, providing for soft loans to Governments and re-lending at harder terms to projects or borrowers within the country.

#### B. Harmonization of terms

6. The requirements of a particular less-developed country can theoretically be met by appropriate over-all average terms of the total assistance flow from a number of donor countries taken together, notwithstanding wide differences among the individual donors' terms. However, substantial differences in terms offered by individual donors could result in unfortunate consequences. The Members of D.A.C. should, therefore, make concerted efforts to harmonize terms in particular cases as far as possible. Where consortia exist, or where consultative groups or other concerted aid operations offer the opportunity participating countries should endeavour, in co-operation with the international bodies involved, to reach a common view on the appropriate terms at which any assistance should be provided; they should, in particular, try to establish minimum periods of maturity and grace and maximum rates of interest which those Members which hitherto have provided funds at harder terms should strive to attain. In other instances, there should be a common effort to reduce such differences as now exist. In the light of the conditions present in most cases, this should be accomplished by the softening of terms by Members whose assistance carried the highest interest rates and shortest amortization and grace periods.

#### C. General softening of financial terms

7. In 1964, 56 per cent of all official bilateral and multi-lateral commitments of D.A.C. countries combined were given in the form of grants or as grant-like contributions, i.e. involving no repayment in foreign exchange. A proportion of 81 per cent of total commitments was given either as grants or at 3 per cent and less interest charges. Considered from the standpoint of maturity, 82 per cent of total commitments comprised grants and loans with repayment periods of twenty-five years and more. The weighted average grace period of new loan commitments was about seven years.

8. These high proportions of total official assistance extended at lenient terms are the result of five countries providing a greater percentage of soft interest assistance (3 per cent and less) than the proportion for the D.A.C. as a whole, and five countries providing a greater than average proportion of aid at long maturities (twenty-five years and more). In view of the damaging effects of persistent and wide differences between

terms given by the various Members (cf. paragraph 1), efforts towards greater comparability in average over-all terms are essential.

9. Some Members already extend a very large (70 per cent or more) proportion of their total official assistance in the form of grants or grant-like contributions.

10. Other Members, who are not covered by paragraph 9, should endeavour to so improve their terms that they reach the 1964 D.A.C. levels of performance regarding the respective proportions of total official assistance extended as grants or loans at the terms mentioned in the second and third sentences of paragraph 7, as well as the weighted average grace period mentioned in that paragraph. Due attention is to be paid to the composition of their total assistance. Even those Member countries referred to in this paragraph which have reached these objectives should use their best efforts to avoid any hardening in the terms of their assistance.

11. An element of the consideration given to the composition of aid will be the proportion of total official assistance, including multilateral contributions, extended as grants or in grant-like form or as interest-free or exceptionally low interest loans.

12. It is recommended that Member countries, who do not reach the proportion of official grants and grant-like aid mentioned in paragraph 9, use their best efforts through institutional and budgetary measures to meet the agreed objectives set out in paragraph 10 within a period of three years, and that significant progress will have been made by those Members during this period. It is recognized that for certain countries whose maturities, grace periods, and interest rates are now significantly harder than those described in paragraph 7, it will be more difficult and may require a longer time to reach these objectives. For these countries, the rate at which, during the three-year period, they will have progressed toward the agreed objectives is the important factor.

13. Member countries which already extend a large proportion of their assistance on soft terms, but where the soft-term assistance is concentrated in a limited area, should try to grant increasingly soft terms also on their assistance to other parts of the less-developed world.

14. After a period of three years, the D.A.C. will undertake a revision of the objectives in the light of the progress made by Members in improving their terms, and in the light of other relevant factors.

#### D. Measures related to aid tying

15. The problem of aid tying is in certain cases still a significant one. Some financial assistance and the related flow of goods and services are inevitably tied, i.e., come from the same country, as for example in the case of assistance given in kind or export credits. In addition, balance of payments and domestic political reasons have led to considerable aid tying by regulation and administrative action. This development, however, can bring about cumbersome limitations on the freedom of the recipient to choose freely the most suitable sources of supply on the international market. With regard to bilateral assistance, Member countries should jointly and individually endeavour, unless inhibited by serious balance-of-payments problems, to reduce progressively the scope of aid tying with a view ultimately to removing procurement restrictions to the maximum extent possible.

16. Even within the process of aid tying, some steps might be taken to reduce the adverse effects which may result from procurement restrictions. In particular, it is recommended that Member countries apply some or all of the following measures to the maximum extent possible:

(a) ensure that purchases made with tied aid are nevertheless made on the best possible conditions, either by using procedures

which allow free competition between domestic suppliers, by systematic checks on the price and quality of the goods supplied, or by ensuring that the widest possible range of goods and services is made available under tied financial contributions;

(b) grant waivers in such a way as to minimize in particular cases the harmful effects of tying on the recipient country; or establish a waiver system under which a third country supplier would be given a contract if his tender were shown to be more advantageous;

(c) allow sub-contracting in third countries where this is economically advantageous;

(d) allow purchases to be made in other less-developed countries.

#### E. Need for non-project assistance and local cost financing

17. Members recognize that, while acknowledging the advantages of the project approach, it is necessary to see the needs of the developing country as a whole and, therefore, often to provide aid to meet the cost of imports other than those for particular projects as well as, on occasion, to finance the local costs of development. This wider provision of aid does, however, necessitate closer attention to the development programme and its administration than might otherwise be necessary. This in turn implies the need for closer co-ordination

between donors of aid programmes and policies for individual recipient countries.

#### F. Need for adapting legislative, institutional and budgetary provisions

18. Members are recommended to seek the legislative, institutional and budgetary provisions required to achieve the above objectives.

19. Members recognize that, while each donor country must be free to choose the financial techniques appropriate to its own circumstances, financing development assistance from current budgetary resources will increase flexibility in securing substantial improvements in terms.

#### G. Regular review of implementation

20. The achievements of individual Members in implementing the agreed-upon objectives — both with respect to specific less-developed countries and over-all — will be regularly appraised and discussed as part of the Annual Aid Review. Members will report on progress in respect of the institutional, budgetary and legal measures taken and in preparation and on other measures envisaged to achieve these objectives. In the review, account will be taken of the special circumstances referred to in paragraph 12, and of the composition of aid as set out in paragraph 11.

## DOCUMENT E/4240

### Promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries — tax problems: note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[12 July 1966]

This note is based on an over-all study on the promotion of private foreign investment in developing countries, which is being prepared by the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in response to General Assembly resolution 2087 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on "Financing of economic development" and which will be published in printed form later this year. It contains background material for the question set forth in paragraph 24 of part one of the note by the Secretary-General (E/4224), relating to the question of international tax relations between capital-exporting and capital-importing countries and the question of drafting model texts of international tax agreements between such countries.

#### TAXATION

##### 1. Taxation and fiscal policy

1. The additional revenue to be generated by foreign investments, the interaction of the tax burdens to which it is subject in the country of investment as well as in the home country, the role of international tax agreements in this field, and the effects of tax incentive concessions for investment available in most developed and developing countries have been the subject of considerable discussion over the years.

2. There is now increasing sophistication among Governments and investors regarding the relations between government expenditure policies, especially in expanding the infrastructure bases on which industrial investment

can more readily proceed, and tax policy as an instrument to be used in favouring constructive uses of capital as against traditional placements in land speculation, trade, and luxury construction.

3. Where Governments carry out a development-oriented fiscal policy, foreign investors are likely to find themselves in a tax situation with which they can cope. Even where the rates of direct taxes reach the level of those in the developed countries, the far-reaching provisions available for double taxation relief are likely to wipe out any excess burden.

4. Antiquated fiscal policies impose burdens on industry which a number of countries have sought to palliate by special tax exemptions. These can, however, be no more than temporary expedients and will attract the foreign investor only if there is reason to expect that upon the expiration of the limited exemption period, he will be able to operate under a reformed tax structure. Moreover, the widespread dissatisfaction of the local taxpayers with such inequitable tax systems will be increased by the exemption of what will often be the most prosperous enterprises in the country.

5. Conversely, attempts to impose discriminatory taxes on large foreign-owned enterprises will have a deterrent effect on prospective investors, precisely because of the special attention which tax measures have always received in the evaluation of investment opportunities. On the other hand, large foreign companies have in some cases been able to secure favoured treat-



ment from local authorities — an advantage which is increasingly likely to turn against them as their preferred position becomes public knowledge.

## 2. *International tax relations*

6. A special complication is introduced into the taxation of the foreign investor by the fact that his profits are in principle subject to the taxes both of his home country and of the country of investment. He must thus consider the combined effect of both systems, when he calculates the effective tax burden on the contemplated investment as must the host Government when determining the results of contemplated tax measures.

7. Since the accumulation of income taxes at currently prevailing rates would make international (investment and trade) operations all but impossible, most capital-supplying countries have relieved their taxpayers of all or part of their own tax claims. The developing country will thus usually be able to impose its full tax on the foreign investor, since in most cases, its tax will be credited against (i.e., deducted from) his tax liability in his home country, or he will be altogether exempt in the latter. Yet this also means that, where the developing country grants a tax concession to the foreign investor, the benefit will not necessarily go to him unless he is exempt in his home country, since under the tax credit system it will accrue to his home Government, which will have a lesser foreign tax to deduct from its own tax claim.

8. A similar shift of revenue from the country of investment to the capital-supplying country (while the investor's own total liability remains unaffected), also takes place under the classic type of tax treaty which was originally developed among the countries of Europe; under these treaties, which serve to complement the unilateral relief provisions contained in national tax laws, further relief is provided chiefly by the large-scale elimination or reduction of the tax imposed on the investment income by the country in which it originates. In this way, the revenue sacrifice unilaterally conceded by the investor's home country is substantially reduced. This system is practical as between countries on substantially the same level of development which exchange substantially equal amounts of trade and investment and will thus gain as much revenue as they lose under these provisions.

9. This system, which has carried over into the present and has been improved and refined by the Model Convention elaborated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),<sup>21</sup> would appear to be less appropriate as between developed and devel-

oping countries. The latter have little incentive to sign tax treaties under which their own revenue claims would be reduced in favour of the capital-supplying country, as against what they would be in the absence of the treaty, even though the latter country would still bear the brunt of the burden of double taxation relief. For this reason, the enormous spread of the treaty network among the industrialized countries did not find the expected echo among the independent developing countries.

10. A number of developed countries have, therefore, concluded a series of tax treaties which obviate this shift of tax revenue in their favour chiefly by exempting certain principal categories of foreign investment altogether or by granting credit for the undiminished tax levied at the source of the income by the developing country.

11. Others, though maintaining the traditional scheme, have concluded a number of treaties with developing countries which prevent the revenue shift at least in the case of tax concessions offered by the latter as investment incentives; this is done through the so-called tax-sparing device by which the investor may credit against his home country's tax, not only the tax actually paid in the country of source, but also the tax that would have been due but for the special tax concession.

12. Otherwise, it has been found difficult to extend the tax agreement network as between developed and independent developing countries, and several among the latter are re-negotiating some or all of the treaties to which they had been parties. Since there is a real advantage to all Governments and investors in replacing unilateral tax relief measures by the more comprehensive tax treaties, the present situation is far from satisfactory and calls for imaginative efforts towards reducing the underlying difficulties. The precedent of the successful negotiation between the capital-exporting countries of model treaties suitable to their economic relations, gives ground for hope that acceptable techniques for use in tax treaties between developed and developing countries can be devised by similar negotiations within a wider framework, including both groups of countries.

## *Conclusion*

The Council may wish to consider whether the United Nations should assist in elaboration of model texts of international tax treaties that could be used in negotiations between developing and capital-exporting countries with a view to reducing the obstacles to private foreign investment while at the same time safeguarding the interests of developing countries.

It may wish to invite the Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts, in consultation with appropriate agencies, to prepare a report to the Council on the problem, including possibly draft model texts of international tax treaties.

<sup>21</sup> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, "Draft double taxation convention on income and capital", report of the Fiscal Committee, 1963.

## DOCUMENT E/4270

## Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. At its 387th to 391st, 395th and 397th to 399th meetings, held on 21 and 25 to 27 July and from 1 to 3 August 1966, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania), first Vice-President of the Council, considered item 8 of the Council agenda (Financing of economic development: (a) International flow of capital and assistance; (b) Promotion of the international flow of private capital), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1427th meeting, held on 8 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (E/4170); a note by the Secretary-General (E/4170/Add.1); the interim report of a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General on the measurement of the flow of resources from the developed market economies to the developing countries (E/4171); *World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I - Financing of economic development* (E/4187 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3-5 and Add.5/Corr.1); summary and conclusions of the study entitled "Export credits for the financing of capital goods requirements of developing countries" (E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2); note by the Secretary-General (E/4224 and Add.1); note by the Secretary-General on the promotion of private foreign investment in the developing countries (E/4240). The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela (E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.1), later replaced by a revised text (E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2). Amendments to the text were submitted by the sponsors themselves (E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2/Amend.1) by the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.351), by Canada (E/AC.6/L.352) and by France (E/AC.6/L.353).

3. The Committee adopted without objection the sponsors' amendments to the draft resolution, and also certain amendments submitted orally to the United States amendment, which was then also adopted without objection. The Canadian delegation withdrew its amendment.

4. The second French amendment was accepted by the sponsors. The voting on the remainder of the French amendments was as follows: the first amendment, substituting the word "Noting" for the word "Emphasizing" in the seventh preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, was adopted by 14 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions, the third amendment was rejected by 13 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions, and the fourth amendment was rejected by 14 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

5. The Committee took a separate vote on certain paragraphs of the draft resolution, as follows:

(a) *Sixteenth (now seventeenth) preambular paragraph*: A roll-call vote was requested by the represen-

tative of Canada. The paragraph was retained by 20 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:*

Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) *Operative paragraph 3(b)(vii)*: A roll-call vote was requested by the representative of Canada. The paragraph was retained by 20 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:*

Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(c) *Operative paragraph 3(b)(viii)*: A roll-call vote was requested by the representative of Canada. The paragraph was retained by 13 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Panama, Sweden, Venezuela.

*Against:*

United States of America.

*Abstentions:*

Canada, Czechoslovakia, Chile, France, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania.

(d) *Operative paragraph 5(b)*: A roll-call vote was requested by the representative of Canada. The paragraph was retained by 19 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:*

Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

6. At the request of the representative of India the vote on the draft resolution as a whole was taken by roll-call. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by 23 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Greece, India, Iraq,

Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Abstentions:*

Czechoslovakia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

7. The Committee therefore recommends that the Council adopt the following draft resolution:

[For the text of this resolution, as amended by the Council at its 1445th plenary meeting on 5 August 1966, see below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolutions 1183 (XLI) and 1184 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1183 (XLI). Flow of external resources to developing countries

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1522 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1711 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and the relevant recommendations contained in annex A.IV of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>22</sup> which, *inter alia*, defined the objectives to be reached both as to the volume and as to the terms and conditions of the flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 1088 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 and 1089 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 as well as General Assembly resolution 2088 (XX) of 20 December 1965, in which concern was expressed at the limited results obtained towards the achievement of those objectives and in which the international community was urged to take immediate action with a view to attaining them,

Having considered the Secretary-General's annual report entitled *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965* (E/4170) and the *World Economic Survey 1965, Part I*, on the financing of economic development (E/4187 and addenda),

Recognizing the need for the developing countries to continue to improve their own efforts to accelerate their economic and social progress,

Bearing in mind the statement of the Secretary-General to the Council<sup>23</sup> that "in the first half of the United Nations Development Decade, despite disappointments and failures, the developing countries did succeed over a broad front in increasing their own contribution to

their development" and that "there is good reason to believe that the developing countries will succeed in improving still further the mobilization of their internal resources for development during the second half of the Decade",

Noting with deep concern the fact that, with a few exceptions, the transfer of external resources to the developing countries has not only failed to reach the minimum target of 1 per cent net of the individual national income of the developed countries but that the trend since 1961 has been one of continuous decline,

Noting the fact that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has estimated, in its annual report for 1964-1965,<sup>24</sup> that over the next five years the developing countries could effectively use between \$3,000 million and \$4,000 million a year more external capital than has in fact been provided in the recent past,

Considering that external resources concentrated over a limited period of time can, in some cases, make a substantial contribution to the rapid economic development of developing countries,

Emphasizing that increased external resources should be provided, to the greatest extent possible, on a continuing and long-term basis for effective implementation of development plans and programmes and should be aimed exclusively at promoting the economic and social progress of developing countries,

Believing that both multilateral and bilateral assistance should be increased and extended to the fullest possible extent to the largest number of developing countries,

<sup>22</sup> *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11).

<sup>23</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st meeting.

<sup>24</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Development Association, *Annual Report, 1964-1965* (Washington, D.C.) and supplementary information for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1965, transmitted to members of the Economic and Social Council by notes of the Secretary-General (E/4129 and E/4129/Add.1-E/4130/Add.1).

*Noting* that, apart from external resources, international trade could play an important role in promoting the development of developing countries,

*Deeply concerned* at the rapid increase in the debt-servicing burden of developing countries which in 1965 absorbed more than half of the total net loans and grants received by them and which, according to the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, on present form, would offset the inflow completely in a little more than fifteen years,

*Recognizing* that to prevent debt accumulation, and consequently its servicing, from becoming a disruptive force is the common concern and is in the interest of both the lenders and the borrowers,

*Welcoming* the recommendation on financial terms and conditions adopted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on 22-23 July 1965 (see E/4224 and Add.1, annex II),

*Noting with concern* that while some countries have recently eased the terms of their aid, some other countries are providing aid on more stringent conditions,

*Noting further with concern* that in some cases tied aid has had, as practical consequences, the adoption of projects, sometimes unrelated to, or with a much lower priority in, national development plans, and the tying of aid to the procurement of goods from the home markets of developed countries which has often resulted in an inefficient use of resources in recipient countries and in the supply of goods and services at higher than world competitive prices,

*Considering* that in many cases the tying of loans, by countries supplying the capital, has not been accompanied by the tying of repayments, in full or in part, to purchases from the recipient countries,

*Recognizing* that external resources are an important factor in contributing to the economic and social development of the developing countries,

*Noting* that the Secretary-General pointed out in his statement to the Council that "in an impressive number of instances the main limitations are not domestic but insufficiency of external resources",

1. *Urges* the developing countries to make all possible efforts to increase the mobilization of their domestic resources to the fullest extent possible;

2. *Recommends* that the developed countries which have not already done so, take urgent appropriate action to meet the objectives set out in the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council as well as in the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the financing of economic development referred to above;

3. *Urges* the developed countries, in particular:

(a) To reach and, if possible, to surpass by the end of the United Nations Development Decade, the objective of supplying to developing countries external resources equivalent to 1 per cent of their individual national income, having regard, however, to the special position of some countries which are net importers of capital;

(b) To make external resources available to developing countries on easier terms and conditions:

- (i) By providing, to the greatest extent possible, an increased flow of aid on a long-term and continuing basis, and by simplifying the procedure for the granting and the effective and expeditious disbursement of aid;
- (ii) By providing, not later than by 1968, at least 80 per cent of their assistance in the form of grants and loans at interest rates of 3 per cent or less with a repayment period of twenty-five years or more with the exception of those countries which are already providing 70 per cent or more of their total official assistance in the form of grants or grant-like contributions;
- (iii) By increasing the proportion of non-project assistance and particularly of assistance for development plans or programmes or for projects related to them, taking into account the need for the maintenance and expansion of existing capacity in recipient countries;
- (iv) By making all possible efforts to move progressively towards the untying of loans with respect to the source of supply, taking into account the essential need for increasing the over-all volume of aid;
- (v) Where loans are tied to the supply of goods and services, by making such goods and services available at competitive world prices;
- (vi) Where loans are tied essentially to particular sources, by making, to the greatest extent feasible, part of the loans available for utilization by the recipient countries for the purchase of goods and services from other developing countries or from countries belonging to the same zone as the creditor country;
- (vii) Taking into account the debt-servicing burden of the developing countries, by endeavouring to provide additional foreign exchange resources to them through appropriate means and, in particular, through international commercial operations, and by accepting, where such arrangements exist or are practicable, without prejudice to annex A.IV.4 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, repayment of loans and particularly of loans tied to the supply of goods and services, in the form of mutually determined industrial goods, agricultural surplus products and services supplied by recipient countries in addition to their normal exports;
- (viii) By ensuring, as far as possible, that an increasing part of the repayments of loans shall be reinvested in the debtor countries in addition to current flows of external resources;

(c) To review the problem of debt service in developing countries, wherever necessary, in accordance with the recommendations contained in annex A.IV.5 of the

Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

4. *Expresses* the hope that the targets set for contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and the World Food Programme will be reached as early as possible and that contributions to the International Development Association will be further increased;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To study the feasibility of setting up, within the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development or any other appropriate United Nations body, an advisory service which could provide information to the developing countries on the sources of supply, the cost and the quality of equipment needed for their development;

(b) To undertake, in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund, IBRD and such other organizations as he considers necessary, a study on:

(i) Economic factors affecting the ability of developed countries to transfer maximum financial resources to the developing countries in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Final Act of UNCTAD, particularly its annex A.IV.2, taking into account the increase in the national income of the developed countries;

(ii) The progress made by individual developed countries in the implementation of operative paragraph 3(b) (ii) above;

(c) To report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution, with particular emphasis on the objectives relating to the volume and the terms and conditions of the flow of external resources to developing countries;

6. *Expresses* the wish that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development continue to give special attention, within the field of its competence, to the problems of financing economic development in developing countries.

1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.

#### 1184 (XLI). Measurement of the flow of assistance and long-term capital

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and Council resolution 1088 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 relating, *inter alia*, to the measurement of the flow of assistance and long-term capital,

*Having considered* the interim report of the group of experts designated by the Secretary-General to study this matter further (E/4171),

*Requests the Secretary-General:*

(a) To include in his annual report on the *International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations*, to the extent that available data make it possible, an analysis and an evaluation of the reverse flow of capital and invisibles, as well as of interest and dividend repayments, from developing to developed countries, so as to determine the net external resources available to the developing countries;

(b) To convene the group of experts referred to in General Assembly resolution 1938 (XVIII), taking into account the necessity of ensuring adequate geographical representation, and to invite the group to submit a final report in time for the forty-third session of the Council.

1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 8 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
A/5732	Measurement of the international flow of long-term capital and official donations to developing countries: concepts and methodology: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4170	<i>International Flow of Long-term Capital and Official Donations, 1961-1965</i>	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.D.3.
E/4187 and Corr.1, E/4187/Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3-5 and Add.5/Corr.1	<i>World Economic Survey, 1965, Part I—Financing of economic development</i>	Replaced by E/4187/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.C.1.

\* The documents listed above pertain solely to item 8. For the complete list of documents pertaining to items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17, which were discussed together by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4189 and Corr.1 and 2	Summary and conclusions of the study entitled "Export credits for the financing of capital goods requirements of developing countries"	Mimeographed. The study in its final form was issued under the title <i>Export Credits and Development Financing</i> , United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.D.1.
E/AC.6/L.340	Statement made by the Director of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, at the 387th meeting of the Economic Committee	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution	Ditto. Replaced by E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2.
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: amendments to revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4270, paras. 2-7.
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2/Amend.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: amendments to revised draft resolution	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.347	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 31, document E/4262.
E/AC.6/L.351	United States of America: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	Mimeographed. See E/4270, paras. 2 and 3.
E/AC.6/L.352	Canada: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.353	France: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	Mimeographed. See E/4270, paras. 2 and 4.
E/C.2/647	Statement submitted by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	Mimeographed.
E/L.1130	Statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the 1434th meeting	Ditto. For summary of statement, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session</i> , 1434th meeting, paras. 1-8.




---

**Agenda item 10: Industrial development activities\***


---

## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4230	Site of the International Symposium on Industrial Development: note by the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4255	Report of the Economic Committee .....	1
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		2
Decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council .....		6
Check list of documents .....		7

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st, 1443rd and 1445th meetings; see also the Summary records of the 391st to 395th and the 397th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.6/SR.391-395 and 397).

## DOCUMENT E/4230

**Site of the International Symposium on Industrial  
Development: note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[5 July 1966]

In accordance with a recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development at its sixth session (E/4203, para. 145), the Secretary-General invited developing countries to express by 1 July 1966 their desire to act as host for the Symposium. In this connexion, attention was drawn to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965 concerning the responsibility of host Governments for defraying additional costs in respect of meetings held away from the established headquarters of United Nations bodies.

Two Governments, Guatemala and India, expressed their desire to act as host to the Symposium.

## DOCUMENT E/4255\*

**Report of the Economic Committee**

[Original text: English]  
[3 August 1966]

1. At its 391st to 395th and 397th meetings, held on 27-29 July and 1 and 2 August 1966 the Economic Committee, under the Chairmanship of the first Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania), considered item 10 of the Council's agenda (Industrial development activities) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1431st meeting on 13 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: a note by the Secretary-General (E/4192), transmitting the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development; a communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office and resolution of the Interna-

tional Labour Conference concerning the role of the International Labour Organisation in the industrialization of developing countries (E/4229); and a statement made by the Director-General of the International Labour Office at the 50th session of the International Labour Conference (E/4229/Add.1); a note by the Secretary-General on the site of the International Symposium on Industrial Development (E/4230); a statement made by the Commissioner for Industrial Development to the Committee at its 391st meeting (E/AC.6/L.345 and Corr.1); a note by the Secretariat on the progress report on the development of a framework for a consolidated report on the industrial development activities of the United Nations system of organizations (E/C.5/125); a note by the Secretary-General on the International Symposium on Industrial Development (E/C.5/135) and a note by the

\* Incorporating document E/4255/Corr.1.

Secretary-General on the reports on the regional symposia (E/C.5/135/Add.1-4).

3 (a) The Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the Council take note of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development and of the draft resolution adopted unanimously by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of resolution 2089 (XX).

(b) The Committee decided unanimously to recommend that the Council take note of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its sixth session, and to adopt the four draft resolutions contained in chapter XIV of the report. For the text of these draft resolutions and of the draft decision of the Council, see below para. 4 (i)-(iv).

(c) The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Czechoslovakia, France, Iran, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, USSR and United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.6/L.342), which the Committee adopted unanimously. (For the text, see below para. 4 (v)).

4. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions and decision:

(i) INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICIES, INCLUDING POLICIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1178 (XLI).]

(ii) INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See

below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1179 (XLI).]

(iii) REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1180 (XLI).]

In connexion with this draft resolution "symposia on industrial development", the Committee decided unanimously to recommend to the Council the adoption of the following decision:

"The Council takes note of the offers of the Governments of Guatemala and India to act as hosts to the International Symposium on Industrial Development (E/4230), and requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council, at its resumed forty-first session, information on the facilities which would be available, within appropriate timing, for the holding of the Symposium and on the financial and administrative implications of holding the Symposium at the sites in question. Consequently, the Council defers a decision on the date and site of the Symposium to the resumed forty-first session."

(iv) ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1181 (XLI).]

(v) STANDARDIZATION IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1182 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1178 (XLI). Industrialization policies, including policies for the promotion of export-oriented industries

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolution 1100 (XL) of 28 February 1966 concerning the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Industrial Development pursuant to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>1</sup>

Bearing in mind the recommendations contained in annex A.III.3 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>2</sup> relating to the development and the establishment, in the developing countries, within the framework of their over-all devel-

opment programmes, of industries with an export potential,

Considering that, in addition to import-substituting industries which can provide the developing countries with foreign exchange savings, industries with an export potential such as the metal-transforming industries, engineering industries and other branches of industries with an export potential, can provide them with new sources of foreign exchange revenue less subject to price fluctuations than their typical exports of primary products,

1. Invites the attention of the developing countries, particularly their governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with industrialization, to the importance of according appropriate priority to the development and establishment of export-oriented industries, such as those mentioned in the Secretary-General's report, taking into consideration concurrent opportunities for import substitution that might be achieved, as one of the objectives of the diversification

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5, document E/4131.

<sup>2</sup> Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vol. I, Final Act and Report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 36.



of their industrialization with a view to improving their balance of payments;

2. *Urges* the developed countries and the appropriate international agencies, in their bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance programmes, to give particular attention to industries with an export potential in the developing countries and to make appropriate provisions for projects and programmes of assistance to those industries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to obtain appropriate information from Governments and the appropriate international agencies on the practical steps taken to achieve the objectives referred to in operative paragraphs 1 and 2 above and to report to the Industrial Development Board at its first session.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

### 1179 (XLI). Industrial technology

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting with satisfaction* the report of the Interregional Seminar on the Production of Fertilizers,<sup>3</sup>

*Considering* the imperative need for developing countries to establish their own fertilizer industries to increase their agricultural and food production to an adequate level,

*Noting* that, despite the advanced developments in the technology of the production of low-cost fertilizers, a major obstacle in the establishment of these capital-intensive industries in the developing countries is the lack of capital available to them to augment their own resources for importing the necessary machinery and equipment,

*Requests* the Secretary-General to consider and propose, in co-operation with the appropriate international financial institutions, including regional development banks, the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency, practical measures for implementing the recommendations of the Interregional Seminar on the Production of Fertilizers, and to submit a report in this regard to the Industrial Development Board at its first session.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

### 1180 (XLI). Regional and international symposia on industrial development

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1030 C (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964 and 1081 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, on the holding of international and regional symposia on industrial development,

*Noting with satisfaction* the reports and recommendations of the regional symposia held in Manila, Cairo and

<sup>3</sup> *Report of the International Seminar on the Production of Fertilizers, held at Kiev from 24 August to 11 September 1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.B.7).

Santiago, and the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab States held in Kuwait (E/C.5/135 and Add. 1-4),

*Considering* the importance of the work undertaken by the symposia and the positive contribution made thereby in the field of industrial development, and firmly convinced of the desirability of continuing such work,

*Having considered* the report of the Secretary-General on the agenda and the plan of organization for holding an international symposium on industrial development (E/C.5/135, chap. II),

#### I

1. *Decides* that an International Symposium on Industrial Development shall be held during 1967;

2. *Recommends* that the provisional agenda of the International Symposium contain the topics set forth in annex I to this resolution;

3. *Recommends* that the proceedings of the Symposium be governed by the rules of procedure set forth in annex II to this resolution;

4. *Reaffirms* its request to the Secretary-General to complete the preparations required for holding the International Symposium, including the preparation of appropriate documentation;

5. *Reaffirms* its invitation to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, to co-operate in the preparatory work for the Symposium;

6. *Recommends* that Governments establish appropriate national machinery to prepare for their participation in the Symposium, and urges them to ensure their effective participation at the meeting;

#### II

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the reports and recommendations adopted by the symposia, and commends them to the attention of Governments of States Members of the United Nations, or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the initiative taken by the Government of Kuwait in inviting a parallel Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab States and welcomes all efforts made by the countries concerned to follow up the recommendations of the Symposium;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the host countries, to the regional economic commissions and to the Centre for Industrial Development for the facilities which they extended to those symposia, and for their valuable contribution towards the success of those meetings;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider suitable measures to follow up the recommendations of the

symposia, in co-operation, as appropriate, with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the regional economic commissions and with the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and to report to the Industrial Development Board;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to study, in the light of the reports of the symposia, including the International Symposium, and in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, the question of holding such symposia periodically, and to submit proposals to the Industrial Development Board.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

## ANNEX I

### Provisional agenda for the International Symposium on Industrial Development

1. General survey of world industry with special reference to developing countries.
2. Situation, problems and prospects of main industrial sectors.
3. Policies and measures in developing countries:
  - (a) General issues of industrial policy and its implementation;<sup>a</sup>
  - (b) Formulation and implementation of industrial programmes;
  - (c) Industrial manpower;<sup>b</sup>
  - (d) Domestic financing of industry;<sup>c</sup>
  - (e) Administrative machinery for industrial development;
  - (f) Industrial research and other technical services;
  - (g) Promotion of industrial exports and of export-oriented and import-substituting industries;
  - (h) Small-scale industry.
4. International aspects of industrial development:
  - (a) Regional co-operation;
  - (b) External financing;
  - (c) Technical co-operation.

## ANNEX II

### Draft rules of procedures for the International Symposium on Industrial Development

#### CHAPTER I: AGENDA, PARTICIPATION AND CREDENTIALS

##### Rule 1

The Symposium shall consider items included in the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and approved by the Economic and Social Council.

##### Rule 2

Each State invited to the Symposium may be represented by such number of representatives and advisers as may be required to ensure adequate discussion of the topics of the agenda.

<sup>a</sup> Including the role of both the public and private sectors.

<sup>b</sup> Including training and management.

<sup>c</sup> To be taken together with item 4 (b).

##### Rule 3

The list of representatives of each participating State shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or his nominee, and communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

##### Rule 4

Representatives of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and of intergovernmental bodies invited to the Symposium may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Symposium and its committees.

Written statements of such specialized agencies and intergovernmental bodies shall be distributed by the Secretariat to the delegations at the Symposium.

#### CHAPTER II: OFFICERS AND SECRETARIAT OF THE SYMPOSIUM

##### Rule 5

The Symposium shall elect a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur.

Each Committee of the Symposium shall elect its own officers.

##### Rule 6

The Executive Secretary of the Symposium appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, shall be responsible for the preparation of the Symposium and all necessary arrangements for meetings.

The staff required for the Symposium shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Executive Secretary of the Symposium or any member of the Symposium staff designated for that purpose may, subject to the provisions of rule 8, make oral as well as written statements to the Symposium concerning any matter relating to it.

#### CHAPTER III: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE SYMPOSIUM

##### Rule 7

The work of the Symposium shall be conducted in plenary and committee sessions.

##### Rule 8

The President shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary session of the Symposium, accord the right to speak and, subject to these rules of procedure, shall have complete control of the proceedings in the meeting and the maintenance of order therein. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion. He may limit the time on any question, close the list of speakers or close the discussions. He may suspend or adjourn the discussion on the item under consideration.

##### Rule 9

Representatives may address sessions of the Symposium only through recognition by the presiding officer. The presiding officer shall call upon speakers in the order in which they express their desire to speak.

##### Rule 10

The report of the Symposium or any part thereof, including recommendations and resolutions, may be adopted by a majority of the representatives present and voting. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting.

In regard to questions of procedure, decision shall be made by a majority of the representatives present and voting. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be considered as not voting. If the vote is equally divided, the proposal shall be considered as rejected.

*Rule 11*

At the request of the President, one of the Vice-Presidents, designated by him, may preside over any plenary session of the Symposium. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

*Rule 12*

Each committee of the Symposium shall be presided over by the chairman of the committee, whose powers and functions shall be similar to those of the President of the Symposium at plenary sessions as provided in rules 8, 9, 10 and 11.

*Rule 13*

The documents submitted to the Symposium shall consist of two categories: (1) documents for general distribution, which shall be made available in English, French, Russian and Spanish; (2) background documents which shall be made available in their original languages and as far as needed in the working language of the Symposium.

## CHAPTER IV: LANGUAGES

*Rule 14*

English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the working languages of the Symposium.

*Rule 15*

Speeches made in one of the working languages of the Symposium shall be interpreted into its other working languages

## CHAPTER V: RECORDS

*Rule 16*

Summary records of sessions shall be provided.

## CHAPTER VI: PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS

*Rule 17*

All sessions of the Symposium shall be held in public, unless otherwise decided by the Symposium.

## CHAPTER VII: PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS

*Rule 18*

The report of the Symposium together with a selection of documents submitted to the Symposium or summaries thereof shall be prepared and published by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## CHAPTER VIII: OBSERVERS

*Rule 19*

International non-governmental organizations in Categories A and B or on the Register, concerned with the promotion of industrial development, may be invited to the Symposium.

Non-governmental organizations in Category A invited to the Symposium may designate authorized representatives as observers who, upon the invitation of the Symposium, may participate without the right of vote in the deliberations of the Symposium and its committees and may submit written statements.

Non-governmental organizations in Category B or on the Register who may be invited may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at the sessions of the Symposium and its Committees.

## CHAPTER IX: GENERAL PROVISION

*Rule 20*

In respect of matters which are not covered by these rules, the relevant provisions of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly shall apply.

**1181 (XLI). Activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development***The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolution 1081 D (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system have co-operated with the Secretary-General in the development of a framework for a single analytical annual report summarizing the work of the various organizations of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development and in the preparation of a preliminary sample of the consolidated report,

*Taking into account* that the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development shall play the central role in, and be responsible for, reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development,

*Having considered* the proposed framework for a single analytical annual report and the preliminary sample report (E/C.5/125 and Add.1 and Corr.1),

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of both the proposed framework and the preliminary sample report;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make further efforts, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and other organizations of the United Nations system, to improve the contents and presentation of the consolidated report, with a view to developing it into an effective tool for the yearly review and analysis of the industrial development activities of the United Nations system of organizations, including the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut; in particular, efforts should be made to take into account the need for:

(a) Ensuring the comprehensiveness of the framework for reporting, with a view to extending the coverage of the report to include all manufacturing industries, mining, power, and related infrastructure;

(b) Making the information in the consolidated report more comparable by classifying the data for each project under appropriate headings such as origin of the project, purposes, scope, methods of implementation, and importance in relation to other activities;

(c) Providing more specific data on the implementation of each project, including the date of initiation and the expected date of completion, expected cost and source of funds;

(d) Relating to the data contained in the report, by appropriate tables or summary statements, the information on the organization of, and resources devoted to, the work in the field of industrial development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the organizations concerned, the next annual consolidated report for submission to the Industrial Development Board at its first session.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

**1182 (XLI). Standardization in industrial development**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 1081 A (XXXIX) and 1081 D (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 on the report of the Committee for Industrial Development, as well as General Assembly resolutions 2084 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the United Nations Development Decade, and 2089 (XX) of 20 December 1965 concerning the establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development,

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its sixth session (E/4203), and of paragraph 133 of the third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,<sup>4</sup>

Noting also the work and decisions of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), especially its resolutions Nos. 39 and 40 of 1963,

Referring to the conclusions of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Promotion of Industrial Stan-

<sup>4</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4178).

ardization in the Developing Countries held at Helsingør, Denmark, in October 1965,<sup>5</sup>

Taking into account certain needs of developing countries in establishing their national standardization services,

1. Expresses the conviction that United Nations assistance in introducing standardization into the industrial development of developing countries, including the establishment of national standardization services, is a matter of urgency;

2. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to pay due attention — on the lines of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development — to the needs of developing countries in the field of standardization;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of other United Nations organs, particularly those which deal with problems of industrial development, to the importance of the above-mentioned problem and to the necessity of paying due attention to this problem in their programmes of activities.

1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.

<sup>5</sup> E/C.5/103.

## DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### Industrial development activities

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council took note with appreciation of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development,<sup>6</sup> and of the draft resolution adopted unanimously by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for transmittal to the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of operative paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 2089 (XX) of 20 December 1965.

### Report of the Committee for Industrial Development

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council took note, with appreciation, of the report of the Com-

<sup>6</sup> A/6229, transmitted to the Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/4192).

mittee for Industrial Development on its sixth session (E/4203).

### International Symposium on Industrial Development

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council took note of the offers of the Governments of Guatemala and India to act as hosts to the International Symposium on Industrial Development to be held during 1967 (E/4230) and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Council, at its resumed forty-first session, information on the facilities which would be available, within appropriate timing, for the holding of the Symposium, and on the financial and administrative implications of holding the Symposium at the sites in question. Consequently, the Council deferred a decision on the date and site of the Symposium to its resumed forty-first session.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 10 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4192	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 41, document A/6229.
E/4192/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General concerning financial implications	Mimeographed.
E/4203	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its sixth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 6</i>
E/4229	Communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office and resolution of the International Labour Conference concerning the role of the International Labour Organisation in the industrialization of developing countries	Mimeographed.
E/4229/Add.1	Statement by the Director-General of the International Labour Office at the 50th session of the International Labour Conference	Ditto.
E/4233	Report of the Chairmen of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the joint meetings held in Geneva on 1 and 4 July 1966	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 3.
E/AC.6/L.342	Algeria, Czechoslovakia, France, Philippines, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4255, paras. 3 (c) and 4 (i).
E/AC.6/L.345 and Corr.1	Statement made by the Commissioner for Industrial Development at the 391st meeting of the Economic Committee	Mimeographed.
E/C.5/125	Progress report on the development of a framework for a consolidated report on the industrial development activities of the United Nations system of organizations: note by the Secretariat	Ditto.
E/C.5/135	International Symposium on Industrial Development: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/C.5/135/Add.1-4	Reports on the regional symposia: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/L.1136	Letter dated 29 July 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.
E/L.1138	Letter dated 3 August 1966 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.
E/L.1140	Letter dated 4 August 1966 from the head of the Romanian delegation to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.
E./L.1141	Letter dated 4 August. 1966 from the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.
E/L.1144	Letter dated 5 August 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.

\* The documents listed above pertain solely to item 10. For the complete list of documents pertaining to items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17, which were discussed together by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 2.



Agenda item 11: Development of natural resources\*

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4186	Five-year survey programme for natural resources development: further report of the Secretary-General ...	1
E/4245	Report of the Economic Committee .....	7
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	8
	Check list of documents .....	9

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1439th meeting*; see also the records of the 380th to 383rd, 385th and 386th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.380-383, 385 and 386).

DOCUMENT E/4186

**Five-year survey programme for natural resources  
development: further report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[26 April 1966]

1. The present report is submitted to the Council pursuant to paragraph 7 of its resolution 1113 (XL), of 7 March 1966, on the development of non-agricultural resources.

2. It will be recalled that in chapter V of his report on the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4132, paras. 95-114), the Secretary-General proposed for the Council's consideration and endorsement a five-year survey programme for natural resources development essentially consisting of nine surveys in the fields of mineral, water and energy resources. The proposal was also the main subject of a statement (E/L.1107) to the Council (1408th meeting) by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs.

3. Following consideration of the proposal at its 1408th, 1409th and 1417th meetings and in the Economic Committee,<sup>1</sup> the Council unanimously adopted the above-mentioned resolution 1113 (XL), operative paragraphs 3-8 of which deal with the proposed five-year survey programme.

*Consultation with outside experts*

4. Pursuant to operative paragraph 4 of resolution 1113 (XL), the Secretary-General brought together for intensive consultations in the period 12-15 April 1966 a group of six eminent experts, each an authority in his field directly relevant to the nine surveys proposed in the five-year programme.

<sup>1</sup> See A/AC.6/SR.376-379.

5. Their conclusions on the programme as a whole and on each of the nine surveys are reproduced in annex I, attached to this report, which also lists the experts, their affiliation and their recommendations (annex I, paras. 42-46).

6. While supporting the programme of nine surveys as a first step towards an orderly and systematic development of natural resources, "the experts did not feel able to assign priority as between the nine surveys, believing all the surveys to be useful and worthy of support now". They noted different approaches to the question of priority (*ibid.*, para. 44), observed that "different developing countries will be interested in different surveys" and suggested that it would be up to them "to assign priority for development in the light of the results of surveys and to signify co-operation when approached in the implementation of the surveys" (*ibid.*, para. 45).

7. Summing up its conclusions and recommendations (*ibid.*, para. 46), "the expert group whole-heartedly wishes to state its support for the whole programme of nine surveys and to express its sincere hope that adequate financial means will be forthcoming to carry out all the nine surveys, the total cost of which in its view is very modest in relation to the results that may be expected".

*Consultation with the Advisory Committee on the  
Application of Science and Technology to Development*

8. In accordance with operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1113 (XL), the Advisory Committee was con-

sulted at its fifth session on the five-year programme, notably on its scientific and technological aspects in the context of the Committee's wide perspective. Because of the short time between the adoption of the Council's resolution and the scheduled fifth session (beginning on 22 March 1966) of the Advisory Committee, the consultation with the latter necessarily took place before the Secretary-General could convene the expert group mentioned above.

9. The conclusions of the Advisory Committee will be found in chapter IV, part B of the third report of the Advisory Committee to the Council (see annex II below).

10. It may be noted from its conclusions that "in principle the Committee endorses the importance of a five-year programme of this nature and favours this general approach" and that "in particular it was glad to be informed that the surveys are primarily intended to cover the developing countries . . .".

11. As regards the specific proposals and priorities, the Committee endorses without reservation the surveys relating to important non-ferrous metals, to selected mines, to water needs and water resources, and to development of international rivers, as well as to oil-shale resources, geothermal energy and small-scale power generation. The Committee has some doubts on the iron ore survey in relation to the needs of developing countries and recommends that for financial reasons the off-shore mineral survey should be limited to specially promising areas.

12. Subject to observations and reservations such as these, stated in the excerpt, "the Committee welcomes the Secretary-General's programme which, in its view, constitutes a valuable concrete contribution to one of the subjects which it had already recommended for concerted attack".

13. In this connexion it may be recalled from the statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs mentioned in paragraph 2 that:

"Although the nine surveys cover very different fields, they all have certain objectives in common: firstly to provide significant new information, ideas and approaches on the natural resources potential of the developing countries; secondly, to gather data that will permit a world-wide perspective of the long-term potential supplies and needs in the important resources sectors selected; thirdly, to assist Governments to lay down the legal and organizational framework that is required for the optimum development of natural resources; and, fourthly, to prepare specific projects for investment proper from multilateral and bilateral sources of technical and capital assistance."

*Views of Governments on the programme and the possibilities of financing it*

14. In order to give Governments fuller information than that contained in chapter V of the Secretary-General's report on the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4132), on which to base their views and comments on the proposed five-year programme and the possibilities of financing it, the Secretary-General

decided to prepare this report before sending out the invitation called for in operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1113 (XL) and to attach it to the invitation. With the given time-limits, it would hardly have been possible to hold up the report to the Council while awaiting a sufficient number of replies from Governments.

15. The Secretary-General proposes, as appropriate, to issue as addenda to this report, views and comments of Governments or excerpts thereof, possibly with a summary analysis of replies received.<sup>2</sup>

*Estimated costs of the five-year programme and possible methods of financing it*

16. In the statement of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs to the Council, the financial implications of the programme were roughly estimated at some \$10 million, spread over five years. This total included certain savings obtainable with joint execution of the various surveys.

17. The cost estimates prepared for each of the nine surveys by the Secretariat have since been reviewed by the group of experts consulted by the Secretary-General. Based on an addition of the figure for each survey estimated individually, the combined cost comes to a rounded total of \$11,700,000, including \$100,000 for general expenses for office facilities, but excluding an additional amount of \$329,000 proposed (annex I, para. 39) for the survey of the needs for small-scale power generation in developing countries.

18. The above grand total for the nine proposed surveys includes the following totals, the components of which are set out in further detail in the attached appendix:

<i>Survey</i>	<i>Cost of individual survey in United States dollars</i>
Survey of world iron ore resources	861,300
Survey of important non-ferrous metals	1,482,250
Survey of selected mines in developing countries with a view to increasing ore reserves and production through the application of modern technology	1,750,430
Survey of off-shore mineral potential in developing areas	487,135
Survey of water needs and water resources in potentially water-short developing countries	1,591,040
Survey of the potential for development in international rivers	1,841,840
Survey of potential geothermal energy resources in developing countries	1,100,880
Survey of oil-shale resources	971,403
Survey of the needs for small-scale power generation in developing countries	1,523,379
	11,609,657

19. Assuming, however, that the whole programme will be approved, adequately financed and carried out in a combined operation, it may be estimated that savings

<sup>2</sup> The replies received have been circulated under the symbol E/4186/Add.1 and 2.

of between 10 and 20 per cent of the grand total can be achieved. Such savings would come about through joint use for more than one survey of managers and deputy managers at Headquarters, of field personnel — such as for the surveys of iron ore resources and important non-ferrous metals, or the surveys of water needs and resources and of international rivers — of secretarial and clerical staff, and so on. On this assumption, the grand total might thus be brought down to about \$10 million or possibly even less.

20. As noted by the group of experts (*ibid.*, para. 43), "the planning of the nine surveys had been taken about as far as it can reasonably be taken prior to further clarification and availability of financing".

21. Possible methods of financing the programme were touched upon in the statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, who pointed out that:

"We entertain no illusion that all or even the major part of its cost can be paid out of the regular budget of the United Nations. We think, however, that some of the proposed surveys may come within the general purview of the United Nations Development Programme and be considered eligible for financing from that programme's funds, provided the Governments which the surveys are intended to benefit are sufficiently interested in them. We also think that some Governments of industrialized countries of both the East and the West might be willing, either individually or jointly, to take on or 'adopt', as it were, some of these projects."

22. The possible methods of financing will be clarified, it is hoped, through the replies of Governments — particularly those of the industrialized countries — in response to the invitation issued pursuant to operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1113 (XL). Clearly, much of the feasibility of carrying out the five-year programme, as a significant contribution to the United Nations Development Decade and to an orderly and systematic development of natural resources, depends on the response of Governments, with an indication not only of general interest but also — by those in a position to do so — of concrete support in the form of specific financial contributions, experts, consultants and other resources.

#### ANNEX I

##### Conclusions of expert group on the proposed five-year programme of surveys of natural resources

1. The views set out below are the results of consultations, during meetings held from 12–15 April 1966 at United Nations Headquarters, with a group of experts convened by the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1113 (XL) of 7 March 1966 dealing with development of non-agricultural resources.

2. In that resolution the Council recommended that:

"...the Secretary-General may consult outside experts specially qualified in the respective fields of non-agricultural resources development, on the various proposed surveys and projects and the priorities that should be assigned to them within the proposed programme, with a view to achieving the targets of the Development Decade."

3. The following six experts, each an authority in his field directly relevant to the nine surveys proposed in the five-year programme contained in chapter V of the Secretary-General's report on development of non-agricultural resources, participated in the consultations:

Mr. Paul M. Bourrières, of Paris, France, a civil engineer and economist now heading B.C.E.O.M., an institution specializing in overseas development, and since 1959 a member of the Advisory Board for the Mekong Development Programme in South-East Asia;

Mr. Francisco Javier Domínguez, of Santiago, Chile, a hydraulic engineer and a professor at the University of Chile and Catholic University, Santiago, a member of the Chilean Academy of Science and President of the Latin American Committee of the International Association of Hydraulic Research;

Mr. J. L. Mero, of the United States, Head of Ocean Resources, a consulting firm in California, specialized in mineral resources of the sea;

Mr. G. C. Monture, of Ottawa, Canada, a consultant in mineral development and former Chief of the Mineral Resources Division of Canada's Department of Mines and Technical Surveys;

Mr. Alexander Voldemarovitch Peive, of Moscow, USSR, Director of the Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, a member of the Academy, and a doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences; and

Mr. F. M. Zablan, of Manila, Philippines, a civil and power engineer, at present Vice-President and Assistant General Manager of the Manila Electric Company.

4. For their deliberations, the experts had available, *inter alia*, the Secretary-General's report to the Council, the statement made to the Council on the subject by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs; the conclusions reached by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development following consultation pursuant to paragraph 5 of Council resolution 1113 (XL); and background documents with certain details as to coverage, method of execution and cost estimates prepared for each of the nine surveys by the Secretariat.

5. The group of experts considered the over-all proposed programme, and in addition each expert handled a particular survey proposal or proposals within his particular field of competence as follows:

Survey	Expert
Survey of world iron ore resources	Mr. G. C. Monture
Survey of important non-ferrous metals	Mr. G. C. Monture
Survey of selected mines in developing countries with a view to increasing ore reserves and production through the application of modern technology	
Survey of off-shore mineral potential in developing areas	Mr. J. L. Mero
Survey of water needs and water resources in potentially water-short developing countries	Mr. F. Javier Domínguez
Survey of the potential for development in international rivers	Mr. P. M. Bourrières
Survey of potential geothermal energy resources in developing countries	Mr. A. V. Peive
Survey of oil shale resources	Mr. A. V. Peive
Survey of the needs for small-scale power generation in developing countries	Mr. F. M. Zablan

6. Below are set out the main conclusions on each of these surveys, on the advice of the particular expert but also reflecting



the consensus of the group and their wide experience on interrelated problems.

*Surveys of world iron ore resources, important non-ferrous metals and selected mines — general observations*

7. The programme outlines of the above proposed three surveys have been examined in some detail against the background of the world mineral position.

8. It is recommended that the three proposals as suggested in broad outline are desirable and necessary. They should be undertaken as soon as possible if over-all planning in the field of non-agricultural resources development in developing countries is to be constructive and fruitful.

9. It is strongly recommended that, as soon as the projects become operative, an essential first step in conducting the individual surveys would be to engage a small competent group of consultants for a short period of time, say a month or more, with the objective of establishing: (a) the parameter and scope of the objective of the surveys; (b) definitions and criteria; (c) detailed planning as to organization, including a first plan of field work and on-site investigation, and (d) more precise assessment as to time schedule and costing. This group of consultants might later be asked to aid in reviewing progress and determining the form and content of the final report.

10. It should be pointed out that results on two of the proposed projects, namely, iron ore and selected non-ferrous metals, as organized, may be greatly weakened in regard to ultimate value and impact if limited solely to the developing countries. In an economic sense, what constitutes a profitable ore body is not something which can be worked out in isolation — each tends to be a function of every other one. Therefore, it is imperative to know the reserve position of the industrialized countries in regard to the minerals concerned. It is not, however, proposed that it would be necessary to send field teams to such countries since, in most of the industrialized countries, published data showing their mineral position are readily available. Admittedly, the resulting figures would be decidedly on the conservative side, but they would, nevertheless, serve quite functionally as part of the equation designed to present the global picture of the individual minerals concerned.

*Survey of world iron ore resources*

11. The 1954 *Survey of World Iron Ore Resources Occurrence, Appraisal and Uses*<sup>a</sup> should be reviewed and brought up to date in the light of:

(a) New discoveries of natural ores, e.g., Australia, Africa, South America and elsewhere;

(b) New discoveries of low-grade ores that are capable of being readily and profitably beneficiated, e.g. the magnetite deposits of Quebec, Labrador and elsewhere in Canada;

(c) Beach-sand deposits of magnetite or titaniferous magnetites and the development of beneficiation methods for the magnetite taconites, e.g., of the Mesabi range in Minnesota;

(d) The successful preparation of concentrates from these low-grade ores by pelletizing or briquetting to the superior form of blast furnace feed, i.e., with an iron content of 63 per cent or more.

12. This last type of ore is rapidly capturing the iron ore market because of the ability of steel producers to get higher through-puts at lower costs through already existing furnace facilities, thus avoiding the huge capital costs associated with the installation of blast furnace and coking facilities. In short the revolution of the past ten years, whereby deposits formerly considered low-grade have been opened up on a large scale, is

resulting in the pellet fast displacing the use of high-grade natural ores in the blast furnace.

13. Utmost consideration should be given to technological changes in mining, concentrating and transporting iron ore and to new developments in steel-making practice. In the case of developing areas where there appears to be a potential for an indigenous steel industry, additional information on ancillary needs — water, limestone, coal or sources of electric power should be collected when it can be done at little extra cost.

14. It would also be desirable to review new techniques of the treatment of iron ores for the production of pig iron or steel by direct reduction methods or by chemical methods, for example, leaching. Because of the present over-supply of iron ore throughout the world and the recent depression of price within the last few months, this study might be given lower priority at this time until the subject of financing of the studies is absolutely assured. On the other hand, however, revision and updating of the 1954 report has been requested and approved on a number of occasions. Moreover, the respective cost of revising the report would be relatively low in view of the work that has already been done in certain areas by other national and international organizations.

*Survey of important non-ferrous metals*

15. The vital necessity of conducting surveys into the metal position of the world should be apparent to anyone who has witnessed the relationship of demand to the known supply over the past decade. The recurrence of shortages in the supply of certain metals has in the past been all too frequent. The increase in population growth throughout the world and the need for raising standards of living in the developing countries will continue to aggravate the position even more. It would now seem opportune and timely that serious preliminary steps be undertaken to assess reserves and the supply position on a global scale of certain of those metals which have been so long regarded as being essential to modern life.

16. The general proposal for the organization of this survey has already been outlined above. The list as proposed may after closer examination be found to be too restrictive, being confined as it is to copper, lead, zinc, tin and silver. For example, the growth and trend of the steel-making industry is towards higher specifications for steels in industrial use. It is therefore suggested that consideration be given to enlarging the scope of the survey to include some of the major ferro-alloys such as tungsten, manganese, molybdenum and nickel.

17. Much of the information that will be required for even a preliminary survey has been mentioned in the section dealing with iron ore, e.g., mining, concentrating, smelting and transporting factors, with particular emphasis on technological improvements of recent years. No mineral deposit can be properly evaluated without taking cognizance of these.

18. With regard to potential reserves, considerable emphasis must be placed on the geology of the area concerned in relation to what is known of mines in the vicinity. In the final analysis such an assessment can only be verified by a programme of intensive ground investigations usually including drilling. Accordingly, even the most preliminary evaluation must envisage an extensive programme of field work in the years ahead.

*Survey of selected mines in developing countries with a view to increasing ore reserves and production through the application of modern technology*

19. The whole history of mining development is replete with examples of where old mines formerly worked in a haphazard and desultory manner and later abandoned, have been reopened

<sup>a</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 54.II.D.5.

and today are large profitable operations. In some cases, difficulties of mining were the cause of abandonment; in others, inability to produce saleable concentrates from complex ores. With the exhaustion of the higher-grade ores and the inability to recover by-products the mine became unprofitable.

20. Today the picture has completely changed: with modern machinery and equipment, "know-how" and skills in ore dressing and metallurgy, virtually all of the valuable elements can now be recovered from even the most complex ore.

21. A programme of the type suggested offers one of the quickest ways of stimulating and injecting capital into the developing countries. Such surveys, by removing part of the risk encountered in all mining ventures, surely will provide the necessary incentive to private capital and Governments to redevelop the mines. Moreover, in the course of such examination, other materials useful to the development of the indigenous economy could be brought to light.

22. It is recommended that, before such a programme is embarked upon, the most serious and intensive study be made of what areas are to be covered and what mineral commodities are to be included in the programme. It is here that a team of competent consultants such as that recommended for the previous surveys would be most valuable. Perhaps some fifty or a hundred mines or regions might be initially selected based on information now known and available. The list could then be screened by the expert group to, say, fifteen or twenty. Finally, depending upon the budget, only the more promising of these would be selected for final evaluation.

#### *Survey of off-shore mineral potential in developing areas*

23. The recovery of minerals from the sea floor is a relatively new concept in mining, but it is one which holds great promise, especially for developing nations. Most off-shore mineral deposits are relatively simple and inexpensive to locate. The technology needed to mine these deposits is uncomplicated and, in most cases, requires relatively small capital investments in viable production units.

24. The types of minerals found at the surface of the sea floor of the continental shelf are important to the developing nations for several reasons. For example, limestone materials, phosphatic ores, glauconite and construction gravels are highly useful in the economies of developing nations; and such continental shelf placer minerals as tin, titanium, diamonds, platinum, gold, magnetite, monazite, etc., all of which require rather simple processing techniques to reduce them to saleable products, are good development capital generators for these nations.

25. The proposal under consideration is very well conceived and is well designed to assemble and assess the bits and pieces of data which are presently available throughout the world. Such an assembly and assessment of the data is an essential first step in the over-all evaluation of off-shore mineral producing potentials of developing nations. The field investigations can be undertaken by several groups concurrently and completed in one to two years' time. The proposal to assess present off-shore mining operations and to secure data from private companies concerning off-shore bathymetry and hydrography is good. In addition to the information-gathering activities listed in the proposal, it is suggested that data concerning the present legal status of mineral exploration and mining in the off-shore areas also be gathered, that sediment samples at present available in oceanographic museums be inspected and assessed, and that past off-shore exploration projects be studied and described. It is my opinion that the goals of this survey can be attained in the time and at the cost allotted. I am very much

in agreement with this programme, its approach and its goals. I highly recommend its adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

#### *Survey of water needs and water resources in potentially water-short developing countries*

26. Having considered the proposals for carrying out a survey of water needs and resources in potentially water-short developing countries, the author of these comments wishes to express his complete agreement with the above-mentioned proposals and stress the importance of gathering data for those countries that may be interested in such a survey.

27. The importance of such data can hardly be sufficiently stressed, since it should constitute an indispensable spring-board for the carrying out of any further work on water resources. In fact, whether one deals with a seasonal water problem or year-round shortage, rational solutions can only be obtained after thorough examination of the surface and groundwater conditions that one faces, and, ultimately, should desalination prove necessary, such a decision can only be properly reached after a serious analysis of the type of data the survey proposes to gather.

28. In view of all this, the writer whole-heartedly recommends the passing of the programme, as presented, by the Economic and Social Council.

#### *Survey of the potential for development in international rivers*

29. The integrated development of a river basin's water resources can bring up the standards of life of its inhabitants to a complete change. Through irrigation and drainage, power production, water supply, and navigation and flood control it can transform industry, agriculture and welfare. Moreover, experience has proved that, in the case of international river basins, the survey, design, construction and operation of works is a marvellous way of developing close international co-operation between the riparian countries.

30. However, if the benefit of development of international river basins can bring about a complete change of life in the long term, on the other hand, the cost of the necessary pluridisciplinary surveys is high, and that of future feasibility reports, design and construction work is tremendous.

31. For these reasons, we recommend that the five-year programme survey of international river basins in developing countries should be completed by steps. The purpose of this progressive approach should be to select from office work and extensive travelling of a few experts, in close co-operation with the regional economic commissions, which international river basins look attractive enough regarding populations and existing prospects. Pluridisciplinary teams should follow immediately in the selected basins to assess prospects and to show what are the missing data for a future possible feasibility report.

32. With a total of fifteen teams and for a survey extending over three years with progressive concentration on carefully selected basins, the total cost would be around \$1,814,000, which is very close to the Secretariat's estimates.

33. We can only support very strongly such an international survey.

#### *Survey of potential geothermal energy resources in developing countries*

34. The study and use of the earth's heat may be regarded as one of the most important problems of geology at the present time. The scientific importance of this problem is absolutely obvious. As a result of research into the laws

governing the distribution of heat inside the earth and of generation of heat, it has become possible to reach significant conclusions about the energy of the earth in general. Practical use of the earth's heat in those areas where the heat flow is abnormally high is only beginning, and it can scarcely be expected that it will play any large-scale role in the solution of power problems in the next few years. At the same time, however, the limited amount of work done in this field has demonstrated both the reliability and economic advantages of geothermal energy not only as a generating source, but also as a source of process and space heat, and, in some cases, for chemical by-products. It is therefore recommended that this survey should be undertaken as soon as possible as the first step towards transferring geothermal technology to developing countries; in addition, I recommend that this work be co-ordinated with the work of the International Geophysical Union and the International Union of Geological Sciences.

#### *Survey of oil-shale resources*

35. The study of oil shale must be supported by the authority of the United Nations, since this very important source of power is often undeservedly overlooked. The experience of a number of countries (the USSR and others) shows that the use of oil shale is economically justified even when the content of organic materials is comparatively low (15–20 per cent). Oil shale is known to be present in a number of developing countries which are poor in power resources, but there has been no evaluation of its quality or of the possibility of using it.

36. The proposed survey project for the study of oil shale should be approved. It is recommended that the final goal of the five-year programme should be to draw up maps showing the location of known and expected oil-shale deposits in all the developing countries on a 1 : 5,000,000 scale.

#### *Survey of the needs for small-scale power generation in developing countries*

37. In principle I agree that the survey would serve a useful purpose and that it should be strongly recommended. I have, however, the following reservations.

38. In the ideal, the needs of the developing countries for small-scale power plants could be determined accurately only by undertaking an extensive economic survey of each country, an inventory of its indigenous energy resources, a power market survey covering at least ten years and a study of related subjects such as legislation, technical training and management; also a comprehensive estimate of capital and recurring costs over a ten-year period. Clearly, such a stupendous task would absorb far more time and money than will be available, and some compromise will be necessary.

39. I therefore propose that such a study be undertaken in twelve selected countries, and that a more cursory survey of needs be made in another seventy-two countries. The knowledge gained from the twelve thorough surveys could to some extent be extrapolated, by analogy, to these seventy-two other countries. I estimate that the cost of this additional work would amount to \$329,000, thus raising the total cost of the survey to \$1,852,000. The additional work would probably take six months, thus extending the total duration of the survey to four and a half years.

40. Since electrification is a capital-intensive activity, the emphasis of the survey should be such as to encourage cottage industries and irrigation in order to raise productivity and income, to justify the heavy capital outlay.

41. The proposed case studies should be very useful in determining not only installation and operating costs and practical experience, but also problems and difficulties encountered. The proposed study of plant availability, and so on, would form an important bridge between manufacturers and users.

#### *Recommendations*

42. The experts, as a group, are keenly aware of the need for an orderly, systematic approach to natural resources development in the world and in the developing countries in particular, such as would be promoted through the proposed five-year programme, and strongly support the programme of nine surveys as a first step in this direction.

43. The group believes that the planning of the nine surveys has been taken about as far as it can reasonably be taken prior to further clarification and availability of financing, and it supports the conception, methods of execution and over-all financial estimates envisaged by the Secretary-General. The group further believes that the United Nations is in a unique position to carry out these world-wide surveys, which in turn may be expected to lead to various developments, with or without United Nations assistance, in subsequent stages of actual development schemes.

44. The experts did not feel able to assign priority as between the nine surveys, believing all the surveys to be useful and worthy of support now. It was realized that the question of priority could be approached from different angles, such as from the point of view of what could be done with a given amount of money, importance for development of particular developing countries, number of countries benefiting from a particular survey.

45. Different developing countries will be interested in different surveys, as will become clear when the surveys go into execution and the countries concerned are approached with questionnaires and through other means. Rather, it is suggested that it will be up to the individual developing countries to assign priority for development in the light of the results of the surveys and to signify co-operation when they are approached in the implementation of the surveys.

46. In the circumstances, therefore, the expert group wholeheartedly wishes to state its support for the whole programme of nine surveys and to express its sincere hope that adequate financial means will be forthcoming to carry out all the nine surveys, the total cost of which, in its view, is very modest in relation to the results that may be expected.

## ANNEX II

### **Conclusions of the advisory committee on the application of science and technology to development regarding the proposed five-year programme of surveys of natural resources**

[See *third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4178)*, paras. 195–198.]

APPENDIX  
COST ESTIMATES FOR THE PROPOSED NINE SURVEYS  
(In United States dollars)

Personnel	Iron-ore resources	Important non-ferrous metals	Selected mines	Off-shore mineral potential	Water needs and water resources	International rivers	Geothermal energy resources	Oil-shale resources	Small-scale power generation
Survey managers and deputy managers . . . . .	135,000	153,900	157,800	65,750	185,200	185,200	105,200	105,200	185,200
Consultants, international experts and local experts	278,000	375,000	362,500	156,600	740,000	840,000	536,000	303,394	787,100
Secretarial and clerical . . .	30,000	81,600	174,000	36,000	48,000	72,000	49,200	32,400	24,000
Technical editors . . . . .	30,000	23,000	—	20,000	—	—	—	20,000	39,450
	<u>473,000</u>	<u>633,500</u>	<u>694,300</u>	<u>278,350</u>	<u>973,200</u>	<u>1,097,200</u>	<u>690,400</u>	<u>460,994</u>	<u>1,035,750</u>
<i>Contracts</i>									
Bibliographic research . . .	—	100,000	50,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	—	—	—
Drafting . . . . .	20,000	90,000	108,000	18,000	90,000	120,000	36,000	4,500	4,500
Special economic and technical mineral studies . . .	25,000	300,000	225,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	—
Special local contracts . . .	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	228,000	—
	<u>45,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>433,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>232,500</u>	<u>4,500</u>
<i>Services</i>									
Travel . . . . .	81,000	60,000	180,000	33,000	120,000	144,000	114,000	60,000	126,000
Per diem in the field . . . .	74,000	54,000	144,000	27,000	148,000	187,000	91,200	64,800	142,740
Local expenses (cables, postage, reproduction etc.) . . . . .	35,000	40,000	30,000	4,500	24,800	31,200	15,200	10,800	23,400
Translations . . . . .	25,000	30,000	60,000	36,000	40,000	45,000	24,000	24,000	22,500
Publication . . . . .	50,000	40,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	<u>265,000</u>	<u>224,000</u>	<u>464,000</u>	<u>130,500</u>	<u>362,800</u>	<u>437,200</u>	<u>274,400</u>	<u>189,600</u>	<u>344,640</u>
Sub-total . . . . .	783,000	1,347,500	1,591,300	442,850	1,446,400	1,674,400	1,000,800	883,094	1,384,890
Contingencies, 10 per cent	78,300	134,750	158,130	44,285	144,640	167,440	100,080	88,309	138,489
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>861,300</u>	<u>1,482,250</u>	<u>1,750,430</u>	<u>487,135</u>	<u>1,591,040</u>	<u>1,841,840</u>	<u>1,100,880</u>	<u>971,403</u>	<u>1,523,379</u>

## DOCUMENT E/4245

## Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[21 July 1966]

1. At its 380th to 383rd, 385th and 386th meetings, held on 11, 12, 14, 15, 19 and 20 July 1966 the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania), considered item 11 of the Council's agenda (Development of natural resources), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1427th meeting on 8 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it a further report of the Secretary-General on a five-year survey programme for natural resources development (E/4186), and a draft resolution submitted by India, Iran, Panama and Philippines (E/AC.6/L.334) and an amendment to that draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Morocco, and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.6/L.336). The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the statement of financial implications of the draft resolution and

the amendment, submitted by the Secretary-General (E/AC.6/L.338). The amendment to the draft resolution was withdrawn by the sponsors, and the representative of India then introduced a revised draft resolution (E/AC.6/L.334/Rev.1) sponsored by the delegations of Algeria, Cameroon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, and the United Republic of Tanzania which the Committee adopted unanimously. The representative of the United Kingdom then (386th meeting) made a statement explaining his delegation's view as regards the financial implications.

3. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change, See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1127 (XLI). Development of natural resources

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolution 1113 (XL) of 7 March 1966, in which it unanimously welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in submitting to the Council a long-range programme designed as a means of making an important contribution to the second half of the United Nations Development Decade through the development of non-agricultural resources, with a view to strengthening the economic base and economic independence of the developing countries,

Recognizing the desirability of carrying out a long-term survey programme in the field of natural resources,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/4186) prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1113 (XL),

Noting that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the group of experts consulted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 1113 (XL) have, after a preliminary review, endorsed the outlines of a five-year survey programme for the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4178, paras. 194-201 and E/4186, annex I),

Recognizing the necessity for further elaboration of the scope, priorities, organization and co-ordination, as a basis for approval of a specific programme and determination of requirements and availability of financial and other resources for its implementation,

1. *Calls upon* the Governments which have not yet done so to communicate, by 30 September 1966 at the latest, their views and comments on this programme and the possibilities of financing it, as requested in the Secretary-General's *note verbale* of 29 April 1966;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) Further to consult, by appropriate means, any Governments of Member States which may have technical or detailed views or comments in addition to those presented in the official response to the *note verbale* of 29 April 1966;

(b) To consult the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies concerned, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other appropriate bodies,

and to take into account their work and the facilities which they can offer in relation to the planning and implementation of the programme;

(c) To consult the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, not later than at its sixth session, on the implications of the survey programme in the over-all context of other work in the field of natural resources;

(d) To establish three small groups of qualified consultants in the fields of minerals, water resources and energy — within which developing and developed countries would be adequately represented — which would be financed by the present regular budget and offers of experts and other forms of technical assistance by Member States and which would be entrusted with the task of preparing an objective study on:

- (i) The parameters and scope of the objectives of the surveys;
- (ii) Definitions and criteria;
- (iii) Detailed planning as to organization;
- (iv) A more precise assessment of the time schedule and cost-benefit;

(e) To examine:

- (i) The means for organizing and financing the preliminary stages of the proposed new work from the resources of the Secretariat;
- (ii) All other appropriate means of financing a programme as approved by the Council;

(f) To make an interim report to the Council at its resumed forty-first session, and to make a full and final report as soon as possible thereafter, but not later than at the forty-third session of the Council, on the implementation of a long-term survey programme in the field of natural resources;

3. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that it note, at its twenty-first session, the progress made and that it endorse the continuing study by the Council of means of implementing a five-year survey programme for the development of non-agricultural resources intended to strengthen the economic base and economic independence of the developing countries.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 11 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4132	Development of non-agricultural resources: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth session, Annexes, agenda item 7.</i>
E/4178 and Corr.1	Third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Ibid., Forty-first session, Supplement No. 12.</i>
E/4186/Add.1	Five-Year survey programme for natural resources development: replies from Member States to the Secretary-General's <i>note verbale</i> of 29 April 1966	Mimeographed.
E/4186/Add.2	Five-year survey programme for natural resources development: further replies from Member States to the Secretary-General's <i>note verbale</i> of 29 April 1966 and replies to his <i>note verbale</i> of 31 August 1966	Ditto.
E/AC.6/L.334	India, Iran, Panama and Philippines: draft resolution	Ditto. Replaced by E/AC.6/L.334/Rev.1.
E/AC.6/L.334/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	See E/4245, paras. 2 and 3.
E/AC.6/L.336	Algeria, Morocco and United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.6/L.334	Mimeographed.
E/AC.6/L.338	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.334 and amendments E/AC.6/L.336: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/L.1107	Statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 1408th meeting of the Council	Mimeographed. For summary, see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, 1408th, meeting, paras. 2-14.</i>



**Agenda item 12: Questions relating to science and technology\***

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4222	Note by the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4260	Report of the Co-ordination Committee.....	1
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council.....	3
	Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council.....	4
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1444th meeting; see also the records of the 296th, 297th, 299th to 301st, 308th, 309th, 311th and 312th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.296, 297, 299-301, 308, 309, 311 and 312).

**DOCUMENT E/4222**

**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[2 June 1966]

In response to resolution 910 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, the World Health Organization (WHO), in co-operation with the other agencies concerned, presented to the Council at its thirty-ninth session a report on environmental pollution and measures for its control.<sup>1</sup> The report was also sent to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

In discussing the report at the thirty-ninth session, the Council noted that WHO had agreed to prepare for the forty-first session a short report on the main international and national research on pollution.<sup>2</sup> It is proposed that this report should review trends of pollution, summarize the broad goals of research and describe the

main applications of current research and the most important international co-operative activities in this field. It would contain information on the principal laboratories, control agencies and other institutions conducting research into environmental pollution in various countries as well as the contribution of professional and other non-governmental organizations involved in such research. The report would also deal with future needs for environmental research and for action to apply its findings to control.

As it has not proved possible to prepare the report in time for submission to the Council at its forty-first session, the Secretary-General, after consulting the agencies concerned, would suggest that the Council might wish to consider such a report at its forty-second session, in 1967, and that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development might also consider it at an appropriate session in 1967.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document E/4073 and Add.1.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 3*, (A/6003), para. 190.

**DOCUMENT E/4260**

**Report of the Co-ordination Committee**

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. At its 296th, 297th, 299th-301st, 308th, 309th, 311th and 312th meetings, held on 18-22 July and 1-4 August 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), considered item 12 of the Council agenda (Questions

relating to science and technology). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting held on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: third report of the Advisory Committee on the

Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4178 and Corr.1) and the summary of that report (E/4178 Summary) and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4222).

3. The Committee heard statements by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (296th meeting), the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (296th meeting), the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (297th meeting) and the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (299th meeting), the texts of which were issued as documents E/AC.24/L.287, E/AC.24/L.292, E/AC.24/L.281 and E/AC.24/L.285 respectively.

4. The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted to it by the Advisory Committee in chapter VI of its third report and amendments to that draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Chile, France, Luxembourg, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (E/AC.24/L.296). At the 308th meeting, the sponsors of the amendments accepted a number of sub-amendments proposed orally by the delegations of Algeria, Ecuador, India, Philippines, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania, and the text as it stood at the end of that meeting was circulated as document E/AC.24/L.297.

5. At the 309th meeting, the sponsors of the amendments accepted the following additional sub-amendments:

(i) The fourth preambular paragraph was transferred to the beginning of the preamble and re-drafted to read as follows:

*"Recalling its resolution 1083 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 regarding the second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in which it warmly commended the Advisory Committee on its second report, approved the plans of the Advisory Committee for the next phase of its work and transmitted to the General Assembly its second report as an exposition of the steps that must be taken to achieve the objectives envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII),"*

(ii) In operative paragraph 1, the word "efforts" was replaced by the word "proposal".

(iii) The introductory part of operative paragraph 2 was changed to read as follows: *"Endorses the objectives for the proposed plan set forth by the Advisory Committee."*

(iv) The latter part of operative paragraph 3 was changed to read as follows:

*"... to give priority attention to the third report of the Advisory Committee and in particular the views expressed therein regarding the elaboration or intensification of actions, within their competence and*

*available or anticipated resources, designed to accelerate achievement of the above objectives;"*

(v) At the beginning of operative paragraph 5, the words *"Invites the participating organizations to prepare"*, were replaced by the words *"Invites the organizations concerned in the United Nations system to prepare,"*. The words *"as well as any new proposals which they wish to make"* were added at the end of the paragraph.

(vi) In operative paragraph 6, the words *"for assistance in the financing of projects"* were replaced by the words *"for financial aid and technical assistance for projects"*.

(vii) In operative paragraph 8, the words *"and proposals"* were inserted after the words *"Requests the Advisory Committee to examine the statements"*.

6. The Committee then unanimously approved the draft resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development as modified by the six-power amendments and the various sub-amendments thereto submitted orally by the delegations of Algeria, Ecuador, India, Philippines, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania.

7. The Co-ordination Committee emphasized the importance of maintaining the advisory nature of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. It was a committee of experts chosen in their own individual capacities and not as representatives of governments. For that reason the Co-ordination Committee expressed the view that only the elected members of the Advisory Committee should take part in its sessions and participate directly in its discussions and work.

8. The Co-ordination Committee noted the statement made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee at the 296th meeting that at its sixth session it would be discussing its programme of work for the future and ascertaining the extent to which members of the Committee were likely to be able to attend Committee sessions. The Advisory Committee also intended to review its procedures in the light of the experience it had now accumulated.

9. The Committee recommends that the Council agree to the Secretary-General's suggestion (see E/4222) that the short report on the main international and national research on pollution, which was requested of WHO at the thirty-ninth session, and which could not be prepared in time for submission to the present session, should be taken up by the Council and by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at appropriate sessions in 1967.

10. The Committee accordingly recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]*



## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## 1155 (XLI). Science and technology

*The Economic and Social Council,*

## I

Recalling its resolution 1083 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 regarding the second report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development<sup>3</sup> in which it warmly commended the Advisory Committee on its second report, approved the plans of the Advisory Committee for the next phase of its work and transmitted to the General Assembly the Advisory Committee's second report as an exposition of the steps that must be taken in order to achieve the objectives envisaged in General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963,

Noting that the General Assembly in its resolution 2082 (XX) of 20 December 1965 endorsed the view of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that it would be desirable for the Economic and Social Council to initiate an international programme in order to strengthen existing programmes for the application of science and technology to development, and in order to add appropriate new arrangements so as to round out the total effort and to draw the attention of world opinion to this work,

Noting further that the General Assembly also agreed that the Economic and Social Council itself would be the appropriate body, under the authority of the General Assembly, to initiate and guide the programme, through its links with organizations in the United Nations family, the regional economic commissions and non-governmental organizations, and through co-operation with States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

Bearing in mind the important contribution of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in applying the benefits of science and technology, to the developing countries,

Having considered the third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/4178 and Corr.1),

1. Welcomes the proposal of the Advisory Committee designed to establish a World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

2. Endorses the objectives for the proposed plan set forth by the Advisory Committee:

(a) To assist the developing countries to build the necessary structure of institutions (national and, when appropriate, regional) and to train the necessary skilled personnel on which the capacity of developing countries to apply science and technology to their development will depend;

(b) To promote the more effective application of existing scientific knowledge and technology to the devel-

opment of the less developed countries and, with that in view, to improve the arrangements for the transfer and adaptation of knowledge and technology already available in more developed countries; and at the same time, to develop a climate in developing countries more favourable to the adoption of innovations in the techniques of production;

(c) To focus increasingly the attention, and to mobilize the efforts of scientists and research organizations, in highly developed countries as well as in the developing countries, on problems the solution of which will be of special benefit to the developing countries, and to encourage co-operation of developed and developing countries to this end;

(d) To promote a greater knowledge among Governments, the scientific community, the general public and especially young people, in developed as well as developing countries, of the needs of the developing countries for science and technology;

3. Urges United Nations organizations, particularly the regional economic commissions, Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, scientific and technological groups, and other interested bodies, to give priority attention to the third report of the Advisory Committee and, in particular, to the views expressed therein regarding the elaboration or intensification of actions within their competence and within available or anticipated resources, designed to accelerate achievement of the above-mentioned objectives;

4. Recognizes the need for long-term planning by Governments for building the structure of policies, institutions and personnel necessary for the application of science and technology to development;

5. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to prepare, for 1 January 1968, detailed statements indicating the extent to which their current or planned programmes and activities are designed to intensify and accelerate the accomplishment of the objectives set forth in paragraph 2 above, together with such pertinent financial data as may be obtainable, as well as any new proposals which they may wish to make;

6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and related institutions and the regional development finance institutions, in co-operation with the Advisory Committee, as appropriate, and in the light of its suggestions, to consider making available additional resources to meet requests from the developing countries for financial aid and technical assistance for projects directed towards the application of science and technology to development, in accordance with the above objectives;

7. Recommends to Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized

<sup>3</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 14 (E/4026).

agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency conducting bilateral aid programmes that they give full attention to the needs of the developing countries for assistance in the field of science and technology; and to provide such aid in the light of the suggestions of the Advisory Committee relating to the World Plan of Action;

8. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to examine the statements and proposals which the organizations of the United Nations family are requested to prepare for 1 January 1968 and such other materials as may be relevant, with the objectives of:

(a) Ascertaining the range and extent of that which is being done, or which is planned, to achieve the objectives set forth in paragraph 2 above;

(b) Identifying and drawing attention to those areas in which present or planned activities leave gaps or apparent imbalances;

(c) Defining and elaborating in greater detail the content of the proposed World Plan of Action;

(d) Recommending to the Council further action designed to stimulate and, as necessary, reorientate the activities of those organizations on the application of science and technology to development, and to facilitate the co-ordination of such activities;

## II

*Recalling* operative paragraph 5 of part I of its resolution 1083 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

1. *Again invites* the Advisory Committee, in the interest of achieving the greatest possible concentration of effort and of available resources on problems of high priority, to maintain on its work programme the question of reducing still further the list of priority problems on which it has recommended a "concerted attack";

2. *Endorses* the view of the Advisory Committee that, when reviewing the programmes of the United Nations system, in close co-operation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and interested organizations, as appropriate, it should concentrate upon those activities which are directly relevant to specific problems of major importance;

## III

*Concurring* with the view expressed by the Advisory Committee that precise knowledge of expenditures by the organizations of the United Nations system for the application of science and technology to development is an essential condition for effective action in this field,

*Requests* the Advisory Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to examine as soon as possible the problem of the measurement of expenditures by the United Nations system for the application of science and technology to development, giving particular attention to the need for more uniform criteria for the definition of such expenditures;

## IV

*Invites* Governments of developed countries Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, when deciding to intensify their co-operation in the field of science and technology, to bear in mind the interest that such co-operation might present for the scientific and technological progress of the developing countries.

*1444th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

## DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### Environmental pollution

At its 1444th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council agreed to the Secretary-General's suggestion (E/4222) that the short report on the main international and national research on pollution, which the Council at its thirty-ninth session, had requested of the World Health Organization, should be taken up by the Council and by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at the appropriate sessions in 1967.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 12 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4178 and Corr.1	Third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12.</i>
E/4178 (Summary)	Summary and recommendations	Mimeographed.
E/4178/Add.1	Financial implications of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee: note by the Secretary General	Ditto. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/AC/24/L.281	Statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency at the 297th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed.
E/AC.24/L.285	Statement made by the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization at the 299th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.287	Statement made by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at the 296th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.292	Statement made by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the 296th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Ditto.
E/AC.24/L.296	Chile, France, Luxembourg, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee (E/4178, chap. VI)	Ditto. See E/4260, para. 4.
E/AC.24/L.297	Text of draft resolution on science and technology as it stood at the end of the 308th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed. See E/4260, paras. 4, 5 and 6.
E/AC.24/L.299	Draft report of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed. For the final report, see E/4260.


**Agenda item 13: Reports of the regional economic commissions\***

## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4239	Report of the meeting of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions.....	1
	Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	6
	Check list of documents .....	7

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1431st to 1435th meetings.*

**DOCUMENT E/4239**
**Report of the meeting of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions**

[Original text: English]  
 [11 July 1966]

*Summary and conclusions*

1. The annual meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions met at Geneva from 8-9 July 1966, under the Chairmanship of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. It was attended by the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) as well as the outgoing and incoming Directors of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB). Also present were the Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLA and other senior officials of the Headquarters Secretariat and of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. The Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) participated in the discussion on points concerning the UNCTAD secretariat. This report of the meeting is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) which recommended that the Secretary-General make it available for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly.

2. The meeting reviewed developments regarding United Nations work in the economic and social fields from the global as well as regional viewpoints. Following a general review by the Under-Secretary, the Executive Secretaries and the outgoing Director of UNESOB described conditions and trends prevailing in their respective regions.

3. Discussion then centred on the specific problems encountered and results achieved in each region, as well as on the ways and means of combining work at Headquarters with regional activities so as to ensure mutual

support and thus maintain and increase the over-all effectiveness of United Nations action.

4. Out of this discussion four general conclusions emerged:

(a) The increase and diversification of organizations, agencies, institutions or arrangements aimed at promoting world-wide international co-operation in connexion with particular aspects of the development problem appeared to enhance the role of the regional secretariats as focal points for substantive co-ordination and strategic links between global approaches and country requirements. In particular the creation of UNCTAD and the forthcoming establishment of the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development (UNOID) were viewed as lending additional importance to the ability of the regional secretariats to help determine needs and ascertain potentialities and undertake intensified action for trade expansion and industrial development.

(b) The increasing emphasis placed on proper planning and performance evaluation as prerequisites for the sorely needed intensification of international aid was likewise regarded as giving increased significance to whatever can be done at the regional level or from the regional viewpoint for gathering information, elucidating issues, stimulating action or channeling services. In particular, it was felt that the regional secretariats could do much to give a solid basis to the work of the newly created Committee on Development Planning and render it effective, just as they were helping the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to gain insight and achieve practical results. Importance was attached to the decision of the Committee on Development Planning to hold its second

session in Santiago, Chile, and to deal first with the problems of the countries in Latin America.

(c) The increasing reliance on target setting and the ensuing need for achieving better coherence and greater compatibility among objectives put forward at various levels and in various sectors demanded that no effort be spared in ensuring that unity of approach was maintained through changing conditions and with due respect to regional particularities. In particular, it was felt that the United Nations Development Decade should, among other things, provide a frame of reference within which regional and country endeavours should be properly and consistently integrated in accordance with common assumptions and global perspectives.

(d) The meeting of Executive Secretaries was found of demonstrated value as a most practical instrument for exchanging and harmonizing views, for planning for the division of labour between Headquarters and the regional secretariats and for anticipating and alleviating the difficulties which distance creates. In particular, it was decided that, aside from the next regular meeting to be held at the occasion of the forty-third session of the Council, a special meeting should be held in January 1967, after the establishment of UNOID, to devise with its Executive Director the best ways and means of combining action at the centre and action at the regional secretariat level for the promotion of industrial development.

5. The main lines and results of the discussion are summarized below.

#### *United Nations Development Decade*

6. The meeting concentrated its discussion on the question of achieving greater efficiency in projecting at the regional level the objectives and principles embodied in the General Assembly and Council resolutions relating to the Decade and on relating needs and performance at the global level to needs and performance at the regional and country levels.

7. It was felt that the 1970s might be designated the Second United Nations Development Decade, just as national development plans had been called first and second five-year plans, in order to ensure the continuity of the collective effort of the international community.

#### *Development planning and projections*

8. The discussion centred on the outcome of the first session of the new Committee for Development Planning, established by the Economic and Social Council at its fortieth session in compliance with Council resolution 1079 (XXXIX). The meeting stressed the strategic importance of that area of work and the need to take full advantage of the opportunities to achieve progress in the regional context. The regional secretariats, it was observed, were already called upon to help countries in their planning efforts and they should be able to make a significant contribution to the evaluation of plan implementation of the countries within their respective regions. The choice of Latin America for the first round of studies on plan implementation was welcomed, and

the Executive Secretary of ECLA indicated his readiness to assist and participate in this endeavour. The other participants also indicated their interest in being associated with the work of the Committee as appropriate.

9. To make the regional work programmes in development planning more effective, it was agreed that the regional secretariats would intensify their activities particularly in the Regional Centres for Planning and Programming, with the help of the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies at United Nations Headquarters.

10. The meeting concurred with the Committee's view that "the exchange of information on various aspects of planning is of importance for all countries, irrespective of the planning system and the stage of economic development" (E/4207, para. 16), and noted the interest shown by the Committee on Development Planning in the work on planning and projections being undertaken under the auspices of ECE.

11. The meeting noted with satisfaction that the Committee for Development Planning had attached considerable importance to the need for the developing countries to promote a spirit of progress and participation among their inhabitants which would lead to the transformation of attitudes and institutions.

#### *The role of the regional economic commissions in the preparatory work for the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

12. The discussion on this subject was preceded by a statement from the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, who outlined the main issues involved. The meeting noted the great concern among the developing countries that the recommendations of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had not so far been implemented in the form of concrete programmes. That concern was reflected in the Declaration made by fourteen developing countries at the twenty-second session of the ECAFE held at New Delhi in March 1966. The Declaration, which had been circulated to all concerned by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, recommended the holding of a meeting of representatives of the seventy-seven developing countries to ensure that the second session of the Conference would be more effective than the first, the purpose of such a meeting being to explore ways and means of narrowing the areas of difference between developed and developing countries. It was felt that the regional secretariats should help the UNCTAD secretariat in servicing the meeting in question.

13. It was noted that regional meetings aimed at elucidating trade problems were scheduled for July 1966 in Latin America, for September 1966 in Africa, for October 1966 in Europe and for November 1966 in Asia. Progress was also being made on a study on trade patterns and policies in UNESOB. As it would be useful for the UNCTAD secretariat and the regional secretariats to harmonize viewpoints at the earliest possible stage, it was decided that economists from the regional secretariats should meet in Geneva during the time of the fourth session of the Trade and Development Board.

14. Although it had been difficult for the UNCTAD secretariat to assist the regional secretariats in their research and studies on trade problems, owing to UNCTAD's heavy work schedule in recent months, assurances were given by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD that such co-operation would be forthcoming in future. The meeting felt that it would be useful to have the assistance of the UNCTAD secretariat before and during the regional meetings devoted to elucidating trade problems. On the other hand, the regional secretariats would continue to assist UNCTAD in the preparation of the documentation for the second session of the Conference.

15. The UNCTAD secretariat circulated to participants at the meeting a first draft of the agenda for the second session of the Conference, to enable the regional secretariats to make comments and suggestions before the opening of the third session of the Trade and Development Board.

#### *Industrial development*

16. The meeting highlighted the fact that the regional secretariats, especially those in developing regions, were paying growing attention to industrial development. This was evidenced by their respective work programmes, and by the relationships established between them and the Centre for Industrial Development. The contemplated creation of UNOID would, of course, make it necessary to achieve even closer co-operation for a more systematic promotion of field activities with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

17. It was observed that each region had different patterns of industrialization and specific problems which needed to be taken into account when assistance was extended to individual countries. The complexity of the process of industrial development and the variety of its aspects would require not only close co-operation between UNOID and all the other agencies concerned within the United Nations family but also proper articulation of UNOID's central functions and activities with those of the regional secretariats. Thus it was envisaged that UNOID could contribute high-level experts who would support experts and advisers already available at the regional or country level, and assist the regional secretariats in servicing meetings dealing with problems of industrialization. The meeting also attached considerable importance to the type of permanent liaison which would have to be established between UNOID and the regional secretariats either at the headquarters of UNOID or in the regions.

18. In order to arrive at a well-defined pattern of co-operation between UNOID and the regional secretariats, it was agreed that a special meeting should be held for this purpose with the Executive Director of UNOID as soon as possible after the establishment of that body, i.e. in January 1967.

19. It was stressed that the regional development banks could play an important role in the financing of industrial projects, for which the pre-investment and investment stages are often not dissociable.

20. Note was made of the decision of the Asian Regional Conference on Industrialization to establish an Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC). That Council, it was felt, should facilitate the work of UNOID in Asia and the Far East. The AIDC could be particularly useful in the operational field and for those industries developed on a joint basis.

#### *Human resources development*

21. The development of human resources was found to be a particularly important subject for action at the regional level. The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East 1965*<sup>1</sup> had been devoted to that question. The ECA had several committees dealing with training problems and its Secretariat had a survey under way on location and types of training as well as on the utilization of personnel after training, and ECLA had prepared several studies on these matters. The ECLA and ECAFE had co-sponsored with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) regional conferences on educational planning and children and youth in national development.

22. The meeting noted that Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 A (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2083 (XX) on development and utilization of human resources called for a comprehensive study on the subject by the Secretary-General. Preparations for such a report were now being undertaken by an inter-secretariat working party bringing representatives of the specialized agencies concerned together with United Nations staff. The report would embody proposals for concerted international action to intensify the activities of the United Nations family of organizations, particularly with regard to the training of national personnel and to manpower improvement for the economic and social advancement of developing countries.

23. Steps were being taken to bring the experience of the regional secretariats to bear on the preparation of the study. It was envisaged that field trips of several weeks in the regions, particularly Africa and Latin America, might be undertaken by Headquarters personnel. It was also agreed that the first draft of the report would be circulated to the regional secretariats for their comments and suggestions.

24. The meeting noted several areas of human resources development which seemed to require priority attention by the developing countries, such as estimates of supply of human resources and requirements, the question of the "brain drain", the employment of youth, school drop-outs, retraining etc. The range of topics involved led to the conclusion that the regional secretariats should further strengthen their co-operation with the specialized agencies. It was recognized that the regional secretariats could assist in the formulation of policies and programmes for any new institutional arrangements which might be contemplated.

25. Noting that increasing requests were being made from UNDP for assistance in that field, the meeting

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.II.F.1.

stressed the importance of the contribution that regional secretariats could make in this respect. For example, it might be possible for the regional secretariats, in co-operation with the agencies concerned, to prepare medium and long-term studies of manpower and human resources requirements which could serve as useful guides for UNDP in the consideration of training projects. It might also be appropriate for the UNDP to help regional secretariats acquire expert services in human resources development.

26. The meeting felt that the regional secretariats might lack adequate machinery to deal with the subject. It was agreed that the Executive Secretaries would see whether it was necessary to suggest to their respective Commissions the establishment of a committee or another body to deal with the development and utilization of human resources.

#### *Natural resources development*

27. It was noted that the developing countries had shown a basic interest in natural resources development, especially in such subjects as mineral, water and energy resources development. Natural resources development offered wide scope for the application of science and technology. Furthermore, the experience of some regional secretariats clearly indicated that the natural resources were the foundation for industrialization in the developing countries. Natural resources development loomed large in the work programmes of the regional economic commissions and the implementation of projects in that field had been encouraging. In Asia and the Far East, for example, projects such as a geophysical survey of off-shore areas and a typhoon damage control scheme were attracting much interest and support not only from the countries of the region but also from aid-giving nations.

28. The meeting noted that the Secretary-General was again submitting to the Council a report on the development of non-agricultural resources (E/4132) suggesting a five-year programme consisting of nine surveys for which the availability of resources was still problematic. It was agreed that, while it was important to maintain a global approach to these surveys, their execution might well be undertaken on a regional basis with the regional secretariats playing an important role in it.

29. The meeting agreed that the proposed programme of surveys invited closer contact and communication between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the regional secretariats. Assistance from Headquarters was conceived as including dissemination of information on the latest scientific and technological advances in the field of natural resources development with particular emphasis on their relevance and applicability in developing countries.

#### *Science and technology*

30. The meeting acknowledged that there was a great need to fill the gap in technology between the developed and developing nations. It noted with satisfaction that the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science

and Technology to Development had proposed a World Plan of Action for implementation over the next five years.<sup>2</sup> There was agreement with the Plan's general objectives but the need was stressed for co-ordination at the regional level for the implementation of specific programmes.

31. The meeting also noted that the Advisory Committee expected significant contributions from the regional secretariats in relation to the defining of needs, the organization of research into particular problems at the regional level, the promotion of the adoption of measures by governments to encourage a wider application of existing as well as new knowledge to industry and agriculture and the fostering of the exchange of information within the regions themselves.

32. The Advisory Committee had organized regional groups which had visited the regional secretariats and discussed the problems of the application of science and technology to the needs of the regions. These visits had proved of mutual benefit to the regional secretariats as well as to the Advisory Committee. In Asia and the Far East, for example, the visits had not only been useful for the purpose of identifying programmes which could be adapted to the developing Asian countries — such as the development of a vehicle for rural areas and the utilization of solar energy — but also resulted in the ECAFE secretariat's assisting the Advisory Committee with a survey of industrial research institutes. The regional secretariats had also appointed liaison officers who had co-operated closely with the Advisory Committee.

33. The regional groups of the Advisory Committee had been very valuable and contacts and exchange with the regional secretariats should be intensified. In this way the operational aspects of the World Plan of Action could be clarified, modified or adjusted periodically as in the case of a "rolling" plan in development planning.

#### *Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission*

34. Full support was expressed for the five-year programme proposed by the Social Commission which had been prepared at Headquarters in co-operation with regional secretariats. It was agreed that regional work programmes would be geared to the over-all social development programme to the maximum possible extent, allowance being made for the variations called for by differences in priorities from region to region. With regard to the work proposed in relation to the major sectors of development, (e.g., the extension of health services, the improvement of education, nutrition, employment, etc.) the importance of close collaboration between the regional secretariats and the regional representatives of the specialized agencies of the United Nations was recognised. For the work of the proposed Commission for Social Development to bear on the "real and current social problems of the developing countries", it was suggested that the Commission might from time to time hold its sessions in the developing regions, and

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/4178)*, chap. VI.

it was agreed that every effort would be made to secure the attendance of members of the regional secretariats at meetings of the Commission.

35. In the five-year programme, it was noted that increased emphasis would be placed on issues of social reform. In that connexion, the meeting discussed follow-up action to the recent World Land Reform Conference convened by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with the collaboration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and agreed that problems of agrarian reform required greater attention at the regional level, particularly since there were wide variations in the nature of the problems in the different regions. One example cited of regional activities in that field was the regional research on financing of land reform sponsored by ECLA and FAO. It was suggested that problems of land settlement might also provide opportunities for concerted action.

36. The research-training programme on regional development was also singled out in the discussion, and further developments were reported with regard to the planning of the programme since last year's meeting. The regional secretariats had been involved in the tentative selection of the national projects to be studied, and were expected to participate in the preparatory missions which would examine in more detail the projects in countries which had expressed willingness to participate in the programme. It was expected that the ECE secretariat would make available European experience in regional development for the benefit of the developing countries.

#### *Integrated programme and budget policy*

37. The meeting noted that the Special Committee on Co-ordination at its fourth session had attempted to bring closer together the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and the Budget (see E/4215). That trend was welcomed as it would help to ensure more effective utilization of available resources. It was felt that the practice of a biennial budget might lead to greater programme/budget co-ordination.

38. Stress was laid on the desirability of arriving at work programmes which, when presented to the policy-making bodies, would include all components necessary to the discharge of the functions of the regional secretariats and Headquarters. Such an integrated presentation, it was felt, should include such important components as the publication programme. In view of the intensification of operational activities in the economic and social fields and of the recommendation that efforts should be made to encourage greater popular participation in development planning, programmes should reflect the requirements not only of the preparation of reports and studies but also of their dissemination. It was also felt that in a new approach to the question of publications a considerable measure of flexibility should be introduced. This would enable the regional secretariats to take advantage of possibilities which might prove both

economical and conducive to a better dissemination of United Nations reports and studies.

39. Noting the considerable volume of detailed information which the Special Committee on Co-ordination requested to be submitted in future on projects included in the secretariat's work programme (*ibid.*, paras. 63-64), the Meeting wished to draw the Special Committee's attention to the need for keeping that information within manageable limits so that its request could be met from existing resources. It was felt that data should continue to be presented according to programmes and that any additional information in regard to projects should be presented in a flexible manner corresponding to the circumstances of the secretariat unit concerned.

#### *Budgetary and personnel questions*

40. The workload of the regional secretariats had been increasing in the past and the discussions in the meeting indicated that such an increase was likely to continue. While the participants noted that the policy of budget stabilization had ruled out the possibility of including any provision in the initial budget estimates for 1967 for more budgetary resources, they felt strongly that the ability of their respective secretariats to carry out new work programmes or projects would necessarily depend on the authorization of corresponding additional resources which would be requested by means of revised estimates for 1967. It was firmly hoped that a controlled expansion of the resources would be possible in the 1968 budget to match the prevailing and anticipated levels of responsibilities and workload.

41. In a general exchange of views on personnel questions, the Executive Secretaries stressed the need for a flexible approach in the application of the geographical quota on the recruitment of staff for the regional economic commission secretariats. For very practical reasons, those secretariats needed a good majority of staff from countries in their regions. It was felt, therefore, that the global recruitment policy of the Secretariat should take due account of these special needs of the regional secretariats. It was also suggested that an approach to geographical distribution of staff on a regional rather than on a country basis could yield an element of flexibility which was essential for securing without undue delay qualified staff for undertaking the work programmes of the regional economic commissions.

42. Attention was also drawn to the difficulties experienced by some of the regional secretariats which, owing to their geographical location, had difficulty in attracting and retaining competent staff. There seemed to be a practical need for some financial or other incentives to staff working in such locations. Mention was made of the need to ensure that staff movements between the regional secretariats and Headquarters be properly planned so as to avoid disrupting work, or strengthening one duty station at the expense of another without contributing to over-all efficiency.

43. In view of the all-round limitation of staff resources, the meeting attached particular importance to continuing and intensifying the practice of sending Headquarters staff to the regional secretariats whenever fea-



sible to assist in the preparation or implementation of regional projects and to ensure that those projects could be carried out with the full benefit of experience accumulated outside the region.

44. The meeting stressed the importance of more frequent contacts and consultations among senior staff of the Headquarters Secretariat and regional secretariats and expressed the hope that the stringent limitations currently obtaining with respect to the provision of funds for staff travel could be somewhat relaxed in the near future as that might have an important bearing on the effectiveness of the Secretariat as a whole.

*Economic Commission for Europe study tours*

45. The Executive Secretary of ECE recalled last year's consideration of the implementation of ECE resolution 4 (XX) on the participation of experts from

developing countries in ECE study tours. He informed the meeting of the decision taken by ECE, at its twenty-first session (see E/4177, para. 458), requesting him to continue to implement this project in co-operation with Headquarters and the other regional secretariats along the lines of the procedures established for 1966, which provide for an appropriate division of responsibility and labour among all those concerned with the carrying out of that project, including the host and recipient governments. The meeting was informed that a number of experts from non-ECE countries had already participated in some of the ECE study tours held in the first half of 1966. It noted with satisfaction that more experts from countries of the other regions were likely to participate in future ECE study tours of interest to their governments, and would thus be able to make use of the facilities so far available only to the ECE governments.

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1116 (XLI). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe

*The Economic and Social Council*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period 9 May 1965 to 29 April 1966 (E/4177 and Add.1) and of the views expressed during the discussion and the resolutions adopted, during the twenty-first session of the Commission (E/4177, parts II and III);

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in the report (*ibid.*, part V);

3. *Expresses* the hope that, bearing in mind the desires expressed in resolution 1 (XXI) of the Commission and the general conclusions reached at the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, held at Geneva on 8 and 9 July 1966 (E/4239), the implementation of resolution 3 (XXI) of the Commission concerning the twentieth anniversary of the Commission will afford new prospects for strengthening economic co-operation between countries members of the Commission.

*1435th plenary meeting,  
18 July 1966.*

### 1117 (XLI). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

*The Economic and Social Council*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 30 March 1965 to 4 April 1966 (E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1) and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. *Endorses* the programme of work and priorities contained in part V of the report.

*1434th plenary meeting,  
15 July 1966.*

### 1118 (XLI). Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America

*The Economic and Social Council*

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America covering the period 18 May 1965 to 12 May 1966 (E/4181) and of the resolutions and recommendations included in parts II and III thereof;

2. *Points out* that the programme of work and priorities for 1965–1967<sup>3</sup>, as adopted by the Commission at its eleventh session, remains unchanged.

*1434th plenary meeting,  
15 July 1966.*

### 1119 (XLI). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa

*The Economic and Social Council*

*Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 24 February 1965 to 28 February 1966 (E/4173).

*1434th plenary meeting,  
15 July 1966.*

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4A (E/4032/Rev.1/Add.1), part V.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 13 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4132	Development of non-agricultural resources: report of the Secretary-general	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.</i>
E/4173 and Corr.1	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa	<i>Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 5.</i>
E/4173/Add.1	Financial implications of the Second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/4177	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	<i>Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 3.</i>
E/4177/Add.1	Financial implications of resolution 4 (XXI) of the Economic Commission for Europe: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/4180/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1-3	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	<i>Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2.</i>
E/4180/Rev.1/Add.1	Financial implications of resolution 68 (XXII) of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/4181	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 4.</i>
E/4207	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session	Replaced by E/4207/Rev.1, <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14.</i>
E/4207/Add.1 and 2	Financial implications of the Committee's proposals: notes by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/4215	Report on the fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.</i>
E/4262	Financial implications of actions of the Council: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., agenda item 31.</i>
E/L.1128	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe—Czechoslovakia, France, Greece and Romania: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See resolution 1116 (XLI).
E/L.1129	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe: letter dated 18 July 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Mimeographed.
E/L.1130	Statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at the 1434th meeting	Ditto. For summary of statement, see E/SR.1434, paras.1-8.
E/L.1133	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe: letter dated 27 July 1966 from the representatives of France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Mimeographed.
E/L.1140	Letter dated 4 August 1966 from the head of the Romanian delegation to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.
E/L.1141	Letter dated 4 August 1966 from the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.




---

**Agenda item 14: Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme\***


---

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1435th and 1436th meetings.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**
**1120 (XLI). United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation**

*The Economic and Social Council*

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its second session (E/4219), including those parts of the report dealing with the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (*ibid.*, chap. VIII),

Noting that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme has approved the 1967 regular programme contained in the Secretary-General's report;<sup>1</sup> recommended \$6.4 million as the desirable level for part V of the United Nations budget for 1967; authorized the Secretary-General to utilize a provisional figure of \$6.4 million as the target level for planning the United Nations regular programme for 1968, and further proposed that \$6.4 million be the provisional estimate for technical programmes in the Secretary-General's initial budget estimates for 1968,

1. *Endorses* the actions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme noted above;

<sup>1</sup> DP/RP/1/Add.2.

2. *Expresses* its satisfaction that the Secretary-General will take suitable action to implement the requests and suggestions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme set out in paragraph 225 of its report;

3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly take the budgetary action necessary for 1967.

*1436th plenary meeting,  
18 July 1966.*

**1121 (XLI). Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme**

*The Economic and Social Council*

Takes note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (first and second sessions) (E/4150 and E/4219).

*1436th plenary meeting,  
18 July 1966.*

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 14 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4150	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its first session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first session, Supplement No. 11.</i>
E/4196 and Add.1-3	Progress Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.
E/4207	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14.
E/4219	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its second session	<i>Ibid.</i> , Supplement No. 11A.



Agenda item 15: Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation\*

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4151	Report of the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4151/Add.1	Report of the Thailand Evaluation Team .....	6
E/4151/Add.2	Report of the Chile Evaluation Team .....	33
E/4151/Add.3	Report of the Tunis Evaluation Team .....	61
E/4151/Add.4	Note by the Secretary-General .....	88
E/4151/Add.5	Note by the Secretary-General .....	89
E/4251	Report of the Co-ordination Committee .....	90
Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		91
Check list of documents .....		92

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1443rd meeting*; see also the records of the 302nd and 304th to 306th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.302 and 304-306).

DOCUMENTS E/4151 AND ADD. 1-5

*Document E/4151*

**Report of the Secretary-General**

[*Original text: English*]  
[3 May 1966]

1. The Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 908 (XXXIV) and 991 (XXXVI) stressed the need for undertaking "systematic and objective evaluations of the impact and effectiveness of the programmes . . ." of the United Nations family of organizations and requested the ACC to submit to the Council proposals for carrying out such evaluations. A reasoned statement setting out the limitations and difficulties, while suggesting the conditions under which a few experimental evaluations might be undertaken, was placed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) before the Council at its thirty-seventh session.<sup>1</sup> In resolution 1042 (XXXVII) the Council requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the undertaking of pilot evaluations in a limited number of countries through small teams to co-operate with the Governments of those countries in the evaluation of "the over-all impact and effectiveness of the combined programmes of the United Nations system of organizations in terms of performance and results achieved and, whenever feasible, in light of the goals to be achieved through the economic and social development plans of these countries".

2. The arrangements were to be made in co-operation with the Managing Director of the Special Fund and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and in consultation with the executive heads of the

specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on the evaluation projects together with observations regarding continuing evaluation machinery based on the experience gained in the course of the work.

3. In his report of 3 June 1965<sup>2</sup> to the Council at its thirty-ninth session, the Secretary-General advised on the consultations he had undertaken, indicating the countries in which pilot projects had been arranged in co-operation with the Governments concerned and the terms of reference which were to guide the evaluation teams. The Council, in resolution 1092 (XXXIX) noted with satisfaction what was being done and looked forward to receiving as soon as possible the first evaluation reports and any comments which the ACC would be able to provide. At the same time it added to the terms of reference of the projects by expressing the hope that the teams would be able to:

(a) Give full attention to and report on possible deficiencies and shortcomings as well as the successes of the technical co-operation programmes and activities of the United Nations and its related agencies as a whole, so that the recipient countries and the participating organizations can improve the effectiveness of their programmes;

(b) Utilize this opportunity to examine the extent to which co-ordination and co-operation among the organizations concerned at the country level is contributing to the over-all impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system of organizations;

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3886 and Add.1, paras. 34-65.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 15, document E/4064.*

(c) Make suggestions, in the light of their experience, for improvements in concrete areas of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the participating organizations as well as in the terms of reference and procedure for later teams.

4. The representative of the Secretary-General noted that one evaluation team had practically completed its field work and another had already been briefed and was en route to the field. These additional requests went considerably beyond those on the basis of which the first two projects had been organized. The additional terms of reference would nevertheless be communicated to this team as well as to the team which was to begin its work later.

5. Three evaluation missions have now been undertaken, namely, in Thailand, Chile and Tunisia.

6. The first mission was in Thailand from 14 June to 7 August 1965. The team consisted of Professor Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., of the University of California at Berkeley, Chairman; Professor Cyril S. Belshaw of the University of British Columbia at Vancouver; and United Nations inter-regional economic adviser Mr. Vu Van Thai.

7. The second mission was in Chile from 2 August to 17 September 1965. The team consisted of Mr. Raúl Martínez Ostos, a former Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Chairman; Mr. Guy Trancart of the Banque Européenne d'Investissements; and Mr. Marshall Wolfe, Chief of the Social Affairs Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

8. The third mission was in Tunisia from 14 October to 16 December 1965. The team consisted of Sir Ronald Walker, Ambassador of Australia to France and former President of the Economic and Social Council, Chairman; Mr. Philippe Bernard of the Commissariat général au Plan (France); Mr. Alejandro Flores Zorrilla, Chief of the Conditions of Work and Life Department, International Labour Office; and Professor Juliusz Gorzynski of the Warsaw School of Planning and Statistics.

9. The Secretary-General also made preliminary arrangements for a team consisting of experts from Denmark, Poland and the United Arab Republic to undertake an evaluation of the over-all impact of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations family in a fourth country. As a result of political developments involving that country, the departure of this team had to be postponed *sine die* just as it was about to go into the field.

10. Before going to the field, members of each team were briefed at the Headquarters of the various United Nations organizations in New York, Washington, Paris, Geneva and Rome. In order to familiarize themselves further with the programmes and with their relationship to national development plans, the teams studied documents on projects as well as other pertinent material made available by the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well as the Joint United Nations/FAO World Food Pro-

gramme (WFP) the specialized agencies, and IAEA, and the respective governments. Members of the teams and the national officials co-operating with them had opportunity to observe the operation of United Nations programmes and to solicit opinions in the capital as well as, to a varying degree, in the field concerning past and present programmes from government officials, the resident representatives, experts from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and heads of missions and experts of bilateral assistance programmes.

11. Each team prepared its draft report in close co-operation with the government concerned. These draft reports then went to the specialized agencies and IAEA, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and the substantive units of the United Nations Secretariat for their comments. The teams were re-assembled to complete their reports after having considered the comments received. The final reports were sent to the three Governments for their approval.

12. On behalf of the United Nations, the Secretary-General wishes to express his sincere appreciation to the members of the evaluation teams for the contributions they have made to this most difficult and important undertaking. He also wishes to thank the respective Governments, the specialized agencies, IAEA and the Resident Representatives for their co-operation without which these missions could not have been carried out.

13. The Secretary-General has submitted for the consideration of the Council the reports of the evaluation teams to Thailand (E/4151/Add.1), Chile (E/4151/Add.2), and Tunisia (E/4151/Add.3).

14. In this report the Secretary-General will set out some of the main observations contained in the three evaluation reports, with special reference to their approach, conclusions and recommendations (chap. I) and will put forward proposals which the Council may wish to consider in regard to possible future measures (chap. II).

## CHAPTER I

### SUMMARY OF MAIN OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THREE EVALUATION REPORTS

#### A. Scope and method

15. The reports clearly indicate that in undertaking the three pilot evaluations, the members of the teams were fully conscious of the difficulties they were to face, not only owing to the lack of established standards and procedures for measuring over-all impact, but also owing to the nature of the programmes of United Nations agencies which, by and large, do not have statistically identifiable results and thus cannot be measured quantitatively. In addition, United Nations projects are often a relatively small part of a larger governmental effort and, therefore, cannot be fully evaluated in isolation. The impact of projects often goes beyond their specific objectives, so that their ramifications in other areas may not be easily discernible. Still another factor is that most projects are conceived to a large extent only in terms of their specific individual objectives and not within an over-all programme perspective. It is with

these factors in mind that the teams shaped and devised their methods and standards.

16. Despite the difficulties, the teams themselves have stressed that various methods and standards are available by which objective and considered judgment can be formulated concerning both the over-all impact and the effectiveness of programmes. Of paramount importance are the aims and standards of the government as expressed in its development plan and other governmental policy documents, as well as in the judgment of its officials. The policies, objectives and operational criteria of the individual United Nations agencies and their governing bodies also have a bearing on the outcome.

17. The evaluation team to Tunisia aptly stated in its report that "evaluation is not an end in itself or an academic exercise" (*ibid.*, para. 57). Its ultimate purpose as reflected in the three evaluation reports, is three-fold.

18. First, and foremost, the basic premise upon which evaluation stands and where its intrinsic value lies is that it will contribute to the increased effectiveness of future programmes.

19. Secondly, the past must be studied in order to analyze the operation of programmes and their impact on the economic and social development of the country concerned. Such a perspective should equip the future with insight into the degree to which the programmes have responded to the needs of the country, whether or not the methods and measures of the United Nations programming, implementation and follow-up of projects have promoted the maximum use of resources available to the United Nations.

20. Thirdly, the evaluation of over-all impact of technical co-operation programmes represents an undertaking for which tested methods and standards have yet to be adequately developed. Therefore, it is essential that the methods and standards by which the evaluation process is most effectively accomplished should be formulated, so that future endeavours will have a more solid foundation upon which to base themselves.

21. Because of the nature of such an exercise and the limited duration of these missions, the teams' reports are general in character but endeavour to focus attention on the major common factors affecting the impact of United Nations programmes. The basic approach employed by the three teams was similar though not identical. It should be noted in this connexion that the Tunisian mission was the only one to take into account operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1092 (XXXIX), as the resolution was only adopted after the other two teams had completed, or nearly completed, their assignments.

#### *B. Findings and observations*

22. The technical co-operation programmes were examined mainly in terms of the broad sectors of economic and social life and, where possible, in the light of the government's development plans. This sectoral approach materially assisted in reducing the study of over-all "impact" to more manageable proportions. It also helped to provide guidance for the development of some future

programmes. It was clear in many cases that the international programmes had made a constructive and considerable impact and that they were reasonably well integrated with the national development plans. In a few cases, there appeared to be a diffusion of technical co-operation projects, some of which did not bear a sufficiently close relationship to broad-scale development objectives and, while good in themselves in terms of their limited purposes, did not contribute in any substantial way to integrated development. This in fact constitutes the main point of criticism contained in the reports, but it should be stressed that it is not typical. For the most part the technical co-operation programmes examined in the three countries were found to be constructive and responsive to the needs for development.

23. While the three teams concur in viewing the technical co-operation programmes with satisfaction, there is a general consensus that improvements could be made in the main operational phases of projects and programmes — programme formulation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation. Some elaboration of the ideas expressed is given in the following paragraphs.

#### *(1) Programming of projects*

24. The reports agree on the importance of more effective programming, and that integrated national programmes, where they do not already exist, be established. Furthermore, governments should receive every encouragement and assistance in their efforts to centralize and integrate the co-ordination of all external assistance and to relate it closely to the national development plans. To achieve this the reports suggests that it will be necessary to strengthen the co-ordination between the organizations of the United Nations family, as well as between those organizations and the sources of bilateral assistance, so as to focus assistance on the priority needs of the developing countries.

25. At the country level the reports agree that the office of the resident representative is the logical focal point for co-ordination in close collaboration with mission chiefs and the technical staffs of the several agencies, and the degree of such co-ordination inevitably plays a major role in determining the effectiveness of programming, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of programmes.

26. The United Nations programmes would be made more effective if due emphasis were always placed on priority projects having an intimate relationship with the country's development efforts. It was suggested that, where the "project budgeting" method was not already followed, thought might be given to the application of that method to such projects. Under this approach, provision for continuation of a project, once approved, would be made easier and administrative and financial aspects of project management would thereby be simplified.

27. It is important that the approval of projects be always preceded by sufficient study of the local conditions, the objectives of the projects and their roles within the government's plan, the possible relationship to other technical co-operation projects, whether multi-

lateral or bilateral, and the availability of counterpart personnel. Such thorough preparation is an essential condition of accurate project formulation and job description. It has been noted that superficial and generalized job descriptions may lead to mistakes in the recruitment of experts and mislead the experts upon their arrival in the field.

### (2) *Implementation of projects*

28. While proper project formulation and job descriptions influence implementation to a considerable degree, they do not in themselves guarantee a successful operation. A number of other aspects deserve special attention.

29. Perhaps foremost in the opinion of the teams is the delay in recruitment of experts, which not infrequently results in the conditions or needs which originally defined the project becoming substantially altered before the expert arrives in the field. Procedures for the recruitment of experts could in some cases be improved. Arrangements might be entered into, where this has not been done, with member governments, universities, and scientific and research institutions which would permit technicians and specialists in the employ of these institutions to serve as United Nations experts without jeopardizing their status or the future of their permanent position. It has also been suggested that the United Nations family study the possibility of having at their disposal a certain number of "staff experts" who could implement an urgent request or launch a project included in a programme for which the expert is still under recruitment. It is important that all other project components be synchronized to permit smooth and uninterrupted progress.

30. Another important consideration is that counterpart personnel assigned to a project have the necessary background which could enable them to benefit fully from the expert's experience and enable the expert to complete his task as quickly as possible. Fellowships should play an important role in ensuring the availability of qualified counterparts. It is, of course, imperative that fellowships be properly planned and synchronized with the corresponding projects. It is also suggested that the value of certain types of fellowships (study tours and seminars) be carefully re-appraised.

31. Given the difficult tasks which most experts face, it is essential that they receive full and effective support from both the government and the participating organization. The contact between experts having related interests and between experts and government officials in departments other than the one to which they are assigned should be strengthened. "Backstopping" by the participating organization is of critical importance. Inadequate "backstopping" can lead to costly delays in the implementation of projects and can also seriously reduce their effectiveness. The relationship between the participating organization, the expert and the project should be closely scrutinized by the United Nations system of organizations with a view to making them as effective as possible.

### (3) *Follow-up of projects*

32. There appears to be, in the opinion of the teams, a need for more adequate machinery among the organizations of the United Nations family for following up systematically the utilization of project results and recommendations adopted. It would be helpful to ensure in all organizations that the gathering of information on the specific results of projects undertaken becomes an integral part of the operation of the programme, thereby also facilitating systematic and periodic evaluations of technical co-operation programmes. Such procedures would enable the organization concerned better to assist the government, if necessary, in giving effect to the findings reached or in determining the necessity for further work, leading for example to capital investment. As regards Special Fund projects, it may be useful, under certain circumstances, to provide one or two experts for short periods of time over a number of years subsequent to the completion of the project to help ensure that the recommendations are being carried out properly.

### (4) *Evaluation of programmes*

33. One suggestion made by the teams for the required improvement of the existing international evaluation activities is the inclusion and strengthening of "built-in" evaluation procedures as a part of project or programme management as well as over-all integrated evaluations of the type recently completed. In this latter activity, consultations among the various agencies would be desirable in order to establish an improved methodology and to fix objectives. Systematic attention to the problem of evaluation would, it is believed, lead to improvements in programme management and, even more important, encourage governments to establish their own machinery for appropriate evaluation.

## CHAPTER II

### OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

34. The results of the three missions attest to the growing importance of assistance provided by the United Nations family. The conclusions reached generally confirm observations noted in the past and are not peculiar to those three countries. This, however, does not reduce their usefulness. On the contrary, they have confirmed the necessity for the United Nations family to continue its efforts to improve services it renders to the developing countries.

35. The governments concerned not only willingly and actively participated in these projects, but have indicated that they have also derived benefit from them. In the case of one of the countries, the evaluation project immediately stimulated a reorientation and streamlining of the government's procedures for co-ordination and evaluation of technical assistance programmes.

36. While as has been noted above certain intrinsic benefits have already been derived from the evaluations themselves, the long-range usefulness and effectiveness

of these reports will depend upon the action to be taken in a variety of directions. With this in mind, the Secretary-General makes the following observations and suggestions for the consideration of the Council. While the proposals for future action with respect to evaluation are indicated in paragraphs 40-50, paragraphs 37-39 propose more detailed measures directed towards improving the effectiveness of the programmes.

(1) *Further measures at the international level*

37. Among the comments and recommendations of the teams, summarized above, concerning programming, implementation, follow-up, and built-in evaluation, certain points in the Secretary-General's opinion, deserve special emphasis:

(a) The methods for assigning experts should be reviewed with a view to reducing the time lag in recruitment and acceptance. The Secretary-General is happy to note that this problem has been brought to the attention of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP and to other appropriate organs. Possible stop-gap measures, which could be employed in cases where experts are not immediately available, should also be proposed. In this context the use of "staff experts" warrants consideration.

(b) The adoption of "project budgeting" for technical assistance projects should be studied. In moving toward this objective, and taking into account the variety of procedures available under the resolution 854 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council intermediate measures, requiring only a revision of the financial rules and regulations should be examined. The experience of the Special Fund indicates that the planning of a project in its entirety and the allocating of funds for experts, fellowships, and equipment at the outset for the full duration of the project lends increased stability and impetus.

(c) The possibilities for strengthening co-ordination between the United Nations family and the sources of bilateral assistance should also be examined.

(d) Inter-agency co-operation at the various stages and at all levels should be strengthened in order to facilitate the creation of an articulated over-all programme in each country.

38. The Secretary-General intends to consider, in consultation with other members of the ACC, the establishment of an inter-agency study group to examine all points of inter-agency concern raised in these reports and to propose practical steps where these would seem required for rendering more effective the operation of technical co-operation programmes. In addition, the Secretary-General has put in hand a detailed analysis of the comments and the proposals made in the three reports in so far as they concern the operational programmes of the United Nations itself, so as to ascertain whether certain adjustments may be desirable in the policies and practices of the United Nations in carrying out its technical co-operation programmes.

(2) *Further measures at the national level*

39. The Secretary-General shares the view that every encouragement and assistance should be given to re-

ipient states in their efforts to strengthen their own co-ordination and evaluation procedures. Regardless of whether the source of assistance is multilateral, bilateral, private, or domestic, it is crucial that the country's needs be closely co-ordinated and intimately related to its economic and social priorities. This, indeed, is the responsibility of the government, but considerable assistance can often be provided under the existing technical co-operation programmes. For example, at the request of the government, increased assistance could be given in planning suitable machinery for evaluation. Or again, the offices of the resident representatives, with the co-operation of mission chiefs or headquarters officials of various organizations concerned could actively assist the government in evolving suitable evaluation arrangements at the national level.

(3) *Further work on evaluation*

40. As he stated to the Economic and Social Council (1373rd meeting) on 8 July 1965, the Secretary-General believes that it is important, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of, and the support for, United Nations technical co-operation activities, to develop gradually a system of evaluation as an integral part of the operational activities of the United Nations family. In his opinion the pilot projects undertaken in the past year, taken in conjunction with the growing evaluation activities of UNDP and individual agencies, have represented an important step towards accomplishing this goal. The experiment, which has, *inter alia*, helped to clarify the issues involved, has been fully justified, thanks to the ability and devotion of the members of the teams as well as of the officials of the co-operating organizations and governments concerned.

41. At the same time it would be unrealistic not to recognize that the procedures followed have presented certain negative as well as positive aspects and consequently that improvements should be made in the procedures hitherto adopted. Persons qualified to undertake an evaluation of the impact of United Nations technical co-operation programmes — and they must be eminently qualified — are few and far between, and in almost all cases they occupy positions from which it is difficult for them to absent themselves for more than a short period, if at all. The Secretary-General's task of getting together, at short notice, fully competent evaluation teams, with the membership drawn from different parts of the world, has proved to be an exacting and difficult one, and the difficulty is compounded by the need to find a time for the project that is acceptable to all concerned, including the governments, agencies and resident representatives. This factor has been of decisive importance in determining both the size and the duration of the missions. It may be noted further that each team, while guided by common terms of reference, has so far had to devise its own approaches, methods and standards. Since the projects have been essentially experimental, this has had certain advantages; it could, however, in the long run, involve serious drawbacks and as more experience is gained it will be necessary to evolve a more consistent approach to the problems involved in evaluation.



42. For the immediate future, the Secretary-General suggests that a further limited number of evaluation projects of the over-all impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations should be initiated. In certain respects, these projects would be organized on the same basis as heretofore, though certain significant modifications should be envisaged.

43. First, the Secretary-General would hope to be able to arrange for one or two of these projects of at least three months' duration so as to give the teams time to undertake a more thorough investigation, and fuller contacts with all United Nations activities in the countries concerned, than has been possible hitherto.

44. Secondly, one or two of these projects might be undertaken in countries at an early stage in development. This in fact was envisaged by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1042 (XXXVII).

45. Thirdly, the teams might be asked to give greater attention to the role of United Nations technical co-operation programmes in the over-all context of assistance being made available from both multilateral and bilateral sources.

46. Fourthly, the Secretary-General believes it would be useful to aim at balancing the fresh approach provided by outside experts by the experience and more detailed knowledge of experts on evaluation referred to in paragraph 48.

47. Fifthly, the arrangements must permit the agencies to be associated more intimately and continuously with the organization and conduct of evaluation missions. In particular it would be helpful to have more time for the selection of the teams and the countries to be approached, and for consultation with them by the team members when they are appointed; more time is likewise needed for consultations with UNDP and the governments concerned in regard to the composition of the teams and the necessary preparations for the evaluation. It would also be useful for there to be an opportunity for consultations between the agencies and the teams after their return from the field. It would be desirable, moreover, that analytical material, concerning economic and social conditions of the country shown in relation to existing development programmes in the same sectors, as well as purely historical and descriptive materials, should be made available to those working on the project.

48. A greater element of the continuity needed in future United Nations work on evaluation might perhaps be provided, and the work facilitated, by a few qualified professional officers with wide experience in technical co-operation activities and a certain degree of independence to assist in evaluation activities as may be requested by governments, United Nations organizations including UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and other special programmes or agencies. Their functions would include work on methodology and the development of standards in the light of experience and the preparation of material that might be helpful as a guide in the evaluation efforts. It would clearly be desirable that they should be in close contact with the inter-agency study group referred

to in paragraph 38 and be able to benefit from the findings of that group.

49. Finally, the Secretary-General has noted that the additional questions referred to the evaluation teams in resolution 1092 (XXXIX) are in part quite different in character from the terms of reference laid down in 1964, but are closely related to those raised in resolution 1090 B (XXXIX) on co-ordination at the country level. While the Secretary-General recognizes that the effective co-ordination of the technical co-operation programmes of members of the United Nations family has a significant effect on the over-all impact of the programmes, the Council may wish to consider whether there would not be an advantage in inter-agency constitutional and structural questions being dealt with separately from the evaluation of the over-all impact of the programmes of the United Nations family and their co-ordination.

50. The Secretary-General feels that it would be premature to try to reach definitive decisions at this stage as to the exact form of future evaluation techniques and machinery. He believes that such a decision should only be taken in the light of experience gained as a result of the further evaluation projects and research work suggested above. He would be prepared, should the Council so desire, to report further at the forty-third session on these and other aspects of the question of evaluation of the United Nations family's technical co-operation programmes.

*Document E/4151/Add.1\**

**Report of the Thailand Evaluation Team**

[Original text: English]  
[25 January 1966]

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>
Introduction .....	1-17
I Nature of evaluation.....	18-35
II Strategic impact of technical assistance.....	36-105
A. General planning, economic policy and financing .....	38-46
B. Infrastructure.....	47-51
C. Agriculture .....	52-60
D. Industry .....	61-68
E. Education.....	69-80
F. Health.....	81-88
G. Social services and welfare .....	89-97
H. An over-all view .....	98-105
III Programming, project formulation and implementation .....	106-146
IV Impact of types of technical assistance .....	147-194

TABLES

	<i>Page</i>
1. Cost breakdown of United Nations family technical assistance by agency, source of funds...	31
2. Distribution of host countries for fellowships awarded to Thai nationals by (field of activity)	32
3. Cost breakdown of United Nations family technical assistance (each agency programme as percentage of annual total for all agencies)...	32

\* Incorporating document E/4151/Add.1/Corr.1.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The report which follows arises from the request of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1042 (XXXVII)) for an evaluation of the impact of the technical co-operation programme of the United Nations family of organizations.

2. It is an attempt to determine what contribution has been made to strengthen the economies of developing nations with a view to "the promotion of political and economic independence and a higher level of social and economic welfare". This report is only a part of the broader study and applies only to the work done in Thailand.

3. In order to give a clear conception of the assignment, certain selected portions of the terms of reference are noted below:<sup>3</sup>

### *The mandate*

"... objective evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of programmes undertaken by the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency which are directed towards the advancement of economic and social progress of that country ..."

### *The scope*

"... an evaluation team under a pilot project will deal only with technical co-operation programmes in a selected country ..."

### *Over-all evaluation*

"... The evaluation team is expected rather to deal with the broader aspects which bear on the effectiveness of the combined programmes of the United Nations system of organizations as a whole. In this connexion, the team should find out how the programmes are related to the general development policy of the recipient Government and whether they respond to the most urgent needs of the development in the most important fields of activities. The answer to such questions would show best the effectiveness of the United Nations programmes. While an evaluation of the combined programmes, which are the sum total of projects and advisory services of individual programmes, cannot be done without examining individual projects, programmes, and services or studying all the relevant factors, the team is not to make or to repeat piecemeal and partial evaluation concerning individual projects or programmes."

### *Impact on development*

"... the main objective of the evaluation is to appraise the 'over-all impact' of the programmes on the development of a recipient country in terms of performance and results achieved and, where feasible, 'in the light of the goals to be achieved through the economic and social development plans' of the country.

"... to give an objective commentary upon the value of the impact of the programmes and, to the extent possible, to indicate in quantitative and qualitative terms the effects of the programmes on the development of natural resources, capital investment, production, training, health and other factors affecting development, including public administrative and institutional framework.

"... examine the extent to which the resources of the United Nations system of organizations have been used in those key areas which can better be handled by an international organization than by bilateral aid or by the recipient country itself ..."

"... Other aspects of interest may include such matters as assistance in evolving an efficient administrative machinery, improvement of the health of the people, efforts to strengthen the educational system and institutional building ..."

### *Investment resulting from programmes*

"... the extent to which the programmes have led to investment or are likely to do so in the future."

### *Training and transfer of knowledge*

"... Special attention should be given by the team to training aspects of the experts' work."

"Fellowships are suitable to both quantitative measurement and qualitative appraisal ..."

4. The team consisted of Professor Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr. (United States of America), Chairman, Professor Cyril S. Belshaw (Canada), and Mr. Vu Van Thai (Republic of Viet-Nam). The work of the team involved consultations in New York, Europe and Bangkok as well as documentary study, and field interviews of a wide scope.

5. The team spent three days with representatives of the specialized agencies in New York during which summary statements concerning the work of the agencies and summaries of agency projects in Thailand were submitted for the team's study.

6. Documentary summaries and selected reports dealing with results of projects were reviewed by individual members of the team, although it should be understood that documentation is incomplete, especially for the early years.

7. Members of the team had the opportunity for discussions with responsible officials of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), IMF, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at their headquarters, and regional officials of various agencies in New Delhi and Bangkok.

8. The team consulted with representatives of other sources of assistance, both multilateral and bilateral, in particular with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United States

<sup>3</sup> For the full text of the terms of reference, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 15, document E/4064, annex.

bilateral aid and some donor countries of the Colombo Plan Organization.

9. In Bangkok the team consulted with senior officials in the Thai Government and worked with staff assigned to the mission. Thai staff participated in many of the interviews. They were consulted on many of the details as well as the general structure and findings of the report.

10. Officials of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) were consulted in so far as their responsibilities and activities shed light on the problems to be considered.

11. The Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board (TAB) in Bangkok, his staff and the records maintained in his office were of great importance as the work developed. The Resident Representative was regarded at all times as a principal adviser and source of over-all information.

12. In Bangkok the team has had the assistance of the three staff members of the Department of Technical and Economic Co-operation (DTEC), one staff member of ECAFE and one staff member of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) in collecting and organizing data for use in the analysis.

13. In addition to consultations with officials and the study of documentary evidence, the team made three short field trips visiting numerous activities of Government in which United Nations technical assistance had played a part and where it was possible to secure the judgement and assistance of local Thai officials.

14. Altogether the team's working period involved a few days in New York, approximately a week in travel, somewhat over a week in field activities in Thailand, and six weeks of work with Thai officials and with officials and experts of the United Nations family of organizations in Bangkok.

15. A draft report was sent to the Government of Thailand and to each of the agencies for comments. The team considered these comments at length and as a result has made changes to take the issues into account, to correct details of fact, and to clarify meaning.

16. An undertaking of this character cannot be successful without the co-operation of many people. In the team's attempt to be objective it has had most considerate and thoughtful help from all with whom it has worked. Even when there have been differences of opinion there has never been any lack of co-operation. The interest shown by all in the nature of the undertaking places the responsibility solely on the team if the venture has not lived up to expectations.

17. In an inquiry of this kind, information is gleaned from a variety of sources, from documents and from informal discussions with many people. For various reasons, such as respect for confidences, it is not always possible to set out in detail evidence which leads us to our conclusions. In addition, conclusions must often be in the nature of qualitative and subjective judgement.

## CHAPTER I

### THE NATURE OF EVALUATION

18. The term evaluation as used in connexion with this study of Thailand refers to the over-all impact of the Technical Assistance Programme on economic and social development. The endeavour to make such an appraisal meaningful has been found difficult, primarily because there is no single standard against which to appraise over-all impact. In facing this question we have used a series of methods and assumptions which govern our approach and which appear both implicitly and explicitly.

19. The objectives, standards and opinions of the Thai Government, in so far as we have been able to ascertain and interpret them, assume dominant importance in our method of evaluation. We bear in mind the fact that the Thai Government makes use of help from individual Governments and, in addition, of the facilities provided by the United Nations agencies. In this report, where we use the phrase "United Nations agencies", we include in accordance with our terms of reference TAB, the Special Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme (WFP) as well as all other organizations of the United Nations family. The phrase "United Nations technical assistance" includes any technical assistance administered by these organizations. If we wish to refer to technical assistance administered by United Nations Headquarters as distinguished from other organizations, we refer to "UNTA".

20. The Thai Government, like other Governments, rarely defines with great precision its over-all objectives. The fact that the Government strives through its various departments to achieve the objectives (even if in conflict with each other) and that the objectives appear to be in tune with national aspirations mean that they are real even when they are not spelt out as targets or made precise enough for measurement purposes. However, the Thai Government, in addition to general standards, in 1961 adopted a Six-Year Plan (1960-1966) which provides a more concrete standard of reference. The Plan is now in its fifth year. It is being followed by a second programme of five years in which somewhat different emphasis will be placed on various parts of the development programme. Within limits it is possible to evaluate United Nations activities against these governmental objectives. It must be assumed that in the various choices of projects made by the Government, there is an inherent "scheme of priorities". Whether such a scheme has been formalized or not, it becomes of significance only when attempts are made to test programmes and projects against the scheme.

21. It should be stressed that the objectives of the Thai Government are, like those of any other government, undergoing continuous and progressive reformulation and adaption. While at one time governments were satisfied with setting piecemeal targets or objectives, this is now no longer the case in Thailand. There has been a marked trend by the Government towards making public programmes effective in contributing towards development and a range of institutions, both govern-

mental and private, characteristic of modern societies. If this is to be achieved quickly and effectively, government programmes should be dynamically oriented, should be consistent with one another and should be articulated in the sense that they reinforce one another and have mutually adaptive relationships. The programmes, in short, are thought of as working towards an integration of institutions operating to achieve the growth and well-being of the society as a whole.

22. In Thailand, the growth of central budgeting and the establishment of the National Economic Development Board are evidence of rapid movement in this direction. While there are still problems of technique and judgement to be overcome, and while some sectors are not fully integrated with the planning (e.g., the pattern of private industry) or not given weight within it (e.g., social welfare which is interpreted — wrongly, we think — as not having an immediate relevance for “economic development”), nevertheless, the judgements of the National Economic Development Board, as approved by the Cabinet, constitute a considered appraisal. Similar appraisals are also becoming more and more common within Ministries and Departments as awareness of the national criteria increases. Several Ministries are in process of establishing planning units.

23. We have been helped in using such governmental standards because of the existence and operation of the Department of Technical and Economic Co-operation. One of its functions is to review technical assistance requests, and to appraise them according to their contribution to the goals of the national plan. In carrying out this responsibility, objectives, methods and techniques are in process of evolution.

24. As planning becomes more sophisticated and rational, the problem of fitting technical assistance into the pattern with adequate strategy becomes crucial. The provision of isolated projects, divorced from one another and without articulation within the total objectives and policies of the Government, is no longer adequate or satisfactory. Technical assistance comes to be judged for its contribution, not in itself, but within the government programme in which it must be so placed as to have a dynamic and expansive impact. This requires a co-ordinated strategy which is difficult to achieve. There has been a distinct, though uneven, trend in this direction in Thailand.

25. It is always difficult, within the framework of a national plan, to ensure that individual projects are conceived consistently with it and with one another. Conflicts of this order occur within the Thai structure of projects. We are aware of many of these conflicts and of the difficulties of ensuring that technical assistance used in relation to such projects relieves and does not accentuate the conflicts. In such circumstances, our criterion must remain the degree to which technical assistance activities reinforce the main development strategy of the Thai national Plan. Examples of such cases have been cited frequently in the report to illustrate the difficulties of co-ordination. It must be stressed that this is done without any intention of adverse criticism of specific decisions of Government or agencies.

26. While using the Thailand Government plan as a standard, it has been necessary for us to bear in mind the objectives of the United Nations agencies themselves in rendering assistance. Each of them has certain technical services which can be requested by a government, without any reservation other than the availability of finance and the appropriateness of technical considerations.

27. At the same time, since each of the United Nations agencies has its own governing body which establishes global policies and, since each such organization is individually answerable to a body of world opinion, criteria of operation and success have been developed which may or may not coincide with those of the Thai Government. Like those of the Thai Government, they have changed with experience. We have noted an evolution of project technique and of standards of performance. Even more pertinent to our present task has been a gradual broadening of approach to the idea of “impact”. The organizations are no longer as content as once they were to make their judgements purely on the grounds of technical effectiveness in meeting a limited well-defined goal. They recognize the validity of asking what the relevance of that goal may be for the strategy of development within a country's programme. With the creation of the Special Fund they have become more sensitive to the significance and practicability of long-term adequately integrated programming. Despite inherent weaknesses and frictions traceable to the individuality of the organizations and the complexity of the co-ordinating and administrative machinery, progress has been made towards co-ordination based upon the idea of a strategic impact. The growing significance given to the role of the resident representative is to some extent an indicator of the degree to which the ideal of “strategically co-ordinated impact” is in fact subscribed to in practice.

28. From these points of view, the objectives of the United Nations agencies and those of the Thai Government should be close, and part of our evaluation must be to ask whether in practice this is so. One possible complication arises — some United Nations agencies have developed a world programme or a regional strategy to which member States have agreed in principle whether or not each one has adjusted the objectives into its own individual Government objectives. This gives rise to the possibility of a discrepancy between the world objectives of the agency and the particular objectives of the Thai Government. This has a specific bearing upon technical assistance since some agencies relate technical assistance very closely to their regular programme. Similarly, some agencies use sophisticated techniques of project evaluation adjusted to agreed limited goals rather than over-all impact. Despite the fact that they subscribe to the principles of general impact which we have emphasized, in practice they almost automatically adopt a technical appraisal. The implications of these possible conflicts of standards have been noted in our study.

29. When objectives derived from such global policies have been accepted and included in Thai programme objectives, this has sometimes been at the price of

reducing the consistency of the over-all plan. This derives from the sectoral nature of the international global policies which have not necessarily been made consistent one with another or taken into account problems of national co-ordination. When we have detected such conflict we have approached the evaluation from the point of view of an over-all approach to consistent national development rather than a limited sectoral approach. This is not to imply that international objectives are necessarily basically inconsistent with the national plan, since in most instances they can be constructively adapted to the Thai priorities.

30. Our evaluation is concerned also with the effectiveness of a project from the technical or the programme-implementation point of view. Although we have not judged individual projects as such, impact obviously is related in no small measure to the effectiveness with which a project is designed and carried out. A considerable part of our evaluation has taken into account such matters as project formulation and implementation.

31. Nevertheless, unless the judgements are made carefully and deliberately with the purpose of analysing continuously the impact of the project upon the dynamics and the articulation of the society and the economy, they are likely to deteriorate into mere statements about the degree to which project targets have been accomplished. While the proposition is true that if a project does not accomplish its target its impact will be minimized, the contrary proposition need not be true. It is quite possible, and we have seen this in Thailand, that a project may achieve its goal, but because the goal was poorly conceived, may fail to have any impact upon the development of Thailand. Similarly, we find it necessary to bear in mind continuously that the impact of a project may go beyond deliberately formulated objectives and have indirect or unpredicted stimulatory or distorting effects upon related or competitive sectors.

32. We should also make explicit a number of evaluative themes which run through our argument. Technical assistance, we believe, contributes most effectively when it fosters the development of creative resources which the society can use as a basis for further growth. Only limited, but valuable, analysis is possible in this field. One comparison relates technical assistance to the gross national product (GNP), and capital formation in the standard economic sense. Still another asks the extent to which self-perpetuating institutions are created which have a significant role in an integrated forward-looking society. Both these factors are linked with the notion of long-term dynamic objectives and the formation of a body of skilled personnel whose approach to their task is creative rather than routine.

33. Practically, the evaluation of programmes must be based on a combination of the factors and standards involved. In most cases in Thailand the standards which must be used will be a combination of those adopted by the Thai Government, those inherent in the general standards of the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the standards established in the programmes of the specialized agencies as set by their international

governing bodies. The ways in which those standards have been applied are clear. The National Economic Plan or Programme establishes a framework within which all of the technical assistance activities can be appraised. Similarly, the standards established by the ILO, WHO and UNESCO, for example, are all standards which can be used in asking about the over-all impact of United Nations technical assistance in Thailand.

34. There has of necessity been some selection of the projects used to illustrate the principles and argument of this report. The selection has been based largely upon the availability of evidence and the significance of the project. Citation of a project should not imply that it is the only case relevant to the discussion or that it is in some way more open to evaluation than others. The use of projects for purposes of exposition and illustration is an indication of their significance rather than a criticism of Government or executing agency.

35. Finally, we must refer to other possible techniques of evaluation which we have used as data but which we have not stressed as our basic standard for a number of reasons. One is that of cost-benefit analysis, which in our view is well suited to the formation of judgements about projects which have well-defined complexes of physical output, but which is less valuable when we are dealing with institution building or other intangibles. Similarly, we have not thought it wise or valid to confine our evaluation by the limitations or quantitative statements about output linked with United Nations action. It is possible to cite the reduction in death rate due to malaria control, the increase in Thai budgetary allocations in certain fields, the number of families newly settled on land. Such figures are sometimes quoted in United Nations appraisals, but are misleading on two grounds. One is that they fail to take into account the essential qualitative and dynamic criteria of impact. The other is that they relate to the total Thai action in a given project or sector without distinguishing the specific influence of United Nations technical assistance. Such methods have sometimes resulted in United Nations agencies assuming major credit for quantitative results when their contribution, even when it has been strategic, has been minor.

## CHAPTER II

### THE STRATEGIC IMPACT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

36. In this chapter we are concerned with the assessment of impact upon the development and structure of Thai economy and society. As our terms of reference make clear, we are not concerned with evaluating particular projects in themselves. Nevertheless, our raw material consists of projects, and the exhaustive lists supplied to us by the United Nations and specialized agencies have been drawn up on a project-by-project basis. In a very real sense, our assessment of over-all impact must be a summation of the impact of specific projects, and in assessing over-all impact we are forced to explain success and failure at least in part from the characteristics and influence of projects. Thus in various parts of the following discussion it is necessary to refer

to internal factors and to projects. This is not done for its own sake, but in order to clarify judgements and give illustrations of impact.

37. Similarly, our initial approach to over-all impact, in order to achieve a manageable logic, is to combine as far as possible our treatment of projects so that they may be seen in some sort of relationship which bears upon a coherent sector. At the end of the chapter, we compare the themes which emerge from the analysis of sectors to give a general summary of the processes of experience and growth which, in our opinion, are leading to a greater maturity in the handling of multilateral technical assistance and we give a summary judgement as to the nature and extent of the total impact.

#### *A. General planning, economic policy and finance*

38. The idea of development planning was slow to mature in Thailand. There are many reasons for this. First, the Government of Thailand has a long tradition of flexible pragmatism which was successful in preserving the independence of the country during the period of colonial expansion and has kept it out of the turmoils and destruction of the two world wars. The economy of the country has been growing steadily. With a relatively favourable land-tenure pattern and a favourable ratio between readily available resources and population, there was no apparent need for long-range policies. Furthermore, the general food shortage in the immediate post-Second World War period and the heavy demands of the Korean war helped to maintain the prices of the primary products on which the Thai economy is so dependent. The revolution of rising expectations which constituted an important political pressure for development planning in some newly independent countries, did not occur with intensity in Thailand. Rather, the aspiration for better living is a continuous development which started early and has now expanded slowly to cover the entire population.

39. In the early 1950s, a small number of high officials, who later were the prime movers at cabinet level in the development of the concept, attended the Economic Development Institute of IBRD. Many more officials, who later on were at an influential level in the administration, attended United Nations seminars, and IBRD courses of study were awarded United Nations fellowships in economic development planning.

40. Meetings of ECAFE and particularly of the working groups on economic planning, most of which took place in Bangkok, helped in clarifying concepts, approaches and methods of development planning in the region as well as in providing for exchanges of experience between the different countries. Parallel to these United Nations activities, assistance from several individual nations also emphasized the importance of development planning and in 1956 United States aid provided an economic adviser who contributed to the final maturation of the idea and, together with successive groups of the IBRD, assisted in its implementation.

41. These early activities constituted the catalytic ferment from which grew the awareness of the need for development planning among an ever greater number of

Thai officials. Against this background of rising awareness when a number of long-range economic problems became more apparent, the political circumstances then being favourable, the decision to start the planning process was made.

42. The development of better statistics with United Nations assistance in the early years, followed by United States bilateral assistance, brought into light a number of long-term problems. Most important was the discovery that population was growing at a disquieting rate of 3.3 per cent instead of the rate of 2.3 per cent which up to then had been common guessing. National Income Statistics (developed according to the United Nations classification system), which became better known by the time this took place, showed that the GNP grew at about 5 per cent with a prospect of possible slowing down if no special action was taken because the potential resources most readily exploitable (accessible virgin land, tin and teak) were rapidly diminishing.

43. More directly connected with the development of planning was the deteriorating financial situation which arose in 1956 and 1957 as a combined result of uncoordinated economic and financial policy, and the decline in export earnings. Assistance from IBRD for tackling this situation was in the form of providing an adviser in 1957. His recommendations led to the Economic Survey Team sent by IBRD in 1958 to lay the foundation and gather the data for the subsequent preparation of a development plan. Following this survey, the Government decided on the establishment of the National Economic Development Board (NEDB) in 1959, and the IBRD survey constituted the basic foundation out of which a prospective Six-Year Plan was drafted embodying two successive three-year plans. In 1962, IBRD sent again two teams of economic advisers: one was to assist in central planning and particularly in the preparation of the second three-year plan; the second one was to assist in the preparation of a plan for the north-east region. After a few months the two teams were merged into a single unit which concentrated its work on assistance for the preparation of the second plan. The mission of this team was terminated in 1964 by mutual agreement between IBRD and the Government. While the original objective of the IBRD team was twofold, namely to assist in institution building as much as in the preparation of the specific plan, it appears that it was in practice more successful in its second task than in its first. Differences in approach between the successive team leaders and Government officials and friction of personalities hampered the full integration of the work of the team into the work of NEDB. Nevertheless, institution building as a matter of practical Thai interest grew fast and the whole planning machinery has in a few years evolved into an efficient machine for the selection of priority projects and for their implementation.

44. The organization for planning is centred around three main over-all agencies, the NEDB, the Bureau of the Budget in the Office of the Prime Minister, and the DTEC of the Ministry of National Development. In principle, NEDB is responsible for prospective planning,

while the Bureau of the Budget and DTEC are to programme the resources for the implementation of the plan. In practice, because of the pragmatic nature of the plan combined with an incomplete listing of projects, there is a certain degree of overlap. The degree of co-operation between the three institutions has made the ensemble a satisfactory working system, particularly if one takes into consideration the shortness of time which has not yet permitted its full growth. At the sectoral level, a planning unit, the Technical and Planning Office, has been established in the Ministry of National Development. Similar units have been recommended for all other Ministries.

45. The smooth implementation of the plan was greatly helped by the budgetary reform which was started in 1958 and has transformed a rigid administrative accounting concept into a modern instrument of policy implementation adapted both to provide information for plan formulation and to translate plan priorities into programmes and projects. Here again, the United Nations contribution, while small in size, has performed an important catalytic function. United Nations fellowships and workshops, which were attended by several of those who were among the prime moving forces in the initiation and the execution of the budget reform, contributed to the development of the idea as well as of the knowledge for its implementation. Publications and manuals of the United Nations agencies provided guidance in the development of budget classification and of the programme and performance approach which is now progressively taking shape.

46. The basic concept of the plan is that the Government will be responsible for infrastructure development, extension work, education and training and social services. The private sector is expected to take up most of the remaining areas. While the approach to the relationship between the private and public sectors in the achievement of plan targets is, at this stage, essentially pragmatic, this matter is now receiving considerable attention.

### *B. Infrastructure*

47. The heavy emphasis on infrastructure projects in the first three-year plan (1961–1963) and the second three-year plan (1964–1966) and its successful execution to the present time was made possible not only by efforts made during the plan period, but also to a substantial degree by the maturation of the groundwork laid down in previous years. To this effect, United Nations assistance activities in the pre-plan period as well as its contemporary efforts had its impact on the achievements of the plan. A number of previous studies with which the United Nations family of organizations was associated were embodied in the plans. Earlier United Nations assistance activities contributed also to the strengthening of the government machinery which has made the intensification of project preparation and implementation possible during the plan period.

48. United Nations assistance in the field of meteorology, and particularly of hydrology has from time to time since 1950 helped to provide some of the essential basic data needed to support the development of infra-

structure projects. Similarly fellowships in photogrammetry and cadastral mapping helped to strengthen this basic service. At the present time, a more systematic approach is being developed through Special Fund projects in respect of meteorology and hydrology.

49. In the field of transport and communications, lending activities of IBRD provided technical assistance in the form of on-the-job training as well as fellowships for the training of personnel in the fields of ports, highways, railways and communications. It is interesting to note that the lending operations of IBRD also resulted in the establishment or the structural strengthening of a number of institutions such as the Port Authority of Thailand and the State Railways of Thailand. In addition to the contribution of IBRD, a number of fellowships were granted and seminars and training courses were organized by ECAFE providing experience and transfer of "know-how" between countries of the region. The Asian Highway project initiated by ECAFE was taken into consideration to link the international network of highways to the Thai network.

50. In the field of power and irrigation, United Nations assistance has been substantial. The most far-reaching United Nations project in this field is the Mekong Basin Project (involving the Republic of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand) which not only has already contributed to the present plans, but also will affect future plans and perhaps the whole concept of power, irrigation and industrial and social development in Thailand. There is also a likely prospect, that the Mekon Project, if properly developed, will result in an integrated system of power supply and a complementarity in industrial development among the four countries able to induce a general accelerated growth for the whole area.

51. Besides studies on the Mekong River Basin, United Nations technical assistance has consisted of:

(a) Technical assistance related to five IBRD loans in the field of irrigation and power projects. These lending operations had also a side effect, namely, the creation or the strengthening of the following institutions:

- The Royal Irrigation Department;
- The National Energy Authority;
- The Yanhee Electricity Authority;
- The North-East Energy Authority;
- The Metropolitan Electricity Authority.

(b) A number of experts for the geological and engineering survey of a number of prospective sites and for power market survey, completed by a number of fellowships and some seminars for training in different aspects of power development.

(c) A number of experts services and fellowships in different aspects of irrigation and water use.

(d) A Special Fund project for an experimental pilot farm on irrigated land (under the Mekong Project).

While each of these activities has been undertaken on a more or less piecemeal and separate basis, there are now sufficient of them to constitute a comprehensive power programme. This is forcing a greater degree of

over-all planning and co-ordination if further activity is to proceed, thus being an example of a trend towards maturation in the strategy of technical assistance.

### *C. Agriculture*

52. Development of agriculture has always been accorded high priority by the Thai Government. During the 1950s there was a growing emphasis on diversification of agricultural production and agricultural exports, while in early years concentrated reliance on the export earnings of a few crops (rice and rubber) did not constitute a matter of great concern. Development of fisheries, both marine and inland, was also receiving greater attention. Forestry became a subject of more systematic thinking and greater consideration was given to conservation and reforestation. Production mainly of teak lumber was reduced, since if it had continued at the level of the early 1950s it would have resulted in a rapid exhaustion of the reserves.

53. The Economic Development Plan provided for an increase in agricultural output of not less than 3 per cent. The main emphasis is placed on irrigation, development of new land, and use of fertilizers. The development of co-operatives, of agricultural financing institutions and of farmers' associations will strengthen the structure of the rural economy, as intensification of research and experimentation and of soil survey is provided to support agricultural investments.

54. As a result there has been an acceleration of the growth rate of agricultural output which has played a major role in the recent expansion of total national product. Over-all agricultural output went up by nearly 5 per cent annually in the past five years as against less than 3 per cent in the previous five — some of the 1966 targets were attained, or nearly attained by 1963. Diversification of agricultural output has also been successful, the aggregate growth rate of crops other than rice increased to 6.5 per cent annually between 1956–1959 and 1961–1964 as against 5.3 per cent in the preceding five years with the new export crops of maize, kenaf and tapioca leading the way.

55. United Nations assistance in the field of agriculture has covered the various aspects of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry, from basic surveys of resources and statistics to production techniques and co-operatives, assistance in the form of experts' services and fellowships. The only important missing activity was in the field of extension services, where by agreement United States assistance activities were intensive and FAO restricted itself to general advice based on its experience in the ECAFE region.

56. The impact of the various assistance activities in the field of agriculture has been uneven. A number of sustained efforts has had successful results and a far-reaching impact. This was the case of assistance in the development of poultry production where a continuous effort from 1951–1958 covering different aspects from studies of diseases and development of vaccine to breeding and management of poultry has contributed to a consequent increase of production and to some development of exports.

57. The identification of a number of diseases and the development of methods of control is another field where United Nations assistance has made a successful contribution. Such was the case of the blast and rice disease where two experts were successively provided from 1959–1963 with a period of overlap of more than six months. Their work resulted in the identification of some of the major rice diseases and disorders. This laid the basis for the establishment of a Research and Training Centre for Rice Protection with United Nations assistance under a Special Fund project. In the field of livestock diseases, a number of vaccines for major diseases were successfully developed with United Nations assistance. Unfortunately, in certain cases budgetary limitations have not yet permitted the production of vaccines on a scale necessary for a full control of these diseases on a national scale.

58. In a number of cases the impact has been less significant. Falling into these categories are most of the projects where assistance was provided for a short duration or with great discontinuity and an amplitude falling too short in regard to the magnitude of the problem. Such was the case, for instance, in the field of agricultural statistics and crop reporting, and also in co-operatives and agricultural marketing.

59. Some other assistance, such as that for the forest inventory, will have full impact only in the long run. This was carried out first through some discontinuous expert services during the 1950s, but later on the initiation of a Special Fund project permitted greater continuity. The inventory of forest reserves is now better known and data accumulated will soon allow the development of a rational plan of replanting, conservation and production of hard and soft wood.

60. In recent years United Nations assistance has placed greater emphasis on institution-building and this has resulted in the development of a Research and Training Centre for Rice Protection, a Rubber Testing and Development Centre and the Division of Soil Survey in the Land Department; these three institutions can greatly increase the impact of assistance. The first two are already the subject of two Special Fund projects; a request to the Special Fund for supporting the third one is under preparation. On the whole, the influence of the planning process on the institutional framework for agricultural development is now starting to be felt and to lead to institutional rearrangements which will increase the efficiency of Government activities. As these institutions are set up, assistance can be applied more strategically. It is also interesting to note the general impact of United Nations publications in this field. One of the FAO regional publications on extension service is now being translated into Thai by the Thai Government and will be published with United States Agency for International Development (AID) financing.

### *D. Industry*

61. More than in any other sector, Government policy towards industrial development during the 1950s was essentially pragmatic. It resulted in a liberal encouragement of investment in the private sector without any



clearly expressed priorities. At the same time, a number of Government enterprises were established or expanded. The establishment of these Government enterprises was generally decided upon case by case. Small industries and handicrafts received greater attention and were the object of some technical assistance without any systematic organized effort. United Nations assistance during the 1950s reflected the Government's pragmatic approach and covered industrial economics, some industrial branches (such as textile, pulp and paper, food processing, metal industries and oil industries), small industries, cottage industries, handicrafts and various aspects of management and productivity. Experts provided were working both on general surveys or training in their fields of activity and on some specific operating problems of Government enterprises. The impact was in most cases limited to restricted, immediate and sporadic goals although in a few cases the work of the expert resulted in some Government investments.

62. In the field of industry as in the field of agriculture, the development of the planning process may have far-reaching consequences. First, the development plan brought about a greater emphasis on industrial development. The contribution of the industrial sector (including mining and construction) is expected to grow from 19.4 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1961 to 21.3 per cent in 1966. In fact there has been an acceleration of industrial output during the plan period and industrial output grew at an annual average rate of 10 per cent during the first plan period, while the growth rate was steadily around 6 per cent throughout most of the past decade.

63. Secondly, the plan resulted in an increasing clarification of the role of the Government in industrial development. A greater effort was made by the Government to provide the basic supporting activities and facilities needed to foster industrial development.

64. Power supply was greatly increased (see part B of this chapter). Studies on power rates are under way. The establishment of industrial estates is the subject of a number of feasibility studies either under way or in the planning stage.

65. Surveys of resources and of prospective industries is another field where the role of the Government is considered important. An intensification of mineral prospecting is to take place during the plan period. In this respect, United Nations assistance is contributing to a better knowledge of the mineral resources in the north-east area through a Special Fund project for the survey of the Mekong Basin. This project is now nearing completion and has already demonstrated some prospects (iron ore and salt deposits) which are interesting in the context of the development of power on the Mekong River. In the field of industrial feasibility studies a survey of the pulp and paper industry is being carried out with United Nations assistance as a Special Fund project.

66. A number of institutional aids to industry are also provided. The Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (IFCT) was established in 1959 with assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany and IBRD, in-

cluding an equity participation by its subsidiary International Finance Corporation (IFC). To complement the function of the IFCT the Government has provided financial facilities to banks for loans to small industries. A Board of Investment was set up by the Investment Act of 1962 for the purpose of providing encouragement of priority investments within the framework of the existing laws and regulations. A Management Development and Productivity Centre set up three years ago as a Special Fund project is the object of increasing interest both from private and public enterprises as demonstrated by the increasing number of applications for its courses. An Applied Scientific Research Organization is being developed now with Special Fund assistance and a project for the establishment of a Small Industry Service Institute (SISI) has just been approved by the Governing Council of the Special Fund.

67. Emphasis is also given to the development of vocational and technical education; and in this field, Special Fund assistance was provided for the Thonburi Technical Institute whose stated objective was initially to train high-level technical supervisors, since extended also to include technical teachers, but which is still in an early stage of development. Additional facilities for increasing vocational training have been suggested and are in the planning stage.

68. Looking back in broad perspective, one can note the considerable degree to which United Nations assistance activities have become more and more consistent. Their impact has been increasing as Government action shifts progressively from a process of loosely related individual decisions to systematic policy formulation under the stimulation of development planning.

### *E. Education*

69. The idea of planning a country's educational policy as a contribution to, and a part of, a co-ordinated national plan has been slow to germinate. The growth of international knowledge on this subject is as yet immature and the conclusions are still highly tentative. In recent years, Thailand's strategy of educational priorities has been made to reflect in part the recommendations of the Karachi Plan drawn up in 1960 by representatives of Asian UNESCO member States which placed emphasis on extending the period of compulsory schooling from four to seven years. Further international conferences (e.g., Tokyo 1962) and the experience of the Thai Government have suggested that this emphasis, if followed literally, will reduce the capacity of the country to make available educational facilities required (a) to provide training for an adequate proportion of successful elementary students, including the supply of teachers, and (b) to contribute adequately to national development. A further conference is being convened in 1965 to revise the Karachi Plan to take such factors into account. On this occasion the conference will include representatives not only of Ministries of Education, but also of national planning organizations. These developments reflect the growth of understanding by Thai as well as international educators. At the same time, there is a danger that the growing concern for education as

an element contributing to economic growth may tempt planners to underestimate the value of education as a social and cultural goal in its own right.

70. An Educational Investment Programming Mission and an Educational Financing Mission (sometimes referred to as a Project Preparation Mission) visited Thailand in 1963 and 1964. These have resulted in the consideration of financial support from IBRD for projects in Thailand and the formulation of one technical assistance project, concerned with vocational education, and they have undoubtedly stimulated the Ministry of Education's examination of its problems. They have also assisted the Ministry of Education to begin to study its own techniques of educational planning as a component of the national plan.

71. The impact of United Nations assistance upon school operations including teacher training, curriculum and teaching materials, has been uneven and can only be understood in the light of two considerations. One is the constantly innovative and imaginative school and teacher training system of the Thai Government, which at this date provides a good environment for the incorporation of new ideas and methods. The other is the continued insistence in UNESCO policy that educational techniques be closely linked to the cultural values and community needs of Thailand.

72. An early assistance project was in the form of fundamental education, in which several agencies cooperated. This was one of a small number of regional "fundamental education" centres in various parts of the world. Too much hope was built upon this method as a "final" answer, when in retrospect it is seen by many participants and other knowledgeable educators to have been an initial experiment. The work at Chachoengsao and Ubol required a highly concentrated and expensive allocation of Thai Government resources in relation to the apparent results achieved. This fact, plus difficulties in the relations of experts, ended the first phase of developments at Chachoengsao and Ubol.

73. The Thai Government however, learned from this experience. One aspect of fundamental education was reorganized and included in community development. Other aspects were adapted to fit into a pilot education project at Chachoengsao and a Rural Teacher Training project at Ubol. The latter has become an important instrument in the adaptation of teaching methods to the realities of the rural scene, and in engendering a motivation for teachers to serve in such communities. It is now a source of innovation which is being extended to other areas, and which is of relevance for other countries of the region. These have been supplemented by assistance for science teaching, a seven-year pilot programme in primary education (at Samut-Songgram), which is still in the early stages of development, and for the development of textbooks. In these projects, United Nations experts have played a useful role in the stimulation of Thai innovation. At this stage a most important item to be considered is the restriction on expansion imposed by limited resources and numbers of personnel. For these reasons, training facilities and working teachers and instructors are probably of more value than expert

advisers in these fields. In the case of Samut-Songgram the moderation and continuity of the advisers has ensured the acceptability of the outlines of development, although reorganization of responsibility for primary education may force a revision of the programme, and United Nations experts are reinforcing the growing Thai view that complete compulsory seven-year education is beyond the country's resources at the present time.

74. Neither the earlier programme of fundamental education nor elementary education under the Karachi Plan was developed as part of an integrated Thai programme. Nevertheless there have been some healthy results. The first highly experimental programme at Ubol taught many lessons but few of them had been anticipated. The Karachi Plan as a "programme" has also needed adjustment.

75. A series of projects which merged to provide experimental assistance in elementary, secondary and vocational education, together with science teaching training, was developed from 1950 to 1962 at Chachoengsao. Despite the concentrated attention given to building up an integrated pilot educational project in this area, and its present continuation under the Department of Educational Techniques, the impact has been variable for some significant reasons. The greatest success was in elementary education, where the goals were easily identifiable and where the results have been extended to twelve regions. Officials state that if these standards can be extended to all schools in the country, Ubol taught many lessons but few of them had been satisfied.

76. A relatively high standard of secondary education and of boys' vocational education has been achieved, but the Thai officials do not count this as a satisfactory result, since they are by no means certain that what is being done is validly related to the career objectives of the children and the life they will be leading. In this regard Thai and foreign educators agree with the questioning of Education Ministries in other countries who also are disturbed by the lack of relation between education and career objectives. There are some clear indications that the assistance given did not contribute satisfactorily to the end result desired. For example, the high standard of equipment supplied largely through UNICEF is beyond the capacity of the Thai Government to repeat in other schools, and in the case of home economics some of the equipment has little linkage with the realities of Thai home life. The girls' vocational school has little relationship with the ultimate use of knowledge by the girls in later life. On the other hand, the impact of science teaching has been noteworthy, particularly in the boys' high school. The teachers' training college, which originally provided two-year courses, is now to provide a four-year course as a result of the lessons of Ubol. One of the reasons for the reduced impact in these fields, apart from an insufficient understanding of Thai life, has been the tendency of experts to work with individual teachers (later promoted to other jobs, or dispersed) rather than to concentrate on the training of instructors in teaching methods who could continue to pass on the ideas. On the

whole, except for elementary education and science teaching, the results of twelve years of effort, including over thirty fellowships, have been less than might have been expected.

77. Assistance to universities from United Nations sources (except in medicine) have been limited and of minor significance, despite the crucial importance of universities in the current development of Thailand. Universities have received assistance for many years and more recently bilateral aid has been extended in considerable volume. But neither international experts nor Thai educators have succeeded in bringing together the policies which must integrate these complementary parts of an educational system. The problem is not so much in specific teaching, though this needs real attention, but the broader and more strategic one of the nature of university education, research and organization. It is possible that the Regional Conference on Education and National Development may contribute clarification of these issues.

78. An expert recommended the formation of a social science research institute. Difficulties associated with the role of the expert and his interpretation of that role, and controversy among experts, contributed to the failure of this attempt. Nevertheless, the Thai Government on its own initiative salvaged what remained of the project and has nurtured it. It is now contributing to research, but not to training, despite the crucial and fundamental need for trained social scientists in the proliferating schemes of public welfare and social development in both rural and urban areas.

79. Other advanced teaching institutions have received more help. In line with the Thai Government's policy of increased emphasis upon advanced technical training, a Special Fund project established the Thonburi Technical Institute. The Thai appraisal of this project is patiently understanding of the difficulties involved in putting together a competent and harmoniously working international technical staff. Nevertheless, it has not been able to progress as quickly and firmly as other vocational institutes. Reasons for the slowness in the maturing of this project include a delay in crystallizing the idea that the Institute should focus on producing high-level technical instructors for the rapidly-ramifying vocational training institutions of the country; a difficulty in securing continuity and precisely the qualifications required in expert staff; an inadequacy in the number of fellowships, particularly for the training of the more practical technical instructors; a shortage of qualified teaching personnel; and linked with all these the difficulty of amending the project with speed and flexibility in the light of changing conditions and experience.

80. A successful adaptation has been the growth towards maturity of the Bangkok Institute for Child Study, which has now been assisted for ten years by United Nations technical assistance. The original conception of a regional institute proved to be impracticable. Thailand had no professional psychologists available and the staff was recruited from other disciplines and retrained. The initial training and supervision could not be adapted sufficiently to the requirements of the project, and com-

parative research between countries proved to be impossible. Further experts built upon this experience, and, in combination with fellowships (mainly provided by the Thai Government itself), succeeded in training a staff competent first in psychology and now in an adaptation of sociology and anthropology to psychological questions. This staff has been able to take university graduates almost wholly untrained in psychology, and equip them to carry out psychological research. The research of the Institute is now on a modest scale, but it is confident, and it is the only organization of higher education producing graduates in psychology, who are now placed in positions in the Ministry of Education, the College of Education and the Neurological Hospital. This is an instance in which the success has been less in the initial goal of research than in the ancillary one of training psychologists, and suggests inadequate overall analysis of the needs of social science training at a time when a specific project was being formulated.

#### *F. Health*

81. Thailand has for decades shown a deep concern for matters of public health. Vaccination against smallpox was begun in the early nineteenth century, vaccines have been produced in Bangkok since 1901, and mass vaccinations were started shortly afterwards. Public health measures were carried out against the plague and cholera with considerable success by 1942. Attempts to deal further with other fatal diseases were limited by shortages of trained personnel and funds, and during the Second World War there was a breakdown in communicable disease control. It is estimated that in this period 260,000 people died of malaria, there were 13,000 deaths in a cholera outbreak and 16,000 deaths in a smallpox outbreak. Since the war, the Thai Government has made an all-out attempt, with considerable assistance from United States bilateral aid, and with strategic help from WHO and UNICEF, to bring communicable diseases under control. There has been a considerable expansion of medical and public health education with the development of new medical universities and nursing schools, and the provision of training facilities for supporting personnel. Over 1,000 persons are overseas receiving advanced medical education, mostly under Thai Government auspices, and although many of these graduates will show little interest in rural public health work, they nevertheless cannot fail to have a major impact upon the development of health services in the country.

82. The role played by United Nations technical assistance has been extremely impressive in its technical quality and dramatic impact upon communicable disease control in particular. Population increase and reduction in mortality may be attributed partly to the success of control projects. Control of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, yaws and leprosy has been greatly aided by the application of new drugs and the development, largely through growing international experience, of new concepts. The previous tendency to export control designs mechanistically from one country to another has given way to more open-minded, experimental and econ-

omy-oriented approaches. In many of these programmes UNICEF contributions of material aid have been helpful.

83. Nevertheless, control and eradication programmes are extremely expensive, particularly in their demands for personnel. The malaria control programme has been carried out through a large personnel training programme supplemented by considerable United States aid. United Nations technical assistance provides the initial survey and has maintained a continuing informal association with the programme. Recently it has provided the services of several experts. The programme has been operating in some form since 1949 and deaths have been reduced dramatically.

84. The most successful campaign has been that waged against yaws, which is relatively easy to control. Government expenditures on this campaign rose from 291,932 Baht in 1949 to a peak of 6,528,252 Baht in 1957, now stabilized at 3,500,000 Baht. This degree of success is not repeatable for other diseases. The combined BGG and TB campaign involves Government expenditures which have risen from 499, 108 Baht in 1950 to 8,700,000 Baht in 1965, and this rate is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. Leprosy control involved 131,000 Baht in 1955 and 6,000,000 Baht in 1965. Expenditures on trachoma control have doubled to 600,000 Baht from 1962 to 1965.

85. These figures are quoted because they illustrate a tendency in international circles to use them as indicators of Government interest in the strategy of attack on communicable disease, and hence as indices of impact success. This tendency is reinforced because the strategy conforms with WHO international objectives, and its execution meets the excellent standards of performance which WHO is in a position to evaluate technically.

86. An examination from the point of view of overall impact, however, suggests a much more cautious interpretation. The strength and scale of the programmes have created heavy demands on human resources as well as some administrative and financial problems for the Government. In order to protect the technical integrity of the programmes, they have been organized as separate divisions in the Department of Public Health, and, except in the case of yaws, are currently operating on too large a scale to be assimilable into the normal provincial public health service. Both the Government and WHO have as their objective the strengthening of the normal public health service, and look to the day when the programmes can be transferred to it. In the meantime, the separate divisions must compete for the limited resources of the Department in the provinces and local communities where public health workers are limited in number and at a premium in every sense. From the point of view of the effect of disease control on general well-being and productivity, it is desirable to decide which methods and which diseases should be tackled first and centrally to produce the greatest result. There is no indication that this examination has been carried out in Thailand with a view to the development of a strategic sifting of competitive programmes.

87. This point is reinforced by criticism by Thai public health officials and some of the international

experts, who point out that diseases such as trachoma and problems such as nutritional deficiency tend to be substantially reduced by an increase in levels of living. It could be argued that a strategy of control might include the impact of improved roads, education, sanitation, water supply and marketing developments and that the resources saved would be better employed in strengthening the basic public health organization or attacking TB, which all public health workers we interviewed seem to agree in regarding as one of the major immediate health hazards. We have the strong impression that the strategy of health development has not been worked out sufficiently from the Thai point of view, or with an over-all concept of the interrelationship between socio-economic development and disease control. The present Thai programme appears to have been influenced significantly by the international strategy worked out through the organization of WHO. By so doing, it appears not to have taken into full consideration the over-all availability and optimal allocation of Thai resources. We must at the same time stress the point that there is no turning the clock back. The resources are committed and an interruption of existing programmes would waste the investment already made. Embarkation upon new programmes, several of which are under discussion, should be reviewed from this viewpoint.

88. In some other areas of medical and public health aid, considerable imagination has been shown in internationally assisted projects. Training given to traditional midwives is a case in point, and the institution of maternity and child health centres is a key element in the structure of public health services. In this area UNICEF has made sizeable contributions to Government programmes. United Nations technical assistance has made a considerable contribution to the growth of university facilities by providing consultants on a short-term basis who have advised on-going programmes, visiting professors and fellowships. Similar techniques have assisted with the developments in nursing schools, mental health, dental health, pharmacy, tropical medicine and preventive and social medicine.

#### *G. Social services and welfare*

89. The approach to social welfare and social problems in Thailand has deep roots in Thai values, culture and social structure. It is built upon sensitive social relations, an outlook which stresses a brave and cheerful approach to suffering and tension, the incentive of merit achievement, a form of administration which is outwardly authoritarian, but, in fact, paternalistic and highly mobile, a religion which is pervasive and personal. These short phrases are likely to strike the Thai reader as being grossly simplified, and they necessarily lack precision. We introduce them, not as accurate analysis, but to stress the point that particularly in matters touching upon social welfare it is impossible for a foreign adviser to understand the basis of thought and action if he enters the country with rigid foreign preconceptions; and that even if he is skilled and sensitive it is hard to attain appropriate understanding. He is additionally handicapped by the tentative state of methods and concepts in the social welfare field.

90. Thai policy on social welfare is slowly and unevenly changing from one in which the main stress has been on non-governmental action, to one in which the Government is assuming greater responsibility. A variety of pressures comes from urbanization, from Western cultural influence and from the political necessity to bring effective social administration to rural as well as urban communities. These and other pressures impinge upon different elements in the Thai Government, resulting in different programmes in different departments. Social welfare as such has relatively low priority unless it is linked with some urgent problem such as opium control or political security, and the co-ordination of various Thai interests in this field has not yet been achieved. The entry of social welfare concepts as a positive element in Government planning appears to be unlikely for some time.

91. The difficulty of obtaining appropriate expert advice and the lack of a co-ordinated central policy, have contributed to the patchy and relatively ineffective technical assistance in this field.

92. In community development initial United Nations assistance was rendered before techniques and knowledge had reached their present standards. The first community development project at Bang Pa Kong had an elaborate administrative superstructure co-ordinating the interests of various United Nations agencies and Government departments, and was directed towards an intransigent agricultural situation (the reclaiming of salt lands). No trace of this as "community development" remains.

93. In the early 1950s, a fundamental education project was established at the Thailand/UNESCO Fundamental Education Centre (TUFEC) in Ubol. The approach was to train a team of co-ordinated specialists for rural development. Although Thai officials learned much in the process, the approach was unwieldy for village acceptance and the expense was too great for the results achieved. As a result of this experience, fundamental education as such was abandoned, a Community Development Department was set up in the Ministry of the Interior instead of in the Ministry of Education, and a multi-purpose community development worker approach was established. With foundations obtained from United Nations seminars, consultation and research, officials were re-trained to this approach, which is now the basis for community development action. Following this reorientation, the United Nations agencies did not participate directly and do not at the present time give formal technical assistance, although there is a great deal of informal contact and influence, and some seminars, particularly on training methods, have been organized by ECAFE and have been welcomed by Thai participants.

94. The administration of the Hill Tribes is a delicate matter, affecting as it does such related questions as border security, the control and limitation of opium poppy growing and the deforestation effects of shifting agriculture. The United Nations, through ECAFE advisers, provided marginal, though nevertheless crucial, advice for the initial surveys which resulted in the formulation of an ambitious five-year plan for economic

and social readjustment of the Hill Tribes. An anthropologist was made available for a short time through United Nations technical assistance. In view of the lack of trained social analysts and research workers on the Thai side, and the initial inexperience of United Nations advisers in Hill Tribes society, and the speed with which decisions of research and action were required to be made, it is not surprising that initial advice had the hallmarks of being rushed and ambitious rather than well-considered. Considerable bilateral aid is being rendered; a research institute has been established (suffering considerably from shortage of trained personnel); and the Thai Government has embarked upon a further large survey which will ultimately be analysed with the assistance of a team of United Nations experts.

95. Assistance for the treatment of narcotics addicts was initially based upon unrealistic assumptions about the availability of suitably trained personnel, and advice was adopted which led to large-scale institutional operations, creating a control problem and achieving little success. However, as has been the case in other fields, continuing experience and advice have led to a revision of operational concepts, so that plans are now being laid within the Thai Government for a programme of treatment on a more modest scale.

96. In the field of social welfare administration, United Nations technical assistance made far-reaching recommendations for the rationalization and co-ordination of social welfare machinery. While many of the points suggested are congruent with existing Government policy, the over-all scheme and the proposal to create a Ministry of Social Affairs is not realistic under the circumstances, and the recommendations flowing from this assumption were shelved. Preceding advisers in the field of material and child welfare and social welfare training had limited impact, in the latter case at least in part because Thai Government responsibility for social work training was in a transitional stage. Later advisers have been appointed in similar fields, but the relations between advisers and Government have been uneasy. Experts have been unwilling to base their advice upon the current Thai practice which in its institutional arrangements is quite different from that to be found in Europe or North America, and, although some Thai officials are sympathetic to their approach, there is also a feeling that experts tend to be dogmatic and alien. On the other hand, fellowships and training periods abroad have done much to bring the two worlds together and there is the hope that, with more of these, Thai officials will be able to choose their own paths of social welfare development with greater certainty.

97. United Nations assistance with problems of urban administration is of recent date. Two short-term experts advised on urban renewal and urban finances respectively. The appointments, made in conjunction with the International Union of Local Authorities, were too short to have much effect other than to open up the relevant questions. However, UNICEF offered assistance in support of pilot urban renewal and slum clearance projects. Officials of the Municipality of Bangkok attended a community development seminar organized by

ECAFE in the hope of learning about self-help techniques, but found it too general and remote from their interests. Nevertheless, a condition of UNICEF aid was that the programme be based upon self-help housing projects and, to meet UNICEF conditions, the municipality advanced its plans by two years and invited the United Nations interregional housing adviser to visit Bangkok and discuss proposals. Although officials still have considerable doubts as to whether self-help is the most desirable technique to use under the circumstances, the discussions were highly successful in that the problems involved were frankly and constructively considered. Nevertheless, in the pursuit of urban development, it is desirable in a community such as Bangkok to consider alternative methods of contributing to an optimal impact on the development of a complex of economic institutions and production organizations linked with economic and welfare expansion.

*H. An over-all view*

98. Thailand's growth of output has expanded from 5 per cent *per annum* in the 1950s to 6.5 per cent currently. It seems likely that there will be an increase of 60 per cent in public capital outlays as between the 1961-1963 average and that of 1966-1968. The population is growing at a rate of over 3 per cent annually. The society is relatively homogeneous and mobile, both geographically and socially, and there has been a notable continuity of political administration. Despite the population growth, *per capita* income has risen steadily, based largely on an increase in the rice crop from 7.1 million tons in the late 1950s to a crop of 9.5 million tons in 1963-1964. Other crops, with an emphasis on new export crops, increased in growth from 5.3 per cent in the early 1950s to 6.5 per cent as a recent average. National income has been rising at about 7 per cent annually, real income at about 6 per cent. The rate of savings was 13 per cent in 1957 and a steady figure of over 15 per cent has been maintained since 1960. These figures, and others of a similar kind which could be quoted, all attest to a healthily growing economy which has been in a state of expansion for a considerable period of time.

99. The total of all international economic aid has been a small fraction of the total economic activity of the country. Depending on how the figures are put together, the fraction has still been less than 1 per cent of such activity. United Nations aid is a small fraction of a small fraction.<sup>4</sup>

100. If these magnitudes are correct, one must look for explanations for the great changes in Thailand which are obvious from mere inspection, different from one based upon the scale of foreign aid. It would be rational to compare the value of technical assistance with gross domestic capital formation since the two have some

similar characteristics. Using the data for 1963, the following relations appear:<sup>5</sup>

Gross fixed capital formation . . .	Baht 13,925 million
Imports of capital goods . . .	Baht 4,775 million
Total economic aid . . . . .	Baht 500 million
United Nations technical aid . .	Baht 25 million

Technical assistance is still a small percentage of this category of forces.

101. The total contribution of United Nations technical assistance has been small. By any form of analysis, the conclusion must be that the activities of the Thai people have been the basis of their own prosperity over the past fifteen years.

102. While the magnitude of United Nations technical assistance is very small, it should also be noted that magnitude is not the only criterion for judging effectiveness. It is well known that certain types of economic activity possess a characteristic of growth to a greater extent than some other types. Economic "capital" is one of these categories — it is a form of economic resource which has the characteristic of expansion and capacity for growth. Technical skills have the same characteristic. That part of the world which has possessed a high level of scientific, technical and organizational skills has developed at a faster rate than those parts of the world which have lacked these skills. Apparently the rate of development has something to do with the possession of these skills. These skills, in fact, seem to have a characteristic of geometric rate of expansion. Once they have been established in a society, given reasonable nourishment they expand apparently of their own accord. The two concepts of capital and technical skill are so closely related that modern business practice has found it possible to "capitalize" certain of its skills and form corporations based upon their organization. It is this quality of self-expansion which is involved in appraising the transfer of skills by way of technical assistance. The justification for technical assistance rests on such transferability. It is thus seen that the tiny fraction of gross national product accredited at one time to technical assistance gives a misleading impression of its significance. At any particular time it is impossible to be sure whether the particular skill being transferred will be productive or not. Circumstances necessary to growth are many, and at the present time the state of the art of social planning imposes severe limitations on what can be done with any degree of certainty. Nevertheless, we do know that certain combinations do produce extremely favourable results and it is those on which the attempt to focus technical aid should be made. In Thailand, the decisions to focus the years of 1961-1966 on the building of infrastructure are an example of the use of the selection of government emphasis.

103. A common theme appears to emerge from this material, dealing as it does with quite varied sectors.

<sup>5</sup> In such a comparison, which has many weaknesses, gross fixed capital formation and import of capital goods are used as rough indices of the multiplying forces of the economy and that part of those forces supplied from abroad. The figures used are taken from *National Income Statistics of Thailand*, 1964 edition.

<sup>4</sup> This is a rough comparison. The figures used are:  
 1963 - Thai gross national product . . . . Baht 67,000 million  
 United Nations technical assistance Baht 25 million  
 Bilateral aid . . . . . Baht 475 million

Historically speaking, technical assistance in all sectors has begun with relatively unrelated and piecemeal projects whose impact has been primarily to open up new questions for governmental consideration and often to suggest administrative reforms which, under the circumstances, have proved to be unrealistic, partial, haphazard, or otherwise imperfect. Nevertheless, they have constituted, as it were, a probing of the situation, and even where the Thai reaction has understandably been critical, the act of criticism in itself has stimulated new thought and the exploration of new procedures.

104. In some sectors, but not all, this partial probing has given way to a more rational and determined effort on the part of the Thai Government, assisted by improved techniques and knowledge on the part of the United Nations agencies, resulting in better organized and more co-ordinated efforts. Projects have begun to group together to give more direct impact, and have been concentrated more and more on strategically significant areas, that is areas which stimulate action with multiplying or ramifying effects. The entry of the Special Fund has hastened, but by no means completed, this process. Even here, however, there is a lack of significant attempts to relate the influence of sectors upon each other.

105. Thus we would summarize the experience of the past fifteen years as having been a growth towards maturity in the use of technical assistance to which both United Nations technical assistance and bilateral assistance have contributed, resulting in a substantial increase in the effectiveness of impact. Despite certain criticisms we have made, this growth occurred early in public health and has now almost been achieved in education (with signs of current tapering-off as educational needs are re-defined); is approaching maturity in planning operations and industry and agriculture, and is substantially short of maturing in social services and research.

### CHAPTER III

#### PROGRAMMING, PROJECT FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

106. An analysis of the process, which in practice governs the establishment and implementation of the programmes of the organizations of the United Nations family, is important for an understanding of the impact of United Nations technical assistance and is essential for an appreciation of its over-all effectiveness.

107. By analysing to what degree procedures and practices have been consistent with the growth of a coherent *ensemble* of activities suited to the assistance needs of the Thai Government, one can judge whether the impact has been the result of piecemeal efforts or of a concerted and systematic action.

108. In this analysis, as far as is feasible, we have restricted ourselves to practices in general use that are common to the organizations of the United Nations family, but it must be understood that there are often exceptions and that the remarks may apply to several agencies, but not to all. We are not passing judgement,

but analysing a process. Examples are cited only to illustrate one feature or another in the development of the United Nations activities and should not be thought of as being characteristic of any particular organization. We have also cited a few cases which occur rarely to illustrate the possible consequences of certain deficiencies in the programming mechanism.

109. Neither the data available in Bangkok, nor the briefing material provided by the organizations' headquarters, nor the time at the disposal of this mission permitted a comprehensive examination of the evolution of the programme since its beginning. In particular, data relative to the early years of the programme are incomplete.

110. Table 1 shows the amount of money spent by each agency on its regular programme and on the Expanded Programme including contingency requests from 1955 to 1964. It indicates that there have been some changes in programme emphasis over the years. United Nations assistance in the fields of health and education is particularly noticeable, since at all times the share of WHO and UNESCO has exceeded 40 per cent of the total annual Expanded Programme.

111. Looking back, the programme appears to be extremely diversified and scattered during the early years. Projects in related fields were in many cases not articulated. For instance, during the same period individual experts were provided to make surveys of the industrial sector, small industries and handicrafts, the textile industry, vegetable oil industry and the metal industry, without any attempt being made to articulate their work into a concerted effort. In retrospect it seems clear that the logical sequence between interdependent projects was not respected. No distinction of emphasis was made between projects of strategic impact and those of secondary importance. For example, two experts were provided for lacquerware, whilst one expert was to deal with the whole problem of industrial programming.

112. However, great progress has been made in recent years both in terms of consistency and strategic emphasis. The *ensemble* of technical assistance activities of the United Nations agencies under the respective regular programmes, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund with the added resources of WFP and UNICEF,<sup>6</sup> is still far from constituting an integrated programme. Nevertheless the progress made is such that now all United Nations technical assistance can be considered as parallel efforts which even if not directly inter-connected are generally oriented towards the clarification and the fulfilment of the broad objectives of the development plan of Thailand.

113. Co-ordination in the sense of avoidance of duplication between country projects is now quite satisfactory. There have been a few instances of overlap between activities of experts working at different times on assignments in similar fields but no real duplication.

<sup>6</sup> In addition to providing complementary resources to projects of other agencies, UNICEF has at times played an initiating role.

114. Avoidance of duplication between regional and national projects is still uneven. There are cases where the risk of duplication has been foreseen, such as the case of the Special Fund project of pulp and paper industry in Thailand and the project of regional survey of pulp and paper in the Mekong Basin organized under the auspices of the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin, where there were enough consultations to ensure complementarity. In other instances, a certain degree of overlap has occurred between country and regional projects; such was the case of the power surveys undertaken as part of the Mekong scheme and those made in the framework of the Thai programme. One case of complete duplication was also noted (Port of Bangkok).

115. Co-operation between agencies on projects involving different fields of activity has also improved. For instance, in fundamental education and rural teacher training, FAO and the ILO have co-operated with UNESCO on the agricultural and handicraft aspects of the training. A few cases of conflict of responsibility as between agencies can be found, but these problems have been solved by the transfer of activities from one agency to another without disrupting continuity (e.g. Pulp and paper technology was transferred from UNTA to FAO).

116. Co-ordination and articulation of projects which should ideally be inter-related is still weak, and one can find few instances of attempts to place in proper over-all sequence the establishment and articulation of such projects. The reasons for this include inadequate communication between agencies when the advantages of co-ordinated interest may not be immediately apparent, the departmentalization of the Thai Government, and an unwillingness to compromise on the part of some experts, together with the inability of the Special Fund or TAB to insist too strongly on co-ordinated planning as a condition or their support. A crucial example is that of the Special Fund project in support of the Applied Scientific Research Organization (ASRO) of Thailand, which was initially conceived by its proponents as a central step in the development of a whole complex of research institutes according to a plan approved by the Prime Minister. Part of the plan was to engage in research of interest to industry. But at the time the ASRO was being created, under circumstances which gave indications of a major step in creating a favourable research climate, another project was being conceived to establish a Small Industry Service Institute (SISI). Although a working agreement has been reached for co-operation between the two bodies, many of the lessons learned in the process of establishing the ASRO were not applied in the new project (for instance, on the issue of administrative autonomy of research organizations). Similarly, it is the intention of the ASRO to establish an Institute for Agricultural Research. Partly because the over-all conception was not arrived at until late in the sequence of projects, the Rubber Research Centre and the Research and Training Centre for Rice Protection, both of which are Special Fund projects, were organized without reference to the possibility of future incorpora-

tion or liaison with the proposed Institute for Agricultural Research. On the other hand, a separate project for a Documentation Centre has been incorporated within the ASRO, there is a close relationship, through agreed procedures, with the National Research Council, and working relationships with universities are growing. The impact of this project could be influential for the development of science in Thailand, but it would have been greater had there been, on all sides, a closer examination of problems of articulation, mutual support, and co-ordination from the beginning. Although practical relationships will evolve, it is always more difficult to achieve them after strong competing interests have arisen than before. These imperfections of co-ordination are reflections of the divided responsibility for research along sectoral lines both in the United Nations family of organizations and in the Thai Government, of inherent difficulties in classifying research for organization purposes, and of the strong personalities of proponents of diverse solutions.

117. Another aspect of articulation is that between sectors within a national or a regional framework, such as the Mekong River Basin Project. To accomplish this for the Mekong would demand a more imaginative concept of integrated development, which in turn would require a much greater effectiveness in obtaining and relating relevant knowledge about crucial aspects of the culture, the social and industrial organization, and the educational, health, and welfare objectives of the people.

118. Co-ordination between regional projects and country projects is loose. For instance, we found no occasion where a request for the services of a regional adviser had been initiated on the suggestion of a country expert, although often the work of an expert involves problems of specialization in fields other than his own which could be solved by consultations with regional advisers in these specialities. In the past, Thailand has not made major use of regional advisers, but statements were made indicating an intention to intensify this utilization. As concerns other regional activities, the Government has regularly sent trainees and participants to regional training centres and regional seminars, and ECAFE has at times provided advice and undertaken studies.

119. Co-ordination with bilateral and other programmes on the whole was common. There are instances where a project was initiated by United Nations assistance and later on taken over by bilateral assistance when financial resources were needed. In other instances, United Nations assistance was associated with bilateral assistance in the same project. There again, as in the case of co-ordination between United Nations organizations, the weak point is in the field of articulation between projects in related fields of activities and in the forward planning of programmes for the best use of resources.

120. From examination of past technical assistance activities as well as from interviews with Thai officials, the fact emerges that the Thai Government at all levels is using international assistance and bilateral assistance



on an essentially pragmatic basis. Nevertheless, in a number of projects involving international co-operation, such as the Mekong project, the Asian Highway, the Asian Trade Fair, the Regional Trade Talks, it was obvious that United Nations sponsorship was essential to the materialization of the project and to the organization of co-operation between the different countries involved. Another field in which United Nations assistance has played an important role is in the transfer of skills from other developing countries through the provision of experts, fellowships, international seminars and conferences. By contrast, whenever external financial resources are needed, technical assistance from the United Nations (except for IBRD) is inappropriate beyond the preliminary pre-investment studies.

121. Despite the shortcomings as described above, the progress made is satisfactory considering the complexity of the problem itself, the delicate nature of technical assistance, the structural complexity of the United Nations agencies with their great variety of different programmes, and the varied interests of the ministries of the Thai Government.

122. Four events contributed mainly to the improvement of the quality of programming:

(a) The appointment of the Resident Representative in 1954, which decentralized co-ordination of the EPTA programme to the country level;

(b) The establishment of the Special Fund represented by the Resident Representative which allowed a more concentrated effort on strategic projects in the field of institution building and emphasized pre-investment surveys to correct the tendency to spread services too thinly — a result of the complexity and diversity of the United Nations family of organizations;

(c) The establishment of NEDB by the Government of Thailand in 1959 and the subsequent formulation of the Six-Year Plan which provided broad guidance for the formulation of the technical assistance programme;

(d) The establishment of TTEC, subsequently to become DTEC, which resulted in better co-ordination of various technical assistance programmes inside the Thai Government.

123. At the present time, project initiation involves mainly the recipient Ministry and the relevant United Nations organization. Officially the Government always initiates the request and the United Nations agency's role is only to advise on the desirability of the project and to assist in its formulation. In practice, the initiation of a number of projects can be traced to the visit of staff members from the agency headquarters or regional office. In other cases, the initial idea of a project comes through informal contacts at international meetings. On the relative role of the Ministry and the United Nations agency concerned, it is interesting to point out that several Thai officials and some United Nations representatives have mentioned that sponsorship by a United Nations agency sometimes facilitates acceptance of a Thai Department's budget request by the Budget Bureau of the Thai Government, when there is competition with other departments. On the other hand, United Nations

agencies have often used the argument of the Government's desire for the project to obtain acceptance of a contingency request or a Special Fund project. Nevertheless, the above remarks do not apply to those instances in which experts have recommended further projects as a result of their own analysis in consultation with the Government.

124. The review of a project and its eventual acceptance for EPTA, for submission to the Special Fund, or for the contingency fund is made by DTEC in consultation with NEDB and the Resident Representative. At the time of the establishment of the biennial EPTA programme, meetings are held between representatives of the Ministry and the United Nations agency concerned, DTEC, NEDB and the Resident Representative. The programming exercise starts with a review of continuing projects. After allocations have been made for these projects, the remaining amount serves to determine the list of priority projects which are then discussed with each Ministry assisted by the appropriate United Nations agency.

125. Projects in the regular programme (except for UNTA, which is handled through the Resident Representative) are discussed directly between the agency and the competent Ministry — it is submitted to DTEC for approval only. The relative roles of EPTA and regular programmes varies from agency to agency. The WHO develops its basic programme into which it combines regular programme and EPTA resources, distinguishing them only for accounting purposes. This also applies to IAEA. For most other agencies, the regular programme is used to complement EPTA. In some cases, the regular programme serves to initiate projects, later transferred to EPTA as continuing projects in the following biennium, and this sometimes constitutes a pressure which distorts the EPTA balance from the total country programme viewpoint. Many Special Fund projects in Thailand were initiated as EPTA projects. This has resulted in more careful project preparation with a better adaptation to the context of Thailand. While this may constitute an assurance of careful project preparation, it is not necessarily a criterion of a sound project in terms of alternative use of scarce resources to achieve the objectives of the Development Plan of Thailand. If the initial idea of the EPTA project does not deserve a high degree of priority in the context of the Development Plan of the country, its transformation into a Special Fund project merely intensifies the initial diversion of scarce resources. It sometimes even happens that a project is sound at the level of an EPTA project and becomes questionable at the level of a Special Fund project. Although most Special Fund projects appear to be of appropriate size considering the scarce resources available, it is questionable whether in one or two instances the size of the investment may be disproportionate, constituting an unbalanced use of Government resources.

126. The role of DTEC in the development of more systematic programming has been very important. Its insistence on the formulation of a medium-term plan of requirements in technical assistance for each Ministry

should greatly improve the quality of programming and the impact of technical assistance. The authority and the effectiveness of DTEC in the co-ordination of the programme will increase as the Development Plan of Thailand becomes more refined and more detailed. The identification of priorities in important investment projects no longer presents any major problem, but the Development Plan does not yet permit a rationalization of priorities among conflicting claims for resources for non-investment projects. An improvement of aggregate planning methods, more policy guidance from NEDB and the improvement of manpower planning will help greatly in determining the strategic points where technical assistance could be applied most efficiently.

127. The effectiveness of the Resident Representative in shaping the programme is, at this stage, limited. It is mainly determined by his personal influence with DTEC, the Ministries and with the United Nations agencies. This weakness stems from many factors, the main one being that the TAB Office is so understaffed that day-to-day tasks involved in keeping the programme going demand most of the time and energy of the Resident Representative and his staff. In addition, if the Resident Representative were to suggest major programme changes, it is unlikely that the specialized agencies would accept his judgement if it was in conflict with their views, and a realistic Resident Representative limits himself accordingly. On the whole, the Resident Representative has greater influence on Special Fund and on contingency requests than on the EPTA biennial programme. As regards the regular programme of the specialized agencies (except UNTA), the Resident Representative has no programming role to play (in a few instances he may even not be notified of the initiation of a regular project). With the present arrangement of United Nations agencies the programme is the result of advice and consultation between Ministries and Departments of the Thai Government and the different United Nations agencies in their various fields of activity.

128. There is no explicit provision for a mechanism to provide the Government and the Resident Representative with impartial advice on the over-all impact of the allocation of United Nations resources and to undertake an objective and disinterested evaluation of the continuing projects.<sup>7</sup>

129. Nevertheless, despite the deficiencies described above, there was a consensus to the effect that on the whole the United Nations programme is better integrated into the activities of the Thai Government than most other types of assistance. This better integration is due mainly to two factors: (1) the insistence of the official procedure of the United Nations on placing the responsibility of project initiation and of the use of expert services on the Government; and (2) United Nations assistance (except for IBRD, WFP and UNICEF) is not associated with material or financial assistance, so that

United Nations agencies and experts have little leverage in making their ideas prevail over those of the Government. This may have led in a few instances to marginal projects, but such risk is rapidly decreasing with the increasing role of DTEC in reviewing projects and the progress made in development planning.

130. Except for WHO, IAEA and UNICEF, project formulation (not including Special Fund projects) has been generally weak. Most project descriptions do not contain meaningful information beyond an often inaccurate description of expert posts and the number of fellowships expressed in broad fields and months of training. The project data sheet on long-term projects is in many instances not based on any serious study either of the Government programme or of the special role of technical assistance within it. The reading of descriptions of expert posts is particularly revealing — there are cases where clearly the description should call for two or three experts instead of one. Frequently, the description is inadequate for the selection of an appropriate candidate and often there is no additional background information in the file which can guide this selection.

131. There has generally been a lack of distinction between the description of a Government project and the delineation of the technical assistance project of which it is a component. In Thailand, which for a long time has had a stable Government and administration, there are many projects which from the point of view of the Government deserve a high degree of priority, but where the need for technical assistance may be marginal. It is our opinion that the impact of United Nations technical assistance could be improved by a more careful project formulation. As far as is feasible, the objectives and the different phases of technical assistance should be identified as precisely as possible within the objectives and the phasing of the Government project. Only if a project has been formulated in these terms can a true assessment be made of the contribution of technical assistance as distinct from a mere evaluation of Government project performance.

132. A careful study of the availability of local personnel for the project, of its administrative context inside the Government organization, and of the specific conditions of the country, is necessary also to determine the most appropriate form of assistance combining long-term and short-term experts with fellowships in the proper sequence for a maximum lasting impact. Certain projects in rural areas could be carried out only by local officials, but fellowships were not provided to train likely counterparts before the arrival of the expert. In other instances, experts were provided whereas only fellowships to develop the specialities of well-trained local personnel were necessary. Some projects carried out by well-structured administrations could have achieved better results with properly spaced visits of a high-level consultant instead of supplying a resident expert. On the whole, considering the relative availability of highly-qualified personnel at the top echelon and the relative shortage of well-trained personnel at the middle echelon, and bearing in mind that in many sectors fellowships provide Thai officials with the opportunity to

<sup>7</sup> In this connexion, ECAFE has just initiated a project entitled "Country economic review for technical assistance development and programming". A first preliminary draft of the Thailand report was communicated to this team. This document should constitute a useful guide for technical assistance programming in ECAFE countries.

make more independent choices than does association with experts, it seems that a greater emphasis on carefully considered fellowships in the programme is desirable. This opinion is confirmed by our interviews with responsible Thai officials.

133. It is sometimes the case that projects are established without a supply of competent professionals. This was the case with the Bangkok Institute of Child Study, which used considerable ingenuity in creating a cadre of psychologists for its purposes. But this did not link with an analysis of the most appropriate institutional arrangements for training psychologists and other social scientists which the Thai Government now needs.

134. In a few instances projects were started without a study of their future budget implications. In one case, an expert was provided to develop a vaccine, but when the vaccine was successfully developed, the budget allocated for production facilities to supply the vaccine on an adequate scale was not sufficient.

135. The weakness in project formulation may be due in part to budgetary limitations of the agencies. However, we are of the opinion that in most cases it is economical to finance a short-term mission of high-level experts experienced in technical assistance in order to prepare a project involving several man-years of experts and fellowships. Furthermore, regional experts could also be used for such missions.

136. Special Fund projects are more carefully prepared by Executing Agencies and the Special Fund has often resorted to independent consultants for an essential reappraisal of the project.

137. Budgeting difficulties rarely occur in Thailand as an aspect of project implementation. It is to the credit of the Thailand Government that once it has decided on a project it generally provides generously the material means necessary for its execution. The difficulties in the case mentioned in paragraph 117 above were due to lack of foresight in formulation of ultimate budget requirements at the time of initiation of the project.

138. We ran into cases where experts, while technically well qualified, were unable to adapt their technical knowledge to the particular context of the country. For instance, there were cases where the solution proposed to certain problems would have required the availability of skills found only in developed countries. In a few instances the expert merely tried to transplant the solution from his own country to Thailand. When experts are working in a team, as in the Special Fund projects, diversity of the technical background of experts of different origins sometimes constitutes a source of originality and a fresh approach, but sometimes it is a source of conflicting points of view which are detrimental to the efficiency of the project. In a few instances, the technical inflexibility comes from the United Nations agency which refuses to adapt its set of international standards to the particular conditions of the country and insists that its experts strictly conform to an *a priori* technical model.

139. In theory, the organization and the form of association of the expert with the undertaking to which he is assigned, should be defined in advance so that the expert is selected to fit the particular job. In practice, an attempt is made to do this, but frequently it has been impossible for the pattern as originally agreed to be carried out. Many instances have been noted in which by the time the expert is recruited and sent, his counterpart has been assigned to some other job and it is necessary to work out some other arrangement than had originally been anticipated. This is one of the hazards of the complex nature of hiring experts. In addition, there are other misunderstandings which result from a procedure in which the people responsible for hiring have no first-hand acquaintance with the job for which they are hiring the expert. It is not surprising that experts who are not acquainted with Thailand come expecting arrangements entirely different from those which actually develop.

140. Another difficulty in project implementation stems from a lack of interest in the project at a high level in the Government. This may come from the failure to ensure initially that it is considered of high priority at the ministerial level or it may result from activity which corresponds to high pressure salesmanship by agency staff, or it may be the result of change of personalities at the top in the course of implementation of the project. It is our impression that generally when there is sufficient interest in the project at a high level in the Government, the selection of the Thai counterpart to direct the project was made carefully. Loss of interest in a project in the course of implementation may also be due to the attitude or behaviour of the expert.

141. Conflict of responsibility between government agencies or lack of co-operation between two or more government agencies have also constituted a source of difficulties in the implementation of a number of projects. It must be noted in this respect that in Thailand as in other countries a number of related activities are sometimes separated in different Departments or even different Ministries. This has made the development and the implementation of projects in these fields particularly delicate. The division, for instance, of the Irrigation Department and of the agricultural extension activities between separate Ministries, added to the fact that the extension service is the responsibility of four different Departments, has created a number of problems which may have hampered the full development of projects in these strategic fields. Similar remarks apply to community development, land settlement, and rural and social welfare.

142. The difficulty of changing the plans of operation of Special Fund projects has already caused a two-year delay in the completion of a comprehensive study on an alternative port to Bangkok. In a number of other projects involving institution building, the necessary flexibility to allow for a progressive readaptation of the project as experience reveals the weak and strong points of the newly developing institution are essential for a full impact. In fact, starting an institution from scratch involves so many intangible factors that the course of

development of the project can hardly be predicted with certainty. Under these conditions, a readiness to readapt untried methods and to revise the composition and duration of technical assistance according to the growth of experience of counterparts, constitutes a prerequisite for the success, and perhaps more important in that case, for the quality of the project. Flexibility in the duration of the project is also important. In the case of institution building, the practical limit of five years for these projects is far too short for consolidated results.

143. Delays in the implementation of projects are due mainly to the difficulties in the recruitment of experts. In the case of the initial expert, this delay does not greatly affect the final result of the project, but long delays in the replacement of an expert by another during implementation of the project adversely affects its results. Some Thai counterparts have expressed the desirability of having a period of overlap between the outgoing and incoming expert and a budgetary provision for this purpose applicable to long-term projects might be a rewarding proposition.

144. The degree of "backstopping" of experts by headquarters or regional offices varies from agency to agency. Some agencies closely follow the work of their experts, but at the other extreme there are cases where it is obvious that if the periodic reports had been studied, a number of difficulties could have been avoided. We have run into one or two instances where the mere reading of the report showed clearly that the expert did not have enough working knowledge of English for any impact in an English-speaking country and even more so for Thailand. The delays at headquarters in reviewing and transmitting the final report of experts to a government have often been long and may, in some cases, reduce the impact of the project. This has been particularly significant in some instances in which an urgent follow-up was required from national or bilateral resources, which needed the data and recommendations of the report to design appropriate action. Yet the expert's report has been delayed up to six months for clearance by which time its utility has been lost. We have had complaints of cases where the final report was not received at all by the government departments concerned.

145. Among the documents furnished to us during the course of our Mission have been statements of principle which have indicated clearly that, when writing in general terms, agencies are fully aware of the strategy of technical assistance. Indeed, it can be said that many of our ideas derive from these very effective presentations. In addition, there have been a number of frank and useful evaluations of technical assistance in special fields. Not all of these evaluations have been widely circulated, some being for the internal use of agencies only. But they indicate that internal self-criticism is not lacking when it comes to reviews of such fields as public health, community development, social services, or technical assistance co-ordination.

146. Nevertheless, such principles and criticisms, to have effect, must be translated into procedures which control the design and implementation of projects. The

difficulties inherent in this process of application and administration are, as the foregoing pages indicate, a primary source of weakness. The objectives, we believe, are widely understood and shared, but the machinery of programme formulation and implementation still contains shortcomings in practice which we have endeavoured to indicate.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE IMPACT OF TYPES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

147. We now wish to review the range of types of technical assistance that are available, the special characteristics of each one and the Thai experience of their application and impact. In considering the last point, we should ask the question whether the form of technical assistance chosen has been appropriate to the development role conceived for it, and whether implementation has been in accordance with this role. We can also ask whether the interrelationship between the different types of assistance has been appropriate, that is, whether there has been effective articulation designed to create maximum impact.

148. It should be stressed that at present there is no clear conception and agreement either on the United Nations side or within the Government about the manner in which such articulation can be achieved. The nearest thing to a rational approach to these questions comes through the application of such co-ordination and planning machinery as exists (see earlier discussion in chapter I). It would be expected that as co-ordination and planning improves, it will be necessary to develop and apply rational concepts for the articulation of the various forms of technical assistance, and the ideas contained in the following paragraphs would be reviewed, amended and developed.

149. One of the first matters to be discussed, arising out of the previous discussions, is the nature of the provisions of experts (in association with counterparts) and of the provision of fellowships, and of the appropriate relationship between them.

150. In Thailand, foreign technicians usually carry the title of "expert" and it is assumed that they will be matched by a good Thai official usually called a "counterpart". The counterpart will eventually assume the responsibilities of the expert. In actuality, this stereotyped procedure is rarely followed. Experts may have to adjust themselves to any one of a number of different relationships if they are to carry out their ultimate as well as their immediate assignment. The immediate objective is the completion of a specific job, the ultimate one is the training of Thai personnel fully able to carry on with continuing work.

151. One of the great weaknesses of experts is found to be adjustment to Thai social environment and values. It would be advantageous if it were possible to provide, in addition to present superficial briefings, some form of training which would increase the expert's awareness of the necessity of adaptability. At times there has even been lack of sensitivity in personal relationship accentuated by an attitude of "this is the way it must be done".

The ability to adjust himself and to work out problems afresh by questioning all basic assumptions and aiming at new rather than repetitive solutions, is a prime necessity in an "expert". From the point of view of involvement with the customs of the country, the principal characteristic required is an unassuming willingness to work for and alongside Thai counterparts.

152. Differences of attitude and lack of communication between experts and counterparts are not easily detectable in Thailand, since the Thai people are basically tolerant and polite. Experts have not often been withdrawn at the insistence of the Government. As a result of the general attitude of the Thai officials, lack of communication between experts and their counterparts appears only in poor performance on the part of the former.

153. There were also some cases where experts considered that their main objective was to write a report, failing to discuss their ideas adequately with responsible Thai officials with the result that the recommendations that they left behind them were shelved. Where experts were prepared to integrate themselves in the work of the Thai administration, with few exceptions they were readily accepted. In these cases, the achievement has generally been satisfactory and the final recommendations at the time of departure of the expert have been carefully studied and often implemented.

154. There is a variety of relationships between experts and counterparts. Sometimes experts work with a Thai counterpart who takes little effective responsibility. The reverse case, where a Thai official assumes the leading role may also occur. A third pattern is one in which the expert serves as a consultant and makes suggestions of a technical character to the Thai director or manager. The fourth is that in which the expert serves as the head of a team of experts, all of whom are part of a project involving not only a Thai director, but also other Thai staff who will work, in various patterns of association, with the members of the expert team. In addition, the expert may be an element in the administrative structure, such that either he is in an operational role or alternatively exercises an influence on the total administrative unit through his actions as a member of a team. Finally, the expert may be on a lone assignment in which as a technician he performs a particular task, such as a specific geological or meteorological study.

155. With the growing number of highly qualified Thai officials, the need for experts who will in effect assume a managerial role has become less. Nevertheless, the expert who is sensitive to his surroundings may discover that he will be given a greater measure of responsibility than he wishes to assume.

156. These are difficulties inherent in the relationship between experts and counterparts. For psychological reasons, it is more than likely that the impact of some experts would have been greater if they had not been labelled as such, leading to ideas of prestige and, in some instances, of unwarranted technical superiority. The term is used to describe a range of persons, from those with the highest qualifications to a few of extreme mediocrity.

The great majority meet average professional standards. Each, in order to make his largest contribution, must find his place in relation to Thai professional colleagues. An expert should be open-minded if he is to make an impact, and question basic assumptions and methodology, so that he works out each problem anew with true humility and a sense of service.

157. For these reasons we believe that the designation "technical expert" should not be used. Technical assistance personnel should be designated according to their normal professional function.

158. The more we have enquired into the operation and impact of United Nations projects, and the reasons for the great technical advance which has taken place in Thailand in recent years, the more we are convinced of the crucial importance of fellowships. The point is recognized by the Thai Government itself, which, through the Civil Service Commission, has increased the number of scholarships available from 324 in 1957 to 1,024 in 1963, some for an extended period of years (we have found instances of support for eleven years). There are more than this number of Thais abroad under private auspices or under foundation or technical assistance programmes, or on the internal budget of specific Ministries and Departments. This increasing trend is bound to have a fundamental impact on the nature of Thai society and government.

159. Furthermore, in a high proportion of technical assistance projects, the provision of well-designed fellowships properly timed in relation to the project as a whole is as important as the provision of experts, and in some instances is even more significant if the objective is to develop Thai expertise. For whereas an expert tends to give his own answers based upon his experience, a fellow, if he has been trained properly, should in the course of that training have an opportunity to assess Thai practice in the light of open-ended inquiry.

160. In most instances an optimal result will follow from a judicious combination of experts and fellowships conceived within unified projects.

161. The key to the success of the fellowship component is the concept "well-designed fellowships properly timed". In view of the crucial importance of this process, we are disturbed by the relatively casual approach to the provision, design and administration of fellowships in United Nations agencies. We have the impression that this is a matter of major substantive concern.

162. Table 2 indicates the types of fellowships awarded from 1951-1964, based on a sample of 570 out of the total of 955 fellowships awarded in this period (that is, less than seventy-five per year). We note from this table that 218 fellowships of the sample were awarded for observation and study tours, 167 for academic education and professional training in depth of over one year, and 185 for short-term specific training (some through seminar courses). Fellowships are almost equally, and preponderantly, divided between North America and Europe. Only ninety-eight fellowships were awarded in developing countries, as against 431 in developed countries.

163. In attempting to assess the quality and impact of fellowships, we first made use of the standard approach of sending a questionnaire to as many fellows and their supervisors as we could contact. As expected, this questionnaire failed to elucidate any matters of substantial interest. All fellows reported that the fellowship had some utility, and that subsequent to the fellowship they put the material to use and in most instances achieved considerable advancement. But this was in most instances probably a normal result of mobility in the civil service, and it must be borne in mind that a fellow selected for his ability is likely to advance in any event. Supervisors expressed satisfaction with the work of fellows; but how could they do otherwise? We undertook this exercise, and mention it, only to stress the invalidity of such an approach.

164. On the other hand, in the course of visiting projects and of interviewing Government officials, a high proportion of the persons interviewed has been fellows, some supported by the United Nations, and some under other auspices, some as counterparts and some independently. From them, we obtained much franker appraisals, and many suggestions about the impact of fellowship programmes. In general, there was warm appreciation of the opportunity of the fellowship. Critical appraisal lies rather in the field of the quality of fellowship design and its articulation with a United Nations project or the government programme.

165. A critical point is at the initiation of a project or programme. In some instances, the Thai counterpart is highly qualified, and the adviser then can become his assistant. But in many other cases the knowledge and experience of the Thai counterparts have not been related to the task to be undertaken, and their background is insufficient to form the basis of adequate training through the influence of the expert, who is probably not sensitive to the training function. In these cases, the plan, or the recommendation of the expert, usually provides for fellowships, but it is several months or over a year before the fellows can return, even granted they have been selected promptly. By this time the expert may have been replaced or have departed, and he has spent his initial time at a low level of productivity. It is thus extremely important that in the plan of a project (including projects financed under EPTA), fellowships be provided to train counterparts where necessary before experts become resident, and that a close analysis be made of the kind of fellowship that is necessary to enable candidates to do the job. This implies that fellowship units of agencies should concern themselves with educational principles and should be given sufficient support to permit continuous evaluation, intimate design and careful contact and follow-up. We are aware that in some instances training of counterparts may require two or three years of basic academic or professional training before the operation of the project in Thailand, but point out that this would be an effective and realistic economy if the project is to be a success. Such a position would apply, for example, to any project in Thailand at the present time involving the social sciences (other than economics and perhaps public administration), since

highly-trained skilled manpower is not available in quantities sufficient to underwrite major projects.

166. Similarly, the design of fellowships to strengthen projects and provide for their continuity and growth after the departure of the experts needs great care and meticulous timing, which is usually lacking. We have found many instances similar to that of the Thonburi Technical Institute. Here the initial design did not make adequate allowance for the shortage of trained technicians available for teaching purposes, or provide prior fellowships for their formation. Nor did it give sufficient fellowships to make it possible to provide training in a sufficient range of specialities with adequate depth. One highly successful fellowship was awarded to a technician who concentrated for a year on his major expertise in a practical way, but others were awarded for short *pot-pourris* of experience in fields too wide-ranging to turn moderately good technicians into skilled instructors. Yet approval has been given by the Minister of Education for the Thonburi Institute to provide the teachers for many of the technical institutes being established throughout the country; if this is so its own instructors must be specialized and well qualified. (By contrast, the senior Thai counterparts are extremely well qualified academically.)

167. This example, and others like it, illustrate the crucial importance of careful tailoring of fellowships to meet the specific requirements of project and of fellow. We suggest in limited space some of the requirements that have emerged from our examination of Thai experience.

168. Fellowships for long-term academic or professional training are useful and appropriate to United Nations action if they are tied to the training of counterparts prior to the creation of an institution. Although they also have the effect of increasing the general expertise in Thailand, it is doubtful whether this alone is appropriate to United Nations action, which is concerned with strategic impact.

169. In many cases, fellowships should be in depth, linked to the creation of special skills whether or not these result in academic degrees. In this connexion we must note that the procedures of the Thai Civil Service Commission tend to divert fellowships into channels which would otherwise be considered to be of less value than some alternatives. Civil Service salary scales are linked to the possession of university degrees, which in turn are graded according to the country from which the degree has been obtained. Thus the Commission places a premium on degrees from North America, Europe and Australia, gives less recognition to degrees from Asian countries, and even less to degrees from Thailand. Experience "the equivalent of a degree", including diplomas, although technically valid, receives little recognition in practice. Thus a fellow who obtains a degree as a result of two years abroad in the United States will automatically obtain a substantial salary advance, whereas a fellow who spends the same time obtaining skill as a technical instructor, based on experience at the Bombay Institute of Technology, without a degree,

would obtain no salary advance as a result of his improved qualification.

170. A fellowship in depth does not mean necessarily an academic degree, but it probably means at least one year of intensive work in a speciality. In this, comparative experience may be desirable, but far too many fellowships provide for a rapid sequence of observations which, considered as basic training, are almost useless, contain a great deal of elementary repetition without a sequence of knowledge, and are difficult to assimilate.

171. Fellowships in depth, if concerned with basic training, may well be carried out in developed countries, but the prejudice against training in the best establishments of the region must be reduced. If this is not done the advantage of comparative experience and the growth of education in the region itself will be severely inhibited. Fellowships in developed countries could usefully be supplemented by a short study tour at the end of basic training, to be carried out in countries of the region. This is sometimes, but not frequently, done.

172. Study tours in both developed countries and countries of the region are limited in impact to a very few categories of officials. One such is the experienced senior official who has his basic knowledge, but needs merely a refresher course in his field or the stimulation of comparative experience. The other is the junior official (middle-range technician) dealing with a specific problem, who needs to be able to compare the way other countries of the region deal with the same problem. In most instances this latter case is concerned with the improved efficiency of low-rank workers such as sanitarians or community development field men, and the results of the tour are brought home better if it is conducted in a group under the leadership of an experienced interpreter, rather than on an individual basis. Apart from these two important instances, the value of study tours is extremely limited, and in our view they have been designed with insufficient attention to impact results.

173. If we approach the question of the provision of fellowships from the point of view of economic use of technical assistance resources, it is apparent that in a given period three to four fellowships can be provided for the same cost as one expert. However, this is not to say that all resources should be used in this manner.

174. It merely demonstrates that there is room for an increase in fellowships should conditions warrant. We believe that in fact many projects would be improved by an increased number of fellowships and an improvement in their quality, it being understood that in most cases these are integrated with expert services into combined projects.

175. A further distinction which must be examined is that between bilateral and multilateral programmes. The view is often expressed that although there is considerable similarity between the two, there are distinctions which have an effect upon their application. Bilateral programmes tend to be more subject to the financial and political objectives of the donor country, to draw upon a more limited range of technical aptitude

and knowledge (for example, some donor countries do not have tropical agricultural experience), to contain political, strategic and social values which may not be appropriate to the independent objectives of the recipient country. On the other hand, bilateral programmes contain a large element of projects which include financial material support as well as technical advice, and it is often this kind of support which is most valuable to Thailand. This makes possible package arrangements on a large scale and also support for arrangements between contracting institutions, such as between two universities. The availability of the Special Fund has improved the status of the United Nations in regard to material support.

176. By contrast, United Nations multilateral support is thought of, ideally, as being free from political pressures and thus available for tasks in which it is necessary for Governments to place great stress on their own way of doing things. Multilateral support is at the service of the Government and is not given with any idea of influencing the Government towards objectives which are not its own. The resources of all the nations of the world are theoretically available, so that the experts best suited to the task in hand can be called upon.

177. These ideals for United Nations action are important and should be lived up to as far as practicable, but we must recognize that we are dealing with real, not ideal, institutions, and that the performance at times falls short of the objectives. What passes as the most up-to-date international knowledge is too often obtained as a result of international conferences and seminars where agreement, caution and the lowest common denominator of acceptance are the controlling factors. This knowledge is sometimes turned into dogmatic operational rules which are either trite and meaningless or sound but inflexible and, in highly unified international bodies, become precepts which are either followed automatically or ignored in field application (without mentioning the matter to headquarters). The practice in some agencies of censoring experts' reports whenever there is a disagreement with the official policy is a distressing feature of their activity.

178. We also note that world assemblies and conferences and regional commissions call upon nations to achieve certain objectives and that secretariats then urge nations to fulfil "obligations". The Government of Thailand was technically free to resist the call of the World Health Assembly for world-wide campaigns, and that of the Karachi Conference to achieve seven years of compulsory schooling, but the pressures were great. We do not argue that international pressures on policy are wrong or bad or that they hold back development, but we believe that they should be conceived internationally and in their national applications in such a way as to be consistent with the strategy of development. We also believe that it is a mistake to adopt international plans which call for sectoral goals, as has happened in the past, in isolation from other elements which affect national plans and we note the increasing tendency to attempt integrated analysis of their role in development.

179. Again, the ideal that multilateral programmes should be able to call upon the best of international expertise with a genuinely international frame of mind is not always achieved. We have come across some instances in Thailand where pressures on, and deficiencies in, recruitment of experts have resulted in less than adequate performance. Further, a team of international experts drawn from different countries, whose members are replaced from year to year by persons from yet other countries, can result in considerable confusion, since the practices of the various countries differ. The international expert may try to be objective, but he is still basically a national of his own country. Such possibilities of confusion are particularly important in educational and social institutions. When harmony and continuity are achieved, the richness of experience of a diversified international team can be very effective. This is likely to be even more the case when experts from developed and developing countries are drawn together on a particular project.

180. Within multilateral programmes, there is a sharp distinction to be made between long-term projects suitable for the Special Fund with the backing of material assistance, and short-term technical assistance on the basis of experts and fellowships alone. Some Thai officials speak of the inability of the United Nations to supply material assistance except where it has a long-term Special Fund commitment as a great disadvantage. In this connexion it should be noted that the material contribution of UNICEF to Government projects has had an importance which is often far greater than the volume of dollars spent would indicate. Even the small expenditure of UNICEF on such items as providing stipends to Thai officials to carry out a piece of research or attend a country training programme, or to provide a small account to cover emergencies, has added to the effectiveness of experts where it was available. The significance of this has gone far beyond projects which are directly concerned with children.

181. There is an expanding demand for long-term projects of a Special Fund character. In most cases these derive from knowledge and ideas obtained through preliminary surveys and assistance. If there are errors in designing projects, they tend to lie in the other direction. We doubt, for example, whether short-term assistance to institutions such as universities can be effective, and although ingenuity has kept some projects in operation through a succession of short-term assignments, co-ordination and continuity would have been better achieved had some of these been Special Fund projects. (Of course, some such projects were established before the inauguration of the Special Fund.) At the same time, we should point out that until Special Fund projects can provide for greater flexibility in changing the design of the projects as experience of implementation indicates, a succession of smaller projects can be more flexible.

182. A further distinction operates between projects conceived nationally and those conceived regionally. In general, it is our belief that the appropriateness of assigning a project to one or the other category should

essentially take into consideration the viability of the operational arrangements.

183. In some instances, the necessity to plan action on a multi-country basis and the desirability of the articulation of plans in neighbouring countries, suggest a regional strategy of study and action, but this, we should stress, is not regional in the sense of involving directly all members of the ECAFE region; the notion of region in this case is directly tied to the particular objectives of the project. The region brought to mind by the utilization and control of the waters of the Mekong River is a different region from that indicated by the desirability of an international approach to narcotics control or the control of communicable diseases.

184. The notion of regional seminars, conferences, study tours and training institutions is of a different significance. It is based on the notion that there is a sufficient similarity between the problems and conditions of countries of the ECAFE region, or some of them, to warrant a joint approach. We have heard many criticisms of this idea, because in fact there are several sub-regions and a great variety of conditions in the geographic entity represented in ECAFE. While regional conferences at the policy-making level are of great significance, a more flexible approach to working conferences is perhaps desirable. We have heard criticism based upon the demands on the time of limited numbers of specialists to prepare for and attend seminars and conferences; upon a tendency at times to talk in terms of the lowest common denominator of understanding; of persons attending such seminars who find that the major theme and trend is inapplicable to the interests of other countries. On the other hand, study tours to a limited number of carefully chosen countries have been an invaluable and productive experience for many Thai officials and there is a growing demand for this kind of assistance, that is particularly applicable to two types of officials. One is the senior official, already academically trained and administratively experienced, who can visit countries of the region to gain the benefit of particular comparative experience and can make his own choice as to what to apply in Thailand. The other is the junior official or middle-range technician (such as sanitarian or vocational instructor), who does not require an academic degree but who needs comparative experience.

185. Regional institutions are difficult to staff and operate. To be justified they must be designed carefully to meet needs which cannot be met as effectively at the national level, and must operate at the highest possible standard, so that they come to have an international reputation. This can be achieved only in a small number of instances, since the ability to interest countries of the region sufficiently to commit resources is essential. We realize that some such institutions are founded on the premise that each country of the region cannot afford to have a total range of specialized institutions and that some sharing is desirable, but, the pressures of nationalism being what they are, we cannot be optimistic about the long-term success and impact of regional institutions. The Bangkok Institute for Child Study began as a regional institution: it is now successful, but on a national



basis. Regional institutions have difficulty in attracting, except by fellowships, top-ranking students from any but the host country; the host country is sometimes unsympathetic to the appointed regional staff and the divided responsibilities between participating Governments and the various participating international agencies leads to lack of clear-cut permanent commitment and a building into the machinery of vested interests of international agencies. There is a temptation for the host country either to turn the institution into a national one, or to set up a rival national institution integrated into the country's system of higher education with foundation or bilateral support. On the other hand, if a national institution with adequate standing is created, it has an equal if not better chance of attracting students regionally and having a regional impact.

186. We now come to distinctions between types of technical assistance based upon the over-all objectives. It is perhaps important to set these out in order to avoid any temptation to assert that there is only one ideal procedure of technical assistance, yet to achieve various guidelines by which the successful operation of projects may be considered. Sometimes, it appears to us, projects have been implemented using a set of procedures applicable to only one type of assistance. Thus the effectiveness and impact of the project has been reduced.

187. Perhaps the simplest missions are those which are concerned with implementing predetermined physical objectives, such as the building of a specific dam. Very few of these apply in Thailand, and when they do apply, are complicated by other factors such as the availability of administrative and technical ability to relocate displaced communities affected by the construction. There are similarities in projects of research to determine, for example, the nature of vector resistance to drugs or insecticides, but here it might be argued that the operation, though valuable, was missing the major point which would be to train Thai scientists to carry out such work on their own initiative and with their own personnel. Missions to implement pre-determined physical or technical objectives are not normally appropriate to United Nations action unless they are conceived with additional training or institution-building objectives.

188. Survey missions, whether they be concerned with economic, medical, physiographic or other data are similar in character. Nevertheless, in so far as they are data-gathering, it must be borne in mind that there will be a necessity for either periodic re-gathering of the data as conditions and objectives change, or of undertaking complex analysis based on the data, or both. In both cases there is a desirability of building the operation as far as possible into the continuing procedures of the Thai Government. Survey missions and missions of diagnosis and analysis have considerable impact if they are linked with the conception of an operational project to follow. There is no doubt that IBRD missions have had a fundamental impact on Thai analysis and thinking, not only in financial matters, but in related spheres of educational planning. For example, surveys of port requirements, and similar actions in many other fields,

have been important in bringing ideas and knowledge to influence Thai decision-making.

189. But such surveys have been less effective than they might have been, on two grounds. One is that diagnosis and analysis linked with them is too often based upon one set of assumptions leading to one set of conclusions; in other words, alternative assumptions and conclusions are often not presented. Thus the Thai Government is faced with accepting or rejecting the conclusions, but not with deciding between alternatives. The second limitation is that frequently surveys do not train counterparts or institutionalize their procedures. Surveys carried out by IBRD are sometimes defective on these grounds. Surveys in connexion with the Mekong River Basin (except in such fields as hydrographical analysis) have failed to produce trained people among the nationals of the countries concerned. On the other hand, some surveys (e.g., the Hill Tribes) are endeavouring to locate and form Thai field workers and there are major examples of the successful creation of continuous research and fact-finding institutions from national census statistics to soil surveys or operational data for mosquito control in which United Nations action has been central.

190. Projects concerned with the conception and formulation of Thai Government policy require very sensitive handling. We have noted in several contexts that Thai officials do not lack ideas and that sometimes the role of the expert or consultant is rather like that of the consulting engineer; to give an independent appraisal and evaluation. Too often experts come either individually or as a team, with the notion (usually subconscious) that it is their job to form the appropriate Thai policy and to prepare the memoranda which can be used by Cabinet for policy decisions, or to write the laws. These roles are, in our view, inappropriate, since they transfer responsibility from the Thai Government official to the expert, often creating an unfavourable reaction to the very proposals that are advocated. Further, they fail to create expertise within the Thai Government itself.

191. Much more successful are those instances in which the operation has been catalytic, with the expert or consultant working as an adviser to his counterpart, who is, in fact, the policy-maker. Often this role is best performed through discussion and open-end round-table types of examination of the problems. This reduces some of the difficulties associated with the expert's lack of knowledge of Thailand itself, and the shortness of his period of assignment.

192. Institution-building is to our mind the most important objective of all and the main justification for United Nations projects. They are concerned with creating educational and training institutions, institutions within Government for the formation and implementation of policy, and institutions to carry out operations. This is a long-term process which cannot be hurried. In our view, by far the greatest weight of United Nations expenditure should be in this kind of project and, since the implementation is long-term, by far the greatest weight should be of long-term Special Fund types of projects, providing flexibility is built in. Despite the

**TABLE 1**  
**Cost breakdown of United Nations family technical assistance by agency, source of funds**  
*(In United States dollars)*

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<b>UNTA</b>										
R .....	—	—	—	47,662	16,506	46,643	15,612	63,958	43,638	64,297
E .....	34,983	61,650	100,643	104,942	112,675	99,161	120,421	165,913	137,497	119,003
C .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,353	9,381	—
Total .....	34,983	61,650	100,643	152,604	129,181	145,804	136,033	252,224	193,516	183,300
<b>ILO</b>										
R .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,280	3,864	15,229	10,297
E .....	42,979	56,962	87,603	104,951	101,809	111,060	111,223	68,003	76,365	96,712
C .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,000
Total .....	42,979	56,962	87,603	104,951	101,809	111,060	115,503	71,867	91,594	121,009
<b>FAO</b>										
R .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E .....	168,431	138,752	132,299	149,521	157,780	104,123	109,101	132,100	121,672	147,135
C .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,100	11,300	29,000
Total .....	168,431	138,752	132,299	149,521	157,780	104,123	109,101	142,200	132,972	167,135
<b>UNESCO<sup>a</sup></b>										
R .....	—	—	—	124,739	27,405	31,468	3,361	57,892	73,975	29,421
E .....	157,876	195,997	186,038	180,378	154,719	131,923	104,178	197,012	123,151	150,057
C .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,618	3,824	—
Total .....	157,876	195,997	186,038	305,117	182,124	163,391	107,539	261,522	200,950	179,478
<b>ICAO</b>										
R .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E .....	33,829	36,221	42,038	60,324	32,870	43,607	NIL	12,189	NIL	NIL
C .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	33,829	36,221	42,038	60,324	32,870	43,607	—	12,189	—	—
<b>WHO<sup>b</sup></b>										
R .....	—	—	—	36,619	116,789	122,571	141,056	196,885	239,275	217,171
E .....	83,796	107,841	76,139	88,834	77,346	151,331	182,467	215,861	172,480	148,126
C .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	83,796	107,841	76,139	145,453	194,135	273,902	323,523	412,746	411,755	365,297
<b>WMO</b>										
R .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E .....	14,500	4,226	4,749	4,037	NIL	4,000	308	17,325	6,688	10,749
C .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	14,500	4,226	4,749	4,037	—	4,000	308	17,325	6,688	10,749
<b>IAEA</b>										
R .....	—	—	—	—	17,332	67,176	8,600	85,527	44,556	94,981
E .....	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	36,328	49,954	44,726	45,359	41,672	24,505
C .....	—	—	—	—	4,760	—	—	12,012	—	—
Total .....	—	—	—	—	58,400	117,130	53,326	142,908	86,228	119,486
<b>GENERAL TOTALS</b>	596,394	601,649	629,509	922,007	856,299	963,017	845,333	1,312,981	1,133,703	1,146,458
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>										8,937,350

N.B. Includes regular programme funds (R), EPTA funds (E) and the working capital reserve funds of the Executive Chairman of TAB (C).

<sup>a</sup> Includes participation programme.

<sup>b</sup> Includes malaria eradication special account (MESA).

limitations of personnel, of long-term planning and of financing, the United Nations record in this field has been crucial. Its errors, omissions and deficiencies have often been repaired over a period of time by the gradual amendment of policies in most fields of endeavour, often as a result of the able judgement and leadership of Thai officials and the increased experience of United Nations agencies. It has been least successful in those areas of

policy which have not received emphasis in the Thai Government.

193. Our reason for stressing the long-term nature of institution-building is because of our concern with the quality of the institution. It is easy enough to place all children in school for seven years but not so easy to ensure that their knowledge at the end of seven years is higher than their knowledge at the end of five. It is

TABLE 2  
Distribution of host countries for fellowships awarded to Thai nationals (by field of activity)

Field of activity	Developed countries												Developing countries												
	To one country in:									To:			To one country in:									To:			
	America			Europe			ECAFE			Several countries			ECAFE			Other			Several countries			Developed and developing countries			
	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	Obs.	Tr.	Ed.	
Public administration	27	2	12	2	2	2	1			6															
Planning, economics and finance	76	3	9	28	6	6	4	1	1	3			6	3								5	1		
Agriculture	117	6	4	10	24	20	7	6	2	6	4		11	1		3			1	7		4	1		
Industry, mineral resources and technology	108	4	11	16	10	19	1	8	2	2	8		9	6								3	4		
Power, transportation and communication	20		4	3	3	1		1	3	1	4														
Trade and tourism	7	1		2				2			2														
Education	78		8	10	1	9	4		7	4	2		12	7	4				1					9	
Health and sanitation	56	2	2	10		8	13		5	1	2	1	4	5	2		1								
Social development	81	4	3	6	6	5	1	10	1		16		9						2					18	
TOTALS	570	22	41	97	47	61	50	15	31	11	43	13	—	45	25	9	3	1	—	4	7	—	39	6	—

<sup>a</sup> Obs. = Observation and study tour Tr. = Training and seminar course Ed. = Studies (for more than one year) in academic institutions.

NOTE: This table has been prepared on the basis of material from available files, dating with one or two exceptions from 1955. It will be seen that the information covers a total of 570 fellowships, most of which fall under EPTA, with only a limited number under regular programmes. This number compares with a total of 1,955 fellowships actually awarded by United Nations and allied agencies during this period under both programmes.

TABLE 3  
Cost breakdown of United Nations family technical assistance  
(Each agency programme as percentage of annual total for all agencies)

Year	UNTA per cent	ILO per cent	FAO per cent	UNESCO <sup>a</sup> per cent	ICAO per cent	WHO <sup>b</sup> per cent	WMO per cent	IAEA per cent
1955	6.52	8.01	31.40	29.43	6.30	15.60	2.70	—
1956	10.24	9.46	23.06	32.57	6.02	17.92	0.70	—
1957	15.98	13.91	21.01	29.55	6.67	12.09	0.75	—
1958	16.55	11.38	16.21	33.09	6.54	15.77	0.43	—
1959	15.08	11.88	18.42	21.26	3.83	22.67	—	6.82
1960	15.14	11.53	10.81	16.96	4.52	28.44	0.41	12.16
1961	16.09	13.66	12.90	12.72		38.27	0.63	6.30
1962	19.21	5.47	10.83	19.91	0.92	31.43	1.31	10.88
1963	17.22	8.15	11.83	17.88		36.64	0.59	7.67
1964	15.98	10.55	14.57	15.65		31.86	0.93	10.42

N.B. Includes regular programme, EPTA and contingency funds.

<sup>a</sup> Includes participation programme.

<sup>b</sup> Includes malaria eradication special account (MESA).

relatively straight-forward to create a technical school which produces a given quantity of engineers per year, but not so easy to ensure either that the engineers are of the quality the country requires, or that the instructional staff are sufficiently alert and creative to keep the research and instructional methods in tune with modern developments and new demands. It can actually be damaging to the country's progress to turn out economists with a smattering of economic development or

development planning technique, but no real expertise, or social workers and community development workers who have inadequate basic knowledge for the requisite analytical thinking.

194. The experience of Thailand strongly reinforces such points. Although assistance in institution-building fields has in the past been piecemeal, there have been some notable successes and there is evidence of a growth towards maturity in understanding the complex long-term

nature of the processes. Almost all of the successful projects have been started with serious defects in the initial analysis and lack of effective continuity. Some projects have stopped for the moment at this point; particularly, we ruefully report, those which have affected the social sciences and basic aid to universities. But others have persisted beyond this point; increased fellowships have been awarded to strengthen Thai personnel; conceptions have been amended to take into account the realities and over a period which may be as long as ten years (where no trained Thai personnel were initially available) the projects have gradually attained sufficient maturity not only to be self-sustaining, but to contain their own dynamic for the expansion.

*Document E/4151/Add.2\**

**Report of the Chile Evaluation Team**

*[Original text: English]  
[13 April 1966]*

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>
Introduction .....	1-14
I. Perspectives for, and limitations of, a global evaluation of technical assistance and its effectiveness .....	15-31
II. Technical assistance of united nations agencies within the framework of over-all technical assistance in Chile .....	32-38
III. The principal sectors of technical assistance ...	39-129
A. Human resources .....	44-70
1. Education .....	44-52
2. Manpower training .....	53-59
3. Health and nutrition .....	60-65
4. Community development .....	66-70
B. Natural resources .....	71-86
1. Mineral resources .....	71-77
2. Forestry resources .....	78-84
3. Fisheries resources .....	85-86
C. Agricultural and livestock production ...	87-100
1. Agrarian reform .....	93-95
2. Other activities .....	96-100
D. Industry .....	101-107
E. Energy and communications .....	108-117
1. Energy .....	108-112
2. Communications .....	113-117
F. Public administration and fiscal questions.	118-129
IV. Experts, fellowships and equipment .....	130-154
1. Experts .....	130-137
2. Fellowships .....	138-146
3. Equipment and material assistance connected with technical assistance projects	147-154
V. Global evaluation of technical assistance in Chile	155
VI. Suggestions for impact effect from technical assistance provided by united nations agencies in Chile .....	156-160

ANNEXES

	<i>Page</i>
I. List of persons interviewed in Chile .....	55
II. Sectoral breakdown of bilateral and private technical assistance activities in Chile, 1965 .....	57
III. List of fellowships awarded to Chile by organizations of the United Nations .....	61
IV. Man area ratios by property tenure .....	61

\* Incorporating documents E/4151/Add.2/Corr.1 and Corr.2.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Evaluation Mission, composed of Mr. Raúl Martínez Ostos (Mexico), Chairman, Mr. Guy Trancart (France) and Mr. Marshall Wolfe (United States of America), was entrusted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the task of undertaking a pilot-type, global evaluation of technical assistance supplied to Chile by the United Nations family. The members of the Mission attended a series of meetings at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to receive briefing on the range, magnitude and general characteristics of this assistance.

2. In accordance with the arrangements agreed upon, the Evaluation Mission was to carry out its task between 1 August and 15 September 1965 and submit its draft report through the Resident Representative.

3. The Mission's activities were to be undertaken in close co-operation with Government authorities and the Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB). The members of the Mission arrived in Santiago, Chile, between 2 and 4 August. On 2 August, the Chief of the Mission had a first meeting with Dr. Alvaro Marfán, Economic Adviser of the President of the Republic, who was designated as Government representative to the Mission.

4. In the course of the following days, the Mission was able to make contact systematically with the representatives of the United Nations offices and specialized agencies located in Santiago, as well as with all Special Fund Project Managers in Chile. In these meetings, the essential characteristics of each project, its degree of progress, the various obstacles encountered, where relevant, and the future prospects were examined in considerable detail. After these meetings, the Evaluation Mission or its individual members (according to the method and division of work agreed upon) began meeting with officials of the various national organizations, offices and institutions responsible for the principal projects.

5. The Mission also had the opportunity to exchange impressions on the aspects of the economic situation in Chile with the officials of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) secretariat and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. (Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social — ILPES).

6. At a later stage, members of the Mission held meetings with experts working on projects, and had talks with the Government representative and his advisers in order to discuss initial impressions and, subsequently, preliminary conclusions. At this final stage, meetings were also held with representatives of missions of experts working in bilateral technical assistance projects. A list of persons interviewed by the Evaluation Mission in Chile will be found in annex I. Members of the Mission also held prior conversations at the headquarters of several international agencies, both in Europe and the United States (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF)).

7. The above paragraphs constitute a brief summary of the manner in which the information was obtained

which was necessary for the formation of opinions, judgements, and conclusions found in this report.

8. From the first days of its stay in Chile, the Evaluation Mission realized that, in view of the volume of work to be carried out and the limited time available, it would not be possible to examine all technical co-operation projects or submit to rigorous analysis those of major significance for the country's economic and social development. In view of this problem, and since the Mission was called upon to evaluate "over-all impact" rather than the technical and practical merits of specific projects, it was decided to exclude from the Mission's programme of activities almost all visits to project sites, and to sacrifice other possibly valuable sources of supplementary information. Even under a restricted interpretation of the terms of reference, the duration of the Mission was insufficient for a thorough evaluation. The Mission considers that in future endeavours of this type, a longer period of working time is essential.

9. With a view to avoiding the preparation of a lengthy report, the drafting of which would have reduced the amount of time available for examining data, this text is based on a series of well-known suppositions. In this way it has been possible to avoid a description or forecast of the economic situation of Chile.<sup>8</sup> The report also avoids, as far as possible, descriptions of the structures or policies of the institutions which make up the United Nations family of organizations.

10. This report represents the personal opinions of the members of the Evaluation Mission. The Government representative has expressed his agreement with the conclusions and recommendations it contains. The draft report of the Mission was circulated for comments to all of the United Nations bodies concerned with technical assistance activities in Chile, and a number of factual and interpretative changes have been made on the basis of the comments received. The Mission has not considered it desirable, however, on the basis of such comments, to make evaluation references to projects not mentioned in the original text, although the short duration of the field work and the wide range of projects in operation in Chile make it likely that some projects of actual or potential importance may have been slighted.

11. In betokening to the United Nations their gratitude for the confidence placed in them, the members of the Evaluation Mission would like to express their hope that this document may point out the obstacles and limitations involved in carrying out global evaluations in short periods of time.

12. The Evaluation Mission received at all times extensive, friendly, and frank co-operation from all officials of the Government, and from its offices, agencies and decentralized institutions. In addition, the Government representative, Dr. Alvaro Marfán, and his advisers were extremely helpful in every way and the Evaluation Mission wishes to express its gratitude for the time and effort given to this task.

<sup>8</sup> Recent information and analyses of economic development problems in Chile can be found in the annual economic surveys of ECLA and in other publications.

13. Mention should also be made of the co-operation of the Resident Representative and his staff, without which the preparation of this report would have been difficult.

14. Finally, the Mission wishes to express its appreciation for the co-operation received from the representatives of all the United Nations specialized agencies; from the directors and officials of regional offices and institutes, from the ECLA secretariat, from ILPES Planning and from all the consultants and experts of the United Nations organizations.

## CHAPTER I

### PERSPECTIVES FOR, AND LIMITATIONS OF, A GLOBAL EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS

15. The Evaluation Mission was given the two-fold task of evaluating the technical assistance provided by the United Nations family to Chile, including Special Fund projects, and of measuring its impact and effectiveness on the country's social and economic development.

16. In order to carry out this mission, the team was given the following terms of reference:

(a) The evaluation should concern itself with those general aspects which determine the effectiveness of all the programmes of technical assistance in combination, and not with each individual project;

(b) The Evaluation Mission should comment objectively on the degree of impact of technical co-operation programmes and, to the extent possible, indicate in qualitative and quantitative terms the impact of these programmes on the development of natural resources, capital investment, production and distribution, health and other factors which affect development, such as public administration and the institutional setting;

(c) The report should include a description of the methods employed and the principles adopted to carry out the evaluation and arrive at conclusions.

17. The Evaluation Mission feels that the emphasis in its terms of reference on over-all impact of the combined programmes of the United Nations family on development introduces a certain distortion in looking at projects conceived in each case only in terms of their specific objectives. The United Nations agencies have not prepared their projects within a common framework or with a view to the over-all perspectives to which they can be related, although progress has been made over the years towards a concentration of resources on projects likely to contribute directly to development objectives. An assessment of "over-all impact" would be more feasible if international technical assistance at the national level had constituted a "programme of projects", instead of following the "project approach" required by the basic legislation of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance (EPTA). It must, however, be recognized that this approach to the problem would not have been compatible with the structures and relationships of the agencies concerned, at either the national or the international level.

18. In addition to the difficulties involved in attempting an over-all evaluation in accordance with the above criteria, which have already been foreseen by various United Nations committees, in particular the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), there are three special factors in Chile which should be mentioned.

19. In the first place, the rate of economic growth has been very slow. The average annual increase in gross national product for the period 1950-1964 was only 4 per cent. This increase was only 2.2 per cent in 1963, and 2.4 per cent in 1964. The indices of agricultural, mining, and manufacturing output, taking the base year 1959 as 100, rose in June 1965 to 122.2 for agriculture, 135 for mining, and 132 for manufacturing industry.

20. Furthermore, it has not been possible to gain control over inflationary pressures. The consumer goods index of Santiago, taking 1958 as 100, reached 516.8 in May 1965, while the index of wholesale prices, taking 1959 as 100, rose to 426.1 by the same date. Finally, the minimum wage index, taking 1959 as 100, climbed by 1965 to 360.8 for non-agricultural workers, and 514.7 for agricultural workers. These figures confirm that Chile has in recent years experienced a state of economic recession, combined with a continuous inflation at varying rates of increase of internal prices and costs, although in recent months the rate appears to have become more moderate. As a consequence, there has been a low rate of growth and a lack of dynamism in the economy, with the exception of the public sector.

21. In recent years, with the fall in international prices and the partial loss of traditional markets, national growth has derived fundamentally from internal factors, and the modest dynamism of the economy has been produced principally by public sector investment. However, in view of the impossibility of securing continuous financial equilibrium in either the public or the external sector, the efforts made to stimulate the economy have probably contributed to maintain inflationary tendencies intact and to suffocate the weak impulses towards saving and investment. Furthermore, the efforts to inject more dynamism into the economy have brought about an increasing participation of the public sector in total investment.

22. It is interesting to note that multilateral and bilateral technical co-operation appear to have increased during the exact period in which public sector promotion of industrial development declined, although presumably there is no cause and effect relationship.

23. This relative stagnation in the dynamics of development, along with a number of other factors mentioned below, make it practically impossible to measure in quantitative terms the impact of the various technical assistance programmes on the country's economic and social development. In relation to the wide range of this assistance, it would not even be possible to measure impact in qualitative terms.

24. Second, the other factor that should be mentioned in the case of Chile is that although the country has been receiving extensive, varied and continuous technical co-

operation in almost every field of economic and social activity since the beginning of the 1950s, it is only since the end of 1964 that, owing to efforts on the part of the Government, the task of co-ordinating substantively the technical assistance received from the various agencies has begun. These include the United Nations and the Special Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the bilateral technical assistance programmes of the United States and several European countries, as well as several foundations, universities, and other groups and institutions. It is interesting to observe the increasing importance of bilateral assistance in recent years.

25. Third, the fact that the cost of technical assistance provided by the United Nations family has been considerably below that of the total assistance from other external sources might give misleading results in any endeavour to measure the over-all impact of United Nations assistance in the various fields of economic activity, such as investment, saving, production and distribution, particularly when the rate of growth is as low as the national accounts reveal.

26. In view of these special obstacles, the Evaluation Mission has come to the initial general conclusion that the technical assistance provided by the United Nations family had to produce, on the whole, a relatively moderate initial impact, with varying degrees of importance in the different sectors of the country's resources. Nevertheless, the totality of this technical co-operation in the various fields in which it has been applied has created a body of experience, training and knowledge which justify the hope that in the very near future, and by cumulative influence, this assistance will make a much more positive contribution to the evolution and development of Chile's economic and social life.

27. In addition to the three limiting factors already mentioned, there are three positive elements that are relevant to an assessment of the actual effectiveness and, in particular, the possible future impact of projects. First, the presence of a Government committed to dynamic policies which, both from the support it appears to receive from the Chilean people and from its determination to accelerate the process of development, offers favourable prospects. Secondly, as a consequence of the preparation of a new development plan, policies are beginning to take shape that can serve as the basis of criteria concerning future possibilities of utilizing the experience accumulated from several of the more important technical assistance projects. Finally, it should be noted that, since the end of 1964, the Government has begun the task of identifying and closely analysing all multilateral and bilateral technical assistance projects, with the express purpose of interprogramme co-ordination, and relating them to the projects and priorities included in the national development plan. These national initiatives fortunately coincide with an improvement of the United Nations technical assistance mechanisms and policies, such as the establishment of Resident Representatives, the creation of the Special Fund, with greater continuity in the attack on problems and improved links with foreseeable investments, basic agree-

ments between United Nations agencies, for instance (IBRD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and IBRD and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and so on, and over-all agreements and co-ordination reached by the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

28. The Evaluation Mission, taking these considerations into account and after careful study, has reached the conclusion that perhaps the only criteria which could reasonably be applied at the present moment in the case of Chile, in the evaluation of technical assistance projects, are the following:

(a) An examination should be made of the intrinsic merits of each project with respect to the probable need to utilize its results in the near future. This first criterion signifies:

(i) That the intrinsic merits will depend on a sound delimitation of the field in which assistance is to be given and on the recruiting of a consultant or group of consultants, reasonably well qualified to carry out the mission; on a clear intention by the Government to utilize the results of the assistance through the adoption of preparatory or implementing measures; on the administrative support provided by the Government, including the full-time services of a counterpart,<sup>9</sup> so as to permit maximum absorption of and benefit from the assistance; and on the co-ordination of the project with other related projects;

(ii) That the immediate results of technical assistance are being utilized in a subsequent phase of preparation or implementation, or that reasonably clear probabilities exist that they will in fact be utilized, according to the priorities of a national development plan or over-all investment policies in the public sector.

(b) In the cases of projects for training, or the creation or improvement of institutions designed to provide permanent technical services, it is necessary to determine whether the formation of groups or cadres of trained personnel who can replace and continue the work of the international consultants has been achieved (or is being achieved), with the expectation of subsequent multiplier effects. All this should be considered in relation to the function these projects have, or might have, in the present economic and social circumstances of the country.

(c) In the case of projects designed to improve various aspects of public administration (in the strict and purely formal sense), in addition to application of the analysis outlined in the preceding paragraphs, the criterion should be based upon the degree of interest, and the opinions concerning the soundness and applicability of these projects as instruments, expressed by the government officials collaborating in the evaluation.

<sup>9</sup> The counterpart may be one or various persons, or an institution.

29. Once the examination of the projects was completed, an effort was made to group them by sectors for a general assessment, as follows:

- (a) Human resources
- (b) Natural resources
- (c) Agricultural and fisheries production
- (d) Industry
- (e) Energy, communications and transport
- (f) Public administration and fiscal questions

30. It should be pointed out that, because there was not enough time to carry out the needed analysis, not all the projects were studied rigorously in all their varying aspects, according to the criteria established. Moreover, a number of small projects, relatively isolated and marginal in character, were not considered.

31. Later chapters comprise some comments on the functioning of the technical assistance programmes with regard to experts, equipment and fellowships, and on apparent causes of problems and obstacles; general conclusions on over-all impact up to the present; and finally several suggestions for the future based on these experiences.

## CHAPTER II

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OVER-ALL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CHILE

32. Chile is among the countries that have received the most technical assistance *per capita* from the United Nations family. The same thing might perhaps be said with regard to bilateral assistance.

33. The technical assistance received from United Nations sources accounts for only a minor part of the total cost of technical assistance from all sources. This generalization excludes contributions and collaboration from bilateral and private sources which do not have a clearly defined technical assistance character and are difficult to classify.

34. The annual rate of assistance from the United Nations family is, at the present moment, around \$2.5 million. The annual value of assistance from other sources is not known with any degree of precision, but has been estimated at not less than \$10 million.

35. In addition to being a country that absorbs a high *per capita* proportion of foreign technical assistance, Chile is also one of the countries that has obtained a significant amount, again *per capita*, of credits from external, international, regional and governmental sources. The credits directed towards economic development projects have not, with some identifiable exceptions, been very closely related to the previous technical assistance efforts. It should be noted that, in view of the recent date of creation of the Special Fund and agreements of co-operation between IBRD and the specialized agencies, technical assistance deriving from United Nations sources has been, so far, only exceptionally linked to activities that may have subsequent multiplier effects

in the economical and social fields. All indications have pointed to the prevalence of the same situation in the case of bilateral and private technical assistance.

36. Chile represents a special case with regard to the contributions received from United Nations technical experts since, at the same time, the country "exports" experts in various fields in numbers which are quite high when compared with the numbers of experts received. For example, over the period 1952-1963, some 514 experts arrived in Chile under the auspices of the EPTA, while, in the same period, 442 Chilean experts left the country to carry out missions abroad for the Programme. This poses the question whether the technical assistance from United Nations sources received by Chile is not simply replacing, in some fields at least, the export of Chilean personnel. This may have its origin, on the one hand, in the country's economically and socially static situation during the last fifteen years, and on the other, in order to benefit from the experience of a country the process of development to utilize the services of Chilean technicians, who in general enjoy high prestige, in order to benefit from the experience of a country facing similar problems. In any case, the majority of Chilean technicians who go abroad come from the sectors of health, education, social services and economics.

37. The Mission initially intended to compare the total cost of technical assistance projects (including external costs and the Chilean contribution), with the totals of Chilean contributions to all the United Nations organizations of which the country is a member. However, in view of the impossibility of obtaining reliable data on the cost of the Chilean Government's contribution to these projects, it was considered preferable not to include figures which might be deceptive.

38. It could not be expected that there would exist formal and systematic co-ordination between the United Nations family of organizations and sources of bilateral and private technical assistance that have co-operated with the Government of Chile. This is due mainly to the fact that each bilateral or private source operates in accordance with its own statutes and regulations, which in some instances expressly prevents it from establishing formal contact for co-ordination. Nevertheless, the Mission encountered in Chile very positive attitudes on the part of the representatives of all kinds of technical assistance programmes towards efforts to co-ordinate in practice, and within certain limits, projects involving the same or related fields.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE PRINCIPAL SECTORS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

39. In the following chapter the Evaluation Mission has grouped together technical assistance projects within sectors, delimited somewhat arbitrarily, but with the objective of emphasizing the areas of technical assistance within which a significant influence on development might be expected. Such a classification is not completely consistent, since it is evident that, in the early years of

technical assistance, specific projects were not conceived as components of a strategy directed towards the development of human and natural resources, and the like. Nevertheless, this classification expresses the fundamental tasks facing technical assistance at the present moment, and reflects these tasks better than a classification system based on the traditional divisions of responsibilities and functions among the various organizations that make up the United Nations family. A sector that might have been expected — general planning and policy — is not included. Chile has in the past received technical assistance in this sector largely on an informal basis, through ECLA, and has also received a certain number of fellowships for training related to planning. Assistance in planning through an expert of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations of the United Nations (BTAO) was important. However, of greater importance was the co-operation given by the IBRD Mission to review Chile's development plan, setting forth administrative, financial and economic policy measures necessary to carry out the programme. The Bank stationed a Resident Advisory Mission in Chile for two years to follow up that review. This kind of evaluation may help to establish targets and projects in the new plan now being prepared, but the influence of technical assistance on current policies is due rather to the indirect assistance supplied mainly by a significant number of Chilean nationals in key governmental positions who have worked previously in international agencies. Moreover, some of the fields in which government policy has placed considerable emphasis (particularly housing) have not been included in the classification, since the part played by United Nations technical assistance in them has been very small. Before describing the distribution of technical assistance by sectors from the point of view of impact, some caution concerning this approach needs to be exercised.

40. The importance of a problem may not coincide with its susceptibility to solution by technical assistance. Structural difficulties in the institutional framework, administrative rivalries or the absence of clearly defined government policies may make it preferable to concentrate assistance on the solution of problems which are secondary, but which may show less resistance to the possible technical alternatives.

41. It is possible that in some high-priority sectors other sources of technical assistance might produce better results than the technical assistance machinery of the United Nations. This may apply particularly to industrial activities.

42. In various sectors, the justification for technical assistance cannot be limited to the likelihood of an impact on development, since other factors, such as cultural traditions and human rights, should not be ignored.

43. Some programmes which obtain resources from special sources and for humanitarian considerations (the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP)) can be integrated only partially into development plans.



## A. Human resources

### 1. Education

44. Educational levels in Chile, according to statistical indices, are higher than the Latin American average, but the growth of the educational system has been characterized by excessive rigidity, imbalances and waste of resources. These characteristics have been recognized in several national studies.<sup>10</sup> Educational opportunities have been distributed unevenly, with the result that the system has tended to reinforce the existing social and economic structure. The losses represented by student "drop-outs" have been extremely high from the bottom to the top of the educational pyramid. Primary, secondary, university and vocational-technical education have been separately administered, with no integration between them, and the last category possesses little prestige and limited resources. The consequences of this system can be summed up as follows:

(a) The majority of the population does not receive an adequate basic preparation, owing to incomplete primary education;

(b) A considerable and increasing minority is frustrated by an incomplete secondary education directed towards university studies and unrelated to opportunities for productive employment;

(c) The number of persons qualified for middle-level technical and supervisory positions remains insufficient;

(d) There is a relatively ample supply of personnel trained at the university level, in the traditional professional fields, but there are shortages of them in some of the fields of high priority for development.<sup>11</sup>

45. The priorities within national policy deriving from this relatively extensive but ill-balanced educational system could be stated in several different ways, but would certainly include the objectives of increasing the duration and raising the quality of universal education to a point that would enable all young people to function effectively as citizens and producers; diversifying secondary education to meet the many new demands for specialized training; and securing integrated planning and administration of the system as a whole.

46. In the earlier part of the period under review, direct technical assistance in education appears to have responded more to differences in receptivity among the various parts of the system, than to an over-all conception of priorities. This assistance was directed principally to the universities, with special emphasis on the teaching of the basic sciences. The University of Concepción, a new provincial university under dynamic leadership, offered particularly interesting opportunities.

<sup>10</sup> See particularly *Algunos Antecedentes para el Planeamiento Integral de la Educación Chilena*, Commission for Integrated Educational Planning, Santiago, 1964.

<sup>11</sup> According to an unpublished study carried out by the Servicio de Cooperación Técnica, 59.7 per cent of the labour force has not completed six years of primary education, and less than 1 per cent has completed three years of industrial education. Nevertheless, the percentage of the Chilean labour force with twelve or more years of education is almost as high as the average for economically developed countries.

In this case, the services of a number of specialists in different sciences were complemented by three experts, who advised on a complete reorganization of the university structure to overcome the disadvantages of the traditional university division into professional faculties. This reform, which is still in the process of execution, is considered highly successful and has aroused interest in various universities in Latin America. The co-operation between UNESCO and the University of Concepción led to the initiation in 1962 of a promising Special Fund project (which the Mission was not able to visit) for the expansion of the Faculty of Engineering and the introduction of courses in various engineering specializations.

47. Assistance has been provided by UNESCO to other universities on a relatively small scale, spread over several specialized fields where its impact would be difficult to measure. It should be noted that other sources of foreign assistance in education, including the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the Inter-American Development Bank IDB and the bilateral programmes of various countries have concentrated on the universities, and that these programmes have been able to dispose of larger resources (see annex II).

48. Technical assistance to the remainder of the educational system and influence in the direction of improved administration and planning appear to have received an initial impulse in 1958 with the inauguration of UNESCO's Major Project for the Extension and Improvement of Primary Education in Latin America. This included the creation, in Santiago, of a Latin American Centre for the Training of Specialists in Education (CLAFEE) which, since that date, has received in its courses an average of ten Chilean officials annually, and has granted fellowships (seventeen between 1958 and 1962) to Chilean nationals for study in other countries, on special subjects related to primary education and teacher training. Owing in part to the administrative rigidity of the educational system, the initial impact of these efforts was apparently small.

49. In 1962 the Government turned its attention to the need for reform and integral planning of the educational system and requested international technical assistance. The regional agreement on educational objectives and on the need to direct greater resources into education expressed in the Punta del Este Charter of the Alliance for Progress, together with the recommendations of the ECLA/UNESCO Conference on Education and Social and Economic Development, appear to have exercised considerable influence on this policy. In December 1962 a Commission for Integrated Educational Planning was created, with a Chilean education specialist (ex-Director of the Major Project, seconded by the UNESCO secretariat) designated as co-ordinator, and experts were recruited under EPTA to advise the Commission on curriculum planning, audio-visual aids, vocational guidance, science teaching, professional and technical training. In 1963 an Educational Investment Programming Mission, requested through UNESCO's regular programme, visited the country for a period of two months and prepared extensive recommendations.

50. It is not surprising that progress has been slow in a sector so closely tied to the social structure and so compartmentalized in administration. The Commission and the experts who worked in it gathered together basic information and prepared drafts for legislative changes but, in spite of endeavours to stimulate discussions of the issues, they were not able to obtain Government approval of a programme.

51. During the past year, the problems of educational expansion and reform have been attacked with a greater sense of urgency, and final approval of proposals prepared by a new planning unit appears to be imminent. The educational authorities consider that the basic work carried out by experts attached to the previous Commission has contributed significantly to these activities. Furthermore, many of the specific projects in preparation are based on the detailed recommendations of the Educational Investment Programming Mission of 1963. Experts in different specialized fields continue to advise the new planning unit. It should be noted, however, that it has still not been possible to fill various posts requested in the field of educational planning. It is also noteworthy that rural education was not included in the requests for technical assistance related to planning until 1965, when an expert in agricultural education carried out a two-month mission. Technical assistance in this field was previously limited to one expert attached to the Andean Programme, whose activities are concentrated on a group that is small and not very representative of the rural population, and one expert working in a private institution.

52. Assistance in the field of technical education requires separate treatment in relation to similar projects directed towards the raising of manpower qualifications.

## 2. Manpower training

53. Technical assistance in the training of industrial manpower dates from 1954 and has taken a number of forms, the most important being the organization of courses by International Labour Organisation (ILO) advisers who were subsequently replaced by national instructors. Since 1960, these activities have been centralized in the Servicio de Cooperación Técnica, a subsidiary agency of the Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción — CORFO), and in 1963 they led to a Special Fund project, a Training Centre for Instructors, Supervisors and Foremen (CENFIS), an institution which combines short training courses for workers with its principal objective of training instructors for courses in different areas of the country and supervisory personnel for industry. From 1963 to June 1965, some 440 persons attended courses of the first type, and around 450 have received training in courses of the second type. It is thought that the total number of workers receiving intensive basic and higher-level training each year as a result of national activities deriving from international technical assistance is, at the present moment, considerably greater. A comparison made of the incomes of untrained and trained workers shows that very high returns (in the order of 50 per cent) result from this action.

54. Prior to 1954, the public sector made virtually no contribution to industrial manpower training outside the schools. In spite of the slow rate of growth in Chilean industry, the demand for supervisors and skilled workers continues to exceed the supply, and the training given is undoubtedly intended to eliminate one of the bottle-necks affecting the dynamism of industry and related activities. Following the criterion established in chapter I of this report, there is no doubt that the promotion of industry is one of the most promising areas for technical assistance. The Mission has not been able to obtain concrete information concerning the utilization of former trainees from accelerated manpower training centres, even though it is reasonable to suppose that their skills are being employed in the trades for which they were trained, in the light of the considerable demand for skilled or semi-skilled workers.

55. In any case, it would certainly be worth while to undertake a careful investigation of the results obtained from this type of training, in order to determine the percentage of former trainees actually employed by private industry.

56. The impact of international technical assistance in training for other economic activities has been relatively limited, with the exception of some Special Fund projects mentioned elsewhere in this report. With regard to agriculture, international experts have advised on training programmes for several hundred agricultural equipment drivers and mechanics, but assistance relating to more ambitious programmes has not yet borne fruit. Progress in this direction depends on prior solution of the structural problems discussed in other chapters of this report. A project for rehabilitation and vocational training of handicapped persons has used the services of various international experts (four, up to the present) since its beginnings in 1961, but has so far led only to a small pilot project. It is not yet known what priority within Government policy will be given to the National Rehabilitation Plan, towards which this project has been oriented.

57. Up to the present, manpower training outside the schools has faced difficulties arising from the characteristics of the educational system previously described. This system cannot offer the majority of young people entering the labour market adequate preparation to enter into modern industry. It should be pointed out that the existing vocational-technical schools have not trained sufficient personnel or vocational instructors.

58. The ever-increasing interest in educational reform has created a more favourable climate for mutual support between the system of vocational-technical education and vocational training outside the schools. The technical advice given by a UNESCO expert appears to be making an important contribution towards this end. This expert has assisted effectively in the organizational task of bringing together the endeavours and interests of all the respective national authorities, the private sector and the increasing number of international and bilateral sources of technical assistance. He has also advised on the manpower studies which will be required in order to relate training and specialized education more closely to future

development needs. These efforts contributed to the creation, in January 1965, of a broadly-based Permanent Commission of Technical and Industrial Education, with a permanent secretariat composed of officials and technicians from the Government agencies concerned with vocational training activities.

59. The influence of technical assistance has thus contributed to the creation of a basic framework which promises important results. Most recently IBRD has approved a loan equivalent to \$2.75 million for the building and equipment by the Servicio de Cooperación Técnica of vocational training centres providing accelerated training for industrial workers. This loan, the first to be made by the Bank for adult vocational training, stems from recommendations made by the UNESCO educational investment programming mission in 1963. The expansion of vocational training is expected to enable 14,000 additional workers a year to improve their competence in such key fields as mechanics, electronics, farm equipment and mining.

### 3. Health and nutrition

60. The public sector in Chile has over a long period been acquiring greater responsibilities with regard to health than is the case in other countries at a comparable level of development. Public agencies are responsible for preventive health measures for the entire population, and for 90 per cent curative and protective services. International technical assistance in this sector dates from before the creation of the United Nations and has for a long time been able to relate itself to public institutions at the national level. In health, more than in any other important sector, the assistance received by Chile, has been counterbalanced by an exodus of Chilean experts and professional personnel on a scale that is causing national authorities some concern, and by the reception in Chilean institutions of large numbers of fellows from abroad. The technical assistance provided has been in large part a continuous process of international exchange of experience within clearly defined professional fields, and for this reason fellowships may have been more effective than in other sectors. At all events, fellowships and short-term missions have been more numerous. At present, the public health sector is having difficulty in fulfilling its enormous responsibilities with regard to local services, owing to the scarcity of properly trained middle-level technical and administrative personnel. Several recent technical assistance projects have been directed to training with the objective of meeting these shortages; the national authorities consider such projects to be the most effective instruments of technical assistance.

61. Equipment assistance from UNICEF has been particularly prominent in the health sector, and, while the general value of this assistance is beyond doubt, difficulties have persisted in (a) co-ordinating requests with national priorities in public health and (b) ensuring prompt and full use of the equipment provided.

62. The Evaluation Mission was not able to determine the extent of past influence of administrative compartmentalization in the public health sector upon co-ordina-

tion and the fixing of priorities for technical assistance, but these difficulties appear to have been of considerable importance. At present, high-level officials in the Ministry of Public Health are convinced that sectoral programming is essential within the process of over-all planning, have formulated standards for a more efficient utilization of technical assistance and have presented their own evaluation report to the Mission.<sup>12</sup>

63. Up to the end of the last decade the expansion in public health services was paralleled by a sustained improvement in health levels, measured by the indices of infant and general mortality. More recently, however, the rate of progress has dwindled and come to a virtual standstill. In spite of the steady expansion in public health services, mortality rates continue to be relatively high.<sup>13</sup> Health authorities attribute this fact to a deterioration in other aspects of the levels of living of broad sectors of the population (particularly nutrition and housing), which cannot be solved by "health measures" in the strict sense. It may also be supposed that this deterioration lowers the productive capacity of a large part of the population. This ominous tendency has probably led parts of the public health sectors to try to achieve closer relations with other public investment sectors and with general planning.

64. This situation also suggests the need to extend activities in nutrition, a field in which FAO and UNICEF have been active for several years. Up to the present, the impact of nutrition projects appears to be very modest, and there is a general consensus, in both national and international agencies, that more clearly defined objectives and better co-ordination between such projects must be established for the future. The industries established since 1954, with the assistance of UNICEF, to produce low-cost food-stuffs with high nutritive value (dried milk and fish-meal flour) have not yet been able to solve initial problems related to the proper operation of the units, administration and marketing of products. The results achieved required careful evaluation, as do the problems of co-ordination between agencies in charge of local projects related to "applied nutrition", carried out through the creation of school gardens and so on, which have been receiving assistance since 1958. A Special Fund project for the creation in 1965 of an Institute for Food Science and Technology is still too recent for evaluation, but its objectives for reduction of the considerable losses of food in the course of distribution and preparation for consumption would meet a high priority need. Moreover, it is evident that nutrition problems cannot be resolved, in a fundamental sense, while the problems of production of food-stuffs at prices that the people can afford are not overcome.

65. Another Special Fund project in the public health field, the Institute for Occupational Health and Air Contamination Research, commenced its work in 1963, filling a need that relates directly to the productive

<sup>12</sup> Chilean Ministry of Public Health, *Informe sobre Asistencia Técnica*, Santiago, August 1965.

<sup>13</sup> See Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and World Health Organization, *La Situación de la Salud en Chile*, 1965.

capacity of the labour force. The Evaluation Mission was favourably impressed by the emphasis the Institute has placed on efficient and realistic use of the wide regulatory powers already possessed by the National Health Service through co-operation with industry and training of personnel.

#### 4. *Community development*

66. International technical assistance provided under the heading "community development" has until now consisted of the services of various experts who have been assigned to specific areas for relatively long periods (over two years in each case), with the principal aim of stimulating local self-help efforts, achieving more effective co-ordination between the local offices of public institutions and opening channels of communication between these institutions and the groups they serve. In the first of the three projects undertaken, one adviser, from 1960 to 1963, promoted a system of formal co-ordination between education, health and agricultural officials in a district near Santiago. In the second project, from 1963 to the present, similar activities were undertaken in the Department of Arica, with the support of the Junta de Adelanto de Arica (Arica Development Board), an autonomous institution created under special legislation, with its own sources of revenue and a degree of operational flexibility not found in other localities under the highly centralized system of Chile. Moreover, extension of the operations of the Andean Indian Programme to Chile permitted the assignment of two international experts to the relatively small (10,000 persons) rural population of Arica. In the third project, which was under discussion since 1962, but became operational only in 1965, assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) is being used to support co-ordinated endeavours of the Ministry of Agriculture and other public agencies to stimulate self-help activities in a nucleus of sixteen communities of small cultivators suffering from acute poverty and lack of adequate agricultural resources. The international advisers have also participated in the planning and promotion of various local projects that have not yet reached the operational phase, and different national and international agencies have supported similar local activities.

67. It would appear that, in the past, official interest at the national level in initiatives of this kind was mainly directed to local groups with specific problems, rather than to the wider application of the experience gained in local projects. United Nations initiatives for the adoption of a national community development policy received little response at the higher levels of the public administration. With the exception of the special revenues available to the Junta de Adelanto de Arica, the contributions to the projects were limited to the normal local expenditures of the participating Government agencies.

68. It appears that progress towards the fulfilment of these projects' local objectives has been slow because a large part of the experts' time is consumed in the creation and maintenance of co-ordinating committees, the apparent co-ordination secured is frequently frus-

trated by policy or personnel changes within the participating Government agencies and the difficulties arising from the lack of counterparts, transport and other essential equipment have been persistent. The results achieved with regard to the fostering of a more dynamic and co-operative spirit among local groups and the officials working with them are quite promising in some areas visited by members of the Mission, but the groups involved are small.

69. The actual Administration appears to be giving high priority to the promotion, on a national scale, of the kind of activity which the local projects have pioneered, with special emphasis on the rural groups which will be affected by the agrarian reform and on the low-income urban population. The legal, administrative and organizational basis required for this policy remains to be established, and its relations with existing national and local administrative machinery clarified, but it may be noted that the experience acquired in local projects which have received international assistance is being utilized only to a very limited extent, and the manner in which these projects will be incorporated in national and regional plans has not been determined.

70. The only experience concerning the utilization of international food-stuffs assistance to support local projects is of a recent nature, but a rapid increase in the number of projects receiving this form of assistance is foreseen. It is already evident that the administrative difficulties involved in adapting the flow of this assistance to the progress of the project will be sufficiently serious to absorb an excessive amount of the time of promoters and technical personnel (and that, in all probability, controversies will arise locally between the receivers and non-receivers of food-stuffs). The problems associated with this form of assistance are analysed in chapter IV below.

#### *B. Natural resources*

##### *1. Mineral resources*

71. Mineral resources have been for a long time one of the basic sources of wealth of Chile. They constitute by far its major source of exports and foreign exchange earnings. However, no systematic exploration on the potentialities has been carried out. The United Nations technical assistance activities have greatly contributed to improve this situation and to assist the Government in the planning and development of its mineral resources.

72. A BTAO expert appointed in 1958 made a series of studies leading to recommendations for a more rational development of the mineral potential of northern Chile and to improve mining legislation and policies. Two Special Fund projects, described below, resulted directly from this preliminary work. This is a typical case of an action initiated under EPTA which resulted in greater and more positive effects with the creation of the Special Fund.

73. The Special Fund contributed \$1,080,500 to a project involving a mining and geological survey of the province of Atacama. The Government of Chile co-operated in this project through the Ministry of Mines

and the Institute for Geological Research. Operations were begun in 1960, with a group of international experts and a number of French technicians subcontracted by the United Nations from three companies (Compagnie générale de géophysique, Bureau de recherches minières and Bureau de pétrole). The potential areas where mineral deposits might exist were systematically explored, using the most modern methods and equipment relating to geology, geophysics, geochemistry and photogeology, and undertaking preliminary drilling work. The project was able to identify various deposits, principally of iron and copper. An iron ore deposit with great possibilities for exploitation was located in Boquerón-Chañar; subsequently, CORFO contracted, for \$2 million, a foreign private concern to carry out second-stage drilling. After more than eighteen months' work, deposits containing approximately 150 million tons of high-grade ore were located. This mining and geological research project in Atacama terminated towards the middle of 1963.

74. Early in 1963, the United Nations sent two consultants to collaborate with geologists of the Institute for Geological Research in a programme for exploring possible mineralized areas in the southern province of Aysen. The Mission was able, within the short period of time available to it, to identify areas for possible mining development, but in view of the lack of an infrastructure which would allow, in the short term, an intensive programme for mining exploration, and taking into account the geographical features of the region, they did not recommend immediate action, except for the training of small-scale miners in the area.

75. The Government of Chile considered it necessary to carry out a geological and mining survey in the province of Coquimbo, which might represent the continuation of the mineralized geological zone of the Atacama project. This objective was achieved with the assistance of the Special Fund and using largely the same technicians and national personnel employed in the Atacama project. The new project commenced operations in April 1964. An area of 20,000 km<sup>2</sup> has been surveyed with methods and techniques similar to those used in Atacama.

76. Even though the drilling necessary to produce precise results and arrive at conclusions is not yet finished, this project has achieved the following:

(a) An intensive and complete geological study of the province of Coquimbo;

(b) The discovery of new deposits of metallic and non-metallic ores (copper, iron, mercury, phosphates and so on);

(c) The completion of geophysical and geochemical studies in order to reopen a mine in Punitaqui and locate additional sources of ore for a copper-concentrating plant in Illapel;

(d) The training of national personnel in geophysics and geochemistry.

77. It is important to point out that the absence of a complete and intensive programme designed to assist the Government to bring the Atacama and Coquimbo projects nearer to the stage of feasibility studies and invest-

ment projects has caused loss of time in making use of the interesting findings achieved by these projects. Because of the characteristics of the Atacama and Coquimbo projects and the recent nature of their execution, it is not yet possible to speak of their impact on the Chilean economy, but an impact can be foreseen at the time when the Government is able to establish companies to exploit these new mineral resources adequately. This impact should be felt in the country's exports of ores, pig iron or finished products manufactured by the Chilean steel industry.

## 2. Forestry resources

78. Although the number of persons engaged in forestry activities and their contribution to national income are limited, this sector may acquire increasing importance owing to the prospects for achieving increases in production and exports, provided general policy allows the dynamic tendencies which have prevailed in this sector to maintain themselves within a framework of regulation that would ensure conservation and expansion of forest resources. There are currently in Chile more than 49.4 million acres of natural forests, and around 741,000 acres of plantations. It is estimated that up to 12.35 million acres could be planted with promising economic prospects.

79. Exploitation of forest resources has increased considerably during the last fifteen years. In spite of the increasing use of timber in the national market for construction and pulp and paper — that is, national demand having been met — it was still possible to export in 1965 approximately \$2 million worth of sawn wood and logs, in comparison with the reverse situation existing in 1959–1960, when timber imports reached an annual figure of \$15 million.

80. Pulp and paper production rose between 1950 and 1964 from 19,000 tons to 250,000 tons in the case of pulp, and from 45,000 tons to 240,000 tons in the case of paper. Pulp and paper exports began in 1957, and by 1963 had reached a level of 50,000 tons, with a value of approximately \$7 million. According to estimates made by the Forestry Resources Institute, based on the latest survey of potential forest resources, exports of pulp and paper could rise to an annual level of \$100 million.

81. An appreciable proportion of United Nations technical assistance has been allocated to these activities during the last fifteen years (557 man/months). Initially, this assistance was provided through EPTA with the services of various experts, some of whom were able to remain in the country for periods of time sufficient to give the programme a basic continuity. Later, this programme received a strong impulse with the creation of a Forestry Development Institute, to which the Special Fund contributed \$1.3 million.

82. The results of United Nations technical co-operation have been reflected both in the creation of the Forestry Development Institute and in new forestry legislation. As a result of the Institute's assistance, it has been possible to carry out surveys of resources on

two levels: first, the preparation of general maps systematically covering different areas of the country has been achieved; secondly, several detailed evaluations have been carried out, the cost of which is later reimbursed by the corresponding private sector.

83. Technical assistance, at the beginning, was directed fundamentally to training activities, and resulted in the creation of a Forestry School within the University of Chile. The consequent training of teaching staff has led to a stage where the courses are now given by Chilean professors. At the same time, the Institute has established a training system in which more than 400 persons of varying technical levels have participated, including courses for skilled workers in the various specialized tasks within forestry. The Forestry Institute has fostered research activities and systems for the application of the results obtained. The Institute also provides technical advisory services to the private sector. The Institute's influence on all aspects of forest resources marketing has indisputably contributed to an increase in exports of timber products to other countries outside the American continent. As an example, exports of *pinus insigne* timber rose from 7.9 million board-feet in 1963 to 24 million in 1964.

84. At the termination of the Special Fund project, its basic objectives have been achieved, and it is hoped that the Institute will be able to continue functioning autonomously, perhaps with some occasional technical assistance at a later date.

### 3. Fisheries resources

85. Fisheries activities occupy in Chile approximately 20,000 persons, many of whom are engaged in small-scale traditional activities. In the course of the last decade, however, a modern sector has appeared which employs some 3,000 persons, particularly in the production of fish meal for export, and which has caused fisheries production to rise from 80,000 to 900,000 tons. It will not, perhaps, be possible to continue this trend since, owing to the absence of complete and adequate information concerning the relation between fisheries resources and installed plant capacity, financial crises have occurred that may affect up to 50 per cent of the investment in fisheries in the northern zone of Chile. Nevertheless, with the technical assistance provided through the Institute of Fisheries Development, it has been possible to establish the basis for a notable improvement in productive and administrative techniques, which will allow the industry to attain a stronger competitive position in the future.

86. The Special Fund contribution to the Fisheries Resources Development Institute is \$1.3 million. The Institute's activities cover the complete range of fisheries development, including exploratory studies of anchovy shoals and biological and oceanographic data; studies of other species in the south of Chile, which might form the basis for industrial projects for the export market; technological improvement of plant operations; training of technical personnel, more than 300 of whom have already received training at various levels; and fee-paid advisory services for private industry, consisting of eco-

nomical and technical feasibility studies of new investment projects. The Institute has, up to the present, worked on twelve such projects.

### C. Agricultural and livestock production

87. Except for a brief period immediately after the Second World War, the agricultural sector remained virtually stagnant since the end of the 1930s. The declining tendency was particularly marked during the period 1958-1962. The agricultural sector on the average contributes less than 10 per cent of national income, while it occupies more than 27 per cent of the labour force. Moreover, output per worker has fallen by 20 per cent from its level of ten years ago.

88. This structural tendency in the agricultural sector has been an important factor in Chile's inflationary spiral. It has contributed to limiting the market for local industrial production and has converted the country from a net exporter of general agricultural products into a net importer of food-stuffs and essential commodities in general.

89. Agriculture has received a large share of total United Nations assistance to Chile. Over the period 1952-1964, some \$3.6 million, or 46 per cent of the total assigned by the EPTA, were directed to agriculture. Five of the twelve projects approved by the Special Fund are executed by FAO, and the amounts approved as Special Fund contributions reach a total of \$4.7 million. Nevertheless, most of these projects are in the initial stages of operation and will only show results in the future.

90. The inherent difficulties in achieving an impact in this sector are widely known: traditionally based attitudes, multiplicity of units and the like. Moreover, the benefits that might be obtained from the availability of new techniques are limited as long as fundamental structural problems, such as land tenure, remain without solution or as long as price policies affect adversely the incentives of producers.

91. In the context of the agricultural situation in Chile, although United Nations technical assistance has been distributed over the larger part of the field, the greatest progress has been made in primary activities outside agriculture strictly defined, where conditions of receptivity have allowed better impact opportunities, namely, forestry and fisheries. The absence of a co-ordinated effort and clear definition of long-term policy in regard to agricultural extension is significant. This deficiency has had much to do with problems of low productivity. Some scattered efforts have been made as a consequence of bilateral assistance in this field, but it does not appear that the results are worth mentioning. The policy of intensive land tenure reform that the Government intends to carry out should make it possible to give a greater impulse to production, with favourable effects towards the country's self-sufficiency in food products.

92. A co-ordination of future technical assistance more effective than that achieved so far in fields such as livestock production and health, together with more vigorous governmental policies, should be able to raise

the low levels of production and productivity that have existed up to now and which make the country a net importer of livestock products, particularly meat.

### 1. Agrarian reform

93. The need for agrarian reform in Chile has been recognized both by the Government and by international and regional organizations. Some indicators may show the seriousness of this need. For example, it is a widely known fact that only 7 per cent of agricultural properties cover 78 per cent of irrigated land and 65 per cent of the cultivable area.<sup>14</sup> On the other hand, three-quarters of the agricultural properties (the smallest), cover scarcely 9 per cent of irrigated land and 13 per cent of the cultivable area. This over-all view can be complemented by data concerning the man/land ratio by property sizes (see annex IV). Within this agrarian structure, no less than 250,000 families, representing a population group larger than 1.5 million persons, live in extremely poor economic conditions as a consequence of very low levels of productivity and income. It is not necessary to emphasize the importance of an agrarian reform which might achieve higher productivity and improved income distribution, since not only would greater output be secured, but also much broader market potentialities for national industry. FAO and other United Nations agencies have for several years urged Chile, along with other countries, to adopt national programmes along these lines. The present Chilean Government gives the problem a high priority, and a draft law that would permit more vigorous action is now under consideration in Congress.

94. Following a number of studies on land tenure carried out under EPTA, FAO has played an important part in the creation of an Institute for Training and Research in Agrarian Reform, with a Special Fund contribution to \$0.7 million. So far, the Institute's activities have been limited to training and research. The research includes studies of the structure and characteristics of *latifundios*, the outlines of future price policies, the legal basis and practical functioning of water rights, the creation of co-operatives and, in general, administrative organization. With regard to training, the Institute has prepared more than 180 specialists in the planning, administration and other operational aspects of agrarian reforms.

95. However, action programmes in the field of agrarian reform encounter various difficulties owing to the separation and perhaps duplication of functions within the present institutional framework. The attributions and areas of jurisdiction of the various national organizations and agencies with common interests in this field have not been clearly defined so far.

### 2. Other activities

96. The following points, which have a bearing on the solution of the problems currently facing the agricultural and livestock sectors, should be mentioned.

97. In livestock and meat production, the co-operation of consultants has resulted in the grant of a \$5 million IBRD loan for the construction of meat and milk-processing facilities and a concurrent \$19 million IBRD loan in support of Chile's over-all livestock development programme.

98. Assistance has also been provided for the planning, construction, installation and administration of nineteen milk plants with an investment of \$8.5 million. This co-operation includes the training of personnel working in the plants.

99. In animal health, a limited amount of training has been given to Chilean veterinarians for diagnosing livestock diseases. No laboratories have been installed, but detailed plans have been prepared for the construction, equipping and staffing of such laboratories.

100. Some experts have individually begun excellent soil studies. A Special Fund project, only recently commenced, will concentrate efforts on classification of soils over an area of 2.47 million acres, with the co-operation of ten experts. Its work programme also includes studies on ecology, microbiology, salinity and alkalinity. Special importance will be given to the relation between the qualities of soils, crops and productivity. This project may have an extremely important impact on Chilean agricultural production in the future. Furthermore, technical assistance has been provided for the preparation of statistics and for product marketing. The results have been modest, owing to the dispersed manner in which this assistance was given.

### D. Industry

101. This sector absorbs around 18 per cent of the active population and contributes about the same percentage to national income. In addition to traditional light industries (such as food-stuffs and textiles, which account for about 50 per cent of industrial production), Chilean industry comprises metallurgical, mechanical and chemical industries, which have recently been developed by publicly owned and private concerns. In spite of market limitations due to the size of the population and distribution of incomes, the general levels of income, levels of technological training and Latin American policies of progressive regional integration should permit faster expansion in this sector, which should be able to absorb part of the increasing manpower resources and contribute to economic development. Obviously, greater dynamism in industry constitutes a prerequisite for future development of the Chilean economy.

102. It might be expected that a substantial amount of technical assistance would have been used in industry, but in reality this assistance has not been large as a proportion of total United Nations activities, and its impact has been modest.<sup>15</sup> There seem to be several reasons for this situation. First, it is only in recent years that the United Nations has developed a mechanism for industrial promotion, with the creation of its

<sup>14</sup> These data are valid in general terms both with regard to units of exploitation and units of ownership. Source: *Report of the Inter-American Committee for Agrarian Development on Land Tenure in Chile*.

<sup>15</sup> This is so even if the vocational training activities discussed in chapter III under "Human resources" and the industrial aspects of some Special Fund projects are taken into consideration.

Centre for Industrial Development. Secondly, it is possible that until recently the Government has not been eager to present requests for assistance in this field, owing to lack of interest in the promotion of publicly owned industries and to its confidence in the spontaneous expansion of the private sector.<sup>16</sup> As a consequence of inflation and other factors, the amount of technical knowledge introduced into the country by means of foreign investment has been small, judging by the annual rate of foreign investment. During 1964, this was in the order of \$20 million, of which three-quarters were for mining and only one-quarter for industry proper. Some technical assistance has been obtained in connexion with suppliers' credits and through consulting engineers.

103. With respect to United Nations fellowships, only a few have been granted in industry in the history of a programme which has provided several hundreds for other activities. A study of possibilities for expanding fellowships in connexion with concrete industrial programmes is advisable.

104. Several types of assistance may be cited within the activities of United Nations agencies in this sector:

(a) A general study was made of an already established textile industry in which many factories suffered from low productivity. This study led to the creation by the industrialists of a textile association. Courses on industrial productivity and equipment maintenance were also started.

(b) Two short-term experts gave advice, at the request of the Chilean Steel Institute, on certain specialized techniques. Their contributions were highly appreciated by the Institute.

(c) Several exploratory studies on new petrochemical, chemical and fertilizer industries have been carried out, but it will be necessary to undertake supplementary action in order to reach the stage of feasibility studies.

(d) One previous advisory service provided in relation to Chilean policy towards the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA) produced very modest results, since the counterpart agency did not have a clear definition of its status and functions.

(e) Technical assistance in medium and small-scale industries promises to have important effects in the future. This assistance is being provided by a group of consultants from BTAO and the ILO who are attached to the Servicio de Cooperación Técnica (STC), already mentioned in relation to manpower training services (see chap. III, section A).

105. In this case the basic elements which characterize a properly planned and executed project have been combined: a field of action fundamental to the development of a country with a shortage of trained manpower and in which an appreciable proportion of the labour force disguises its under-employment or unemployment in the services sector; a decision on the part of the Government to carry out the project through an adequate counterpart; the co-ordination of various programmes

and growing positive results. The project's impact will be even more evident in the future, but some results of promising importance can already be indicated.

106. Among this project's objectives are the provision of technical assistance and financing for small and medium-scale industry. The results achieved, as well as the future outlook, justify the hope that additional financial resources will be obtained from external sources, under conditions that will permit the achievement of one of the long-term objectives; to consolidate small and medium-scale industries and support the expansion of their installations wherever this appears advisable.<sup>17</sup> This policy is beginning to be carried out through what might be called "production co-operatives" of small industries located in the same area. At the present moment, arrangements are being made to establish several "industrial estates".

107. With respect to the economic integration of Latin America, emphasis should be laid on the importance of a joint programme recently started by ECLA, IDB and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The objective of this programme is to identify the prospects for development in the principal industrial sectors (steel, chemical products, pulp and paper, etc.), and in this way facilitate their regional integration. As an example, a study of equipment industries that includes Chile has been started. These studies will be followed up by the preparation of programmes of action, with the co-operation of technical assistance experts. The feasibility studies which will be included in the programme might receive support separately through IDB.

### *E. Energy and communications*

#### *1. Energy*

108. A group of experts designated by the ECLA secretariat, BTAO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (with the collaboration for one year of an expert provided by the Government of France), carried out from 1958 onwards an investigation of the water resources of Chile. This investigation derived from a regional project for the study of such resources. Although the objectives of this study were very general, its conclusions and recommendations have served as a basis for subsequent technical assistance projects, as well as background material for policy decisions and development programmes that have been undertaken, since in the course of the investigation eight hydrological basins were studied.

109. The aims of this investigation (which covered the entire country) relating to hydrometeorology and hydrology constitute the background of a Special Fund project which started towards the end of 1960 and ended at the time this report was being written. The objective of this project was to establish an adequate network of

<sup>16</sup> Bilateral programmes have also not been very active in the industrial field, with the exception of very useful promotion in the administrative organization of productivity services.

<sup>17</sup> In order to strengthen and expand the Department of Small-scale Industries, the Government has requested additional assistance from the Special Fund. A project calling for a Special Fund contribution of \$1,036,000, with the ILO as executing agency, was approved by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in January 1966.



hydrological and hydrometeorological stations in Chile that would supply the basic information necessary to measure potential river flows and give technical support to development projects related to the use of water. The interest of the Government of Chile in this project is revealed by the fact that, instead of constructing a network of 348 stations and one stream-gauge installation, the programme was considerably expanded: 577 stations were constructed and, apart from the installation mentioned, sediments and meteorological laboratories were established, thus increasing the government contribution by \$506,400.

110. Although the fundamental findings of this project will not produce their effects in the various hydrological basins of Chile for another ten to fifteen years, some immediate results can be indicated. It has been possible to remeasure the flows in several hydrological basins in which the Government has accelerated its hydroelectric generating programmes; through the reorganization of the National Meteorological Office of Chile, better information is being provided for use in agricultural planning and arid-zone development, as well as for air, sea and land communications; training has been given to an estimated 200 to 250 persons through regular training courses given by the project's consultants, as well as through information pamphlets, and an undetermined number of requests for advice from private concerns and persons interested in the technical information available have been met. An adequate fellowship programme for the National Electricity Authority Empresa, Nacional de Electricidad S.A. — (ENDESA) and the Ministry of Public Works has complemented this project.

111. In 1952, the United Nations sent an expert to evaluate the various studies previously made of geothermal resources in the north of Chile and to recommend a drilling programme that would allow estimates to be made of steam reserves and drilling costs. As a result of this study, the Special Fund sent two experts to examine the geothermal possibilities of the north of the country. Operations under a Special Fund project are pending.

112. The IBRD has lent ENDESA up to \$65 million and has also helped to finance the services of consultants who have assisted ENDESA in practically all phases of its planning and operational activities.

## 2. Communications

113. In connexion with a draft of the Ten-year Development Plan then being prepared by CORFO, the United Nations sent, in 1958, a high-level industrial economist to act as adviser to the Corporation's Planning Department. Since one of the practical obstacles foreseen in the carrying out of the Plan was the absence of co-ordination and complementation between the agencies and institutions making up the transport sector, and since this sector was to receive high priority and a high percentage of total planned investment, it was agreed that the consultant should dedicate his efforts to organizing and directing a general study of the problem, so as to prepare an integrated transport programme, indicating

respective priorities, investments required and sources of financing, together with the outlines of an adequate national administration and policy for transport.

114. As a result of the studies and recommendations made, the institutional framework was reorganized in such a way as to permit a central committee to devise a co-ordinated national programme covering railways, highways, ports, coastal maritime traffic and air communications.

115. Between the end of 1959 and 1965, and in connexion with the National Transport Programme and general communications policy, United Nations organizations have contributed consultant groups for the following purposes:

(a) Consultants to examine the problems of modernization and improvement of the railways, the reorganization of administrative procedures and the determination of future technical co-operation requirements. Several years later, technicians provided by a bilateral programme examined the same matters. The IBRD will soon send two high-level experts to review the structure, administration and operations of the national railways.

(b) A consultant to study port organization, classification and movement of cargo, aspects of warehousing, and improved cargo handling in the nine principal ports, with the objective of integrating and co-ordinating existing services within the new Port Authority (created at the consultant's suggestion); personnel problems and work methods; simplification of accounting systems; utilization of existing equipment and new equipment requirements; and port works programmes.

(c) Various groups of consultants related to the technical assistance mentioned in (b) above to co-operate in the improvement of cargo-handling and warehousing systems, equipment maintenance and personnel training, and accounting systems; to study and suggest measures for the reorganization and administration of State shipping lines; and to study the improvement and possible generalized use of diesel power in ships.

(d) Consultants to study the urban traffic structure in Santiago in view of the city's expansion and to make recommendations on the improvements demanded by the new conditions.

(e) The IBRD has provided non-reimbursable technical assistance estimated at \$210,000 for the revision of feasibility studies, routing and designing of 300 kilometres of highways north of Santiago, and to undertake a preliminary study of 6,000 kilometres of already selected highways, determine priorities and prepare highways sections, on which construction might be started during 1967 as part of the multi-year road improvement programme drawn up by the Ministry of Public Works.

(f) The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) sent a mission of technicians to co-operate in airport administration, aspects of air transport and various problems of airport engineering, as well as to advise and train the personnel required for aeronautical communications and maintenance of auxiliary radio instruments for air navigation. The initial objectives of the mission have been achieved, but one consultant

remains in Chile for the last purpose mentioned. He is expected to give advice on the equipment of airports under construction and on aeronautical policy; the institutional structure, currently under study, has been a bottle-neck in the training of personnel sufficient for the operation and maintenance of aeronautical telecommunications and auxiliary-radio navigational aids equipment. The cost of this equipment is \$5 million. Fellowships have been awarded to officials connected with aeronautical services as part of the training programme. One of the effects of this mission has been the creation of technical and policy bases for securing international credits to finance the major share of the investments required for the airports at present under construction.

(g) The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) sent an expert who has contributed to the preparation of the Ten-year Telecommunications Development Plan for Chile, the creation of the National Telecommunications Authority, and other modifications within the institutional framework. The Ten-year Plan includes the modernization of telegraph services; the installation of a national, automatic telex network; the International Automatic Telex, with planned investments of \$5 million; the modernization and expansion of urban telephone centrals, with an estimated investment of \$60 million; the construction of a long-distance national trunk network; and the Chilean part of the Inter-American Telecommunications Network, with planned investments of \$35 million. Efforts will be made to finance a substantial part of this programme through long-term foreign credits.

(h) A single consultant was sent to the Directorate of Postal Services on two separate missions, the first under the auspices of BTAO and the second under the auspices of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), to advise on the organization and methods of this agency's systems. The expert did not get much of a reception during this first visit. However, during his second mission, the authorities altered their attitude and have expressed great satisfaction with the co-operation they have been receiving.

It was not possible to determine the effect of the technical assistance furnished by the United Nations family in some of the projects just described, particularly those related to public services in actual operation, first, because bilateral assistance has also been provided, and it is difficult to separate the effects of the two; secondly, because in some instances this assistance has only recently started; and thirdly, because the operation of these services is affected by long-established situations and interests connected with labour relations and rate policies, as well as by fluctuating influences of economic and social policies. However, in summary it may be said that in the fields of utilization of sources of power and transport, the technical assistance provided by the United Nations family has been directed to the central and basic area of these problems; that an effective contribution has been made to the readaption of the institutional structure necessary for their improved development in the future; and that the initial stage of this development is now under way.

116. The foreign credits obtained between 1961 and 1964 for communications and transport projects are as follows: IBRD, \$6 million; International Development Association (IDA), \$19 million; United States Agency for International Development (USAID), \$17.5 million;<sup>18</sup> and the Export-Import Bank, \$2.2 million. This brings the total to \$44.7 million.

117. It is estimated that the Government of Chile contributed an equivalent amount to finance these projects.

#### F. Public administration and fiscal questions

118. Technical co-operation from United Nations sources in the institutional organization of Chilean public administration began with the sending of a mission in 1949-1950, with rather broad terms of reference in the economic and monetary fields. This mission presented recommendations on, *inter alia*, taxation policy, and budgetary systems and techniques. The suggestions contained in this mission's report have influenced all technical assistance in these two fields during the following decade.

119. With the co-operation of various consultants, some of the results of that mission subsequently took the shape of a codification of tax legislation and, several years later, of gradual and partial reforms in the tax system itself. Although the tax system probably still requires substantial reforms to become a central instrument in the economic and social development policies envisaged by the National Development Plan (a supposition confirmed by the presence of a group of consultants from a bilateral source engaged in this field), technical assistance from United Nations sources has contributed to the improvement of tax administration over the last fifteen years.

120. In another part of this field, the technical assistance provided by the United Nations through consultants and the influence exercised by its manual on the economic and functional classification of governmental transactions contributed to the legislative reforms contained in the Basic Budget Law of 1959.

121. In 1961 the United Nations sent an expert who had already participated in previous projects in Chile to co-operate with the Directorate of the Budget; he contributed particularly to the formulation of indicators for economic projections. This expert's co-operation with the Directorate of the Budget, the University of Chile and the ILPES, together with a series of fellowships granted to public officials, several of whom currently occupy very high-level positions within the Government, have exercised a positive influence on the budgetary techniques actually being used.

122. In other respects, the technical assistance provided by the United Nations in public administration shows only modest surface effects so far. Nevertheless, the possible impact of this assistance in the coming years on the extensive administrative machinery and on the systematic preparation of the principal statistical

<sup>18</sup> According to information received, USAID has raised its contribution for airport construction to \$10.5 million, thus increasing its initial contribution of \$3.2 million for this purpose.

series may have a decisive influence in securing an exemplary public administration.

123. Endeavours have been made for more than twenty years to rationalize the methods and the processes of public administration, but these efforts were fruitless in the absence of a civil service which, by offering adequate incentives, would increase the dedication, level of training and productivity of the public official.

124. The importance of this task is shown by the fact that, at the present moment, there is no properly prepared statistical information available which might show, within a tolerable margin of error, the fundamental characteristics of the national fiscal or administrative situation.

125. When, in 1959, the Government obtained powers from Congress to carry out an important reform in administrative organization, the United Nations sent, at the Government's request, two high-level experts, one in general public administration, the other in organization and methods, to act as advisers to an *ad hoc* commission. The original work programme, however, could not be carried out since, in view of its concern lest the period of time allotted by Congress for use of the special powers granted might expire, the Government introduced the reforms before the arrival of the two experts. However, the expert in organization and methods, was able to start his mission a short time afterwards, with the Central Office of Organization and Methods within the Directorate of the Budget as counterpart. Fortunately, the new head of the Central Office had long experience in the problems confronting him. In view of these favourable circumstances, the project has expanded considerably, both in duration (the expert has now been five years in Chile) and in its sphere of action, since, in addition to the original task set, the expert has undertaken to prepare a lengthy and complex project for the creation of a civil service career structure for all branches of public administration, in which three statistical experts are taking part.

126. Everything indicates that the Government is fully convinced of the benefits to be received from this project as a whole. It is now waiting for action by Congress to carry out the additional reforms that will be possible under the pending civil service law.

127. This technical assistance project has already had promising consequences: it has managed to form teams of public officials trained in organization and methods, civil service procedure and statistics; and it has already demonstrated the effectiveness of its methods through a series of tasks assigned to it in emergency situations, which it has been able to carry out with extremely satisfactory results.

128. The government officials consulted agree in attributing great importance to United Nations technical assistance in new budgetary techniques and in the project for administrative reorganization previously described. At the same time, these officials seem convinced of the need to put into practice the fruits of this assistance.

129. The same officials concurred in the point of view that Chile does not now require experts or missions to describe problems of national dimensions or to make general recommendations, as these problems are well known and the Government has determined in general terms the manner in which it intends to confront them. What is needed, in their view, is a more efficient organization throughout the entire public sector; training of public officials in many special subjects so that the Government can deal with its new tasks; more reliable and detailed information on which to base planning in all sectors; and assistance to transform general policies into specific, economically viable projects.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### EXPERTS, FELLOWSHIPS AND EQUIPMENT

###### 1. Experts<sup>19</sup>

130. The ability of an expert to make an effective contribution depends on many factors in addition to his technical qualifications; these factors are dealt with elsewhere in the present report. The Evaluation Mission could not determine the degree of impartiality of judgments expressed in some public agencies concerning the experts' capacity and technical qualifications. Within the complex problem of human relationships, however, incomprehension and disappointment might be considerably reduced if, when the project is prepared and the expert recruited, factors such as the following were considered.

131. First, Chile has a relatively large reserve of qualified professionals in many fields. As a consequence, the need is for high-level experts who are able to remain in the country for periods of not less than a year. (Nevertheless, short-term missions could be very effective if planned well in advance for specific projects or to prepare subsequent projects for broader technical assistance, as has been done in some instances.) The number of highly qualified persons available is very limited, and the United Nations agencies are at some disadvantage in recruiting them, in view of the more favourable salary levels and long-term career prospects generally encountered in highly developed countries.

132. The response of the different agencies of the United Nations family to this difficulty differs widely. The representative in Chile of one agency informed the Mission that it is standard procedure to consult international headquarters, at the stage of preliminary discussion of a project, concerning the availability of experts at the level required, before a commitment is made to provide the services of such experts to the relevant national agency. There are, however, instances in which other agency representatives have encouraged requests

<sup>19</sup> In employing the term "expert", the Mission follows the terminology used in the technical assistance programmes of the organizations of the United Nations family. However, the indiscriminate use of this term to describe the consultants and advisers recruited under different international programmes encourages misconceptions with regard to the functions of the "expert", particularly when applied to areas that do not fall into a recognized category of technical or professional expertise.

for experts without knowing previously if these experts could be found and without warning the Government of the probable difficulties of recruiting them in the required lapse of time. The natural consequences of this type of procedure have been varying delays in obtaining experts and the recruitment, as a last resort, of experts whose qualifications in some cases are not of the desired level. It should be emphasized that the failure to give the national agency a realistic appraisal of the time required to recruit an expert and of the qualifications the expert is likely to have, produces the danger that the Government may postpone decisions that could have been taken on the basis of its own resources. At the same time, uncertainty concerning the response to such a request is likely to induce the national agency to make simultaneous requests to different technical assistance sources.

133. Second, it is generally agreed that the most effective experts are those who do not confine themselves narrowly to their terms of reference, but who try to solve the problems they encounter in the practical application of their advice, and those who seek practical methods or mechanisms for promoting policy co-ordination and team-work among national agencies. It appears, however, that some of the instances of disappointment with respect to the expert's role spring from an excessive expectation concerning his personal qualifications for that role. For example, an evaluation report presented by a national agency states that the expert "should possess outstanding qualities of aggressiveness and practical sense, in addition to solid technical knowledge, in order to master an environment such as ours". On this point, it should be emphasized that although the expert should not be primarily a "promotor" or "salesman" for policies and can certainly produce better results from his mission when he has sufficient talent and imagination to find alternative solutions to different obstacles and problems, there is nevertheless a danger that he may be pressed to assume this role by groups which try to use him to promote initiatives that do not have genuine governmental support.

134. Third, all the organizations in the United Nations family require that their experts submit periodic reports in addition to a final report embodying recommendations. Actual practices in the supervision of experts, however, differ widely, even in regard to the different technical divisions within a single agency. In some instances, the expert receives detailed comments on his periodic reports from the agency to which he belongs; any departure from agency policy is rebuked; and his final report may be carefully revised to adjust it to such policy. In other areas, however, the expert receives no comments at all concerning his reports.

135. From the point of view of possible technical supervision of the experts' progress in their work, those active in Chile should have a special advantage deriving from the presence in Santiago itself of the ECLA secretariat and of several agencies' regional offices, which might be able to undertake this supervision and represent the agency headquarters concerned. In actual fact, however, several of these regional offices are already bur-

dened with other tasks and do not have the personnel required to undertake this technical supervision, even when recent decentralization policies or tendencies call upon them to do so.

136. In most fields, a closer and more systematic relation between agencies and experts appears advisable, although not at the expense of a rigid control of the activities of the latter. Moreover, a system of periodic consultations between the experts and national or regional agency representatives might produce better results than long-distance correspondence, or at least might complement reporting procedures.

137. Fourth, in many fields, the systems for the recruitment of experts lack the flexibility necessary for overcoming the obstacles presented by the acute world competition for the services of specialists. The Evaluation Mission was able to acquire only fragmentary information bearing on this problem, but feels that the United Nations agencies could undertake a general revision of actual recruitment procedures and even seek to enter into agreements with Governments, universities, research institutions and the like, in order to obtain the services of experts, who are otherwise not obtainable, in circumstances which would permit them to preserve their promotion rights and professional standing, in spite of more or less prolonged absences to serve within the framework of United Nations technical assistance. This solution might, to some extent, avoid the obstacles which the salary scales of the United Nations organizations represent for experts from certain countries and certain professional specialities. Precedents for this suggestion already exist in the agreements reached between UNESCO and the Governments of the United Kingdom and Spain.

## 2. Fellowships

138. In Chile, as elsewhere, fellowships have a longer history than other forms of technical assistance. Some fellowships were awarded by the United Nations agencies as early as 1948, and the total number of fellowships under EPTA granted from 1950-1951 until 1965 is around 417 (see annex III). The range of fields of study has been very wide, with a considerable number of fellowships going to social and cultural specializations which have had almost no contact with other forms of technical assistance. The Evaluation Mission's principal source of information for a general assessment of the effectiveness of fellowships consisted of a series of lists indicating the present positions of former fellowship holders. These lists indicate that a high proportion of these ex-fellows occupy public posts with functions having some connexion with the content of the fellowship, and that an appreciable number are now in the higher policy-making positions, including cabinet members and directors of services. This situation, however, may be attributed in part to Chile's administrative stability and to the shortage of more attractive jobs in the private sector, which in other countries appear to have lured away a good number of ex-fellows. In view of the pressure of time on the Evaluation Mission to carry out its tasks and prepare this report, it was not possible to

make any systematic inquiry among ex-fellows or their superiors concerning the utilization of the training received, although some opinions were obtained from ex-fellows during the course of the Mission's stay in Chile.<sup>20</sup>

139. The national officials and representatives of the United Nations organizations expressed widely differing points of view concerning the past effectiveness of the fellowships programme. The training received through fellowships is most highly valued in certain fields, such as health and the physical sciences. The slowness and administrative complexity of fellowships-processing by the international agencies were criticized. On the basis of the opinions received, the following tentative conclusions can be advanced.

140. First, fellowships that are awarded for the training of counterparts and technicians for specific posts within long-term projects, such as those of the Special Fund, are the most likely to produce an important impact. The trend towards the incorporation of a higher proportion of the total number of fellowships into such projects should be encouraged, and the processing and placing of such fellowships should be speeded up.

141. Second, fellowships to regional training institutes, such as ILPES and the Latin American Centre for Demographic Studies, are of unquestioned value.<sup>21</sup>

142. Third, short-term travel fellowships for senior-level officials wishing to observe other countries' experiences connected with their own special fields are also valuable. The usefulness of other short-term fellowships for study tours, attendance at seminars and the like, is more questionable.

143. Fourth, the bilateral programmes and private foundations are at present devoting much larger resources to general fellowships — those depending on application by the individual and not attached to a specific technical assistance project — than are the United Nations agencies. In the interest of a more rational division of labour, these agencies might consider the possibility of leaving the major portion of general fellowships to the bilateral programmes and foundations, and

<sup>20</sup> The response to a questionnaire sent in 1965 by BTAO to Chilean ex-fellows of BTAO from 1948 onwards indicated that the majority of those replying had been able to make good use of their experience abroad. In view of the short period of time available for replies, the significance of the fact that only 29 out of 130 ex-fellows replied to the questionnaire is not clear.

<sup>21</sup> Such regional institutions are of particular importance to Chile, in view of the concentration of several of them in Santiago. The opportunities they offer for co-operation with Chilean institutions in teaching and research are being used extensively and, in certain instances, they have provided direct advisory services for national agencies. At the same time, some of the new national institutes created under Special Fund projects, particularly those in the fields of agrarian reform and occupational health, are beginning to acquire regional characteristics and receive students from abroad. Some difficulties, especially in terms of the different qualifications of the fellows from various countries, have been noted, and there may well be a danger of excessive multiplication of regional training and research institutes. In general, however, the growth of these institutes seems to be a very positive phenomenon, both for Chile and for the cause of regional integration.

of concentrating their efforts on the kinds of fellowships mentioned in paragraphs 140 to 142.

144. Whether this is done or not, the national agency responsible for co-ordination of technical assistance would benefit from the preparation and maintenance of a central register of information on fellowships available from all sources.

145. Fifth, the present two-year programming system of EPTA presents difficulties in securing an integrated fellowship programme.

146. It has been found that, in the original programme fellowships receive low priority, but that gradually, and to the extent that funds become available from expert missions which have not been achieved, they steadily acquire greater significance as a means of using up funds within the separate agency allocations.

### 3. *Equipment and material assistance connected with technical assistance projects*

147. The assistance to be considered under this heading falls into two main categories: (a) the equipment provided as component parts of Special Fund or EPTA projects; and (b) the equipment and supplies provided by United Nations agencies which are primarily concerned with this kind of assistance and which receive and distribute their resources under special regulations.

148. The problems encountered in the first category of material assistance have been persistent, but appear after various years of experience to have been brought within manageable limits. In view of the extreme shortage of foreign exchange, the request of national agencies to have specialized equipment and vehicles included in the projects probably have been and continue to be stronger and better justified than they would be in other circumstances. In some cases, it has happened that excessively optimistic calculations concerning the period of time needed for delivery of specialized equipment from abroad have seriously reduced the effectiveness of experts who depended on this equipment for field research or training.

149. The second category of material assistance is represented, within the United Nations family, by UNICEF and the WFP. Both of these organizations concentrate their assistance on projects with specific objectives, except in their responses to certain emergency situations. Both seek technical support for their activities from the appropriate United Nations agencies or grant material aid to projects initiated within technical assistance programmes. Similar activities are carried on in Chile by a number of foreign agencies, both governmental and private. In some cases, the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations agencies have benefited directly from grants from such sources, but the policy of concentrating material aid on specific economic and social objectives seems to be more important in these two United Nations organizations than in the other sources.

150. The UNICEF assistance to Chile commenced in 1949 and, up to the present, materials valued at \$4 million have been provided through twenty-seven pro-

jects, mainly in health services and nutrition.<sup>22</sup> These activities have been mentioned under the relevant heading.

151. The principal problems that have arisen appear to derive from discrepancies between the readiness of UNICEF to supply equipment and the limited capacity of national agencies, or perhaps rather their local offices, to make proper use of the equipment they were anxious to receive, owing in the majority of cases to the lack of trained personnel or to inadequacies of installations. A further problem mentioned by Chilean authorities concerns pressures to divert to areas receiving UNICEF assistance amounts greater than those previously allocated from budgetary resources. On some occasions, UNICEF projects have been affected by the slowness of technical departments within the United Nations agencies in approving plans of operations and recruitment of experts. This has been particularly serious in a few projects requiring technical approval by more than one United Nations agency, in addition to UNICEF.

152. The Evaluation Mission is not in a position to generalize on the potentialities and problems of programmes to stimulate development by means of food grants, since only one project of this type has recently begun to operate in Chile, while other projects concentrating on the distribution of food-stuffs to participants in self-help, training and educational programmes are still in various stages of negotiation.

153. The only concrete example has experienced a lengthy and complex period of gestation and presents difficulties of a kind that suggests they are likely to be repeated, as long as such assistance continues to be negotiated for isolated projects, each one with its own special objectives and specifications for the use of the food-stuffs. The administrative difficulties involved in co-ordinating the arrival and utilization of the food-stuffs with the projects' substantive aspects appear to be formidable. Moreover, mention should be made of the recipients' disappointment when the promised food-stuffs fail to arrive at the right moment. The international experts and their national counterparts need to give a great deal of their time to negotiations to overcome these difficulties. Whatever the specifications adopted for receiving food-stuffs, resentments are likely to arise among excluded neighbouring groups, particularly if other Government programmes have been encouraging the latter to carry out self-help activities similar to those receiving food aid. Mention should also be made of the danger that groups as impoverished as those included in the food-assisted projects may not, at the termination of the project, have reached a level of self-sufficiency which can only be achieved if the Government is able to assign massive job-creating investments to the areas

concerned, which does not appear likely under existing circumstances. In some official circles the Evaluation Mission encountered certain doubts concerning the advantages of this sort of specialized assistance, although other officials, particularly at the local level, are naturally eager to utilize it to the maximum.

154. Many of the practical difficulties encountered by both UNICEF and WFP might be avoided by channelling all requests for material assistance through the central agency in charge of co-ordinating technical assistance. This would ensure that the projects approved were based on Government priorities and decisions rather than on the temporary interests of individuals within public agencies. In the case of food aid, it would be desirable to establish central stocks and uniform administrative procedures for all food received and secure sufficient flexibility to permit the transfer of stocks from one project to another.

## CHAPTER V

### GLOBAL EVALUATION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CHILE

155. Any impartial attempt to express a general opinion regarding the technical assistance, taken as a whole, provided by United Nations bodies in the Republic of Chile would run the risk of including, in one or more general assertions, situations which are essentially dissimilar. Nevertheless, at the risk of committing apparent injustices, the following observations may be made:

(1) The impact of the totality of United Nations technical assistance in Chile on the development of the country's economic and social life cannot be measured at the present time; nevertheless, its effects in various sectors may be considered highly constructive.

(2) Although the technical assistance of the United Nations family has covered almost all fields of activity, it has only recently begun to concentrate on the areas which promise a more direct and important influence on Chile's economic and social life. Two fields of action with high priority (agrarian reform and education) may be mentioned, in which the absence of defined government policies and the slowness in the evolution of the policies and possibilities for action of the competent specialized agencies (FAO, UNESCO)<sup>23</sup> caused technical assistance to be concentrated on areas with greater receptivity and fewer problems deriving from institutional or structural aspects, for example, forestry and fisheries activities, and science teaching in universities. However, the general situation has changed in recent years, and technical assistance has started to be requested as a guide in the solution of fundamental problems. In both sectors, the initial process was inevitably slow and, consequently, it is difficult to measure the over-all impact of such assistance.

<sup>22</sup> This calculation excludes costs of the services of experts who give their time to projects supported by UNICEF, fellowships and so on, since these are normally provided by other United Nations organizations. It should also be emphasized that since 1952 the contribution of Chile to UNICEF funds has reached around \$900,000, and that projects receiving UNICEF assistance have required complementary contributions on the part of the Government of Chile, which are hard to estimate, for buildings, personnel and so on.

<sup>23</sup> This should not be interpreted to belittle the outstanding contribution of FAO in some parts of the agricultural sector and its promoting role in the creation of the Institute for Training and Research in Agrarian Reform, or the constructive influence of UNESCO in laying the groundwork for integral educational planning.

(3) Many of the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations agencies have had positive effects of varying importance, which can be identified and which support a reasonable expectation that they may produce greater impact in the future. This is particularly clear in parts of the human resources, natural resources, communications and public administration sectors. In regard to activities in agriculture and livestock, industry, part of the human resources sector (general education) and energy from water resources, it can be expected that the impact, which has been modest so far, will be of great importance in the future. These appraisals are based on certain clear orientations in government policy which reveal various potential high-priority objectives in the National Development Plan in preparation.

(4) The lack on the part of the United Nations agencies of programming adequate to link the implementation of distinct projects means that advantage is not taken of potentially very important effects from different projects, which might have mutually supported each other, in order to produce better results and avoid duplication of effort, although the Evaluation Mission encountered few cases of duplication. It is interesting to note that more instances of duplication were found in the activities of national agencies than in those of United Nations agencies. Situations have existed in which technical assistance advisers have had to give a great part of their initial time to fostering co-ordination between various national bodies as a prior condition for accomplishing their tasks.

(5) The independent and persuasive manner in which the organizations of the United Nations and their technical divisions have had to operate, and the absence of defined national policies or of government bodies responsible for the co-ordination of technical assistance from a substantive point of view, have produced a dispersion of the projects of the United Nations agencies. In the actual operation of the projects, this dispersion has been partly overcome by means of constant or frequent contacts between technicians or project leaders. This informal exchange has in turn helped on some occasions to secure a certain degree of co-ordination in the action of national bodies.

(6) When two or more projects have been obliged to co-ordinate themselves, owing to government policy or to the need for their unification prior to conversion into a single Special Fund project, many of the problems and obstacles produced by the counterpart have disappeared.

(7) In an important number of projects of the EPTA and the regular programmes, counterpart problems (which have always reduced the project's effectiveness) arise from an insufficient prior evaluation and determination of the project's objectives, instruments and prospects of success. Such a prior evaluation would be of great value in order to explore and weigh the genuineness of the Government's interest in or intention of carrying out the project.

(8) Several projects have had modest results owing to the characteristics of the expert. In some cases, this

problem arose from the lack of definition in the project's objectives, while in others it was caused by haste or need to solve a technical problem without carefully examining the expert's qualifications. In other cases, the expert was obtained too late or the experts required to make up a planned group could not all be found at the same time.

(9) A source of problems for new projects under EPTA's initial projects has been the long time-lag between the Government's request and the moment (almost two years later) in which the project can be put into execution.

(10) Upon examination of the projects, a variety of information systems and varying degrees of interest have been found, on the part of the responsible agencies' headquarters, in following closely the progress and vicissitudes of the project or in reacting to the problems occasionally presented by its experts. There must be more efficient ways of systematizing and vitalizing the relations between agency, experts and project.

(11) On some occasions, evaluations of completed projects are carried out by the responsible agency. However, on the basis of the data and information examined, there appears to have been a general lack of interest, on the part of the participating agencies of the United Nations, in keeping themselves informed at a later date and in a systematic manner, about the measures adopted by the Government or its intentions with regard to the utilization of the project's results. This attitude has, on the one hand, produced a waste of effort and experience and, on the other, postponement by the Government of previously established priorities for action, even of worthwhile projects.

(12) It can be stated that, in the majority of projects in which the Government has provided an adequate counterpart (and when other obviously adverse factors have not intervened), the results have justified the costs and effort involved in the assistance.

(13) On the contrary, in the great majority of cases in which the counterpart has been inadequate, frequently as a result of lack of conviction concerning the project's priority at high levels in the public administration, the projects results have been modest and insufficient, since the instrument for the absorption and utilization of the experience and knowledge offered has been lacking. In view of Chile's relatively large supply of professionals in many fields, the Government should normally be able to supply a suitable counterpart if it is convinced of a project's importance.

(14) When the personnel assigned as counterpart comprised a single person (subject to being replaced during the project or dependent on several jurisdictions owing to the project's objectives), or several persons not supported by an efficient organization, problems have also appeared with regard to their full-time participation in the project, weak interest on the Government's part and delays in the financial contribution. In these conditions, with certain exceptions, the results have been poor. When, on the contrary, an efficient body was already in existence or was created by the Govern-

ment specifically to serve as a counterpart, the results have varied between satisfactory and excellent. From another point of view, it is interesting to note that several projects, whose objectives did not come under the jurisdiction of a single government agency or decentralized institution, encountered administrative obstacles which hindered their development. In some of these cases, it was possible to secure the creation *a posteriori* of a special institution to attend to the project's work. On those occasions, the project's progress has been satisfactory. Nevertheless, it is necessary to point out the dangers encountered in a few cases in which such institutes have shown tendencies towards an exaggerated independence, even with respect to the government bodies from whose jurisdiction they depend.

(15) Although information and occasionally consultation channels between the Resident Representative of TAB and the representatives of the specialized agencies have existed, these relations are still a long way from constituting a systematic association in the preparation of new projects. As a consequence, only on the basis of an extra-official action is the Resident Representative able to keep TAB adequately informed on the negotiation of new projects.

(16) The Government has begun a praiseworthy attempt, without precedent in Chile, to evaluate and co-ordinate substantively the totality of external technical assistance. Moreover, it is making related efforts not only to centralize the task of co-ordinating external technical co-operation but also to link it to the targets and priorities of the National Development Plan. If these objectives are attained, the United Nations agencies will find themselves in a much better position to relate their own programming to government priorities; at the same time they will be faced with the necessity of intensifying their efforts towards programmed and co-ordinated action, if they are to continue as an important source of technical assistance to Chile.

(17) The operations of the Special Fund in Chile represent a very important improvement in the technical assistance provided by the family of United Nations organizations and mark a new area in the possibilities for an impact of United Nations technical assistance. On the positive side the following elements should be mentioned:

(a) Special Fund operations have facilitated continuity in action (forestry, fisheries, training of workers) and provided some ample resources for breakthrough action;

(b) They have addressed themselves so far, in Chile, to priorities for development;

(c) They have generally provided improved United Nations management in the preparation of projects and control in the use of equipment;

(d) The assistance provided generally comes closer to investment. However, the following aspects deserve attention:

(i) The Special Fund, so far, has no follow-up information once the plan of operations is complete. This follow-up is essential when the plan of operations ends rather abruptly. The impact from various projects might be endangered if it is not properly watched. Complementary action by EPTA might in some cases be useful.

(ii) There is a danger of dispersal of action among projects of lower priority. The strengthening and further expansion of activities in basic sectors might be preferable.

(iii) There appear to be cases in which the activities suffer, as in other United Nations programmes, from recruitment difficulties (delays and quality).

(iv) The tendency to create autonomous bodies (institutes and the like), while they facilitate immediate action, may also complicate and aggravate public administration problems.

(v) The Special Fund might in some instances come still closer to investment (mining and industry). The possible role to be played in industry might be further explored.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPACT EFFECT FROM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES IN CHILE

156. The experiences examined for the purposes of this report suggest the need for making every kind of effort to secure co-ordination of the whole range of technical assistance resources provided by the United Nations agencies. In view of the varying characteristics and constitutional structure of these organizations, it is difficult to conceive for the present of such co-ordination being achieved at all levels within the over-all structure of the United Nations. On the contrary, when, as in the case in Chile, the Government is in the process of securing the co-ordination and programming of all external technical assistance, not on the basis of the sources of this assistance, but in accordance with genuine needs deriving from the programmes and priorities of the National Development Plan, it is possible to expect repercussions favourable to a better co-ordination between the activities of the various United Nations agencies in Chile.<sup>24</sup> In other words, the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations family with respect to Chile will to a certain extent be conditioned by the success the Government of Chile achieves in its national co-ordination plans.

157. But the linkage in question of technical assistance between the Government of Chile and the United Nations agencies might have to be carried out by means of the only non-specialized instrument with relatively wide jurisdiction existing at the present moment, that is, the Resident Representative of TAB. A further reason why it would be convenient to select this instrument is the fact that TAB has such a key role in the co-ordina-

<sup>24</sup> The regional economic commission might usefully provide more systematic advice to the Resident Representative in assessing development needs and strategy.



tion of the programming of all the joint technical activities of the EPTA.<sup>25</sup>

158. The foregoing considerations lead us to suggest to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the following concrete measures:

(a) All possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the efforts of the Government of Chile tending to centralize and co-ordinate all external technical assistance and relate it closely to the National Development Plan. This co-operation could be achieved by means of an adequate programme of fellowships and high-level experts to serve as consultants to the Central Planning Office of the Government.

(b) The programming and execution of the technical assistance projects of all the agencies of the United Nations family should be vigorously oriented toward the framework of national programming, and, as a general policy, the practice of negotiating projects in isolation should be abandoned.<sup>26</sup>

(c) The existing basic agreements between the United Nations agencies and the Government of Chile should be adjusted and unified within a new agreement which would cover all the fields and procedures of the agencies' technical assistance to the Government of Chile. The fundamental objectives of this new agreement would include the following:

- (i) The Government of Chile would have the obligation to inform periodically a central organ of the United Nations technical assistance structure at the country level about the new technical assistance projects it intends to enter into with the various agencies of the United Nations and other external sources of assistance, so that the organ will be in a position to assess priorities for action by the United Nations agencies and to ensure co-ordination. This organ could consist of a standing committee composed of representatives of all the agencies in the United Nations family, with the Resident Representative as permanent chairman. Agency representatives would be entitled to participate in the discussion of over-all programming and specific proposals, but would not normally be expected to attend meetings on projects entirely outside of their respective area of interest.
- (ii) Relations would be maintained with all United Nations agencies for the purpose of requesting and negotiating upon new technical assistance projects through the above-mentioned permanent organ, without prejudice to direct consultations

<sup>25</sup> See the proposals concerning the role of Resident Representative in the twenty-sixth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document E/3625, para. 31 (b)).

<sup>26</sup> This does not mean, of course, that small-scale or experimental projects should be excluded as long as they have adequate justification in relation to national objectives.

between specialized agencies' representatives and Government organs within their area of interest.<sup>27</sup>

- (iii) For their part, the United Nations and its family of agencies would commit themselves to maintain their contacts with the Government of Chile relating to technical assistance projects or programmes through the above-mentioned organ, without prejudice to the consultation of the representative of the specialized agencies concerned in every initial preparation or negotiation of technical assistance and to the contacts and working arrangements which may be established as a consequence of the programmes in course of execution.

(d) The position of the Resident Representative of UNDP should be strengthened to the degree necessary to ensure his general concurrence in the negotiation of all technical co-operation projects of the United Nations agencies with the Government of Chile. Moreover, the Resident Representative should collaborate with the representatives of the specialized agencies in the selection of projects for the purpose of adapting them to the most urgent requirements of Government policies.<sup>28</sup> This relationship would not imply limitations of any kind on the specialized and technical activities of the representatives of the specialized agencies in the operation of their technical assistance projects.

159. One of the persistent problems in many projects arises from the difficulty in obtaining, at the right time, high-level consultants or specialists in different fields of technical assistance. The terms of recruitment of the United Nations agencies do not, in many cases, offer sufficient incentives to compensate some potential experts for loss of position, seniority and promotion prospects in the services where they are normally engaged. For this reason, it is suggested that a draft resolution be presented to the most suitable body, perhaps the General Assembly of the United Nations, which would permit the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the specialized agencies, to carry out a basic technical co-operation agreement with the Member Governments, universities, scientific and research institutions, to allow technicians and specialists employed by these Governments, universities or institutions to serve as United Nations advisers in developing countries without losing their present or future rights in the agency or institution where they are currently engaged. A basic agreement of this nature should increase the possibilities for more prompt and effective action when high-level specialists are needed for technical assistance purposes.

<sup>27</sup> This is not intended to cover the consultations between IMF and the Chilean monetary authorities or the negotiations related to the financing by IBRD of development projects, although in the latter case, when technical assistance is implied, co-ordination with other United Nations agencies should be attained.

<sup>28</sup> While this suggestion is concerned principally with the projects under the Special Fund component of UNDP, the co-ordination would obviously be more effective if means could be found to bring the technical assistance stemming from the regular programmes of the specialized agencies within the same framework.

160. The problem of obtaining systematic information on the specific results of each of the technical assistance projects of the United Nations agencies seems to call for prompt examination. In view of the apparent lack of interest on the part of the United Nations agencies in ascertaining the results of technical assistance projects already terminated, it appears urgent that serious consideration be given to the need for knowledge of the final consequences of the technical co-operation provided, in the light of the intentions and capability of the Governments to make use of the projects' practical results in the most effective manner. Although this idea is already suggested in the Basic Agreement between the Special Fund and the Government of Chile, mention is made in the relevant clause only of the Special Fund's right to request further information. It appears essential that this right be exercised systematically so that it may become in fact an obligation. This suggestion would surely improve the actual degree of information which, in many cases, consists in knowing only that the expert or the mission prepared a report and that this report was probably presented to the corresponding Government. Incidentally, knowledge concerning the final utilization of the technical assistance projects of United Nations agencies may enable the latter to undertake systematic and periodic evaluation of technical co-operation, that is, carry out a kind of evaluation that cannot be replaced by improvised studies, such as the one this Evaluation Mission was able to accomplish in the few weeks of labour assigned to it.

## ANNEX I

### List of persons interviewed in Chile

#### *Government: General*

Mr. Alvaro Marfán, Economic Adviser to the President of the Republic  
 Mr. Oscar Pinochet, Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Relations  
 Mr. Hernán Gutiérrez, Chief of Economic and Technical Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Relations  
 Mr. Carlos Besa, Economic Director, Ministry of Foreign Relations  
 Mr. Raúl Sáez, Vice-President, CORFO  
 Mr. Carlos Croxatto, General Manager, CORFO  
 Mr. Eduardo Troncoso, Central Planning Office  
 Mr. Jaime Canala, Co-ordinator, Central Planning Office  
 Mr. Jorge Marshall, Manager, Economic Studies Division of the Central Bank

#### *Other programmes*

Mr. Caspar Green, Acting Director, United States Economic Mission  
 Mr. Leonard Horwitz, Director of Programmes, USAID  
 Dr. Joseph Rupert, Director, Rockefeller Foundation in Chile  
 Mr. Donald Finberg, Representative of the Ford Foundation in Chile  
 Mr. John Friedman, Chief, Regional Planning, Ford Foundation  
 Mr. Cleantho de Payva Leite, Representative of IDB

#### *Agriculture, livestock, forestry development, fisheries development and agrarian reform*

Mr. Hugo Trivelli, Minister of Agriculture  
 Mr. Jacques Chonchol, Vice-President, INDAP  
 Mr. Luis Marambio, Acting Secretary-General, Agricultural and Stockbreeding Development Board (CONSFA)  
 Mr. Ismael Edwards, Manager of Agriculture, CORFO  
 Mr. Hernán Gomez, CONSFA  
 Mr. Ivan Berger, CONSFA  
 Mr. Ricardo Isla, General Director of Agriculture  
 Mr. Manuel Arroyo, Agrarian Reform Corporation  
 Mr. Manuel Muñoz, National Director, Forestry Institute  
 Mr. Sergio Lagos, Sub-Director (National), Fisheries Development Institute  
 Mr. Joaquín Leiva, National Director, Institute for Training and Investigation on Agrarian Reform (ICIRA)  
 Mr. Mario Habit, Chief of the Livestock Plan, CORFO  
 Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, Assistant Director-General of FAO  
 Mr. Ian Kelton, FAO Representative in Chile  
 Mr. Christopher Molteno, Project Manager, Fisheries Development Institute  
 Mr. Miguel Navarro, Project Manager, Forestry Development Institute  
 Mr. Solon Barraclough, Project Manager, Institute of Training and Investigation on Agrarian Reform  
 Mr. Ottilio Guernelli, Project Manager, Institute of Food Technology  
 Mr. Santiago Acuña, Regional Officer, Agriculture Extension for Latin America, FAO  
 Mr. Cesco Petrin, Regional Forestry Officer, FAO

#### *Education*

Mr. Juan Gomez Millas, Minister of Education  
 Mr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Sub-Director General of UNESCO  
 Mr. Osvaldo Garay, Superintendent of Education  
 Mr. Victor Tobar, Superintendency of Education  
 Mr. Manuel Canales, Superintendency of Education  
 Mr. Ernesto Schiefelbein, Ministry of Education  
 Mr. Alvaro Tobar, Director, Latin American Centre for the Formation of Specialists in Education (CLAFEE)  
 Mr. Luciano Cabala, Representative of the University of Concepción  
 Mr. José Blat Gimeno, Chief of the UNESCO Mission, Director of the Regional Office of Education  
 Mr. Stanley Applegate, Sub-Director, Regional Office of Education  
 Mr. Deforest Trautman, Project Manager UNESCO/SF in the Faculty of Engineering, University of Concepción  
 Mr. Michael Goldway, UNESCO expert in Technical Education  
 Mr. Juan José Arévalo, UNESCO expert in CLAFEE  
 Mr. Jorge Hansen, UNESCO expert in CLAFEE

#### *Health*

Dr. Ramón Valdivieso, Minister of Public Health  
 Dr. Julio Santa María, Technical Adviser of International Programmes, Ministry of Health  
 Dr. Hernán Oyanguren, Director, Institute of Occupational Health and Air Pollution Research  
 Engineer Ricardo Haddad, Sub-Director, Institute of Occupational Health  
 Dr. Conrado Ristori, Technical Director, National Health Service  
 Dr. Norberto Espinoza, Chief, Health Planning, Ministry of Public Health  
 Mr. Mario Caldana, National Health Service

Dr. Aloysio Sánchez de Almeida, Representative of WHO, in Chile  
 Mr. John Bloomfield, Project Manager, Institute of Occupational Health

#### *Public administration*

Mr. Edgardo Boeninger, Director of the Budget  
 Mr. Ricardo Sáenz, Central Office of Organization and Methods  
 Mr. John Lundell, Expert in Organization and Methods, United Nations

#### *Community development and physical planning*

Mr. Sergio Jara, Central Office for Planning  
 Mr. Manuel Achurra, Central Office for Planning and Popular Promotion  
 Mr. Germán Domínguez, CONSFA  
 Miss Berta Orozco, National Health Service  
 Mr. Gastón Toledo, Director of Fundamental Educational Centre, Ministry of Education  
 Mr. Gustavo Bustamante, Director of Punitaqui Plan, Ministry of Agriculture  
 Mr. Waldo García Pacheco, Governor, Department of Ovalle  
 Mr. Osman Mondaca, Expert Punitaqui Plan  
 Mr. Iván Ramírez, Punitaqui Plan  
 Mr. Carlos Vildósola, Governor of Arica  
 Mr. Sanhueza, Chief, Community Development, Junta de Adelanto de Arica  
 Mr. Rodolfo Walther von Bohlen, Ministry of Agriculture  
 Mr. Hernán Espejo, Representative of INDAP in Ovalle  
 Mr. José Cristoffanini, Representative of CONSFA in Arica  
 Mr. Hector Alvarado, CONSFA  
 Mr. David Girvan, expert in Community Development  
 Mr. Gerrit Huizer, expert in Community Development  
 Mr. Andrew Pearse, expert in Rural Sociology, ICIRA  
 Mr. Jaime Vela, Chief of Mission, Andean Mission ILO, Arica  
 Mr. Miguel Angel Gordillo, UNESCO expert in Rural, Education  
 Mr. Guillermo Jones-Odriozola, expert in Physical Planning

#### *Industry and manpower training*

Mr. Mario Caraccioli, Manager Technical Cooperation Service (SCT)  
 Mr. Vicente Kovacevic, Technical Manager, SCT  
 Mr. Juna Engländer, Finance Manager, SCT  
 Mr. Eduardo Guerra, Manager of Small Industry, SCT  
 Mr. Roberto Walker, Adviser, SCT  
 Mr. Juan Walker, Adviser, SCT  
 Mr. Agustín Alberti, Chief, Professional Training, SCT  
 Mr. Pascual Montenegro, Professional Training Department  
 Mr. René Livchen, Chief of ILO Mission, Director, Liaison Office with ECLA  
 Mr. Frank Heller, ILO expert in Industrial Production  
 Mr. Manuel de Ciria, United Nations expert in Maintenance of Equipment in Small Industries  
 Mr. Bernhard Stein, United Nations expert in Small Industries  
 Mr. Henri Lainé, Acting Manager of CENFIS Project

#### *ECLA-Institute*

Mr. Manuel Balboa, Secretary General, ECLA  
 Mr. Pedro Mendive, Auxiliary Secretary, ECLA  
 Mr. Daniel Bitrán, Economist, Economic Development Division, ECLA

Mr. Nessim Arditi, Chief, Co-ordinating Unit of Technical Assistance, ECLA  
 Mr. Cristobal Lara, Director, Planification Institute  
 Mr. Osvaldo Sunkel, Director of Training Programmes, Planification Institute  
 Mr. Gonzalo Martner  
 Mr. Muno de Figuereido, Director, Industries Department, ECLA  
 Mr. Pedro Vuskovic, Chief of the Investigation and Economic Development Division  
 Mr. Anibal Pinto, Professor Instituto Latino de Planificación Económica y Social (ILPES)

#### *Hydrology*

Mr. Eduardo Basso, Chief, Hydrology Division, Empresa Nacional de Electricidad, S.A.  
 Mr. Enrique García, Chief, Hydrometric Section, Irrigation Department, Ministry of Public Works  
 Major Sergio Bravo, Director, Chilean Meteorological Office  
 Mr. Andrés Arriagada, Secretary, Co-ordinating Committee, Hydrometric Project  
 Mrs. Carmen Hochfarber, Engineer, Irrigation Department, Ministry of Public Works  
 Mr. Inocencio Font Tullot, Project Manager, Hydrometric Stations SF/WMO

#### *Atomic energy*

Dr. Eduardo Cruz-Coke, President, Atomic Energy Commission  
 Engineer Efraín Friedmann, Vice-President of the Commission  
 Mr. Domingo Urra, Executive Secretary  
 Dr. Jorge Litvak, Adviser to the Department of Medicine of the Commission  
 Engineer, Sergio Alvarado, Adviser of the Engineering Department of the Commission

#### *Civil aviation*

General Osvaldo Croquevielle, Director of Aeronautics  
 Colonel Francisco Herrera Latoja, Co-ordinator of Technical Assistance, General Division of Civil Aviation  
 Mr. Enrique Morales Ruíz, Chief, ICAO Mission

#### *Telecommunications*

Mr. Julio Cubillos, Chief of the Telegraphs Department, General Postal and Telegraph Division  
 Mr. Hector Calcagni, Chief Engineer of Telecommunications, General Division of Electric Services  
 Major Jorge Araos, Chief of Telecommunications of the Army  
 Mr. Bartolomé Dezerega, Professor, Chief of the Telecommunications Department, University of Chile  
 Mr. Manuel Manso, Ministry of the Interior, Telecommunications Project  
 Colonel Felipe Herrera, Sub-Director, Aviation Department of the Air Force  
 Mr. Manuel Rojo, Chief of the Office Telecommunications Project, General Postal and Telegraph Division  
 Mr. Zygmunt Rafalowicz, ITU expert in telecommunications

#### *Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)*

Mr. Salvador Lluch, Executive Secretary, National Committee of LAFTA  
 Mr. Oscar Libano, Executive Secretary, LAFTA

## ANNEX II

## Sectoral breakdown of bilateral and private technical assistance activities in Chile, 1965

	Type of assistance	Source	Duration	Cost (in United States dollars)	Remarks
<b>Human Resources</b>					
<i>Health</i>					
Reproductive biology .....	Equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	June 1964-1967	170,000	University of Chile
Population problems .....	Experts, fellowships	Rockefeller Foundation	—	76,000	Faculty of Medicine University of Chile
Occupational therapy .....	Expert	United Kingdom	July 1965-1966	—	National Health Service
Nurses' training .....	Volunteers (10)	Peace Corps	—	—	National Health Service
<i>Food programmes</i>					
CARE .....	Foodstuffs, equipment	CARE	Indefinite	—	Directed mainly to primary schools
Catholic Relief Services .....	Foodstuffs, equipment	C.R.S.	Indefinite	—	Directed mainly to community projects
<i>Education</i>					
Physical and mathematical sciences	Consultants, fellowships	Ford Foundation	October 1962-1969	1,225,000	Catholic University
Regional colleges .....	Consultants, equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	September 1961-1968	1,441,911	University of Chile
Institute of Economics .....	Consultants, fellowships	Ford Foundation	October 1961-1965	500,000	University of Chile
Institute of Sciences and Mathematics .....	Consultants, equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	May 1960-1966	500,000	University of Concepción
Demography (CELADE) .....	Support grant	Ford Foundation	February 1962-1965	260,000	University of Chile
Institute of Organization and Administration .....	Consultants, fellowships	Ford Foundation	June 1963-1966	365,000	University of Chile
Educational planning .....	Consultants	Ford Foundation	June 1963-1965	250,000	National Commission for Educational Planning
Sociology .....	Consultants, fellowships	Ford Foundation	August 1964-1970	380,000	Catholic University
Social sciences, library services, administration .....	Consultants, equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	August 1964-1967	782,600	University of Concepción
Economics teaching, educational research .....	Consultants, fellowships	Ford Foundation	January 1965-1970 January 1965-1968	300,000	Catholic University
Educational testing .....	Equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	February 1965-1967	170,000	University of Chile
Global development of the University of Chile .....	Consultants, equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	—	1,500,000	Started in July 1965 with the University of California
Development programme of curriculum and training of professors	Consultants, equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	1½ years	579,650	Started in July 1965 to Ministry of Education
History, biochemistry .....	Direct grant	Rockefeller Foundation	—	58,000	University of Chile
Economics, music, theatre .....	Direct grant	Rockefeller Foundation	—	44,000	Catholic University

## Annex II—Sectoral breakdown of bilateral and private technical assistance activities in Chile, 1965 (continued)

	Type of assistance	Source	Duration	Cost (in United States dollars)	Remarks
Medicine, physics, etc. ....	Fellowships (12)	Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	University of Chile
Medicine, sociology studies, etc. . .	Fellowships (7)	Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	Catholic University
Chemistry .....	Equipment	United Kingdom	—	14,000	University of Chile
University and school teachers ...	Professors	Fullbright Commission	—	—	To teach in various universities, schools
Teacher training.....	Courses in United States of America	Fullbright Commission	—	—	For 20 normal and primary teachers
Teacher training.....	Volunteer	Peace Corps	—	—	University of Chile
University teachers .....	Volunteers (12)	Peace Corps	—	—	Assistant professors, Antofagasta, Valdivia
<i>Professional training</i>					
Technical-vocational training ....	Consultants, equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	June 1964–1966	248,000	Technical University Federico Santa Maria
Training for food production.....	Consultants, equipment, fellowships	Ford Foundation	October 1964–1967	518,000	University of Chile
Vocational training .....	Equipment	United Kingdom	—	112,000	SCT Training Centre in Valparaiso
Vocational training .....	Equipment	United Kingdom	—	140,000	SCT Training Centre in Santiago
Industrial school .....	Equipment	United Kingdom	—	—	Electro-technical school, Santiago
Industrial school .....	Equipment	United Kingdom	—	—	Artes y Oficios, Santiago
Vocational training .....	Experts (7), equipment, fellowships (25)	Federal Republic of Germany	May 1963–1968	—	Escuela Industrial Chileno-Alemán, Ñuñoa
Apprentice training .....	Experts (3), equipment, fellowships	Federal Republic of Germany	May 1963–1966	—	—
Training in industry.....	Fellowships (8)	Federal Republic of Germany	1½ years	—	For engineers and technicians
Metallurgical Centre, Santiago ...	Expert	Denmark	—	—	—
Metallurgical Centre, Maipú .....	Experts (2), equipment	Denmark	—	—	—
Institute of Rural Education .....	Volunteers (42)	Peace Corps	—	—	To rural training centres
Institute of Rural Education .....	Volunteers (30)	Federal Republic of Germany	—	—	To rural training centres
“Fundaciones de Vida Rural”....	Volunteers (10)	Peace Corps	—	—	Catholic University
<i>Community development</i>					
Community facilities .....	Consultants, support grants	Ford Foundation	May 1964–1967	777,250	Ministry of Public Works
Equipment.....	Equipment grant	Switzerland	—	—	To Andean Programme, Arica
<i>Natural resources</i>					
<i>Agricultural and livestock</i>					
Agricultural research programme .	Experts	Rockefeller	—	185,000	Ministry of Agriculture

## Annex II (continued)

	Type of assistance	Source	Duration	Cost (in United States dollars)	Remarks
Veterinary medicine .....	Fellowships (4)	Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	—
Agronomy .....	Fellowships (8)	Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	—
Livestock .....	Fellowships	United Kingdom	—	—	—
Irrigation .....	Consultants	United Kingdom	—	67,200	In Diguillín River basin
Livestock and dairy school .....	Experts, equipment	Federal Republic of Germany	3 years	—	Agreement pending
Soils Research .....	Expert	Federal Republic of Germany	4 to 5 years	—	—
Nematology .....	Expert	Federal Republic of Germany	4 to 5 years	—	Four-man mission started March 1963; 2 or 3-year extension agreed
Livestock breeding .....	Expert	Federal Republic of Germany	4 to 5 years	—	—
Administration .....	Expert	Federal Republic of Germany	4 to 5 years	—	—
Vine diseases .....	Expert	Federal Republic of Germany	3 months	—	Agreement pending
Sugar beet diseases .....	Expert	Federal Republic of Germany	3 months	—	Agreement pending
Soil erosion .....	Expert	Denmark	1 year	—	To begin October 1965
Angora rabbit breeding .....	Fellowship	Denmark	1 month	—	—
<i>Forest resources</i>					
Army Forestry School (Valdivia) .	Experts (3), equipment	Federal Republic of Germany	2 years	—	Agreement pending
Forestry Faculty (Univ. of Valdivia)	Experts (4 to 6)	Federal Republic of Germany	2 years	—	Agreement pending
Forestry studies .....	Volunteers (10)	Peace Corps	—	—	To SF/FAO Forestry Institute
Reforestation .....	Fellowship	Denmark	1 year	—	—
Forestry studies .....	Fellowship	United Kingdom	—	—	—
<i>Water resources and underground energy</i>					
Power distribution .....	Fellowship	United Kingdom	—	—	—
Power studies .....	Fellowship	Switzerland	—	—	To ENDESA
<i>Fisheries resources</i>					
Fisheries .....	Fellowship	Japan	—	—	—
Fisheries processing and industrialization .....	Fellowship	Denmark	15 days	—	—
<i>Mining</i>					
Mineral survey .....	Associate expert	Sweden	1 year	—	To SF/UN Coquimbo Mineral Survey
<i>Communications</i>					
Telecommunications (Chilean Army) .....	Experts, equipment, fellowships (5)	Federal Republic of Germany	May 1963-1966	—	—
Telecommunications .....	Fellowship	Japan	—	—	—
Port operations .....	Consultants	United Kingdom	—	23,520	In Iquique

## Annex II—Sectoral breakdown of bilateral and private technical assistance activities in Chile, 1965 (concluded)

	Type of assistance	Source	Duration	Cost (in United States dollars)	Remarks
Port works .....	Expert	Japan	6 months	—	In Valdivia
Telecommunications .....	Experts (5)	Japan	4 months	—	To "Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones"
Railway operations .....	Consultants	United Kingdom	—	—	To Chilean State Railway
Television .....	Fellowships (2)	Denmark	3 months	—	—
Radio and television .....	Fellowship	Denmark	2½ months	—	—
<b>Industry</b>					
<i>Small and medium-scale industry</i>					
Wool tops industry .....	Consultants	United Kingdom	—	14,000	In Punta Arenas
<i>Large-scale industry</i>					
Plastics .....	Consultants	United Kingdom	—	30,800	Feasibility study for CORFO
Tourism.....	Expert	Switzerland	1 year	—	To National Tourist Board
<i>Marketing, buying and selling organizations, co-operatives</i>					
Production co-operatives .....	Direct Grant	Ford Foundation	April 1963–1965	50,000	Urban co-operative TECHO
Production co-operatives .....	Volunteers (3)	Peace Corps	—	—	TECHO
Savings and loans co-operatives ..	Volunteers	Peace Corps	—	—	—
Institute of Co-operative Education .....	Volunteers (10)	Peace Corps	—	—	—
Agricultural co-operatives .....	Experts (3)	Israel	1 month	—	Training courses: 36 participants
<i>Housing and public works</i>					
Rural planning and housing.....	Consultants	Ford Foundation	April 1963–1965	40,000	To Ministry of Public Works
Prefabricated houses .....	Fellowship	Denmark	10 days	—	To attend seminar in Denmark
<b>Public administration</b>					
<i>Statistics</i>					
<i>Civil service</i>					
<i>Taxation policy</i>					
<i>Agricultural policy</i>					
Agricultural structures .....	Experts (3)	Federal Republic of Germany	2 years	—	Agreement pending
Agricultural economics .....	Fellowships (2)	Federal Republic of Germany	1 year	—	—
Rural planning .....	Fellowships (7)	Israel	3 months	—	Joint OAS programme
Water legislation .....	Expert	Israel	—	—	—
Agrarian reform.....	Volunteers (14)	Peace Corps	—	—	To CORA

NOTE. Countries not included: United States (Economic Mission) France Belgium Spain

## ANNEX III

List of fellowships awarded to Chile by organizations of the United Nations<sup>a</sup>  
(EPTA, regular programmes and Special Fund) 1961-1964

Organization	Number of fellowships per year				Sub-totals
	1961	1962	1963	1964	
ILO .....	1	2	9	17	29
DOAT .....	6	9	9	14	38
WHO .....	21	20	35	5	81
FAO .....	—	3	3	—	6
UNESCO.....	17	13	14	10	54
ICAO .....	—	—	—	4	4
WMO.....	—	—	4	3	7
ITU.....	—	—	—	—	—
UPU.....	—	—	—	2	2
IAEA.....	4	3	4	—	11
Sub-totals.....	(49)	(50)	(78)	(55)	
				Total	232

<sup>a</sup> According to data available.

## ANNEX IV

## Man area ratios by property tenure

	Sub-family <sup>a</sup>	Per cent	Family <sup>b</sup>	Per cent	Medium <sup>c</sup>	Per cent	Large <sup>d</sup>	Per cent	Country total	Per cent
Number of active persons ....	83,801	12.6	182,919	27.5	141,508	21.3	255,961	38.6	664,189	100
Number of holdings.....	55,761	37.0	60,388	40.0	24,427	16.0	10,383	7.0	150,959	100
Number of active persons per holding.....	1.5	—	3.0	—	5.8	—	24.7	—	4.4	—
Cultivable area (hectares) .....	57,500	1.0	642,600	12.0	1,220,400	22.0	3,623,000	65.0	5,543,500	10
Irrigated area (hectares).....	23,600	2.0	80,100	7.0	138,400	13.0	855,900	78.0	1,098,000	10
Cultivable area per property (hectares) .....	1	—	11	—	50	—	349	—	—	—
Irrigated area per property (hectares) .....	0.4	—	1.4	—	5.7	—	82	—	—	—

Source: Report of the Inter-American Committee for Agricultural Development (CIDA) on land tenure in Chile.

<sup>a</sup> The sub-family group, corresponding to *minifundio*, comprises those holdings insufficient to satisfy the basic necessities of a family in accordance with local levels and to guarantee remunerative labour throughout the year to the same family possessing a work capacity of two man/years.

<sup>b</sup> The family group contains sufficient holdings to provide the basic necessities for a family through the utilization of its labour force (from two to four men) throughout the year.

<sup>c</sup> The medium multi-family group contains sufficient holdings to employ a number of persons superior to that contained in the family (from four to twelve men) throughout the year, but not so many as to require a hierarchical administration on the basis of the appointment of an administrator or foreman.

<sup>d</sup> The large multi-family group, or *latifundio*, disposes of sufficient holdings to give permanent employment to a number of workers superior to that of the family (more than twelve men) throughout the year, although it requires division of labour and the appointment of an administrator.

## Document E/4151/Add.3\*

## Report of the Tunis Evaluation Team

[Original text: French]  
[21 April 1966]

## FOREWORD

This document is the report of the team appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1042 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 and 1092 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965, to evaluate the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations family of organizations in Tunisia.

The report is a review and critical analysis of United Nations technical co-operation in Tunisia in general and

in no way claims to be a study of the Tunisian economy or of the country's development plans.

The team, which consisted of Sir Ronald Walker (Australia), Chairman, Mr. Philippe Bernard (France), Mr. Alejandro Flores (Chile) and Mr. Julius Gorynski (Poland), thanks the authorities and services of the Tunisian Government, the organizations belonging to the United Nations family and their experts in Tunisia and the Resident Representative and his staff, in particular Mr. Jean-Jacques Graisse, for their valuable help, without which it would have been unable to carry out its task.

The members of the team also wish to thank the official placed at their disposal by the Sub-Regional Office of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) at Tangiers for his participation and assistance.

\* Incorporating document E/4151/Add.3/Corr.1



## CONTENTS

Chapter	Paragraph
I. BASIC PROBLEMS OF TUNISIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	1-11
II. UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE .....	12-54
Agriculture .....	14-19
Industry .....	20-25
Tourism .....	26-28
Transport and communications .....	29-32
"Human betterment" .....	33-46
Construction and regional distribution of activities .....	47-49
Planning and statistics .....	50-54
III. IMPACT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAMMES .....	55-121
Methods of evaluation .....	55-62
Selection of projects .....	63-72
(a) Respective roles of the Government and the United Nations .....	63-66
(b) Procedures for the approval of programmes and the selection of projects .....	67-71
(c) Regional activities .....	72
Execution of projects .....	73-95
(a) United Nations experts and personal relations .....	74-84
(b) Organizational problems .....	85-95
Training .....	96-106
(a) Training within the country .....	98-99
(b) Training abroad .....	100-106
How projects are followed up .....	107-112
Co-ordination .....	113-121
IV. POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENT—RECOMMENDATIONS .....	122-152
Programming .....	123-124
Special Fund .....	126-127
Experts .....	129-131
Fellowships .....	132
Equipment .....	133-134
Co-ordination .....	135
Bilateral aid .....	136
Outlook for evaluation .....	137-145
Role of the Resident Representative .....	146-152

## Tables

	Page
I. Investment loans and financial aid, by country, 1961-1964 .....	64
II. Technical assistance, 1964 .....	64
III. Cost of projects under EPTA and the regular programmes, by organization, 1958-1964 .....	64
IV. Experts of EPTA and regular programmes, by organization, 1953-1964 .....	66
V. Special Fund projects in operation .....	66
VI. Distribution of fellowships and seminars, by organization, 1958-1965 .....	66
Map Tunisia: population density and rainfall .....	87

## CHAPTER I

## BASIC PROBLEMS OF TUNISIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Tunisia is a country with limited resources. The annual rainfall ranges from some 400-500 mm. in the North — except for the coastal mountain chain near the frontier with Algeria, where it exceeds 1,000 mm. in places — to 200-300 mm. in the Centre, where conditions are semi-arid, and to a very much lower level in

the desert South. The opportunities for irrigation are not very great. There are mineral resources of many kinds, including hydrocarbons, but none of them are mined on a very large scale or seem likely to be in the near future. The phosphates themselves are of relatively low grade and have to be mined more often by drilling than by the open-cast method.

2. The present distribution of the population among the thirteen Governorates seems to accord more or less with the distribution of rainfall and resources, which means that there is no large area left to be opened up and no great progress to be expected from a redistribution of the population. Although there are substantial differences between the different parts of the country — the North, the Centre, the South and the Coast or Sahel — and although, even if there are no statistics to prove it, *per capita* income probably varies substantially from one part to another, the differences are not such that Tunisia cannot be considered a homogeneous and relatively well integrated country. The area<sup>29</sup> and the population (4.5 million in 1963)<sup>30</sup> are, of course, important elements in any evaluation of the situation. It should be noted that although the country is crossed by several mountain ranges of moderate altitude, more or less flat plains and plateaux tend to predominate and communications on the whole are very easy.

3. Situated at the dividing line between the western and eastern Mediterranean, Tunisia has seen various successive civilizations leave their traces on its soil. Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs and other branches of Islam, Turks and Frenchmen, to mention only the most important, and leaving aside the peoples who established themselves still earlier, such as the Numidians and Berbers, have thus succeeded each other in their ventures on Tunisian soil. The amalgamation of these various civilizations has been very incomplete. There has been, rather, a sort of sedimentation, each historical phase being marked by a different deposit, which more or less completely covered the features of the preceding civilization, and sometimes destroyed them, but hardly absorbed them at all. This failure of the different kinds of civilization to blend does not mean, however, that they do not sometimes exercise a considerable influence on one another, nor, above all, that there is not a high degree of tolerance for members and practices of other civilizations. These various traits, particularly the last, seem to be still in evidence today and should obviously be kept in mind when estimating what can or should be done in the way of technical assistance or co-operation.

4. The period of the French Protectorate extended from 1881 to 1956, the date on which independence was proclaimed, internal self-government having been achieved in 1954-1955, while the last French military bases were evacuated in 1963. This period saw the establishment of a fairly solid infrastructure and of a modern economic sector, the influence of which, how-

<sup>29</sup> 164,000 km<sup>2</sup>, according to the *Annuaire statistique de la Tunisie*.

<sup>30</sup> *United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1964* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 65.XVII.1) p. 26.

ever, has not always been felt very much in depth. This is not due exclusively to the relatively mutual impermeability of the various ethno-cultural groups which has already been mentioned. The development which was brought about during the seventy-five years of the Protectorate took place within the framework of the economic system introduced by the régime, with the result that although Tunisia derived benefit from its connexion with France, its development was subordinated to France's economic interests. Industrial development was limited to the exploitation of a number of mineral deposits. Agricultural development took the form of the settlement of many European farmers on the best land, particularly in the North, but also in the Centre, made easier by the fact that the traditional agrarian structures were sometimes poorly defined. Even today the red tile roofs of the buildings of the big farms they constructed are one of the characteristic features of this part of the Tunisian countryside. The main crops introduced were wheat and grapes, for which there were outlets on the French market. Although not very high, the yields were greater than those generally obtained in indigenous agriculture. During the Protectorate, the population of Tunisia increased considerably and because the best land was occupied by Europeans, the Tunisians were pushed out into more hilly areas, thus accelerating the process of deforestation and erosion, or were kept back in the South, although to what extent it is difficult to determine exactly. As a result, the contrast between the different parts of the country became even more marked.

5. One of the main consequences, or rather sequels, of independence was the exodus of some 200,000 Europeans, i.e., the great majority, and of a large proportion of the Jewish population. The departure of these people was spread over a long period of time and has continued in recent years, the nationalization of foreign-owned land under the Act of 12 May 1964 having given fresh impetus to the trend. The departure of the foreigners, who until then had constituted almost the only modern cadres in the country, left gaps in all sectors, which had to be filled, sometimes in rather improvised fashion. Nevertheless, it has made the population of Tunisia a homogeneous whole and may thus have created a more real chance of economic development in depth.

6. Is Tunisia an under-developed country in the usual sense of the word? This question is somewhat rhetorical and it does not, perhaps, require a formal answer. But it should be noted that although Tunisia has some of the usual characteristics of an under-developed country — low *per capita* income, predominance of primary activities, high annual rate of population growth — in some respects it tends to depart from the classical pattern. For example, despite the fact that the French civil servants have left, Tunisia has a general administration which functions relatively well. School enrolment is rising rapidly, and according to the information we were given, some two-thirds of the children of school age, both boys and girls, are now attending school, while the total number of males over the age of fifteen who can read and write is said to be close to 40 per cent (the 1966 census should reveal the exact figure). In

some fields, economic activity seems relatively advanced (mechanization of agriculture, for example), although it is not certain that it corresponds very well to present requirements. A country united by language, religion and customs, Tunisia has no major conflicts of nationality or religion to divide it. There is, however, a great disparity between the quality of senior officials, which on the whole is very satisfactory, and the more or less general inexperience of executive staff. These deficiencies are particularly marked in the case of middle-grade personnel such as technicians, foremen and skilled workers, and of officials of technical departments and qualified managers or directors of enterprises.

7. The country has now embarked on a programme of economic and social development. The ideological principle behind it seems to be clearly formulated and to have won more or less general agreement. The name that the leaders give to the system is Destourian socialism. It is based on a foundation of nationalism which may fairly be called moderate and reflects certain great contemporary ideas summed up in the often-invoked concept of "human betterment". The nature of the corresponding economic system, however, is still undefined in certain respects. Inevitably, many economic activities are today State-owned and run, but this is in no way put forward as a permanent system and a place is left open, to varying degrees, for private enterprises. The boundaries between the two types of enterprise have not yet been definitely fixed. The attitude towards foreign enterprises and the contribution that foreign initiative can make to economic development is also mainly of an empirical nature, though generally speaking the approaches and invitations made to such enterprises are quite frequently approved.

8. The formal framework for the country's economic and social development is a plan. The decision to prepare such a plan was taken and first work begun immediately after independence. The first document approved was entitled "Development Prospects for the Decade 1962-1971". More specific targets were fixed in the Three-Year Plan for 1962-1964. This has now been followed up by the Four-Year Plan for 1965-1968. Some of the plan's targets, guiding principles and means of execution will be discussed later in this report. Suffice it to say here that the plan is the work of the Tunisians themselves — sometimes with assistance on specific points from foreign experts, including those provided by the United Nations, to whom reference will be made later — and seems on the whole to be coherent and of high quality. It provides for structural reforms, but does not lay down detailed directions for a completely planned and managed economy. It is above all a development and investment plan.

9. One point which should be mentioned here is the extent to which Tunisia now depends on foreign aid for the execution of the plan, and even for the day-to-day functioning of its economy. In recent years, Tunisia has received very substantial aid, as can be seen from table I (investment credits and financial aid by country, 1961-1964). The figure of \$12 million for the United Nations (only 2.4 per cent of the total) represents two loans from

the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Table II gives an idea of the technical assistance received by Tunisia. The United Nations share of this total (15 per cent) is much larger.

10. This large-scale foreign aid has enabled Tunisia to maintain a considerable deficit in its balance of payments on current account, due to a regular and substantial rise in imports despite the stagnation of exports since 1958. During the last four years, exports have covered only 52 to 57 per cent of imports. The level reached in this regard in 1964 (52 per cent) was lower than the Three-Year Plan target (56 per cent). The Four-Year Plan target for 1968 is 80 per cent, which

will mean a considerable effort. However, the increase in the percentage of imports of capital goods (20 per cent of total imports in 1962, 27 per cent in 1964) should be noted.

11. Conscious of the importance of foreign aid at the present stage and of the problem of using it to make the best possible contribution to national development, the Tunisian Government has set up a special co-ordinating body to supervise the use of such aid. The United Nations technical assistance programmes in Tunisia, like all the other foreign aid programmes, can thus be integrated directly with the national economic and social development effort.

TABLE I  
Investment loans and financial aid, by country<sup>a</sup>,  
(1961-1964)

Country or organization	Millions of United States dollars		
	Public or semi-public	Private	Total
Bulgaria .....	1.2	—	1.2
Czechoslovakia .....	10.0	—	10.0
Denmark .....	1.5	—	1.5
Federal Republic of Germany ....	22.5	—	22.5
France .....	68.0	—	68.0
Italy .....	19.2	3.2	22.4
Kuwait .....	28.0	—	28.0
Netherlands .....	4.2	—	4.2
Poland .....	10.0	—	10.0
Sweden .....	8.7	5.4	14.1
USSR .....	27.5	—	27.5
United Kingdom .....	5.6	—	5.6
United States <sup>b</sup> .....	249.4	—	249.4
Yugoslavia .....	5.0	—	5.0
Miscellaneous <sup>c</sup> .....	6.0	23.5	29.5
United Nations <sup>d</sup> .....	12.0	—	12.0
	TOTAL:		510.9

<sup>a</sup> The actual expenditure is much less than the figures given above.

<sup>b</sup> Gifts, loans and surplus agricultural commodities.

<sup>c</sup> Petroleum prospecting and International Finance Corporation (IFC).

<sup>d</sup> IBRD, including IDA.

TABLE II  
Technical assistance,  
1964

Country or organization	Millions of United States dollars
Belgium .....	0.1
Bulgaria .....	0.1
Czechoslovakia .....	0.2
Denmark .....	0.1
Federal Republic of Germany .....	0.5
France .....	11.0
Italy .....	0.2
Netherlands .....	0.1
Norway .....	0.1
Poland .....	0.2
Sweden .....	0.2
Switzerland .....	0.1
USSR .....	0.2
United States .....	1.5
Yugoslavia .....	0.1
United Nations .....	2.5
	TOTAL: 17.2

TABLE III  
Cost of projects under EPTA and the regular programmes, by organization,  
1958-1964

(In United States dollars)

Year	BTAO	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	UNICEF	ITU	WMO	IAEA	Total
1958	69,822	34,054	54,625	51,208	20,537	123,201	155,500	8,500	4,823	—	522,270
1959	53,167	33,504	65,601	58,997	36,451	144,085	462,400	4,000	14,582	—	872,787
1960	64,600	41,582	64,812	58,177	24,733	148,542	207,000	3,000	12,703	27,203	652,352
1961	50,486	55,784	63,788	46,325	22,464	129,794	407,500	—	19,233	2,900	798,274
1962	85,849	68,909	103,331	52,161	27,924	105,253	378,900	3,570	23,812	33,117	882,826
1963	90,010	18,126	98,010	35,757	1,374	149,318	220,000 <sup>a</sup>	—	19,806	29,313	661,714
1964	105,790	50,012	91,887	99,114	12,261	105,378	220,000 <sup>a</sup>	6,389	34,803	70,939	796,573
Total	519,724	301,971	542,054	401,739	145,744	905,571	2,051,300	25,459	129,762	163,472	5,186,796

<sup>a</sup> The amount appropriated by UNICEF for 1963-1964 has been divided in two for the purposes of this table.

## CHAPTER II

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE<sup>31</sup>

12. We have already indicated the scale of United Nations technical assistance in Tunisia which, if we leave teachers out of account, is greater than that of any single bilateral technical assistance programme. However, this is in terms of the financial importance of the programmes. If the number of experts is considered, it is possible that some countries maintain more experts than the United Nations does. Some of these experts may be paid wholly or in part by the Tunisian Government, a method which is very unusual as far as the United Nations is concerned (two OPEX experts only at the present time). Tables IV and VI indicate the number of experts present in Tunisia and the number of fellowships granted to Tunisians in recent years.

13. Although we have studied each project now under way and have tried to gather as much information as possible on completed projects, it is not our intention in this report to present a detailed analysis of each project or to evaluate separately the contribution of each organization. For each sector, we have given first a brief description of the principal problems confronting the national development effort; we have then indicated the contribution made by United Nations programmes to that effort. This approach will help to show how far the United Nations effort is really being brought to bear on the key areas and activities of the country's present development.

*Agriculture*

14. As in all the developing countries, where the great majority of the population is still employed in agriculture and where productivity is very low in this sector, a massive effort is essential here. This effort is seriously hampered by lack of resources — above all water resources — and by the need for a fairly radical change in the orientation of crops and products. Without attempting to do more than give brief indications, we shall point out some of the more striking changes which are already being made in this regard or which may appear necessary.

15. The most striking factor in Tunisian agriculture is the great climatic variation, i.e., the variation in rainfall from year to year, and the very great fluctuations in both crops and livestock which this can cause. In the case of livestock, the fluctuations, though not truly cyclical, generally go beyond the annual or biennial framework. In a few years, the principal types of livestock can almost double in numbers or be reduced by one half or more. The search for methods of stabilizing the production and resources of the population therefore appears to be of vital importance. Population growth, recent advances in agronomy and new agricultural techniques also call for a transformation of traditional

farming methods. Generally speaking, the latter, long characterized in the North by extensive cultivation and in the South by large-scale nomadism (today disappearing), need to be replaced by more intensive methods.

16. One of the first needs is as detailed as possible an appraisal of fresh water resources, comprising run-off water and groundwater. The next step will be to study how the water can be made available to farmers and other users, which requires either dams, water-catchments and distribution networks, or drilling, sometimes very deep, for wells. A study should also be made of the possibilities and methods of using saline water, which, particularly in the South, represents a very considerable proportion of the available water. The water and soil conservation programme is a key element in the present effort. It comprises the construction of trenches and terraces on sloping land, the practice of contour ploughing, and sometimes the application of various techniques, particularly as regards ploughing (for example, without inversion of the soil or with sub-soiling, these methods also being designed to combat aridity). The regulation of pasturage in order to avoid the adverse effects of over-grazing is another objective. The prohibition of goats, except in the two Governorates of the South, which was decreed in 1960, is an extreme measure — which appears to be more or less applied — but only illustrates the difficulty of striking a satisfactory balance in this sphere. Lastly, reforestation constitutes a prime effort in this regard, which is now being pursued in Tunisia with remarkable energy. During the three years 1962 to 1964, over 50,000 hectares were reforested, i.e., a rate of reforestation much faster than that hitherto attained; and the young plantations, usually the handiwork of labour gangs set up to provide the unemployed with temporary jobs, are a striking sight in many places.

17. Water utilization, and the choice of crops and products, present difficult problems. The shortage of water resources obviously limits the development of high-yield crops, although in particular in the lower Medjerda valley, even allowing for the salinity of the river water, a substantial development is possible (in the North, according to the Four-Year Plan, it seems that the irrigated areas may be almost doubled). Citrus fruits give the best yield. In Central Tunisia, a new solution, sometimes referred to as "agricultural development units", appears to be emerging, to which a number of experimental farms included in a Special Fund (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)) project are apparently making a contribution of particular significance. It is less a question in this new approach of turning the few areas which can be irrigated into isolated islands of high-yield crops than of integrating them with the surrounding system of crops and stock-breeding, so that they constitute a base for the production of fodder and food-stuffs to furnish a supplement and a reserve, for animal and also human consumption, which is at present lacking. The selection of crops is also a difficult matter. By comparison with the first ten-year targets, the Four-Year Plan provides for a much smaller increase in the areas newly planted with

<sup>31</sup> In this report we use the term "United Nations" to describe the whole range of organizations within the United Nations system. When it is necessary to specify the organization responsible, we include its name or initials.

TABLE IV  
Experts of EPTA<sup>a</sup> and regular programmes,<sup>b</sup> by organization,  
1953-1964

Year	BTAO E R	ILO E R	FAO E R	UNESCO E R	ICAO E R	WHO E R	WMO E R	IAEA E R	Total E R
1953			2 0						2 0
1954			4 0						4 0
1955			4 0						9 0
1956	4 0	0 4	7 0			5 0			16 4
1957	5 0	7 2	12 0	4 0		5 2			33 4
1958	6 4	9 0	9 0	6 0	3 0	5 6	1 0		39 10
1959	8 2	4 0	7 1	5 1	5 0	2 14	1 0		32 18
1960	3 3	3 0	11 1	4 0	3 0	5 10	1 0	0 1	30 15
1961	3 2	10 0	6 0	5 0	2 0	3 9	1 0	1 1	31 12
1962	4 4	10 0	11 1	6 3	2 0	6 3	2 0	1 0	42 11
1963	2 9	4 0	8 0	4 2	2 0	7 6	2 0	1 0	30 17
1964	6 4	5 0	7 0	7 3	1 0	7 3	2 0	1 5	36 15
Total	41 28	52 6	88 3	41 9	18 0	50 53	10 0	4 7	304 106

<sup>a</sup> E = EPTA.

<sup>b</sup> R = Regular programmes.

TABLE V  
Special Fund projects in operation

Project (short title)	Executing agency	Date of approval	Date of execution	Duration (months)	Number of experts (months)	Number of fellowships	Value of equipment (In thousands of United States dollars)	Participation of Special Fund <sup>a</sup>
Agricultural research in Central Tunisia .	FAO	May 1960	Sept. 1960	74	465	9	298.7	1,015.8
Civil Aviation School .....	ICAO	Dec. 1960	Sept. 1961	60	380	10	375.0	1,019.3
Research and training on irrigation with saline water .....	UNESCO	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1962	60	360	72 <sup>b</sup>	278.0	1,012.2
National Vocational Training and Productivity Institute, Radès .....	ILO	Jan. 1962	Apr. 1963	60	432	11	243.0	1,045.7
Integrated Rural Plan for Central Tunisia	FAO	Jan. 1963	June 1963	36	396	5	107.2	973.9
Mineral investigation of the Foussana Basin	BTAO	Jan. 1964	Dec. 1964	36	108	4	97.0	922.3
Secondary School Teacher Training Institute .....	UNESCO	Jan. 1964	Oct. 1965	60	432	10	123.0	1,006.5
Reforestation Institute, El Soukra .....	FAO	June 1964	July 1965	60	396	7	219.0	1,108.0
						Total	1,740.9	8,103.7

<sup>a</sup> According to the latest plan of operations.

<sup>b</sup> Number of fellowship months.

TABLE VI  
Distribution of fellowships and seminars, by organization,  
1958-1965

Agency	Fellowships for study or advanced training				Per cent	Study tours and seminars		Total fellowships and seminars	
	Less than ten months	More than ten months	Not known	Total		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
BTAO .....	12	—	—	12	30	28	70	40	100
ECA .....	—	—	—	—	—	41	100	41	100
ILO .....	28	1	14	43	66	22	34	65	100
FAO .....	14	2	—	16	30	38	70	54	100
UNESCO .....	10	4	8	22	34	43	66	65	100
WHO .....	48	34	8	90	100	—	—	90	100
WMO .....	3	—	—	3	75	1	25	4	100
ITU .....	16	—	—	16	100	—	—	16	100
IAEA .....	2	15	—	17	100	—	—	17	100
ICAO .....	7	1	—	8	100	—	—	8	100
IBRD .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	100	3	100
Total .....	140	57	30	227	57	176	43	403	100

Source: Office of the Resident Representative, Tunis.

olive trees, and a sharp increase in plantations of almond trees, more especially, then of pistachio trees, and of apricot trees (dry farming). In regard to cereals, provision must be made for a decrease in the areas under wheat (hard wheat only) and barley, which give low yields, in favour of fodder and leguminous crops and occasionally grasslands. A reduction of vineyard areas seems almost inevitable, or at least likely. Lastly, as regards livestock, the aim is better feeding rather than an increase in numbers. The successful prosecution of agricultural programmes depends on many factors, among which we shall mention only the solution of marketing problems, and the choice and application of suitable ownership and management systems in regard both to the former colonial lands and to the newly settled areas, a subject on which a consistent policy is apparently being worked out; the determination of the desirable degree of mechanization and, of course, above all, the training of active and qualified personnel at the various required levels, are also relevant factors.

18. In this vast agricultural sector, the contribution of the United Nations organs seems on the whole to be considerable and effective, particularly in regard to the reorientation of policy and the choice of techniques. We have already mentioned in this regard one of the projects of the Special Fund FAO, because it seemed to us of particular interest, but it is far from being the only one. Altogether we have noted over twenty projects bearing on agricultural development. Many have amounted simply to making individual experts available to the Secretariat of State for Agriculture, in the fields of forestry, fisheries, livestock and crops, and agricultural economy; and many of these experts have made an effective contribution towards defining objectives in their areas and methods appropriate to their attainment. In the matter of agricultural instruction, we may perhaps mention the method used by one expert who organized the training of monitors and made possible the creation of a number of agricultural vocational training centres which, with the aid of Tunisian or United Nations experts, he supplied with a set of simple but comprehensive manuals on the problems of Tunisian agriculture. Also, an evaluation of the different meteorological conditions existing in Tunisia resulted in a study by an agrometeorologist provided under the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) technical assistance programme; its aim was to determine to what extent knowledge of this subject could contribute to the economic development of the country.

19. Without wishing in any way to minimize the scope of such projects, in which each expert finds he is a member of a Tunisian team, more or less left to his devices, although he may seek the co-operation of his United Nations colleagues in case of need, we shall dwell here at somewhat greater length on those projects which involve several experts working together in a team. One of the first deals with "Arid zone research", and is intended to help set up a research laboratory in that field. This is a typical long-term project, requiring much groundwork and visits by highly qualified experts, although sometimes only at long intervals. At the time of

our visit no expert working on this project was actually in Tunisia. Another project, which arose out of the preceding one and which has already resulted in the establishment of field stations in various parts of Tunisia, is entitled "Research and training on irrigation with saline water". The project entitled "Agricultural research in central Tunisia", to which reference was made above and which comprised the organization of two experimental farms, one of them in what used to be a nomadic zone, is interesting in that various branches of the Department of State for Agriculture are now looking to the project to apply some of their present ideas, or are using it as a source of information for country-wide application. It is highly desirable that this project should not be prematurely interrupted by a too strict application of the operational time-table as originally conceived. Connected with the foregoing is the project entitled "Integrated rural planning of Central Tunisia", in which Tunisian experts and officials are called upon to co-operate with the teaching profession in the search for human and technical solutions to the problems involved in the reorganization of rural communities with a view to increasing production and raising the standard of living. Finally, we shall just mention two other projects undertaken more recently. One is the Medjez-el-Bab Agricultural Machinery Centre, whose purpose is to train instructors in the use of agricultural machinery, and the other the Reforestation Institute project, whose purpose is to provide foresters with nurseries and also with technical data more useful than those to which they have hitherto had access.

### *Industry*

20. In a developing country, industrial development in particular implies the breaking of the vicious circle of weak domestic demand and lack of skilled workers, business ventures, capital and other necessary general conditions. In the case of Tunisia there is the further problem of scarce resources and the small size of the country. Although the latter obstacles, of course, in no way preclude industrial development, they do make it particularly important that the Tunisian effort should take place within a wider geographical context which, to begin with, could be the Maghreb. Later, Tunisia might well — even if not satisfying all the conditions for integrated industrial development — follow the example of many countries with limited resources and long-standing mercantile traditions and consider basing its industrial development on the processing of imported raw materials and on intensive foreign trade; however, this hardly appears to be an immediate possibility. In any event, the political and administrative stability of the country certainly constitutes an advantage here; it will be even more assured once systems of management have themselves been brought to a state of equilibrium.

21. In addition to its phosphate deposits, Tunisia has a great many small mines, some of which are approaching exhaustion and which no longer appear to suggest the existence of very extensive ore-reserves. Nevertheless, intensified prospecting would certainly be useful. As far as hydrocarbons are concerned, a deposit with a potential annual yield of 2 million tons was dis-

covered in June 1964 — which is obviously not comparable with the Libyan or Algerian fields. The targets of the Four-Year Plan provide in particular for a sharp increase in phosphate production, continued prospecting for various ores, and the equipping of a zinc mine. Possible processing industries include those which use natural resources (processing of phosphates and alfa, foundries, extraction of fruit juices), and those which serve the local market and are based upon traditional or modern techniques (textiles, cement); as everywhere, import substitution offers possibilities, but the smallness of the market often makes the creation of economically viable units difficult. Among the establishments recently set up or projected, we may point to the Bizerto refinery, the Menzel-Bourguiba metallurgical plant, a mechanical-engineering plant, knitting factories, etc.

22. On the whole, apart from what is being done in regard to vocational training, which concerns the industrial sectors, the United Nations share in this industrialization effort seems inconsiderable. One reason for this is that the United Nations is not making or has not so far appeared capable of making a contribution to industrial investment. Bilateral aid, in the form of loans or grants, the technical assistance of specialists, and direct investment do on the other hand appear capable of making such a contribution. Thus, the Bizerta refinery was built with Italian assistance, the Sfax fertilizer plant with Swedish assistance, the Kasserine alfa pulp mill with United States assistance, the Sousse engineering plant with Polish assistance, and the Menzel-Bourguiba metallurgical plant with French and German assistance. Since assistance for capital investment projects can be more readily obtained under bilateral programmes, it will be more tempting from the Tunisian standpoint to have recourse to bilateral aid for purposes of capital investment. This applies equally to public works; thus, Soviet specialists are studying the siting of dams in Northern Tunisia, which they will subsequently be able to help construct, and a Swedish mission is studying and preparing to participate in the financing of a fishing port at Kelibia. Quite naturally, therefore, there will be a tendency to look to United Nations technical assistance mainly for long-term projects, or projects which are not of a nature to give rise to immediate investment needs.

23. But there might also be another reason for this relative paucity of United Nations technical assistance in the industrial field, and particularly in regard to processing industries. It seemed to us that the experts dispatched by the United Nations are not being used in the area of industrial policy or on major tasks connected with it, although they are close to departments called upon to take part in decision-making, and although important problems arise in regard to the approval of projects submitted or the reorganization of existing industries. In any event, they seemed to us to exercise less influence than do their colleagues in other sectors, such as agriculture.

24. So far as mining is concerned, in addition to the continued presence of a very experienced expert acting as a high-level adviser, mention should be made of a

mission to set up a small furnace in a mercury plant, various survey missions (in particular, concerned with clays), and an aerial survey mission, now under way, in search of radioactive ores. One particularly important project, financed by the Special Fund, concerns the mineral investigation of the Foussana Basin. The purpose of this project is a more systematic investigation of an area where a number of small lead mines are already known or have been exploited, with a view to evaluating reserves and facilitating exploitation on a considerable scale. It is therefore a typical "pre-investment" project.

25. In addition to the presence of several experts engaged in general or sectoral industrial studies, either under the Plan or under the Société nationale d'investissement (National Investment Company), we may also note the existence of the Productivity Section of the National Vocational Training Institute, Radès (covered by a Special Fund project) which is to be the subject of an independent project beginning in January 1966. The productivity experts on the project have on a number of occasions been asked for their views on management problems of certain industries. Two projects for possible acceptance by the Special Fund are now under consideration: one concerns a Maghreb centre of industrial studies to be established at Tripoli, and the other, which would be entirely Tunisian, a national centre of industrial studies to be set up at Tunis.

#### *Tourism*

26. Tourism in Tunisia is noteworthy for having experienced a much faster rate of growth over the past few years than the other sectors of the economy; the rate has in fact been much more rapid than was expected. In 1965, the number of rooms in tourist hotels had already reached the target set for 1968. According to the information we received, gross foreign exchange earnings have increased by an average of more than 50 per cent *per annum* over the past four years and already represent a very substantial proportion of total revenue in the current balance of payments. The Tunisian tourist industry has great advantages in the country's climate, its beaches, its oases, its great archaeological wealth, its hospitality, and its proximity to European population centres; another favourable factor is the constant and rapid expansion of European tourism and the ever-widening search for the sun. It is clear, even if only from the extent to which tourism has expanded in one Mediterranean country after another, that tourist-related activities will develop, and probably very substantially, in the years ahead.

27. What is needed in this regard is not only the construction of modern hotels, which has already been undertaken successfully, and of resort developments, but also the carrying out of such ancillary tourist projects as the opening throughout the country of restaurants and less expensive hotels, the development of archaeological sites and beauty spots, and the arrangement of organized tours, entertainment and cultural activities. All this should make it possible to attract new categories of tourists. Here there is considerable scope for foreign initiative in hotel construction and business relations

with travel agencies, although governmental assistance and initiative are still predominant.

28. United Nations assistance in this sphere has been confined in the main to the sending of a few experts for a limited period of time and to a contribution to the training of hotel personnel; nevertheless, it seems to have been appreciated and, in this connexion the comment was made to us that passing on a good idea could sometimes be more important than making a financial contribution. Besides training, one area which could be explored and where a contribution appears to be desired is the study of how far, and by what methods the expansion of tourism could be used to foster the development of other activities. The contribution of the United Nations towards the development of Tunisia's archaeological and artistic heritage is referred to in paragraph 46.

#### *Transport and communications*

29. Tunisia already has an adequate infrastructure so far as rail and road transport are concerned. Nevertheless, here as everywhere else a continuing effort must be made to improve these forms of transport, and a special effort is needed with regard to the rapidly developing sectors of aviation and telecommunications, to which may be added that of atomic energy.

30. As far as rail transport is concerned, United Nations assistance, during the years 1957-1960, consisted of a contribution to the training of workers for the Tunisian railway yards. It is in civil aviation, however, that the largest United Nations contribution has been made. The training of aeronautical technicians, begun in 1959, led in 1961 to the formulation of a Special Fund project for the establishment of a school for civil aviation and meteorological personnel, the executing agency for which was the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The project was supplemented by the sending of various United Nations ICAO experts, including some in the field of air law, and some WMO specialists in meteorology. While the results obtained in the last-mentioned sector appear to have been very satisfactory, the same cannot yet be said of all sectors of the civil aviation school. With regard to pilot training, in particular, only limited results have so far been achieved.

31. With regard to telecommunications, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has limited its assistance to the granting of a number of fellowships for the training of technicians. This programme seems to have given particularly satisfactory results.

32. The Tunisian Government has set up an atomic energy commission. Among its activities, this commission is to concern itself with the use of solar energy, with a view, *inter alia*, to the erection of some small and very simple water desalination plants. A reactor project, for which foreign assistance is required, has been planned for Southern Tunisia; besides providing energy, this project would make it possible to install a desalination unit. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has assisted these activities by sending some experts for short periods and by granting fellowships.

#### *"Human betterment"*

33. In the field of education, vocational training, social questions, health and cultural activities — everything that can be included under the heading "human betterment" — a great effort has been launched. Everything that has been learned in the last few years in Tunisia and elsewhere about the problems of underdevelopment and the factors making for development has emphasized the cardinal importance of the "human factor", which is not only the true end but also the means of all progress. In any case, this factor appears to have received particular stress in Tunisia.

34. With regard to education, the building of simple but apparently well-designed schools has begun in all parts of the country, even in the recently settled areas where there are few villages and permanent buildings. While the Tunisian Government has naturally made Arabic the language of instruction, it has decided to make French, which is used as the common medium of communication, the first language. Since this means that many French teachers are needed, bilateral French (and to a lesser extent Belgian and Canadian) assistance retains a special position in education. However, during the first few years after Tunisia gained its independence, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) sent out various missions concerned with methods of combating illiteracy, developing audio-visual teaching methods and writing text-books, which seem to have constituted one link in a chain of joint endeavours. Missions concerned with the organization of primary and secondary education were also carried out. During the years following the educational reform of 1958, possibly greater use was made of UNESCO experts, a number of whom had had experience in teaching in France. It appears from our conversations that multilateral assistance has the advantage not only of being less affected by the vicissitudes of bilateral political relations, but also of leading perhaps more readily to sincere mutual understanding and thus possibly of being more helpful to the responsible Tunisian officials in their efforts to formulate policy. A project deserving of special mention since it includes assistance from the Special Fund (UNESCO) is the Secondary School Teacher Training Institute. However, the assistance given by the Special Fund in this case is perhaps somewhat unusual, since the school had already been operating for a few years when the project was approved. As far as higher education is concerned, the World Health Organization (WHO) has assisted in the establishment of a Faculty of Medicine (by providing the services of one dean and two professors) and has helped to strengthen the Research Centre of the University of Tunis by making it possible for a large number of specialists to go there for relatively long periods.

35. Among the research projects to which UNESCO has contributed and which have not been mentioned elsewhere, we must note the project concerning the Institute of Technical Oceanographic and Fisheries Studies, which is actually an old establishment now reorganized. Lastly, one action taken by the international organizations which deserves special mention is the granting of



a loan of \$5 million by the International Development Association (IDA) for the construction of a number of secondary establishments, for which UNESCO has provided advisory services. Before the loan was granted, a team of advisers, financed by IBRD, was sent to Tunisia. Their report seems to have formed the basis of the Government's policy for the construction of secondary schools. The fact that this operation, which is one of the first in the field in which the Bank or its sub-organs have participated, relates to Tunisia is worth noting. It is also of interest to recall that a rather important report on technical training and economic development in Tunisia, submitted in 1961 by a mission of three experts from the UNESCO, had already pointed out how useful a long-term loan in this field would be in enabling Tunisia to continue the educational plan which it has already begun without jeopardizing its essential investment programme in the economic sector.

36. The problems of vocational training, at both the post-school and adult education levels, and of course technical education in the strict sense, are of great importance in a country where even the most elementary qualifications and the most ordinary types of specialists are lacking today. This is perhaps an area in which United Nations assistance may best be able to meet the existing needs.

37. One of the most important projects in this field in which the Special Fund International Labour Office participated was the organization of a Centre for Accelerated Vocational Training, which subsequently became the National Institute for Vocational Training and Productivity (INFPP). After January 1966 this Institute is to be divided into a National Vocational Training Institute and a National Productivity Institute, both to be covered henceforward by separate Special Fund projects. The Institute, which is situated at Radès near Tunis in very modern buildings, is an important undertaking on which thirteen experts have so far collaborated and on which the Tunisian Government places great hopes. The Institute, whose purpose it is to train instructors in a number of specialized technical fields, meets a definite need and since its establishment has received requests from many quarters. The establishment and operation of an institute of this type seems to us to raise a number of serious problems which are, however, unlikely to prevent it from playing a very useful role immediately or from developing in the future. A project which supplements the aforementioned one and which receives financing from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with assistance in execution from the International Labour Office, is the organization of a number of pre-apprenticeship centres, now totalling fifty-four, which are distributed throughout the country and operate under the Department of State for Social Affairs. The young people (aged fifteen to seventeen) trained at these centres, whose instructors are graduates of the Radès Institute, have in many cases (except for those continuing their vocational education) succeeded in entering industry and the crafts much more easily and with better results than was originally anticipated. There is a similar project for agriculture.

38. As regards public health, the activities carried on in Tunisia before independence related chiefly to the protection of the health of the European population. However, the measures to prevent and control communicable diseases covered the entire population. To carry out those measures, a few hospitals and the Pasteur Institute had been established. At the time of independence, those were the only important elements that the public health service possessed, when the already precarious situation caused by the concentration of medical services in Northern Tunisia, and more particularly in Tunis, was aggravated by the departure of the European doctors. Among the most urgent public health problems at that time were the following:

The consequences of inadequate nutrition or malnutrition of a large part of the population, especially in Central and Southern Tunisia;

The incidence of communicable diseases, especially eye diseases (trachoma) — there were 18,000 blind persons in 1956;

Inadequacy of maternal and child health services. It may, however, be noted that, so far as communicable diseases are concerned, the situation could be considered relatively satisfactory and compared favourably with that obtaining in other countries which became independent at the same time.

39. Pursuing its general policy of promoting "human betterment", the Tunisian Government, while taking account of national possibilities and realities, has gradually installed a network of public health institutions composed of the following elements:

Dispensaries, set up at all population centres and in direct contact with the people — these are the basic elements of the system of preventive and curative medical services. Even in many isolated villages in the sparsely populated regions of the South it is possible today to find one of these dispensaries and a school. The staff of these dispensaries consists of nurses and medical assistants, with a doctor attending on specified days of the week;

Infirmaries (sometimes combined with dispensaries) set up in temporary premises; these constitute the rudiments of a permanent organization in the sub-regions and small towns which previously had no institution of any kind providing hospital services;

Regional hospitals in each Governorate, where patients requiring long hospitalization can be treated under better conditions;

Central and specialized hospitals using pre-existing institutions to which more and more new buildings are being added.

While there is still a lack of buildings and medical equipment, the greatest obstacle is the acute shortage of doctors and para-medical personnel. The medical services provided either under social insurance for participants in the scheme or free of charge by the State for the underprivileged social groups now cover virtually the entire population. Only 600,000 persons among the most well-to-do use the private medical services.

40. Despite the magnitude of its own efforts, the Government has to call on foreign assistance to remedy the most urgent deficiencies. This applies particularly to the replacement of more than 200 European doctors who have left the country and the para-medical personnel essential for an expansion of the health services. The situation is being met provisionally through the bilateral assistance provided by several countries to Tunisia.

41. Multilateral assistance (WHO), for its part, has sought since independence to help the Government to train its own personnel and thus achieve a permanent solution to existing problems. It should be pointed out that WHO public health activities in Tunisia date back to 1953, when the first mission to combat contagious eye diseases was sent to the country. Thanks to that effort, resumed after independence with full Government support and a massive public education campaign, those diseases, especially trachoma, have been brought under control. The organization set up by means of multilateral assistance is now in the process of being transformed into a regional virus disease research centre. The campaign against trachoma is now being conducted by the Tunisian Government itself with the aid of regular visits by a WHO specialist. Other projects either completed or in process of implementation are concerned with malaria eradication, the tuberculosis control campaign, and short missions to help in the fight against venereal diseases and cancer. At the present time most of these activities are already being carried on by purely Tunisian organizations.

42. In response to the most urgent existing needs, a considerable effort is being directed by WHO towards the training of personnel. Since 1958, the organization has granted a large number of fellowships for training and higher training abroad both to doctors and to para-medical personnel. With regard to the training of personnel in Tunisia, WHO has provided substantial assistance in the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Tunis and to the training centres for health personnel, midwives and sanitary workers. With United Nations assistance, apparatus and equipment for the various laboratories and training centres has been purchased. Another project is the establishment of a large training centre for the repair and maintenance of medical equipment. This project ensures the maintenance and operation of the medical equipment used in the country's various hospitals. The WHO has also helped to set up maternal and child health centres, sometimes by taking part in the implementation of joint projects to which other United Nations organizations, such as UNICEF, UNESCO and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) have contributed. An example or a large-scale joint project of this kind (UNICEF-BTAO) is the social rehabilitation of two very poor districts of the city of Tunis which are lacking in social services.

43. With regard to social questions, mention has already been made in the preceding paragraph of United Nations (BTAO) activities in regard to maternal and child health. The BTAO has also made an allocation to

the Tunisian Government to help in implementing its social welfare programme. The expert sent to the country has surveyed existing social services, particularly in the field of child and family welfare, and examined the possibility of improving such services at the community level. He has also given advice and taken part in the training of welfare personnel under the National School of Social Services.

44. Since the attainment of independence, social security has been made an important part of the Tunisian Government's social policy, and since 1956, the International Labour Office has been very closely associated with the Government's efforts in this sphere. Various social security projects have had the following objectives:

To assist the Government in formulating a policy which will afford Tunisian workers adequate protection against certain risks in line with the socio-economic characteristics of the country;

To take part in the drafting of social security legislation and to assist in its administration;

To help in extending the coverage to include accidents, occupational diseases, disability, old age and death.

45. Various International Labour Office experts have come to Tunisia in this connexion. The results obtained correspond on the whole to the desired objectives, i.e., gradually to institute total coverage of workers in industry and trade against all risks and to assist in the smooth operation of the national social security scheme. In this field the advice of the experts has very largely been followed. The establishment of a balanced and financially sound social security programme can undoubtedly have an appreciable effect on the economic and social development of the country.

46. In the sphere of cultural affairs, UNESCO has sent a short-term mission on monuments and museums. In the case of Tunisia, the richness of the archaeological and artistic heritage and the lack of means raise a serious problem. The mission, whose advice seems to have been carefully heeded, recommended, *inter alia*, that efforts should be concentrated on the preservation and popularization of existing monuments and that further excavations should not be undertaken until adequate means were available. Other projects have dealt with the setting up of archives and libraries and the training of appropriate personnel. The Four-Year Plan, which provides for the construction of a national library, has made use of the mission's conclusions.

#### *Construction and regional distribution of activities*

47. As in all developing countries, the sociological changes consequent on actual or merely desired economic changes and on the increased population growth resulting from advances in public health are bringing about a significant drift to the towns. This drift is sometimes out of proportion to the job opportunities available and, especially in certain districts of Tunis, is causing congestion and perhaps even a deterioration in the living conditions of the people. An attempt must be made to

remedy this situation not only by pursuing a policy of urban construction and development but also by ensuring a satisfactory distribution of industrial activities on the one hand — in so far as this is consistent with economic needs — and of urban and social “services” on the other.

48. The Tunisian Government is working along these lines. In various districts of Tunis, efforts are being made to clear the slums and to set up social services; as has already been seen, the United Nations family of organizations is taking an active part in this work. However, in view of the obvious inadequacy of housing construction and of the attempts to increase job opportunities, the Government has taken the perhaps extreme but virtually inevitable step of returning to their places of origin all residents of the districts in question having no regular employment. At the same time it is endeavouring to create new industrial job opportunities, preferably outside Tunis, and to strengthen the system of services in the country. The network of schools and dispensaries which have been established even in the most disadvantaged areas should be mentioned. An attempt has also been made to divide the country as a whole into a number of natural regional units, or “development units”; foreign research institutions have taken part in this project, which may later serve to place the policy relating to the distribution of economic and social investments on a sounder footing. In this regard, mention should also be made of the very advanced studies carried out on integrated rural planning in Central Tunisia, with which, as we have seen, a Special Fund FAO project is concerned. It is to be hoped that if, as a result of the experience gained with this project, the Government decides to carry out similar projects in other regions, the specially constituted teams of experts in different fields will again be used. We should also mention here the dispatch of several BTAO experts in public administration to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the municipal administration of Tunis and its suburbs.

49. With regard to construction and town planning, the few efforts so far made by the United Nations do not seem to have been very effective. The BTAO sent a town-planning expert on a mission concerned with problems of housing and construction planning, but the structure with which he had to deal was apparently not one where his services could be appropriately used. It is possible that the Tunisian plans which give priority to productive investments do not at present lay much stress on public investments in construction (while at the same time attempting to encourage private investment in that sector). Nevertheless, the formulation of suitable housing policy could be very useful even now and the United Nations, which does not at present provide any direct financing, could make a contribution in this regard.

#### *Planning and statistics*

50. As we indicated at the outset, the economic and social development effort in Tunisia is directed by means of a plan. It is therefore particularly important to ensure

that the various parts of the plan are conceived, prepared, drafted and implemented in the best possible way and in the closest possible relations with the various persons and organizations concerned. Not surprisingly, however — in any case, especially in Tunisia, as our informants made very plain to us — it is understood that this should be an exclusively Tunisian task. In particular, those responsible for laying down the general lines of the plan and drafting the various plan reports have been Tunisians.

51. This does not mean, however, that United Nations technical assistance has not made a significant contribution to the basic work on the Plan. It has done so, particularly in the field of statistics and national accounts. That contribution was begun in 1957, when a United Nations expert laid the foundations of the country's national accounting system and made the first projection of the Tunisian economy. The service asked of the experts subsequently sent out, including those now in Tunisia, has been to draw up, in conjunction with Tunisian specialists, the accounts for the base-years. In the preparation of the economic budget for 1966, only very recently completed, the competent expert compiled a portion of the projections. It should be noted in this regard that, in addition to the continuance of the post of expert in national accounting, the Tunisian Government has for several years been asking for one projections expert's post, which it has not so far been possible to fill (except temporarily by a visiting expert from the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)).

52. As we have just said, it was not our impression that the experts in national accounting had any occasion to depart from their roles and, for instance, to take part in the discussion of the various planning options. We would here note, however, that a former United Nations Resident Representative in Tunisia had occasion to return to the country and was able for a time to act as a high-level adviser outside the United Nations programme.

53. Other projects to be mentioned here include the preparation of a labour survey, unquestionably a difficult task, and the compilation of agricultural statistics. An expert has been sent to assist in the preparations for the population census which is to be carried out in 1966. The assistance provided by the United Nations includes, besides the fellowships granted, the establishment of the Statistics School at Rabat, from which a number of Tunisians have already graduated with better qualifications.

54. In addition to these projects, numerous missions have been organized since 1957 in the field of co-operation, to which the Tunisian Government accords very great importance in line with its general policy. These various missions have dealt with such problems as legislation, the establishment of a national school of co-operatives, the organization of credit co-operatives and the reorganization of the management of the co-operative bank on a sound basis.

## CHAPTER III

## IMPACT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF PROGRAMMES

*Methods of evaluation*

55. We have briefly reviewed the United Nations technical assistance programme within the context of the basic development problems as defined by the Tunisian Government for the requirements of its Plan and its development policy. In the course of this review, we have pointed out several examples of the contribution which could be made by United Nations projects. Our task, as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII), is to evaluate thoroughly the over-all impact and effectiveness of the programme as a whole, and in particular the results achieved in the light of the objectives of the Tunisian Government's development plan.

56. Although some of the results obtained through or with multilateral assistance can be measured statistically, and we shall endeavour to do so, we have not tried to evaluate quantitatively the over-all impact of the programme on Tunisia's development. First of all, many projects, including all the Special Fund projects, are still being carried out, and must therefore be excluded from quantitative evaluation of results. Even with completed projects, however, there are a number of reasons which render this type of evaluation difficult. For example:

(a) United Nations assistance, unlike bilateral aid, is rarely tied directly to a specific type of production; it is usually focussed on activities such as training personnel for certain occupations, but not for specific industries, providing experts in various branches of government policy and initiating research and surveys;

(b) as indicated in chapter II, technical assistance projects in most cases only supplement government activities, and it would be impossible to measure each type of activity separately;

(c) technical assistance is often provided in connexion with social development, where measurable results are generally of minor importance;

(d) the impact of a project is often wider, especially in social terms, than its specific objectives. Experimental farms not only carry out agricultural experiments, but introduce a new way of life among the local population. For these reasons, a cost/benefit type of analysis would hardly be appropriate for evaluating the impact of United Nations technical assistance on Tunisia's development.

57. There are, however, other methods by which an objective and considered judgement may be formulated concerning the over-all impact and effectiveness of the programme in relation to Tunisia's development problems. Evaluation is not an end in itself or an academic exercise. It has two main practical objectives. One is to determine whether the United Nations programme is or is not making an important contribution to development, a question which can influence the granting of additional funds for technical assistance. The other and

even more urgent objective is to improve the effectiveness of the programme, a point specifically mentioned in Economic and Social Council resolution 1092 (XXXIX). In adopting this practical method of evaluation we have in all cases endeavoured to ensure that our judgement should be as objective and well-informed as possible.

58. Within the limit of the time available to us, therefore, we studied the basic problems of Tunisian development as reflected in the government development plans. We then endeavoured to form a general picture of United Nations technical assistance as a whole and to relate the various projects to the important problems of Tunisian development, as viewed by the Government and provided for in its plan and policy. As far as we know, no such analysis had yet been carried out by either the United Nations or the Government, and we think that this effort constitutes a first and most important step towards a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of United Nations assistance.

59. In order to familiarize ourselves with the content of the various projects and their relation to national development problems and the Government's plans, we studied the available documents on the projects, as supplied by the international organizations concerned, and visited a large number of projects. We discussed each of the current projects with the expert or experts concerned and with government officials and departments. Where possible, we obtained the opinion of the competent national officials on completed projects, and we were able to hear the opinions and comments of the Resident Representative and his staff.

60. In studying the projects, the risk of our judgement becoming too subjective in the absence of quantitative measurement was reduced by the fact that we were obliged to submit a collective opinion. Our experience proved that there was no difficulty in achieving that result.

61. Our examination of the United Nations programme within the context of the principal problems of Tunisian development and of the government development plan revealed the need for an analysis of the principal factors affecting the impact and effectiveness of technical assistance. It is clear that the latter depend on: (a) the selection of projects; (b) the execution of projects; (c) the follow-up of projects. A greater contribution to Tunisian development could in fact be made, with the same expenditure, if the projects selected were closely related to the important problems to be solved. No matter what projects are chosen, however, their effective contribution will vary considerably according to how they are carried out. Their impact on development will also depend on the action taken once the project itself is completed, the nature of such action depending in fact on the type of project (training, advisory services, research, pre-investment surveys).

62. Each of these three factors, i.e., the selection, implementation and follow-up of projects, was analysed separately, to enable us to obtain an idea of the impact and effectiveness of the projects in the light of actual

conditions in Tunisia. Two special questions related to these three factors, namely, training and co-ordination, were also analysed separately. The results of these analyses, set forth in the paragraphs which follow, constitute the evaluation of the United Nations programme in Tunisia.

#### *Selection of projects*

##### *(a) Respective roles of the Government and the United Nations*

63. The analysis made in chapter II shows that with a few exceptions the projects selected are undoubtedly related to the basic problems of Tunisian development as defined by the Government and can therefore be of positive assistance to the Government in its attack on those problems.

64. In view of the way in which projects are selected, this is in no way surprising. For in Tunisia it is actually the Government which draws up the list and order of priority of projects for which it requests United Nations technical assistance. Even in cases where the agencies' suggestions appear to have exerted a decisive influence, they cannot be said to have made the Government deviate from its policy or order of priorities; the most they have achieved is the assignment of an expert to a particular department when, according to his speciality, he could be more useful in another, or the adoption of a *modus operandi* which does not correspond exactly to the wishes of the department concerned and in practice does not prove to be the best suited to requirements. In a country like Tunisia, which has an orderly Government, capable of defining for itself the objectives it intends to pursue, there is obviously no justification for substituting one's own judgement for that of the Government and pressing the claims of operations which the latter does not wish specifically to request.

65. In according priority as between projects the Tunisian Government may, of course, have to take account of political considerations, or may be influenced by the desire or hope that the envisaged project may be of service to other countries besides Tunisia. As examples of this situation we may cite the project relating to the civil aviation school and the various projects relating to the use of atomic energy.

66. In actual practice, the United Nations nevertheless has a constructive role to play in Tunisia, and is effectively playing such a role as regards the selection of projects for which it grants assistance. Exchanges of views and information and the communication to responsible government officials of the results of experience acquired in Tunisia and elsewhere can and do aid the latter in their choice, and services of this type are certainly expected of the competent representatives of Headquarters and of the agencies.

##### *(b) Procedures for the approval of programmes and the selection of projects*

67. The actual procedures employed in the examination and approval of technical assistance programmes also undoubtedly influence the final selection of projects. Without going into a detailed description of the situation,

which is well known, we shall indicate briefly some of the problems which arise with regard to the different types of programmes. Special Fund projects should perhaps be placed in a special category, since they can be submitted at any time and are thus exempt from any strict submission deadlines. As for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), the biennial procedure adopted in 1960 has doubtless eliminated some of the difficulties formerly caused by the annual and generally tardy approval of programmes, but it has the disadvantage of providing no guarantee of the continuation of a programme beyond two years (it should be noted, however, that the financial regulations allow committed but unexpended funds to be carried over from the first to the second year of a biennium). We noted some uncertainty in Tunisia among both experts and government departments, since it may sometimes not be known until almost the last moment whether a programme which should be spread over several years can actually be continued. Another disadvantage is the fact that programmes must sometimes be submitted a very long time in advance: for example, plans have to be made in November 1965 for projects which will not be begun until the beginning of 1967 or even of 1968. There is no certainty that at that time the projects in question will correspond exactly to requirements.

68. In addition, the existence of *de facto* predetermined limits to the sums which can be allocated to a country (country targets), while leaving Governments completely free to concentrate their requests on important and, in their view, priority projects, has the disadvantage of causing some lack of flexibility and reducing the scope for adjustments between major sectors. It also perhaps tends to encourage the submission of a large number of small projects, instead of concentrating the allocated assistance on a few important projects spread over a fairly long period.

69. According to the spirit of Economic and Social Council resolution 856 (XXXII),<sup>32</sup> the regular technical assistance programmes, which as a whole involve a much smaller sum than the EPTA programmes, should be co-ordinated by the Resident Representative in the same way as the EPTA programmes. In fact this does not always occur, except in the case of the relatively few programmes for which BTAO is directly responsible. In practice, negotiations are conducted directly by the agencies and the government departments concerned; the Office of the Resident Representative seems to be consulted rarely, and even the co-ordinating body established by the Tunisian Government hardly more frequently. It should be noted, however, that thanks to the direct links maintained between the agencies and the government departments concerned decisions can be taken more rapidly than for EPTA programmes, and in the case of assistance programmes involving relatively small sums this provides a means by which subjects can be covered which might otherwise be neglected.

<sup>32</sup> See also principle (i) of the ten principles approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 3, document E/3625, para. 33*).

70. The procedures of UNICEF and of the World Food Programme (WFP) must be placed in a special category. The UNICEF, which supplies the Tunisian Government with material assistance but does not itself provide experts (although it may co-operate with other agencies in a joint programme), has wide latitude in the choice of programmes. Unlike other organizations, UNICEF makes a direct contribution to governmental action. The WFP is only just getting under way in Tunisia, and will be mentioned only briefly in this report.

71. The choice of projects is also affected by the technical services which the organizations are able to offer. As we have had occasion to point out, United Nations assistance in industry has hitherto been relatively limited, and it is not even certain that the assistance granted has had the full effect that might have been expected. This situation may result to some extent from the structure of the United Nations, which has hitherto had no organ possessed of adequate resources and designed to deal with industrial development problems. For this reason, the Tunisian Government, like other Governments, had doubtless been little inclined to call on United Nations assistance in any area of its work of defining the potentialities and objectives of its industrial development policy, or of examining proposals made to it by, or made by it to, foreign private or public investors, suppliers of equipment, consulting firms or even bilateral assistance and technical co-operation services. It has been equally disinclined to use United Nations advisory services for new or established industries depending in one way or another on government activity — services which, we felt, are needed in Tunisia. At all events, it seemed to us that the Tunisian Government had made only partial and sporadic use of the advice on these subjects of the experts now in Tunisia. There is no doubt that the General Assembly's decision at its last session to transform the present Centre for Industrial Development into a body dealing with industrial development problems will make possible some changes in this field.

#### (c) *Regional activities*

72. Another part of the programme is concerned with regional projects, African or Maghrebian. This type of project is designed to promote a uniform regional approach to problems and, more specifically, the movement for the integration of the Maghreb countries. The other regional projects originate less from immediate national needs than from the desire of the international organizations to provide activities on more universal subjects of study and from the financial exigencies of the programme. The integration of the Maghreb is a subject to which the ECA sub-regional office at Tangiers is giving particular attention. We feel, however, that if this type of co-ordination — which is of supreme importance — is to become more effective it will be essential to set up in the countries concerned national bodies responsible for carrying out national industrial development policies which will at the same time make the vital question of Maghrebian co-ordination their special

concern. For United Nations regional projects can provide only external aid in this work of co-ordination, the need for which must first be felt within the countries themselves. Nevertheless, aid of this kind can be extremely valuable. In that regard we would merely refer to the excellent study carried out by ECA on the problems of industrial co-ordination in North Africa. Among other work carried out by ECA and the Tangiers Office, reference may be made to the project for an industrial studies centre at Tripoli, the study of demand, the trans-Sahara transport project and the assistance provided in the fields of national accounting, demography, statistical surveys, housing and industry.

#### *Execution of projects*

73. The effectiveness of United Nations projects clearly depends more on the way in which they are carried out than on the way in which they are chosen. It is important to emphasize here that the present evaluation is not a technical one; its object is to analyse and classify the problems which arise — often, apparently, almost independently of the nature of the projects in question — with a view to providing an understanding of the origin of these problems and, possibly, to indicating the directions in which improvements could be sought.

#### (a) *United Nations experts and personal relations*

74. We should like to deal first of all with the problems of personal relations, not only because they are generally particularly delicate but because good personal relations are undoubtedly among the most important conditions for the successful execution of a project. For these questions play a very important role in technical assistance where differences of nationality and of social and cultural background come into play and where, for reasons which are easy to understand — particularly in a country which has recently attained independence — national susceptibilities may be particularly sensitive, and the desire to preserve the newly won national independence sometimes almost inevitably prevails over any other consideration. Moreover, the expert's stay in the host country is only temporary. His role is not so much to carry out a specific task as to initiate others, to train one or more successors so that his co-workers can profit as much as possible from his particular skills. For that reason, the expert must possess, in addition to his technical competence, a personality which enables him to adapt himself to his new surroundings and to communicate his professional knowledge and methods. He must above all be unassuming, free from arrogance and, generally speaking, sympathetic towards the collective effort of the country he has to assist; only then will he find a ready audience for the observations he will sometimes have to make on the shortcomings of the situation confronting him, or indeed of the means employed to remedy it — which, after all, are his reason for being there. On the intellectual plane, these qualities must be manifested in yet another way. The expert must overcome the constant temptation merely to suggest transposing solutions used in his own country; he should

try to find solutions which, while meeting the technical requirements of the case, take account of local customs, conditions and working habits. It is his technical knowledge, his ability to devise new solutions and his methods of work, rather than the solutions which he has already seen in operation elsewhere, which represent the most valuable portion of the capital he is contributing.

75. We feel that, generally speaking, United Nations experts in Tunisia have been extremely competent and well qualified, have shown great dedication to their work and have been very much aware of the various considerations just mentioned. Some problems, clearly, will always arise; but those which have come to our notice have with but few exceptions seemed to be mainly due to difficulties or uncertainties relating to the actual organization of the projects, a subject with which we shall deal later.

76. However, the personal relations maintained by experts in their work depend not only on the experts themselves but also, of course, on the Tunisian colleagues with whom they are in contact. On the whole, the Tunisian officials we talked with declared themselves very satisfied with the services of the experts provided under United Nations technical assistance programmes; but in some cases, particularly where the projects had been completed, the experts had already left Tunisia and little success had been achieved, they expressed certain criticisms. Sometimes these were directed at the competence of the experts; however, it may be that because of their desire to have the services of highly qualified experts their criticisms in fact related more to the academic qualifications of the experts in question than to their practical experience and qualifications, which should be the only consideration. More frequently, we were told that a few of the experts, although competent, had in practice rendered only limited services. Such experts were perhaps ill-prepared for conditions in Tunisia and had only begun to see them clearly when it was time to leave, or they may have had practical difficulties of communication, not so much because of the language problem as because of their difficulty in understanding and accepting the kind of solution that generally tended to be favoured in Tunisia. In that connexion, we should perhaps repeat here an observation very frequently made by those we talked with: that most Tunisian officials and supervisory personnel have had a French training, by which they set great store, and that consequently they perhaps find it easier to apply the advice of identically or similarly trained experts than that of experts of a different school.

77. The experts seemed in the main to be fairly satisfied with the working conditions provided for them in Tunisian government departments or enterprises. Some of them, however, complained to us of the insufficient material facilities placed at their disposal (office supplies, typing services, the normal reference books, equipment, instruments and services varying with the nature of their work). Some experts may perhaps occasionally expect too much, and may fail to show enough of the initiative, adaptability and resourcefulness which are to some extent necessary in a country like the

Tunisia of today. It should be pointed out, however, that under the agreements signed with the United Nations the provision of such equipment and normal services is an obligation of the Government. To cover the many cases where, despite every good intention, this obligation can be only partially fulfilled, it should be possible to devise a means by which the Government would be able to discharge its responsibility by placing at the disposal of the Resident Representative's Office a lump sum which could be allocated where the need arose, to one or another of the current projects.

78. The experts also frequently comment on the isolation in which they have to carry out their work. This is an important question, but it is doubtful whether there is any simple answer. It arises, of course, only in connexion with projects involving no more than one expert at a time. Many experts who are quite capable of maintaining numerous and varied contacts and undertaking organizational responsibilities on their own seem to dislike being restricted almost exclusively to the role of an adviser — and an adviser who is only consulted on partial or incidental elements of a situation or decision. In a few cases, even their contacts with the department head to whom they are assigned seem to be few and far between, and they have no opportunity, or are forbidden, to maintain regular contacts with other departments responsible for related activities. Cases can even be cited in which contacts with other experts in related fields have been viewed with disfavour. It must, however, be noted that this isolation is sometimes the fault of the expert himself, who seems disinclined to maintain close contacts with the national officials around him. Such cases apart, the reasons for the situation just described are not difficult to understand. The guiding principle is national independence and autonomy. The experts are merely outside advisers, whose advice may be useful but who have no responsibility in the country's administrative machinery. They have to be employed wherever they can be most useful, attached to a qualified national official who alone is qualified to judge when and in what circumstances advice should be given. Nevertheless, technical assistance experts must in no way be put on the same footing as local officials, and it is essential that they should enjoy some independence of movement, subject of course to the exigencies of their work.

79. Questions arising from the expert's relations with the international organization to which he belongs may also affect his usefulness. These may relate among other things to his contract, tenure and promotion prospects, the technical reports to be submitted to the organization, the technical supervision exercised by the organization, visits by the expert to headquarters, or the direct contacts maintained between the expert and the official or officials specifically responsible for following the progress of the project. Questions of this kind are at the root of a point stressed to us by certain experts — their relative intellectual isolation so far as concerned their own particular field. The problems mentioned included difficulties in obtaining and finding the opportunity to study the necessary documentary material, the lack of

stimulation due in certain cases to the rarity of contacts with other specialists in their own field and, for experts having to carry on more than one technical assistance mission, the fact that it is difficult for them to attend refresher or similar courses or to take a sabbatical year or period in order to continue and complete their training. This is one of the general problems that arise in connexion with technical assistance. The different agencies employing experts are not unaware of it, and here we shall do no more than mention it.

80. As has already been indicated, the very great majority of United Nations experts, unlike the experts provided under bilateral assistance by a fairly large number of countries, are entirely and directly financed from the budgets of the United Nations organizations. There are very few experts in Tunisia covered by the OPEX programme, under which the expert, who is regarded as occupying a specific post and often has executive responsibilities in the local administration, is paid in part out of the national budget, the balance of his salary being paid by the international organization. However, leaving aside the characteristics, advantages or disadvantages of the OPEX system, and ignoring the budgetary aspects of the question, it should be noted that the fact that a Government has to bear a large share of the cost of an expert has definite psychological effects on its use of the expert. In our opinion, the OPEX system is giving good results in Tunisia.

81. One of the main functions of the experts, as has already been pointed out, is to strive to pass on their knowledge to their co-workers. More specifically, the mission of each expert is to train at least one person, a "counterpart", who can understudy him while he is in the country and eventually take his place. It is the obligation of Governments receiving technical assistance to provide the experts with such counterpart personnel.

82. Both sides attempt to respect this obligation; but almost inevitably, if we are to interpret it literally, it is not completely fulfilled. Some experts never have any counterpart. Others may have one, but his role may be somewhat illusory. Thus, in the case of important projects, the department head having supervisory authority over the project, who may be a very busy man and who will certainly be able to spend very little time trying to assimilate the knowledge and working habits of the expert, is sometimes regarded as the expert's counterpart. In most cases, however, there is in fact a person who has been designated as the expert's counterpart. But it may happen, and undoubtedly it is most frequently the case, that the counterpart, with the best will in the world, has insufficient training to be able to take full advantage of everything the expert could teach him. It will be understood, moreover, that with the general shortage of trained personnel the Tunisian authorities are anxious to assign the too few qualified people available directly to posts of responsibility, rather than to posts where they may well be for quite a long time merely a reflection of the expert. What frequently happens is that the person designated as counterpart remains in that position only for a fairly short time.

Thus, we were told that in many cases — some of which occurred during our mission — counterpart personnel have been transferred by their departments to other posts, the expert generally not being informed of the transfer until it was about to take place, and in most cases not being provided at the same time with a replacement. It should be noted that United Nations activities may in themselves be the cause of this instability, since many projects also provide for training scholarships abroad, which are often granted to persons who have occupied or were to occupy positions as counterpart personnel; but it is clear that in such cases the spirit of the counterpart system is being fully respected.

83. However, it is not so much the instability of counterpart personnel which we should like to emphasize, although for many experts this may be a cause of some difficulties. Moreover, the need for a counterpart may not be equally great in every case. Where an expert's assignment takes him to a large number of Tunisian government departments, it should be understood that he will not necessarily have a single counterpart to follow him in all or almost all his movements, but should find in each department one person or a small group of people with whom he will maintain close contact and who, because of their special qualifications, will best be able to profit by his experience. Similarly, two or a few experts working together as a team may not always require a counterpart each, unless there is a directly-felt need for such personnel. The counterpart system should not be interpreted rigidly. The important thing is that the expert should find a way of communicating his knowledge to his co-workers, and that when he leaves there should be some assurance that the project will continue in the best possible technical conditions.

84. One specific question which deserves mention here concerns the counterpart managers of important United Nations projects, whether or not they come under the Special Fund. In such cases a fundamental ambiguity may arise, in the sense that the person who is designated as the counterpart of the project manager appointed by the executing agency is often at the same time, within the Tunisian administrative framework, the director of the public service with which the project is concerned, or his representative, where the latter is an official of the central administration. This question will be taken up again in the next section. We would merely note here, independently of this question of administrative hierarchy, that to train a counterpart, i.e., someone who can eventually replace the expert, is a completely different task when the work involved is administrative rather than technical. A person who has a good technical grounding can be helped to acquire a general idea of the administrative problems of a department. At a pinch, a person who has a good general background and a knowledge of the departmental administration can be helped to acquire a certain basic technical knowledge, if the subject is not too specialized. But it is clearly difficult to help someone to advance in both directions at the same time. This probably accounts for some of the difficulties that have been encountered.



(b) *Organizational problems*

85. We shall deal here only with questions relating to experts and equipment; the third component of every comprehensive project — namely, fellowships — will be discussed in a separate section.

86. We have noted that delays have often been experienced in getting United Nations projects under way. This problem has already been referred to in the section dealing with procedures for the adoption of projects and programmes. Let us mention here a few of the situations most often reported to us. On the United Nations side, experts and equipment, or either one of them, may arrive well after the time originally fixed. On the Government side, there may be delays in appointing counterpart personnel (or counterpart personnel capable of serving effectively as such) or in making the necessary land or buildings available for a given project. The most troublesome situation, however, is not that arising when all the components of a project are equally delayed, but that which occurs when the fact that one component is delayed means that those already available are not being used or are misused. In the case of important projects, the latter contingency is decidedly the more serious: for example, the implementation of the Special Fund project for experimental farms in Central Tunisia was delayed considerably because the Government had not selected the site for the farms. It should be said, however, that delay in providing accommodation for a project, although a fairly frequent occurrence, is by no means general; cases can be mentioned where the Tunisian authorities have mobilized substantial resources to get buildings ready for use within a very short time, so that a project considered particularly useful could be carried on and expanded. It should also be noted that, so far as the Special Fund is concerned, the real delay may be considerably greater than that inferred by comparing the dates of approval with the dates of implementation of projects as shown in table V.

87. The delays in the delivery of project equipment supplied by the Special Fund can be attributed largely to the necessity of centralized procurement. This comment is not intended as a criticism of the agencies' purchasing arrangements, which are dictated by readily understandable requirements. However, we should mention that experts often regret that they have no say in the precise selection of the equipment that is to be shipped to them. In one case, where a project manager was appointed fairly soon after the approval of the project and well before the start of operations, he was given the opportunity to specify in detail exactly what equipment was required, with the result that a good deal of time was saved. It should be possible to reconcile the advantages to be derived from the experts' familiarity with the equipment, and from the local availability of at least some servicing facilities and spare parts, with the need to secure all appropriate administrative guarantees, to make the best bargains and to utilize the foreign currency at the agencies' disposal.

88. The functions of the expert or, in the case of projects employing several experts, the purposes of the project are defined long before the experts are engaged.

It can happen that, by the time the expert takes up his post, his job description is outdated and no longer meets current requirements; again, it may be couched in unduly general terms or may put the emphasis in the wrong place. That situation may be due to insufficient contact between the representatives of the organizations and the representatives of the Tunisian administration. It is not necessarily harmful, provided that the expert has the necessary adaptability. On the other hand, it will sometimes take him some time to redefine, in consultation with the competent services, the purposes of his own mission. We have heard of situations where the expert, after several weeks or perhaps even months on the scene, has admitted that he still had no clear idea of what he has come to do. Of course, the situations confronting the experts vary a great deal. In a country like Tunisia, where the national officials generally know exactly what they want, the requirements of the department concerned, as understood by those officials, must serve as the main guide in making the best use of the expert's services. Nevertheless, the expert needs to be both adaptable and enterprising, and must be able when necessary to offer suggestions on how to make the best use of his time, in the light of his assessment of the situation and his understanding of his hosts' wishes. It is of course also important for the officials of the administration to bear in mind that the international organizations take great pains to provide them with the experts best-equipped to deal with their problems that they can find, and that the experts themselves often come to the host country full of interest, and even of eagerness to make their contribution to its development effort.

89. Probably the most difficult problems are those presented by the execution of complex projects on which several experts are to work as a team and which entail the use of equipment. There is nothing comparable to such projects in the bilateral assistance programmes in operation in Tunisia, and they are undoubtedly of great value. They come into play where the operations needed are relatively expensive and entail a concentration of resources. Most such projects are financed by the Special Fund, but some are financed from other sources (in one case, by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign). There are also some EPTA projects on these lines.

90. The organization of these projects in Tunisia suffers from a basic ambiguity which perhaps does not prevent them from working more or less satisfactorily, but which must be borne in mind in order to understand and, where possible, overcome the difficulties encountered. The Special Fund projects and, to a greater or lesser extent, the other projects we have grouped with them for examination are based on the principle that the purpose of United Nations action is to establish a school, a training centre, a research institute or team, etc., which the country has hitherto lacked, to put it into operation, and to run it for a few years in consultation with national officials so that, at the end of that period, the entire management and ownership of all the assets and equipment involved can be handed over to the host country. What matters is that the project should be a success.

To that end, the Special Fund has found it necessary to lay down two basic rules. The first rule is that the project must have a manager to provide co-ordination with the other experts. The second rule is that the equipment assigned to the project remains the property of the United Nations until such time as the project is regarded as completed and that the project manager is responsible for ensuring that it is properly used for the purposes of the project. To these two principles, however, a third is sometimes added in the form of a general rule which Tunisia, like many other countries receiving technical assistance, intends to apply: namely that, save in very exceptional cases, the responsibility for and the management and guidance of an organization located in Tunisia, and subject to the Tunisian authorities, should be in Tunisian hands.

91. It will readily be understood that this situation can give rise to disputes. Here, however, a distinction must be made. It is one thing where the purpose of the project is to set up an institution which fits directly into the Tunisian administrative system, and forms a self-contained unit (a school, training centre or research institute); it is another where the purpose is to carry out basic research on a subject which may prove very important but where no new institution is involved, or where the project does not fit into the programme of any specific agency. The first case presents the greater likelihood of difficulties. As required by its agreement with the United Nations, the Government has to appoint a counterpart to the project manager. Often, however, it will also make him the manager of the Tunisian agency which the project is designed to establish or strengthen (or at least the representative of the general manager if the latter is the head of the Government department concerned). This counterpart manager, empowered by his Government to issue the necessary directives for the institution, will sometimes want to change the assignment of an expert or the allocation of a piece of equipment or, at the very least, will object to an order which the project manager has issued on that point without consulting him and which the project manager, as the sole competent technical authority, considers himself perfectly entitled to give.

92. Of course, where personal relations present no particular problem — as seems generally to be the case — and where the various participants are more or less equally keen to attain the common goal, such difficulties as may arise are easily resolved. But the ambiguity remains. Tunisian officials sometimes speak in this connexion of “an administration within the administration”. On this point we shall confine ourselves to pointing out that the difficulty exists and that it would be desirable, when compiling plans of operation or any other document, to draw clear lines of demarcation between the responsibility of the national officials managing or administering a project and that of the international expert concerned. If need be, procedures might be instituted requiring the signature both of the national manager and of the expert to be appended to important decisions.

93. We found no major problem in the procedures

relating to Special Fund requests. The officials of the international organization, who are familiar with the subject of the request and who go to the country at the request of the Government, are doing useful work. However, it is important to ensure that they are able to advise on the technical aspect of the request as well as on the method of presenting it in conformity with Special Fund requirements. Once the request has been approved, what matters is that the plan of operation should be prepared and signed as quickly as possible, because that is the prerequisite for authorization to begin the execution of the project. More and more frequently the Special Fund is authorizing recruitment of an expert who may become the project manager and whose main task is to help in drawing up the plan. This practice should certainly be followed whenever possible. However, it leaves a number of problems which must be solved before the project can be properly launched. For the executing agency the problems include, *inter alia*, the compilation of job descriptions for the experts and the search for candidates, the compilation of a detailed list of equipment, and the preparation of invitations for tenders. Governments, for their part, must select the department which is to sponsor the project, find counterpart and administrative personnel, choose the site, and erect or remodel the buildings and other installations and services for which they have assumed responsibility.

94. One problem which was brought to our attention in connexion with Special Fund projects and which should perhaps be considered is that of the expert/months lost to the project when an expert falls ill. Illness deprived one project of the services of several experts, one after another, for long periods, and they could not be replaced because of budgetary limitations. There is at present no system for relieving a project budget of expenses of that nature.

95. As regards UNICEF, it has no definite programming cycle either, but it examines and gives advance approval to a project as a whole and supplies funds as and when they are needed. It does not execute projects directly as the other organizations do, but supplies the Government with funds or equipment which it must use in accordance with the plan of operation. For some time now, UNICEF has also been acting through existing international bodies — in the case of Tunisia, BTAO, the International Labour Office and WHO. We found that, with regard to the use of equipment furnished by UNICEF, there was no control by an international organization comparable with that exercised in projects under other programmes.

### *Training*

96. United Nations training activities may be classified as (a) training within the country, at centres, schools or other institutions, and (b) training abroad through fellowships, seminars or study tours. The two types of training are designed to meet different needs. Training is given within the country when a large number of people have to be trained in subjects vitally affected by local conditions. We found that this method

is used in Tunisia in a wide variety of sectors and that in the great majority of cases the results came up to expectations.

97. Fellowships, on the other hand, are used either where instruction in the required subjects is not available in the home country or where a relatively short period of advanced training is needed for persons already holding responsible posts in the administration or in private enterprise. Generally speaking, the two methods seem to be wisely applied in Tunisia, and the Government appears to be making the most appropriate use of the facilities afforded it under the various United Nations projects.

(a) *Training within the country*

98. We are concerned here, not with training in the broad sense of the term, which every United Nations project and expert is intended to provide, but only with training at schools, institutes and specialized centres. The various United Nations vocational training projects were examined in chapter II. It was seen that, in Tunisia, the Government has rightly paid special attention to the problem of training, particularly for middle-level and executive personnel. Whether the need is to train teachers, foremen and skilled workers, business managers, personnel for particular types of para-medical work or community leaders, the United Nations contribution appears to meet the needs of national policy and fits in with the Government's plans and aims. We found no special difficulties with regard to the methods used; they take account of national tradition and are in keeping with the requirements of modern technology. It is important for the efficiency of training programmes within the country that its material and human resources and its existing administrative structure should be taken into account. It is pointed out once again that much of the contribution of UNICEF is allocated to the training of para-medical staff, social workers and community leaders.

99. The training of national personnel in these various fields of activity must take account of the labour market. The mission found that, in the great majority of cases, those trained find employment of the kind for which their training equips them. This is particularly true in the case of personnel intended for Government employment. Most of those trained as foremen and skilled workers also find it easy to secure jobs, and those leaving pre-training centres are very well received in industry and local crafts. The mission also found that, in United Nations projects, constant care is taken to suit industrial training to the needs of existing industries.

(b) *Training abroad*

100. Information on the number, duration and type of fellowships granted by the various organizations is summarized in table VI. These data are only approximate, one reason being that the organization granting fellowships sometimes deals directly with the candidate. For the same reason — i.e., lack of the information which a systematic card-index of fellowships-holders would provide — it was impossible to determine exactly

how many fellowships had been granted in each of the following categories:

Training fellowships (corresponding, for example, to the bachelor's and master's degrees);

Advanced vocational training fellowships (periods spent abroad in an agency similar to that in which the fellowship-holder works in his own country);

Seminars and lectures of a general nature or on specialized subjects;

Study tours (at the same time as or following upon seminars and lectures).

The only distinction we have drawn, therefore, is between fellowships lasting more and less than ten months, on the assumption that advanced vocational training is usually in the latter category.

101. The evaluation was based on a quantitative analysis by organization and by type of fellowship, on conversations with Government officials and project managers, and on an inquiry among the fellowship-holders. For this purpose a sample of thirty fellowship-holders was selected by the following method. The sample was selected at random on the basis of a systematic classification of fellowships by agency, the distribution being proportional to the total number of fellowships awarded by the individual agencies. Although the total number of fellowships awarded to Tunisia by the United Nations and the specialized agencies between 1958 and 1965 was 227, it was agreed that the sample should be taken only from the 195 fellowships awarded from 1960 onwards. It should be noted that these thirty fellowship-holders were traced without difficulty and that none of them was employed in a field of activity different from that of his fellowship.

102. The figures given in table VI reveal the following facts: of a total of 403 fellowships and seminars, fellowships account for the majority (227, or 57 per cent). The proportion, however, varies considerably from one organization to another. In the case of WHO, which granted ninety fellowships, or 22 per cent of the total, during the period 1958–1965, there are only fellowships for study and advanced training to consider. In contrast, ECA granted forty-one fellowships solely for participation in seminars and study tours. After WHO come the International Labour Organisation (ILO) with sixty-five fellowships, of which 34 per cent were for seminars, and UNESCO with the same number but with a bigger proportion (66 per cent) for seminars. Similarly, the fellowships granted by BTAO (forty) were mostly of the seminar type (70 per cent). Apart from WHO, we find that three other organizations — ITU, IAEA and ICAO — with only a small share of the total programme, did not grant fellowships for seminars. So far as fellowships for training and advanced training are concerned, the majority were of less than ten months' duration (140 out of a total of 227), even if we count the thirty fellowships whose duration could not be determined.

103. The choice of fellowship candidates is made by the Tunisian Government authorities. In many cases an important factor in selection is the candidate's participa-

tion in a United Nations technical assistance project, for example as the counterpart of an expert. We learned of no cases in which the candidates selected were unsuitable or lacked the background knowledge to derive full benefit from the fellowship. On the contrary, several former fellowship-holders seemed to us to possess very high intellectual and professional capacity.

104. From a study of our sample we found that the most effective form of training abroad was advanced vocational training in the fellowship-holder's usual field of work. The duration of his stay abroad is apt to vary according to the particular nature of his subject and his level of vocational and general education. A stay of more than a few (four to six) months, however, was often regarded by those concerned as too long, particularly from the standpoint of continuity in their work.

105. One fellowship-holder felt that his stay abroad might have been more useful if the fellowship had been granted to him after a period of at least two or three years' work in Tunisia, instead of immediately after his appointment. The best results were obtained with fellowships for which the programme was drawn up in consultation with the holder. Where results were less good, that was usually due to inadequate preparation of the programme of study and to the fellowship-holder's unfamiliarity with conditions in the host country, with consequent waste of much of his time and energy. The inference is that the briefing of fellowship-holders should include information not only on the subject-matter of the fellowship but also on economic and social conditions and daily life in the host country. Except in one case, we heard no complaints of lack of guidance or inhospitality at the host institution. In several cases, a fellowship-holder's stay abroad has enabled him to form lasting professional relationships; this applies particularly where the recipient of the fellowship was a senior official. Only in this last category, incidentally, did we hear any comments to the effect that the value of the fellowship was insufficient. We must emphasize that we found no cases of discrepancy between a person's occupation and the subject of his fellowship, and no cases of a fellowship-holder being transferred, after his return, to a post where the knowledge acquired during his stay abroad was not put to use.

106. Such opinion as can be formed regarding the value of seminars is in general favourable. The greatest value which such meetings are acknowledged to possess, however, lies in the professional and human contacts made with colleagues and fellow-specialists abroad. This applies particularly to seminars organized at the regional level and attended by participants from neighbouring countries or from countries with comparable economic and social conditions. It is appropriate in this context to refer to the problem of the choice of host country. It is true that the choice of a developed country as the place of study has the advantage of acquainting fellowship-holders with methods relevant to the future development of their own countries; but in some cases it may prove more useful to them to visit a less developed country where they will learn about methods which,

though different, may be immediately applicable at home.

#### *How projects are followed up*

107. The activities which most United Nations technical assistance projects are designed to help set in train are intended to continue after international aid has come to an end. There are, however, a few projects which will come to an end at the same time as international aid. We shall be dealing in this section with projects of the former type.

108. Where a project employs only a limited number of experts or, as in most cases, only one, the expert supplies the Government, either directly or through his international organization, with a final mission report setting forth recommendations and suggestions for the continuation of the project activity. We found that in Tunisia almost all projects of this type have produced a final report, which has been sent to the responsible Government authorities and, in the great majority of cases, studied by the departments concerned. In our talks with the responsible departments we learned that, in an appreciable number of cases, some or all of the recommendations made by the experts had been followed up by the Government services, and that those recommendations and suggestions had proved useful. This applies particularly in such fields as health, social security, statistics and national accounts, and reafforestation. There have been cases, however, in which the Government authorities considered the experts' recommendations and suggestions unsuited to conditions in Tunisia or incompatible with the policy that the Government intended to follow. We believe that, generally speaking, the majority of the recommendations and suggestions made in the experts' reports have been of use, in varying degrees, to the services in which the experts worked.

109. We also learned of some cases in which United Nations experts had come to Tunisia on short-term missions in order to follow up with the Government the recommendations and suggestions made in their final report, and to help the State services make any necessary adjustments in current activities. We believe that this policy deserves special consideration and that it might be made an integral feature of a great many projects.

110. There is another group of projects, particularly those relating to vocational training, in which a reasonably clear plan of follow-up activity is needed from the very beginning. Here the stress is laid on training instructors and on formulating a definite policy with regard to the methods of such training. Attention must also be given to the use of equipment, which is important in this type of project. Only a few projects of this nature have been completed in Tunisia so far. The training centre established under one of these has remained in normal operation. In two other cases, the training centres were the basis for Special Fund projects now in progress. We would urge that, well before the cessation of multilateral aid to projects of this type, plans should be made to draw up a programme under

which the national authorities can carry on where the project leaves off.

111. When a project, such as those of the Special Fund, entails establishing a new institution or strengthening an existing one, the continuation of the activity begun by the project is, at any rate in theory, a foregone conclusion. We found in Tunisia a large number of projects under which new institutions have been established or existing ones strengthened. There have been projects, however, such as those relating to regional planning or research activity, which were not firmly attached to any existing institution while operations were in progress. In these particular cases, arrangements should have been made for permanent administrative support so that the project activities could be carried on after multilateral aid came to an end.

112. All Special Fund projects are by definition pre-investment projects, in the very wide sense in which the Special Fund uses that term. Some of these projects, however, are in practice designed to lead, in time, to investment on a considerable scale. We have been told about the service which the Special Fund has established in New York to gather information for Governments concerning possible sources of finance for such investment. In addition, we were very interested to learn that the United Nations technical assistance programmes would be represented at the meetings of the Consultative Group set up by IBRD and composed of representatives of countries willing to finance the economic activities of Tunisia. We venture to hope that means will be found to establish closer contact and greater co-ordination, particularly among organizations of the United Nations family, between possible sources of finance, on the one hand, and United Nations projects designed to lead to investment, on the other.

#### *Co-ordination*

113. Under Economic and Social Council resolution 1092 (XXXIX), we are asked to express an opinion on "the extent to which co-ordination and co-operation among the organizations concerned at the country level is contributing to the over-all impact of the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations".

114. We consider that co-ordination among organizations in the execution of projects, co-ordination among experts, and co-ordination with bilateral aid are an important factor if United Nations projects are to be a success and to make an effective contribution to national development policy. We also consider that the Resident Representative has a particularly important role to play in this co-ordination process.

115. In Tunisia we found many examples of co-operation and co-ordination between the various organizations which have undoubtedly contributed to the efficiency of the programmes. Nevertheless, we believe that there is considerable room for improvement in this respect.

116. Co-ordination should begin at the stage of programme and project preparation. Reference has been made to the procedure followed in the various United

Nations programmes (EPTA, the regular programme, the Special Fund and WFP). Although we have observed some co-ordination among participating organizations in the execution of projects, we consider that much could still be done to make that co-ordination closer. We found projects which would have been more effective as a concerted effort by the various organizations. We realize that this presents a problem which perhaps goes beyond the scope of our mission to Tunisia, and which is a matter for each of the participating organizations. Without going into questions of competence, however, and considering the matter purely from the practical standpoint, we believe it should be possible to devise more closely integrated projects which would make use of the services of several organizations.

117. Programme and project preparation would also be more effective if use could be made of the undoubtedly valuable information given in those parts of the various IBRD missions' reports which are not strictly concerned with finance. We found that the Resident Representative had no direct knowledge either of the arrival of Bank missions or of those parts of their reports. We ourselves were unable to consult any part of the report prepared by IBRD before our arrival, and completed during our stay, on the Tunisian economy.<sup>33</sup> It should be noted, furthermore, that the Bank provides advisory services which are strictly in the nature of technical assistance, and that its activities lie outside the programming responsibility of the Resident Representative.

118. During our talks with the various experts and with Government officials, we came upon a number of cases in which experts lacked information about one another's work in different Government services and, more generally, about United Nations activity in Tunisia. We also found that in certain cases much would have been gained if the Government departments responsible for a United Nations project had had more contact and closer relations with the other Government departments directly concerned with the work of the international experts. We noted further that experts from a single organization, or experts from different organizations working in related fields, had not been able or had lacked the opportunity to get in touch with each other and exchange views and pool their experience, or to work out a system that would enable them to be of real help to each other. We also noted a few cases in which the managers of important projects or other experts had on their own initiative made contact with experts from other organizations and explored the possibilities of collaboration in specific sectors of their projects. With greater co-ordination among experts in the field, a project designed, for example, to train specialists who are to be employed on the repair and inspection of appliances used only in certain establishments would be able to concentrate on that type of training, leaving it to other existing projects to train personnel to be employed not only in those establishments but by the population.

<sup>33</sup> We were informed afterwards that the reports prepared by IBRD, dated 22 and 26 November 1965, were subsequently sent to United Nations Headquarters.

as a whole. We also believe that such co-ordination among experts would make it possible for certain training projects to draw on the experience of experts from the various international organizations by asking them to give courses in their special subjects. We also learned of one expert who would be much better employed if the department to which he is assigned would grant another Government department the benefit of his services and experience.

119. It is not our function to study bilateral aid, but our contacts with United Nations experts and with Government departments made us aware of the existence and achievements of such aid in fields related to those of United Nations projects. Tables I and II (page 64) show the total amounts of bilateral aid furnished to Tunisia in 1964. It cannot be said that there is any duplication at the present time between bilateral aid and United Nations aid, for the country's needs are so great that there is ample room for both. We should like to mention here, with gratitude, the ease with which we were able to obtain from those responsible information on a considerable proportion of bilateral aid to Tunisia. We found the general attitude very favourable, in principle, to full co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral aid. We found at least one case in which the two types of assistance had joined forces in a United Nations project. If co-ordination is to be further advanced, however, that will have to be done by some systematic means.

120. To sum up, we consider that the United Nations technical assistance programme has had a significant impact in Tunisia, and that the greater part of the activity of the organizations participating in the programme is suited to the country's needs and fits into its national planning. We also consider that, in general, the Government is fulfilling its obligations under the various United Nations projects in an appropriate manner.

121. Multilateral assistance has the advantage of being disinterested and politically neutral, and is consequently the type of aid most readily acceptable in delicate cases. This situation sometimes imposes on the United Nations tasks for which efficiency cannot be the sole criterion; provided that such tasks are of a kind that can be described as legitimate and reasonable, the Government's political criteria must also be applied, to some extent, by the United Nations. Such an identity of views as regards the preparation and execution of projects is the very spirit of United Nations technical assistance. It should thus be possible to pursue a policy of technical co-operation which has been called a "joint venture".

#### CHAPTER IV

#### POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENT — RECOMMENDATIONS

122. The following recommendations and suggestions are based on the experience we acquired during our mission in Tunisia. Nevertheless, our previous experience leads us to believe that they might be of general value.

#### Programming

123. The present United Nations programming procedure does not let the Government know with any degree of precision the extent of the assistance which it can expect from the United Nations over a relatively long period. Moreover, the mission found that one factor which might result in projects being implemented less efficiently was the uncertainty of the experts as to the length of their mission within the framework of a given project. In order to solve this problem, it might be possible to consider a substantial modification of the programming procedure, especially as it relates to EPTA.

*The mission would therefore suggest that the competent organs should seek to encourage the concentration of EPTA assistance on important projects which would be of sufficient duration and comprise enough experts, fellowships and equipment to make a more direct and effective contribution to national development. Further, it would also be useful to draw up these projects by the "project budgeting" method, i.e., approval of the projects would cover their entire duration and total cost, every component of each project being described in as much detail as possible. At the time the project is implemented, this procedure could be supplemented by an exchange of documents between the organizations concerned and the Government; these documents would lay down in detail the modus operandi of the project, while leaving room for great flexibility.*

124. The mission realizes that this procedure might give rise to certain difficulties, e.g., that of having to replace the country ceiling system by another system offering the same safeguards, or the difficulty of meeting government requests in areas which, by their very nature, would not be suitable for long-term projects or for projects requiring experts, fellows and equipment on a relatively large scale. In order to avoid the latter difficulty, the mission suggests that a large proportion of technical assistance (e.g., 75 to 80 per cent) should be earmarked for important projects and the remainder for short-term projects or those requiring only one or two experts; alternatively, that the proportion at present allocated to regional and inter-regional projects should be reduced. The latter suggestion is made in view of the fact that the mission did not meet with a very favourable reaction to most of the regional and inter-regional projects in which Tunisia has participated, one exception being the establishment of the training centre for statisticians at Rabat.

125. The mission found that neither the Resident Representative nor the national co-ordinating body was consulted when projects under the regular programme of the various organizations were being planned and discussed with the government authorities.

*The mission earnestly hopes that the decisions already taken by Economic and Social Council concerning the roles of the Resident Representative and the national co-ordinating body in this respect will be put into effect.*

#### Special Fund

126. So far as the Special Fund projects are concerned, the mission considers that the present pro-

gramming procedure meets the needs of the country as well as those of the Special Fund. With regard to the operational phase, the mission found that in certain cases too much time elapsed between the date of the project's approval by the Governing Council of the Fund and the date on which authorization was given to proceed with it. In one case, nearly two years elapsed between those two dates. The mission also found that, once authorization to proceed had been given, in many cases the project could only be implemented effectively several months later.

*The mission suggests that the Special Fund should consider the possibility of establishing a procedure whereby, after a project has been accepted, the Government can obtain assistance in fulfilling the necessary preliminary conditions for its effective implementation. This interval should also enable the executing agency to speed up the recruitment of experts and the purchase of equipment. This preparatory period might be called the "pre-project" period. Once the conditions had been fulfilled, the plan of operations would be signed and there would be no delay in implementing the project.*

127. The mission found that, in general, the duration of Special Fund projects could be considered sufficient if no time was lost once the authorization was given to implement the projects.

*The mission suggests, however, that the Special Fund should pay special attention to the duration of certain types of slowly-maturing projects, such as those relating to certain agricultural problems or to the training of national personnel to replace the experts. Although no Special Fund project has yet been completed in Tunisia, the mission thinks that it would be useful, in most Special Fund projects, to provide a sum of money to enable one or two experts to be sent to the country concerned for short periods at a time over a number of years to satisfy themselves that the recommendations which have been made are being properly carried out and, if necessary, to help the Government correct its course of action. This "post-project" activity could at the same time serve to establish a procedure for the systematic evaluation of the project.*

128. The mission found that one of the difficult problems in the case of Special Fund projects, particularly projects involving the establishment of a government institution or coming under an existing organization, was that of the relationship between the national manager and the international manager of the project. In some cases, it appears that the plan of operations was not very explicit concerning their respective responsibilities. In others, difficulties inherent in human relations may be involved.

*The mission recommends that care should be taken to ensure that the plans of operation clearly define the responsibilities of the project manager and the national official who acts as director of the agency or as the international expert's counterpart.*

### Experts

129. The mission found that, in general, the experts sent to Tunisia possess the necessary technical qualifications and also, in most cases, adaptability and the ability to maintain good relations necessary for the progress of the projects. In a number of cases, however, the mission considers that there had not been sufficient discussion between the organization and the government departments concerning the description of the expert's tasks. In other cases, such a long time was taken to appoint the experts that the job description provided no longer corresponded to the needs and conditions existing when the experts actually arrived.

*The mission suggests that the organizations participating in the United Nations programme and the government technical services should endeavour to draw up, with the help of the Office of the United Nations Resident Representative, precise job descriptions fully corresponding to the needs of the project and conditions in the country.*

130. The mission found that in a relatively large number of cases the experts had no local counterpart awaiting them on their arrival and that there were still some projects in which the Government had not appointed an appropriate counterpart; there are also cases where the qualifications of counterparts are inadequate.

*The mission expresses the hope that before each expert's arrival every possible effort will be made, with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations Resident Representative and of the component government departments, to provide him as soon as possible with the person or persons whom he is to train during his stay.*

131. Delays in the recruitment of experts may also influence the effectiveness of the programme.

*The mission suggests that consideration should be given to the possibility of each participating organization having at its disposal a number of staff experts who could visit different countries either to meet an urgent request or to begin work on a project under the approved programme.*

The mission is aware of the financial burden which the establishment of such a body of staff experts would place on the organizations, but it believes that the existing stability of the United Nations technical assistance programme would allow a decision of this kind to be taken.

### Fellowships

132. With the exception of some regional seminars and some regional advanced training courses, the mission did not receive the impression that the country had benefited greatly from study tours and seminars. It would seem, on the other hand, that the fellowships which produced the best results were those granted to officials already holding positions of some responsibility in the administration and who received advanced training in a specific field for a reasonably long period

of time. It is also the mission's impression that the selection of candidates by the Government has met the country's needs and the fellowships requirements and that, generally speaking, the study programmes drawn up by the organizations have taken the fellow's knowledge and responsibilities into account.

*The mission therefore suggests that the organizations participating in the programme should lay particular stress on fellowships for study and refresher courses and reconsider very carefully the value of study tours and seminars.*

#### *Equipment*

133. The mission found that under the participating organization's rules experts are responsible for ensuring that equipment is properly used in the project for which it is intended. It can be said that in Tunisia the equipment is generally put to good use and used for the purposes of the project in question. The mission noted, however, that the use of part of the equipment supplied to the country was not under the supervision of any international expert and that the organization which supplied the equipment did not at present have any means of checking on its use.

*The mission hopes that as far as possible advantage will be taken of the international expert's presence to ensure that international equipment is used properly.*

134. The mission found that in a number of cases the equipment had been sent well after the experts' arrival, which delayed the progress of the project. There have also been cases in which the equipment arrived but the buildings for its installation were not ready.

*The mission suggests that the participating organizations should take the necessary steps to speed up the purchase and dispatch of equipment and hopes that the government departments will take all measures in their power to ensure that adequate installations are ready to receive the equipment.*

Since it is mainly for Special Fund projects that equipment is important, the mission believes that if the "pre-project" idea it has put forward is adopted, this problem will be easier to solve.

#### *Co-ordination*

135. One of the conditions for the success of the United Nations technical assistance programme is good co-ordination at all levels and at all stages of the programme. The mission found that international experts often did not know what work their colleagues were doing in the different government departments. This is sometimes true even of experts belonging to the same organization. The mission also found that in a number of cases the government department to which the expert was attached tried to keep him to itself and did not encourage contact between him and other government departments. The mission considers, furthermore, that there is not sufficient contact between experts who have common interests or could help each other.

*The mission suggests that the Office of the United Nations Resident Representative should establish a sys-*

*tem under which experts can be made generally acquainted with the different projects in the country and those of them who have or may have related interests can maintain regular contact. The mission also expresses the hope that the government departments will be able to study the possibility of facilitating contact between experts attached to them and other government departments which may also profit from the expert's presence in the country. The mission also suggests that the United Nations Resident Representative, in agreement with the Government and the organization concerned, should be able to reassign an expert if the need arises.*

#### *Bilateral aid*

136. The mission believes that co-ordination of all programmes would result in more effective use of both multilateral aid and bilateral aid. It is, of course, the Government's responsibility to carry out such co-ordination. Nevertheless, the mission found that in a number of cases there was a certain degree of co-ordination in the field between multilateral and bilateral aid and that that had made it possible to step up or reinforce United Nations projects. The mission cannot but express the hope that between them the Government, the United Nations Resident Representative and those in charge of the different bilateral assistance programmes will find some means of establishing effective co-ordination in the field.

#### *Outlook for evaluation*

137. The Economic and Social Council thought that the experience acquired in the course of pilot evaluation projects might be useful for a system of continuing evaluation and that evaluation teams might make suggestions on the terms of reference and procedure for later teams.

138. The adoption of quantitative methods for the simultaneous measurement of the cost and yield of programmes would require the formation of highly diversified teams, including statisticians, economists and specialists in some of the sectors concerned, whose work probably extend over fairly long periods. Pilot studies of this kind might perhaps be undertaken in the future but it is not certain that even they will produce useful and easily decipherable results. In any event, the cost and complexity of such a method obviously militate against its profitable employment on a large scale.

139. The fact that qualitative methods of evaluation have to be adopted means that it is necessary to combine a knowledge of the problems of national development with a knowledge of the actual United Nations programme. Our experience shows that this combination is easier to achieve if evaluation teams include persons who are familiar with United Nations technical assistance as well as those who have no direct responsibility in this area.

140. Before our visit to Tunisia certain members of the mission visited the headquarters of a number of organizations participating in the United Nations programme. These visits proved useful. It may be, however,



that such visits would be of still greater value at the end of a mission. The establishment of a continuing evaluation system would make it possible not only to accumulate a fund of knowledge and experience, but also to save time in obtaining information. For example, we found that part of our time was taken up at the beginning with preparing, with the help of the Resident Representative, as complete a list as possible of United Nations technical assistance projects in Tunisia, classified by the principal subjects and accompanied by the necessary comments. This applies also to the list of fellows and the information concerning them which we found it necessary to prepare.

141. Our experience in Tunisia showed that project evaluation would be easier if provision was made for it from the beginning of a project and if the method of evaluation was tied in with the execution of the project. In this connexion, our experience tends to support the idea of a permanent evaluation system rather than the multiplication of special teams, even if the permanent system had to make use of persons having no direct relation with the projects to be evaluated.

142. The periodic reports of experts would form an important part of the material to be used in continuing evaluation. It would seem necessary, however, for these reports to cover certain specific questions for the purpose of this evaluation. The information currently requested by the organizations responsible for the technical and administrative supervision of the projects does not necessarily provide all the material necessary for an evaluation of the impact of the projects on national development. Furthermore, the different organizations have different practices and methods, which reflect their different technical interests and administrative arrangements. Under a continuing evaluation system, consultations would be necessary in order not only to improve each organization's evaluation techniques for its own projects, but also to establish on a uniform basis the information that would be needed. Another important source of information in the process of continuing evaluation would naturally be the Resident Representative's periodic reports, both because of the responsibility he bears in regard to programming and because of his relationship with the Government. In these reports certain specific sections should also be included for purposes of evaluation.

143. An essential part of the information, however, can only be obtained once the project is finished, and sometimes only after several years. As far as major projects are concerned, including those of the Special Fund, if our "post-project" suggestion were adopted, it could play an important part in the evaluation. All this presupposes that in the participating organizations and the secretariat of UNDP, staff would be specially assigned to collect and keep up to date the material necessary for a continuing evaluation in their organization's field, and to ensure co-ordination both within their respective organizations and with other organizations.

144. This system could be used for a general evaluation of United Nations programmes either by country or by subject. At the present stage of international activity

to promote economic development the first alternative would seem to be more interesting. Periodic over-all evaluation by country would require very close co-ordination between the organizations participating in multilateral co-operation, above all with the United Nations Resident Representatives, who would be the focal point of this operation. Furthermore, close co-operation with the Governments concerned would be essential, since these missions would have to examine projects affected by governmental activity and to make recommendations which would not only involve judgments of past action but would also influence future policy.

145. International co-ordination and administration of the continuing evaluation system should be the responsibility of a central organ within the existing United Nations family. Continuing studies should be made both of the methods of evaluation, taking into account the experience already gained in this field by, for example, UNESCO, and of methods of improving the way in which the projects and programmes are carried out. The cost of continuing evaluation should be justified by the practical results.

#### *Role of the Resident Representative*

146. In the preceding paragraphs, the role of the Resident Representative has repeatedly been mentioned in connexion with specific points. The mission considers, however, that it should put forward certain suggestions regarding the work of the Resident Representative and his Office within the general framework of United Nations technical co-operation.

147. The mission noted that the Tunisian Government was glad to have the Resident Representative and recognized him as the linchpin of United Nations activities in the country.

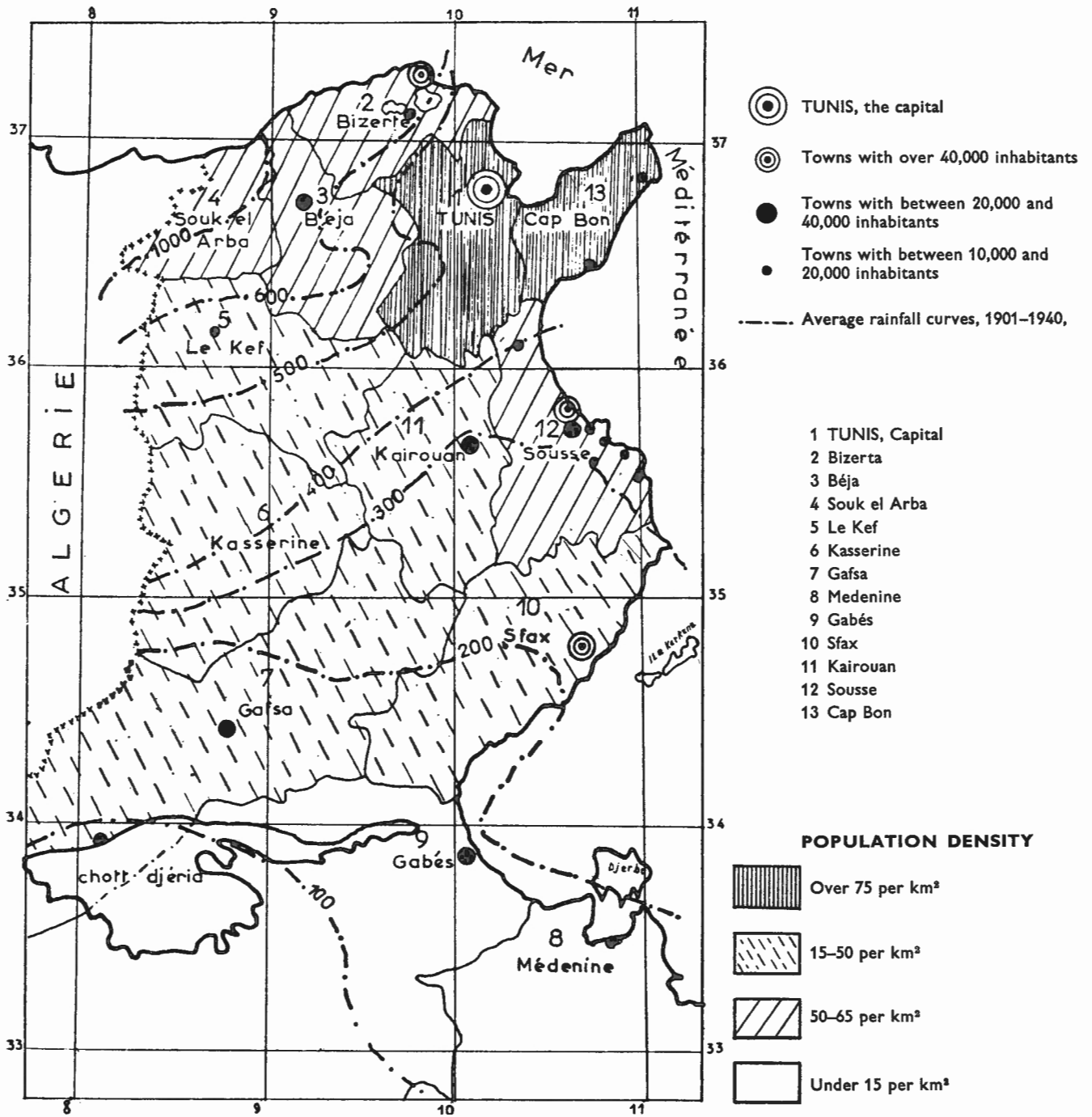
*The mission feels it useful to stress the importance of the effective application both in letter and spirit of the ten principles approved by the ACC in October 1961<sup>34</sup> on the role of the Resident Representative. (See Economic and Social Council resolution 856 (XXXII)).*

*The mission, while reaffirming the need for good technical representation of the organizations participating in the programme, considers that the time has come to give the Resident Representative greater status and authority.*

*For this purpose, we suggest that an effort should be made to find a method of appointing the Resident Representative which will make it possible to establish an organic relation between him and the participating organizations and to strengthen his ties with them.*

148. The information which information centres such as the one in Tunisia are to provide on the activities of international organizations is based on the achievements of United Nations technical assistance. Since this information is normally to be found in the Resident Repre-

<sup>34</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 3, document E/3625, paras. 29-33.



sentative's Office, it would be helpful to find some means of achieving greater co-ordination between the Centre and the Office and even combining them. This might also establish a channel for obtaining information that can be of use to the organizations.

149. The measures suggested would thus make it possible to achieve at the national level a genuine co-ordination and supervision of the United Nations programme through all its stages and to ensure that the activities of each of the organizations belonging to the United Nations family were integrated as closely as possible into the programme. They would apply not only to the specialized agencies, but also to the advisory services of IBRD and IMF. This would make it possible for the programme in general and for any special mission — such as evaluation missions — to make use of such studies and analyses as are made in particular by IBRD on the country's economic situation.

150. The Office of the Resident Representative provides experts arriving in Tunisia with a variety of information on the country and helps them to deal with problems of daily living. The mission hopes that the Resident Representative's Office will develop this work further and that special importance will be given to the briefing of new experts, particularly in fields with which familiarity can only be acquired by experience gained on the spot.

151. In the course of its contacts in Tunisia, the mission became aware of the Government's interest in the policy for the integration of the Maghreb (Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) and of the possibility that the United Nations technical assistance programme will have to contribute in the near future to various aspects of this policy.

*The mission suggests that arrangements should be made as soon as possible for a system of consultation, including periodic meetings, among the Resident Representatives accredited to the four countries.*

152. In conclusion, the mission considers that the presence of a Resident Representative possessing the necessary status and authority and capable of performing his role properly will be a decisive factor in the successful programming, preparation, implementation and evaluation of United Nations assistance.

*Document E/4151/Add.4\**

**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[17 May 1966]

At the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Secretary-General is circulating in annex I to this document a note, dated 28 February 1966, containing the comments of UNESCO on the report of the Thailand Evaluation Team (E/4151/Add. 1).

\* Incorporating document E/4151/Add.4/Corr.1 and 2.

As indicated in paragraph 11 of the Secretary-General's report on the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation (E/4151), after each team had completed a draft of its report, the draft was forwarded to the Government concerned, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the appropriate units within the United Nations for comments. Each team then reassembled and, after considering the various comments received, prepared a final version of its report. The final reports were then sent to the Governments for their approval. Copies of the final reports were at the same time sent to the specialized agencies and IAEA.

The comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) on the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation are to be found in paragraphs 70-76 of the thirty-second report of the ACC (E/4191). In addition, it is open to the specialized agencies and IAEA either to submit written comments for circulation to the Council or to make a statement when the subject is discussed by the Council on points of particular interest to the agencies concerned.

Annex II contains the comments of the Chairman of the Thailand Evaluation Team on the note by UNESCO.

**ANNEX I**

**Note from UNESCO on the report of the Thailand Evaluation Team**

Despite the limitations imposed by the time factor, the team's report is both instructive and significant as an attempt to gain an idea of the impact on the development of Thailand of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. As such, it provides valuable insights into both working procedures and programme priorities for Thailand, matters which are the subject of continuing study in UNESCO.

In any intensive examination of the team's report, however, it would be appropriate to take into account three types of error with regard to educational and scientific developments in Thailand and the United Nations activities associated with them, as set forth in the report.

One type of error stems from the value judgements made by the team, judgements which it is entitled to make, but which by their nature do not have an objective basis and cannot be tested against factual data. In paragraph 28, such a judgement is made as to the possibility of a discrepancy between the world objectives of the agency and the particular objectives of the Thai Government, a judgement which is elaborated on the results of twelve years of educational efforts, which has broad connotations but whose precise denotation is difficult to grasp.

Another group of errors arises from the misreporting of facts. The 1965 Bangkok Conference of Education Ministers was not convened to revise the Karachi Plan, as reported in paragraph 69, but rather to extend and complete it, that is, to develop an over-all educational model and perspective plan for educational development in Asia. Nor is it factual that the allocation of Thai resources in the educational projects at Chachoengsao and Ubol were highly expensive, as is stated in paragraph 72. In paragraph 74, it is reported that the educational programme initiated in 1952 was not developed as part of an integrated Thai programme, which is indeed true, as there was no such programme or national plan in existence at that time. Paragraphs 80 and 133 report incorrectly on the

origins and purposes of the International Institute of Child Study in Bangkok.

Finally, there are errors that flow from judgements on technical matters relating to education and science, matters upon which the team was not expected to pronounce. In paragraphs 73 and 178, comments are made in regard to the seven-year period of primary schooling and the Karachi Plan, which would require the kind of specialized expertise which was not included in the team. Similarly, in view of the fact that regional institutions were not included in its terms of reference and that the team was not provided with the opportunity of inviting the comments of the member States which participate in them, the references to the role and usefulness of regional institutions in paragraph 185 do not seem to be based on adequate technical foundations.

## ANNEX II

### Comments of the Chairman of the Thailand Evaluation Team on the note by UNESCO

#### *Introduction*

The draft report of the Thailand Evaluation Team was sent to UNESCO on 24 August 1965. On 30 September 1965, the Director of the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes of UNESCO sent detailed comments on the draft report. These were brought to the attention of the team when it reassembled in New York on 23 October 1965 to prepare the final version of its report. After having been approved by the Government of Thailand, copies of the final report were sent to UNESCO on 1 February 1966. On 28 February 1966, the Director of the Bureau of Relations with International Organizations and Programmes of UNESCO wrote to the United Nations Secretariat requesting that the note, which is reproduced in annex I, should be circulated to the Council.

The team, when it prepared the final version of its report in October 1965, took into account the comments contained in the letter of 30 September 1965 from UNESCO. It was, of course, unable to take into consideration the points raised in the note of 28 February 1966, contained in annex I, as by that date the report had already been approved by the Government and issued as a Council document. Most of the points raised in the note from UNESCO dated 28 February 1966 had not been raised in their earlier comments sent in September 1965.

#### *Comments of the Chairman of the Thailand Evaluation Team*

After having considered the note dated 28 February 1966 from UNESCO, the Chairman of the Thailand Evaluation Team, in a letter dated 5 April 1966, made the following comments:

“(a) Paragraph 28 in some ways is one of the most important in the report. The emphasis is on securing co-ordination between the internationally approved general programmes and the specific programmes of particular countries. I would back this particular paragraph strongly.

“(b) Paragraph 69 seemed to our committee to be of significance in order to emphasize the inter-relationship between national education policies and other national policies. I see no reason for any modification unless this can be said better than we have stated it.

“(c) I think paragraph 72 is reasonably accurate. The statements which are particularly criticized in regard to the expense of the project are ones which grew out of interviews with the responsible officials. While I do not regard it as the most important part of the paragraph, I think it is all right. The really important part of paragraph 72 is that

these “fundamental education” projects were experimental. The fact that they did not work out as originally hoped is not fundamentally a criticism but a statement of fact that might apply to many experiments.

“(d) As concerns paragraphs 80 and 133, our emphasis was on the attainment of good results when the original objectives seemed to be unobtainable. The original problem seemed to have been one of clarity of objectives and, possibly, the availability of staff. Nevertheless, a good project developed although it was not one which had support originally.

“(e) UNESCO may be right that the survey team was not one consisting of educational experts; however, the type of criticism which we made was not the kind which required any high level of educational expertise. The question to which we called attention was the extent to which international policy was going to be urged in Thailand irrespective of the requirements and resources available for other objectives as well as educational.

“(f) It is conceivable that our generalizations with regard to regional institutions went somewhat beyond the terms of reference. Our judgements, however, were based upon the experiences which we had noted in Thailand and I gather from other officials in ECAFE that the Thai experience was not unusual.”

### *Document E/4151/Add.5*

#### **Note by the Secretary-General**

*[Original text: English]  
[31 May 1966]*

The comments of the Director-General of the Department for Technical and Economic Co-operation and Deputy Minister for National Development of the Government of Thailand on the report of the Thailand Evaluation Team (E/4151/Add.1), contained in a letter of 19 May 1966 to the Secretary-General, are set out in the annex to this note.

## ANNEX

### **Comments of the Director-General of the Department for Technical and Economic Co-operation and Deputy Minister for National Development of the Government of Thailand**

In view of the limited time available and the absence of complete data and information, the United Nations Evaluation Team to Thailand deserves much praise for its painstaking effort in evaluating the planning, programming and implementing of United Nations technical assistance.

As a whole it could be said that the report is an excellent document. It represents, in our opinion, an honest and frank expression of views and a high standard of professional interpretation of facts. It calls for greater build-up of institutions, for more effective and efficient utilization of United Nations assistance. Some of its conclusions are quite valid and many of their recommendations contain merits which, if taken up, could have a beneficial influence on the economic and social development of Thailand.

But since the validity and accuracy of its findings could neither be confirmed nor refuted, the value of United Nations assistance to Thailand as a catalytic force in the promotion of growth and progress in various spheres of development activities could not be over-emphasized. And without minimizing the

importance of the assistance from the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other sources, we accepted as true the conclusion reached by the team that the economic growth and social progress achieved by Thailand over the past decade could be attributed, by and large, to domestic resources and efforts.

In its attempt at evaluating the over-all impact of United Nations assistance, the team has made a commendable analysis of United Nations activities in various sectors of Thailand's development. It is true that in some fields the United Nations contribution has been limited and that the achievements have fallen short of targets due chiefly to the shortage of local technical officers, lack of personnel to take over the work when the project phases out, or lack of co-ordination. In this connexion, we agree with the view that technical assistance should be judged for its contribution, not in itself, but within the government programme in which it must be so placed as to have a dynamic and expansive impact. We also believe that requests should not simply form part of a project, covering just the time within the programming period; the requirements of technical assistance should really be planned and approved for their entire duration, and they should be reviewed occasionally.

In pointing out some of the weaknesses and problems relating to programming project formulation and implementation of United Nations assistance, we think the team has been objective and constructive in their appraisal. We fully endorse the view of the team that the real value of the service of an expert can be judged by the extent to which he is successful in training Thai counterparts and creating institutional environments to ensure continuance of the activity that his assignment has helped initiate. We are, therefore, pleased to note that several tentative recommendations, made by the team, have been well responded to.

With reference to the types of assistance to be provided, we welcome the suggestion that in many fields fellowships could be more productive than experts, taking into account the fact that three to four fellowships cost only as much as one expert for the same period of time. We are glad to see that the shift of emphasis from experts to fellowships has been well reflected in the preparation of the 1967-1968 biennium EPTA programme: the number of fellowships increased from 12% in the 1965-1966 programme allocation to 28.5% in the 1967-1968 programme proposals. We hope that the design and timing of the fellowships that have been thus increased will also be better geared to the requirements for successful implementation of United Nations projects. Furthermore, the emphasis on the

quality of fellowships to meet specific needs and the demand for more short-term missions of high-level experts indicate some flexibility in programming which really reflects the influence of the report.

The report has confirmed our belief that better planning and programming can bring about greater effectiveness in co-ordination and implementation of United Nations assistance projects in Thailand. In this connection we are happy to welcome the fusion of the United Nations Expanded Programme (EPTA) and the United Nations Special Fund into the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) whose Regional Representative has been doing excellent work in Thailand. We believe that this merger could well strengthen the programming of EPTA and Special Fund projects and that the administrative arrangements under this new organizational set-up, coupled with greater decentralization of power and authority to the United Nations regional office, would help achieve greater co-ordination for the United Nations specialized agencies in their dealings with the Thai Government.

We earnestly urge that maximum advantage be taken of the existence of the offices of the UNDP Regional Representative and the Department of Technical and Economic Co-operation (DTEC) in promoting the effectiveness of programming, project formulation and implementation of United Nations assistance to this country. It is to be noted that in co-operation with the Office of the National Economic Development Board and other government departments and agencies concerned, the DTEC is now preparing a technical assistance programme to be incorporated into the Second Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan of Thailand (1967-1971).

By way of strengthening the planning and programming of technical assistance to Thailand as a whole, we are appreciative of the effort of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in preparing a Country Economic Review for Thailand with a view to providing a meaningful framework whereby technical assistance projects could be identified in accordance with priorities of development areas and urgency of needs. We believe the guidelines given in the ECAFE Country Economic Review would enable us to develop technical assistance projects under multilateral and bilateral arrangements which could operate in conjunction with maximum impact on the economic and social development of Thailand.

We are appreciative of the United Nations evaluation team for its stimulating report. For our part, we shall seek to find the practical means whereby this country could develop more meaningful projects through systematic planning, programming and evaluation.

## DOCUMENT E/4251

### Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]  
[29 July 1966]

1. At its 302nd and 304th-306th meetings, held on 25, 26, 27 and 28 July 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa Caranicas (Greece), considered item 15 of the Council's agenda (Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation.) This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: report of the Secretary-General (E/4151); report of the Thailand Evaluation Team (E/4151/Add.

1 and Corr.1); report of the Chile Evaluation Team (E/4151/Add.2 and Corr.1 and 2); report of the Tunisian Evaluation Team (E/4151/Add.3 and Corr.1); comments of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the report of the Thailand Evaluation Team (E/4151/Add.4 and Corr.1 and 2); comments of the Director-General of the Department for Technical and Economic Co-operation and Deputy Minister for National Development of the Government of Thailand on the report of the Thailand Evaluation Team (E/4151/Add.5). In addition, the

Committee had before it chapter VII of the thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/4191).

3. The delegations of Canada, Iran, Luxembourg and Sweden submitted a draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.294) on this question which was discussed at the 306th meeting. The sponsors made the following changes in their text:

- (i) In the fifth preambular paragraph, the words "the most efficient use" were replaced by the words "a more efficient use".
- (ii) In section A, paragraph 1, the word "combined" was deleted.

(iii) In section A, paragraph 2, the words "by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination" were inserted after the words "establishment of an inter-agency study group".

(iv) In section A, paragraph 3, the word "initiative" was replaced by the word "initiation".

4. The Committee thereupon unanimously approved the draft resolution, as amended, and therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1151 (XLI). Evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 1042 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 and 1092 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of programmes of technical co-operation together with the reports of the evaluation teams sent to Chile, Thailand and Tunisia (E/4151 and Add.1-3),

Noting further the comments of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on these reports (E/4191, paras. 70-76),

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and evaluation teams which co-operated in the preparation of the reports,

Convinced that proper evaluation procedures would not only ensure a more efficient use of available resources but also help to increase support for the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system of organizations,

#### I

1. *Decides* to continue and develop its systematic evaluation of the over-all and the specific impact and effectiveness of the operational programmes of the United Nations family of organizations;

2. *Endorses* the establishment of an interagency study group by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to examine the reports of the evaluation teams and to propose practical steps, as appropriate, for rendering more effective the operation of technical co-operation programmes;

3. *Welcomes* the initiation by the Secretary-General of a study of those aspects of the reports which concern the operational activities of the United Nations itself;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its forty-third session on the results of the studies referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Decides*, in response to the hope expressed in the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its second session,<sup>35</sup> to make available to the Governing Council the above-mentioned evaluation reports and all such reports in the future;

#### II

*Conscious* of the responsibilities of the Governments concerned for the co-ordination and evaluation of technical co-operation programmes from various sources and for the need to relate those programmes to economic and social priorities,

*Convinced* that further experience is required in ascertaining the appropriate techniques for evaluating the impact of international programmes of economic and social development,

1. *Notes with interest* the proposals of the Secretary-General, contained in his report, aimed at providing a greater degree of continuity in United Nations evaluation activities, in particular by improving methods and developing standards;

2. *Invites* States Members of the United Nations to make every effort to strengthen their own co-ordination and evaluation procedures;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, to undertake a limited number of further evaluation projects in conformity with resolutions 1042 (XXXVII) and 1092 (XXXIX), as outlined in paragraphs 43 to 47 of the Secretary-General's report and bearing in mind the comments contained in paragraph 75 of the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session on the progress achieved;

<sup>35</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 11 (E/4219).

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at its forty-third session of steps which he may have found it possible to take to further the development of methods and standards for the evaluation of the over-all impact of technical co-operation programmes;

### III

*Requests* the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to

present to the Council at its forty-third session, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a consolidated report on existing practices with regard to evaluation of projects and programmes of technical co-operation implemented by them, with emphasis on post-project evaluation and on the use made of such evaluation in future programming.

*1443rd plenary meeting,  
4 August 1966.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 15 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4191	Thirty-second report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.</i>
E/AC.24/L.294	Canada, Iran, Luxembourg and Sweden: draft resolution	See E/4251, paras. 3 and 4.



UN/ISA COLLECTION

Agenda item 16: Multilateral food aid:\*

- (a) Programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX);
- (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4210 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4211	Fourth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme .....	6
E/4236	Note by the Secretary-General .....	12
E/4256	Report of the Economic Committee .....	13
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		14
Check list of documents .....		15

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1442nd meeting; see also the records of the 397th and 398th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.397 and 398).

DOCUMENTS E/4210 AND ADD.1

*Document E/4210*

**Report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[6 June 1966]

1. In General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report dealing with the arrangements made for undertaking a concerted study on multilateral food aid together with any preliminary findings and the anticipated time-table for the completion of the task.

2. The study relates to the fundamental issues concerning food aid raised by recommendation A.II.6, on a World Food Aid Programme, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session<sup>1</sup> and the Argentine proposals for the establishment of a World Food Fund.<sup>2</sup> These recommendations and proposals were examined in 1965 at the seventh and eighth sessions of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (IGC). The Committee considered that the issues raised were beyond its competence and referred the whole matter to its parent bodies, the United Nations

and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).<sup>3</sup>

3. Acting on the advice of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), which at its thirty-ninth session took note of the relevant views of the IGC, the FAO Council requested the Director-General to examine as soon as possible the best way in which a comprehensive study of the issues raised by the proposals could be initiated. Specifically, the Director-General was requested to prepare an outline of the scope of a comprehensive study, a review of the relevant work already done or under way in FAO or elsewhere, and an indication of what further work was required.<sup>4</sup> The FAO Council's request was endorsed by the FAO Conference at its thirteenth session. It was understood that the CCP would go further into the matter at its next session in the light of this preliminary review.

4. The various recommendations and proposals and the action taken by FAO were brought together and given new impetus by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) of December 1965. That resolution placed the study recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in the Argentine proposal in a wider framework than had the preceding international discussions, although the CCP, in reporting to

<sup>1</sup> See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 32.

<sup>2</sup> See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, WFP/IGC:8/15.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 52, document A/C.2/L.840, annex.

<sup>4</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Report of the forty-fifth session of the FAO Council, para. 24.



the FAO Council, had recognized that the preliminary work should not be limited to the issues listed by the IGC.

5. As part of its review of the planning activities and work programmes of the United Nations system, the Committee for Development Planning was informed about both the work of FAO on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development and the interagency study to be undertaken in response to General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX).<sup>5</sup> In making arrangements for its future work, the Committee requested the submission at a future session of a progress report on work under way on the problem of the inadequate expansion of food and agricultural output (see E/4207/Rev.1).

6. The General Assembly resolution called for a study of "the means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action of a multilateral character under the auspices of the United Nations system, for combating hunger effectively". Pursuant to that request, a draft outline for the interagency study on multilateral food aid has been prepared by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO, and is reproduced below. It should be emphasized that this draft outline, together with the expanded draft prepared by the Director-General of FAO for submission to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems at its fortieth session,\* will no doubt have to undergo some modification at a later stage to take into account the discussions in the intergovernmental bodies concerned and in the light of further interagency consultations.

#### Draft outline for an interagency study on multilateral food aid

##### I. TERMS OF REFERENCE

This study outline relates to the fundamental issues concerning food aid raised by recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session, and the Argentine proposal for the establishment of a World Food Fund. These recommendations and proposals were examined in 1965 by the IGC which identified a number of important issues raised by the proposals. However, it felt that these went beyond its competence and referred the whole matter to its parent bodies, the United Nations and FAO.

Acting on the advice of the CCP, which, at its thirty-ninth session, took note of the relevant views of the IGC, the FAO Council requested the Director-General to examine as soon as possible the best way in which a comprehensive study of the issues raised by the proposals could be initiated.

The various recommendations and proposals and the action taken by FAO were brought together and given new impetus by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) of December 1965. The General Assembly resolution called for a study of "the means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action of a multilateral character under the auspices of the United Nations system, for combating hunger effectively". It requested an examination of various alternative types of action of a multilateral character "based upon but not limited to" the proposals already made.

<sup>5</sup> See E/AC.54/L.3.

\* The expanded draft outline is annexed to the mimeographed version of this document.

The study will discuss the issues specifically referred to in the General Assembly resolution, along with other relevant issues, in the framework of an integrated report.

## II. THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

### (a) *The continuing and mounting need for food aid*

The rate of increase in food production in developing countries lags seriously behind requirements — a continuing threat of famine.

### (b) *Decline of food surpluses*

Surpluses first reappeared in the early 1950s, generally rose in the following decade, and more recently fell considerably. Food aid on the probable scale needed in future cannot be dependent on haphazard surpluses. Under suitable international arrangements, there is scope for increasing food production in certain developed and developing countries to meet the total needs. A more concerted and planned approach is required.

### (c) *Post-war changes in government thinking on food surpluses and their utilization*

Evolution of thinking on the disposal of food surpluses:

- (i) In approaches: from multilateral to bilateral, and then back to multilateral;
- (ii) In objectives: from stabilization and emergency relief to surplus disposal, and then to food aid for economic development, including new emphasis on food aid for agricultural development.

### (d) *Basic objective and alternative approaches*

The basic objective of aid is the achievement of faster progress to self-sustaining growth in recipient countries. Consideration of the role of agriculture in the development process.

A series of alternative approaches:

- (i) General aid leading to general growth of the economy;
- (ii) Intensification of national and international sectoral aid to agriculture, including supply of production requisites;
- (iii) Role of food aid in direct attack on hunger.

Need for co-ordinated approach to policies for food production, trade and the different forms of aid. Alternative means of expanding multilateral food aid: intensified use of existing channels or development of new ones.

### (e) *Timeliness of a new initiative*

Inadequacy of total aid.

Ability of most developing, food-deficit countries to import food commercially is very limited and possibly decreasing.

New trends in United States thinking as exemplified in the Food for Freedom Act (currently before Congress).

Renewed emphasis in international discussion on wider arrangements for international commodity trade.

A fundamental re-thinking of currently accepted principles, institutions and issues related to food aid would be required if the world is to move into a new era of "planned production" for aid and out of that of "chance surpluses".

## III. POSSIBLE NEEDS AND SUPPLIES FOR FOOD AID

This section of the study would be mainly concerned with quantitative assessments of need and potential supplies. The analysis would be on a commodity-by-commodity basis leading, where relevant, to assessment by countries. Detailed quantification of food aid needs and supplies is necessarily only

indicative. It should be emphasized that there are major technical difficulties in quantifying such needs.

Time period of quantification: 1975 would be the reference year; use would thus be made of the work being done in FAO on revised commodity projections and the indicative world plan for agriculture.

(a) *Food needs and absorptive capacity of developing countries*

Subsections (i) to (iii) below are concerned with demand and requirements, (iv) and (v) with domestic production and net commercial import possibilities. In the light of these first five subsections, subsection (vi) will review the possible size and commodity content of food aid required. Subsection (vii) discusses considerations related to the absorptive capacity of developing countries, which might in the last analysis determine how much food aid could be utilized.

(i) *Current and prospective nutritional needs in terms of calories and main food groups*

Assessment of food needs of developing countries in 1975 in the light of international requirements in terms of calories, proteins and main food items. Use to be made of FAO third world food survey and Indicative World Plan findings.

(ii) *Effective demand for main food items*

The total estimated levels of effective demand for main food groups in 1975 on explicit assumptions as to population and income growth rates. The assessment will be made commodity by commodity under the FAO commodity projections and indicative world plan. The resulting patterns of consumption will also be expressed in terms of nutritional levels.

(iii) *Supplementary and emergency feeding schemes*

Possible quantitative addition to effective market demand by distribution of food in special projects, for example, vulnerable social groups, and to meet emergency situations.

(iv) *Likely domestic production of food in developing countries*

Projections for 1975 by countries and commodities based on stated policy alternatives.

This work on an interim basis will form part of the FAO commodity projections and will be developed further in later stages of the Indicative World Plan.

(v) *Projections of exports and commercial imports of developing countries*

Assessment of possible levels of food exports in 1975 by individual developing countries.

Possible commercial imports of food by individual developing countries in 1975.

(vi) *Possible size and commodity content of food aid needs*

Subject only to limitations which might be identified and quantified in (vii) below: this subsection would summarize the statistical and other data developed in the five preceding subsections.

This will establish the quantitative demand and supply situation for food, from which ranges of magnitude of food aid requirements in 1975 can be derived in country, commodity and nutritional terms.

(vii) *Absorptive capacity*

The absorptive capacity of an individual food deficit country may be less than the calculated food gap assessed as eligible for food aid or the Government may limit the amount of food aid which it wishes to accept.

Discussion of factors affecting practical absorptive capacity.

Discussion of factors affecting policy decisions of Governments to receive food aid.

(b) *Assessment of future exportable supplies in developed and developing countries*

In subsections (i) to (iii) below, an attempt will be made to estimate the likely supplies, if any, of surplus foods that would be available in 1975 on the assumption of current relative prices and policies, including no planned production for food purposes, that is, assuming for statistical purposes that future production is geared as far as possible to commercial demand only. In subsection (iv) the likely surpluses, if any, would be compared with the estimated absorptive capacity of developing countries for food aid, leading to an assessment by main commodities and countries of the required size and content of expanded food aid requirements as a basis for national or multilateral management of food aid supplies.

(i) *Levels of commercial import demand of developed and centrally planned countries in 1975*

Assessment of levels of likely commercial import demand country by country for commodities relevant to a food aid programme.

(ii) *Levels of exportable supplies available on commercial markets from exporting countries in 1975*

Assessment of levels of likely exportable supplies of major foodstuffs relevant for food aid.

(iii) *Likely extent of food surpluses*

On assumption of no special planning of surplus production. The difference commodity by commodity between the estimates of (i) and (ii) above.

(iv) *Scope for planned production for expanded food aid programme*

Comparison of quantities estimated in (iii) above with possible size of food aid needs (III (vi)) and possible absorptive capacity of developing countries (II (vii)) by commodities and countries.

#### IV. ALTERNATIVE SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL FOOD SUPPLIES

Recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Argentine proposal suggested that additional supplies of commodities needed for food aid distribution might be obtained from some developing as well as developed countries. This section of the study would be concerned with technical and economic criteria that might be taken into account.

(a) *Commodities required for food aid and the geography of existing exports*

A list of current or recent exporters of required commodities would indicate the broad pattern of possible sources. Most of the likely commodities (for example, grains, rice, edible oils, animal proteins) are exported by a wide range of countries.

(b) *Time and cost element in securing additional production*

Is the urgency of the world hunger problem such that it would be more important to have high-cost aid supplies available in, say, 1970, than lower-cost supplies five to ten years later?

What concept of cost is most relevant?

(i) *Average cost of production per unit at farm level in different exporting countries;*

- (ii) Marginal cost of production at farm level in different exporting countries;
- (iii) Procurement cost to multilateral food agency or fund. Investment required in various supplying countries. Implications of financing the investments. Degree of international sharing of costs of expanding production for food aid.

(c) *The need of agricultural exporting countries for foreign exchange earnings*

To what extent should a multilateral food aid scheme give priority to the purchase of food from developing countries whose procurement costs are relatively high and for which a longer time is required? What would be the basis for distinguishing between developing countries as potential suppliers of the same commodity? Should eligibility of a country to sell supplies at world prices to a multilateral food aid scheme be related to its dependence on food exports for foreign earnings?

(d) *Investment priorities and diversification of agricultural exporting countries*

What would be the bearing of a food aid scheme on agricultural diversification programmes of developing countries?

(e) *Social and employment considerations*

What weight might appropriately be given to these considerations in selecting locations for production of food aid supplies?

To test the applicability of the above and other criteria, it would be desirable to undertake in the course of the study some case studies in selected representative countries, in consultations with Governments concerned. Such case studies should be carried out by FAO, possibly in conjunction with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the United Nations regional economic commissions, and would draw on any other especially relevant work, for example, the IBRD economic surveys, the FAO/IBRD/International Coffee Organization (ICO) coffee study, and more generally, the FAO indicative world plan.

V. IMPLICATIONS OF EXPANDED FOOD AID DISTRIBUTION FOR DOMESTIC AGRICULTURE IN RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

The general beneficial effects of food aid supplies in recipient countries are well known.

However, a food aid programme distributes within the recipient country commodities which are similar to or which can be substituted for those already produced there. Thus the likely impact of the programme on the domestic agriculture must be carefully studied.

(a) *Possible adverse effects*

Differential impact of supplies received under "project" and "programme" approaches.

(b) *Possible beneficial effects*

(c) *Findings of case studies*

Discussion of evidence of disturbing and beneficial effects of food aid based on existing case studies and reports.

(d) *Possible measures to avoid adverse effects*

Measures that could be taken in recipient countries to minimize or avoid adverse effects relating to:

- (i) Economic development programming;
- (ii) Domestic agricultural development planning;
- (iii) Establishment of national food agencies.

VI. IMPLICATIONS OF AN EXPANDED FOOD AID PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

This chapter outline presents a framework for considering the impact of an expanded multilateral food aid scheme on international trade in agricultural products. Until the size, nature and methods of operation of the scheme are known, it is not possible to assess the impact precisely.

(a) *Factors determining implications for trade*

(i) *Size of programme*

The larger the flow of food aid, the greater, in general, would be its potential impact on international commodity trade. Consideration of the main elements in establishing the total size of food aid programmes.

(ii) *Proportion of food aid supplies coming from different categories of countries*

The wider the range of supplying countries, the more likely would be changes in the long-run country and commodity composition of world food trade. Study of differing cases of regular exporting countries, new exporting countries and regular importers.

(iii) *Commodity composition of a food aid scheme*

Varying impact of different food aid baskets on commodity markets and trading countries.

(iv) *Effects of differing origins of food aid supplies*

Food supplies originating from existing surpluses, commercial trade or additional production.

(v) *Prices and terms of transfer of food aid supplies*

Prices to recipient countries for food aid can range from zero (grants) to the world commercial prices with varying degrees of effects on world trade. Consideration of other terms of transfer, possibly more important for some recipient countries, and the central fund or scheme and so on.

(vi) *Payments aspects*

Contributions to a large scheme, the payments made for supplies and the expenditure of foreign exchange possibly saved by the receipt of aid supplies might make significant differences to the external monetary and trading situations of some countries.

(vii) *Duration of food aid scheme*

A multilateral food aid scheme might have a life a some years. What would be the long-term implications for trade?

(b) *Impact on export earnings of agricultural exporting countries*

An assessment — quantitative to the extent possible — of the likely impact, under a multilateral food aid scheme, of the various factors discussed above on the export earnings of developing countries, high-income agricultural exporting countries, and other developed countries.

(c) *Impact on cost and availability of commercial imports*

An assessment — quantitative to the extent possible — of the likely impact, under a multilateral food aid scheme, of the various factors discussed above on the cost and availability of food imports for commercial importing countries, both developed and developing.

(d) *Other implications for world commodity markets*

Management of relationships between commercial and concessional trade; co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral food aid schemes; effects of scheme on resource and income allocation and market-clearing functions of price in individual commodity markets.

## VII. MAIN ISSUES RELATED TO AID

(a) *Factors affecting the size of the cash contribution required to finance a multilateral food aid scheme*(i) *General considerations*

For example, views of principal donor countries about their ability to give additional financial aid, over-all size of the food aid scheme (see III and IV) and donor-country views assisting developing exporting countries to provide food aid supplies.

(ii) *Economic and technical considerations*

For example, commodities needed, availabilities from stocks and need to purchase in commercial markets; as well as terms of transfer of food aid (see VI), requirement of services (shipping, freight and so on) and other costs required, such as technical assistance.

(b) *Place of an expanded food aid programme in total economic aid*(i) *Estimated requirements of total economic aid*

Which concept of total aid requirements is the most valid: the "savings gap" or the "foreign exchange gap"?

These totals would be compared with the approximative value of the over-all food gap and the absorptive capacity of developing countries for food aid (see III).

(ii) *Aid-giving capacity of donor countries*

This cannot be determined objectively, but aid from developed countries has stagnated in recent years and, for Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries taken together, has equalled approximately two-thirds of 1 per cent of their combined gross domestic product (GDP) in 1964. Facts relevant to resumption of the growth of provision of aid, including food aid, for example, public opinion, balance-of-payments situations, donor countries' domestic commitments and availability of surpluses.

(iii) *Value of financial aid versus food aid*

The real value of food aid to the recipient country is probably lower than (untied) financial aid. There is a need to reassess the real value of food aid in different country situations and to ensure that this value is exploited to the utmost.

(iv) *Dependence of expansion of food aid upon expansion of total economic aid*

A degree of interdependence exists between food aid and total aid. The best combination of food and other aid must be sought in the circumstances of each country.

(c) *Implications of an expanded food aid programme for the total amount of economic aid reaching developing countries*

Care would have to be taken to see that more food aid augmented total aid and did not simply replace non-food aid, thus reducing the real value of total aid to developing countries.

(d) *Implications of an expanded food aid programme for the distribution of benefits of food aid and total aid*

Distribution of food aid and total aid would be influenced principally by the estimated food aid requirements and ab-

sorptive capacities of recipient countries (see III). Distribution of total aid among recipient countries should take account of lower real value to recipients of food aid than financial aid of equal nominal value.

(e) *Implications of an expanded food aid programme for the distribution among countries of the total burden of:*

- (i) The food aid programme;
- (ii) Total economic aid.

(f) *Need for co-ordination of food aid with other forms of aid*

## VIII. REVIEW OF PAST AND CURRENT PROPOSALS FOR MULTILATERAL ACTION

In this section the relevant aspects of past as well as current proposals relating to the implementation of an expanded multilateral food aid programme — if agreed upon internationally — would be reviewed.

(a) *General proposals*

- (i) World Food Board
- (ii) International Commodity Clearing-House
- (iii) Emergency food reserves
- (iv) World food reserves
- (v) National food reserves
- (vi) World Food Programme
- (vii) Argentine proposal for conversion of the World Food Programme (WFP) into a World Food Fund
- (viii) Other proposals

(b) *Proposals applying to individual commodities*

- (i) Pisani/Baumgartner proposals: organization of world commodity trade
- (ii) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: international organization of commodity trade (recommendation A.II.8)
- (iii) Other proposals

(c) *General review*

An analytical review of the implications and relevance of the foregoing proposals for the operation of a possible expanded multilateral food aid scheme would be made.

## IX. EXAMINATION OF POSSIBLE INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

In the light of the analyses of the earlier proposals dealt with in VIII and other findings of the study, this chapter would examine possible alternative policies and operational arrangements for an expanded multilateral food aid scheme.

A. *Review of alternative policies as regards the general nature of an expanded multilateral food aid scheme*

Different possible forms of a multilateral food aid scheme can be distinguished, for example:

- (a) An agency operating a central fund for the purchase and distribution of food aid supplies;
- (b) An agency for the receipt and distribution of commodities donated by Governments and other donors;
- (c) An agency, whose resources would include both cash and commodities, which itself distributed the supplies (for example, WFP);
- (d) An agency, whose resources would include both cash and commodities, which would operate as far as possible

(particularly for procurements) through individual commodity councils.

Some of the major economic issues relating to the choice of the kind of scheme would include: their probable impacts on economic development, particularly in the agricultural sectors of receiving and supplying countries; comparative operational difficulties of the different kinds of schemes; their probable impact on the volume and patterns of international trade and of commodity prices; sources of funds and balance-of-payments effects for participating countries; implications of the kind of food aid scheme for total economic aid being provided by a country; and adaptability to changing food aid supply and food aid requirement situations.

The analysis in the previous chapters would give some indications for the necessary evaluation, both in this chapter of the study and as made by individual countries.

#### *B. Review of operational experience of existing multilateral and bilateral food aid programmes*

(i) Review of administrative and operational aspects and problems of an expanded multilateral programme in the light of the experience of WFP and of operations under Public Law 480:

- (a) Distribution methods;
- (b) Physical handling of supplies;
- (c) Administrative action;
- (d) Combined operations.

The above discussion would attempt to relate the operational problems of administering an expanded multilateral food aid scheme to the different possible conceptions of such a scheme examined in (A) above.

(ii) A summary outline of possible operational mechanisms appropriate to different possible types of expanded multilateral food aid schemes.

#### X. RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING AN EXPANDED MULTILATERAL FOOD AID PROGRAMME FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF GOVERNMENTS

This chapter would set out the conclusions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, in association with the heads of other agencies and programmes, based on a review of earlier chapters of the study by a group of independent or government experts.

#### *Document E/4210/Add.1*

#### **Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[29 July 1966]

The draft outline of the inter-agency study on multi-lateral food aid presented in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General (see E/4210, para. 6) was discussed at the fortieth session of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the FAO. The views expressed by that Committee have been made known to the Economic and Social Council in a note by the Secretary-General (E/4236), and will be taken into account in the development of the study.

In particular, the Committee "felt that efforts should be made to prepare interim progress reports in the course of the work, bearing in mind such needs as the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the GATT negotiations on cereals", and action in other interested bodies (see *ibid.*, extract from report of fortieth session of CCP, para. 66). In the light of these views and after consultation among the agencies involved, it has been decided to submit a substantive progress report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session. This would embody preliminary results of work on particular sections of the draft outline, would enable the Economic and Social Council to review the situation in the light of the above-mentioned events, and would not be a substitute for the comprehensive study as a whole, which, under present assumptions, would be ready in final form in the first part of 1968.

The progress report will be submitted by the Secretary-General in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO, and in consultation with other interested international organizations and programmes. It will provide an analysis of the essential features of the food situation in the developing countries, a tentative assessment of the likely food aid requirements in the future on various assumptions, the relation of food aid to total aid and a brief examination of various alternative means for multi-lateral action. The progress report will draw upon the FAO provisional projections to 1975 for agricultural commodities which will shortly be distributed to governments, and upon other relevant work being done by the United Nations and by FAO as part of the final study.

#### **DOCUMENT E/4211**

#### **Fourth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme**

#### **Note by the Secretary-General**

In transmitting the fourth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (IGC) to the Council the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the Council to paragraphs 2 and 11 of the report in which

the Committee stresses the need to bring total contributions to the Programme for the period 1966-1968 up to the target of \$275 million set by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

[Original text: English/French/Spanish]  
[20 May 1966]

**Fourth annual report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Programme to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and to the Council of FAO**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. In pursuance of General Regulation 10 (revised) of the World Food Programme (WFP), this fourth annual report of the IGC, covering the period from 15 April 1965 to 26 April 1966, is submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council.

2. During this period, the three-year experimental phase of the Programme came to an end and, by decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations and of the Conference of FAO, the Programme was placed from 1 January 1966 on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable. At a Pledging Conference held on 18 January 1966 at United Nations Headquarters, the Programme was provided with new resources for the three-year period 1966 to 1968. However, these resources still fall far short of the target of \$275 million, and are inadequate to meet the requests being submitted to the Programme. The IGC therefore feels that the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council may wish to consider appealing to governments for further contributions.

3. In preparation for the Programme's new phase, the Intergovernmental Committee undertook a detailed study of the Programme's General Regulations. A revised version of these Regulations was approved by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council in December 1965, on the recommendation of the IGC and in accordance with the terms of both General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and FAO Conference resolution 4/65.

4. During 1965 implementation of the experimental programme was continued, virtually all the Programme's available resources being committed for either emergency operations or development projects. A start has been made on evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the projects undertaken during the years 1963-1965, but the number of completed projects is still small. Until a significant number of terminal appraisal reports is available, later in 1966 or 1967, it will not be possible to obtain an over-all view of the results achieved in the promotions or economic and social development during the experimental period.

5. Two studies relating to multilateral food aid were carried out under the aegis of the IGC. The first grew out of a proposal, submitted by the Government of Argentina and based on recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for the conversion of the World Food Programme (WFP) into a World Food Fund. On the suggestion of the IGC, further studies relating to this subject are being carried out by its two parent organizations, the United Nations and FAO. The second study analysed — taking as a practical example Jamaica — the feasibility of providing multilateral food aid in support of over-all national development plans as distinct from individual projects. Particular attention was devoted to

analysing the "food gap" which can occur as a result of accelerated economic growth.

**II. MAJOR DECISIONS OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE**

6. The Committee has held two regular sessions during the period under review: the eighth session from 11 to 15 October 1965, and the ninth from 18 to 26 April 1966. Both were held at FAO headquarters in Rome.

*Eighth session*

7. The following decisions were taken at the eighth session:

(a) The Committee considered a study prepared by a WFP Consultant on the implications of the proposal by Argentina to convert WFP into a World Food Fund. The Committee singled out a number of fundamental issues raised by this proposal and the Consultant's report, but felt that their further study would go beyond the terms of reference of the IGC. It therefore referred the whole matter to its parent bodies for consideration.

(b) The Committee reviewed the WFP General Regulations and prepared a revised version for consideration and approval by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council. It also approved revisions to the WFP Provisional Financial Procedures (to be known in future as the Additional Financial Procedures) on the basis of proposals put forward by the Director-General of FAO and reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the FAO Finance Committee. Completing its review of the WFP basic texts it introduced a modification into its own rules of procedure.

(c) The Committee considered the question of how IGC elections might best be organized in future, and submitted to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council a recommendation for a system of rotation. This proposal was ultimately incorporated in General Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and FAO Conference resolution 4/65.

(d) The Committee considered the report of a WFP Mission to Syria, which had led to a "package" request for assistance to a group of projects included in the Syrian Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development. It requested the Executive Director to prepare a paper for consideration at its next session outlining the different sets of criteria applicable to single project requests from any country and package requests from any country or group of countries, and determining to what extent any one country should benefit from the total resources available to the Programme.

(e) The Committee approved one project which had been submitted for its approval and took note of seven projects approved by the Executive Director since the seventh session, as well as one project which had been approved by correspondence.

(f) Pending a further review at its ninth session, the Committee extended until that time the Executive Direc-

or's authority to approve projects of up to \$500,000 in terms of commodity value, as well as the procedure for approval of projects by correspondence.

(g) The Committee agreed that the balance which would probably be available at the end of 1965 from the total three-year allocation for emergency feeding operations could be used for either emergency aid or development projects in the early part of 1966 at the discretion of the Executive Director in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Director-General of FAO.

(h) In view of the considerable uncertainty relating to the level at which resources would be pledged to the Programme for the period 1966–1968, the Executive Director had submitted firm budget estimates only for the first half of 1966, together with a tentative forecast of requirements for the second half of the year. Subject to certain modifications the Committee approved the administrative budget for the full year 1966 on the basis of the estimates submitted by the Executive Director for the first half of the year. It was understood that following the Pledging Conference the Executive Director would prepare amended estimates for consideration by the Committee at its ninth session.

(i) The Committee decided to establish a Reserve Fund, but postponed a decision on the size of the Fund until its ninth session. Meanwhile, it authorized the transfer to the Fund of a cash reserve of \$800,000 established at its sixth session to meet requirements arising in 1966 either in liquidating the Programme or in extending its operations pending receipt of new pledged contributions.

(j) On the suggestion of the Advisory Committee, the Committee considered the feasibility of constituting its own Finance Committee, to exercise the functions at present performed by the FAO Finance Committee and the Advisory Committee itself. After examining the implications of such a step, the Committee felt that it would raise practical administrative difficulties outweighing the desired advantages. The Committee therefore considered it preferable to maintain the present arrangement.

#### *Ninth session*

8. The following decisions were taken at the ninth session:

(a) The Committee approved twenty-six projects which had been submitted to it and took note of twenty projects which had been approved by the Executive Director since the eighth session.

(b) The Committee decided that, under the terms of the resolutions establishing the Programme and under its General Regulations, a request for assistance represented by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) could not be met, a dissenting view on the position under the existing legislative texts being expressed by a minority of the Committee. The Committee decided to take up at its tenth session the question of a possible amendment of the basic texts that would permit project agreements to be entered into with international organizations.

(c) The Committee decided that all available resources could be committed for disbursement by the end of the present pledging period (31 December 1968) and that in the case of projects extending beyond that date, shipments scheduled to take place in 1969 and subsequent years would be a first charge on the fresh resources pledged for subsequent periods.

(d) The Committee approved an increase of \$5 million in the allocation for emergencies in 1966 in view of the exceptionally large commitments which had had to be made for emergency relief during the first few months of the year.

(e) The Committee delegated to the Executive Director authority to approve projects the commodity cost of which did not exceed \$750,000 and decided to continue the procedure for approval of projects by correspondence in cases of urgency arising between sessions.

(f) The Committee established a set of criteria to be treated as guidelines by the Executive Director and by the Committee itself in considering and approving projects. It also decided that, while no country should ordinarily receive assistance of more than 10% of the resources of the Programme during the current pledging period, this percentage should be regarded as a guide, the Executive Director having a degree of discretion in its application.

(g) After considering the report of the Mission to Jamaica, concerning the feasibility of multilateral food aid for national development programmes, the Committee decided that IGC members should be invited to submit their comments in writing on the methodology adopted in the report, and that the report should be submitted to the FAO Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal for information and any comments the latter might consider necessary. Any comments received would be transmitted to the Committee at its tenth session, when a decision as to the desirability of further action on the whole question could be taken. The Committee also requested that the report be referred to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO and to other interested international bodies participating in the joint study called for in General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on a programme of studies on multilateral food aid.

(h) The Committee set at \$1 million the level of the Reserve Fund established under the Additional Financial Procedures.

(i) The Committee considered the Executive Director's amended administrative budget estimates for 1966 and approved a total increase of \$389,000 for the second half of the year, bringing the total administrative budget for 1966 to \$2,812,300 (of which \$150,000 represents non-recurrent expenditure due to the move of the Joint Administrative Unit to other premises in Rome).

### III. RESOURCES OF THE PROGRAMME

9. By 31 December 1965 contributions to WFP for the experimental period 1963–1965 had been pledged

by seventy-one countries and totalled \$93,970,644, as compared with the target of \$100 million. To this should be added miscellaneous income received to that date of approximately \$700,000 making total resources of about \$94,7 million. These figures are having to be adjusted retroactively in 1966 to take account of commodity contributions which, although committed, were not shipped in time to meet the fiscal deadlines of the donor countries and which, in consequence, were either carried over and added to the new pledges for 1966–1968 or were lost to the Programme.

10. The contributions pledged for the three-year period 1966–1968, either at the Pledging Conference of 18 January 1966 or subsequently, stood on 26 April at approximately \$209 million. This amount is not, however, available to the Programme in its entirety since the largest single pledge is on a matching basis and can be drawn upon only in proportion to the contributions of other countries. Taking account of this factor, the resources actually available to the Programme came to some \$153 million, far short of the target of \$275 million established by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference. Details of these resources are shown in table I.

TABLE I

	Total pledges (United States dollars)	Resources actually available (United States dollars)
Commodities .....	142,594,477	101,188,954
Services (shipping and insurance) .....	34,090,000	19,688,100
Cash .....	32,635,962	32,635,962
	<u>209,320,439</u>	<u>153,513,016</u>

11. A number of governments have indicated, either at the Pledging Conference or subsequently, that they were considering the possibility of making further contributions to WFP. In view of the very considerable gap between the target and the figure for resources actually available — which should be considered in the light of the tremendous demand for WFP assistance described below — the IGC feels that the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council may wish to consider issuing an appeal to governments for further pledges in commodities, services or cash.

#### IV. EMERGENCY AID

12. During the latter part of 1965 and early in 1966 the Programme received an unprecedented volume of requests for emergency assistance, attributable largely to the severe droughts experienced in the Indian sub-continent and parts of eastern and southern Africa. The compelling need for the provision of emergency assistance led to the decision of the IGC at its ninth session, recorded in paragraph 8 above, to increase to \$15 million the amount of WFP resources which can be used by the Director-General of FAO for this purpose in 1966.

13. Since the Committee's third annual report, the Programme has undertaken the following fifteen emergency operations, which are listed in chronological order:

#### 1. Burundi

A request was received from the Government in March 1965 for emergency feeding of refugees. The Programme is supplying maize, dried skim milk, bulgar wheat, sorghum, vegetable oil and dried fish costing a total of \$260,200. Commodities have been distributed to 24,749 beneficiaries.

#### 2. Tanzania

In April 1965 a request was received for assistance to 8,000 refugees. The Programme supplied maize, sorghum, dried skim milk and vegetable oil at a cost of \$29,000

#### 3. Bechuanaland

Owing to a severe and prolonged drought in Bechuanaland, a series of requests for emergency assistance has been received. The Programme, which has so far carried a very considerable part of the burden of providing relief, has agreed to supply corn meal, dried fruit, dried skim milk, vegetable oil and maize at a total cost of \$4,805,900.

#### 4. Congo, Democratic Republic of

Upon receipt of a request from the Government in August 1965 for food assistance to inhabitants of the Kivu province suffering from advanced malnutrition, the provision of maize, dried skim milk and vegetable oil was approved, at a total cost to WFP of \$55,600.

#### 5. Chile

A request was received in September 1965 for relief to storm and flood victims in Chile. Distribution of wheat, dried skim milk, vegetable oil and dried fish was approved, at a cost to the Programme of \$801,800. As most of the commodities could be borrowed from WFP project stocks in the country, distribution started immediately. The number of people receiving WFP food is estimated at 50,000.

#### 6. Philippines

Following eruption of the Taal Volcano at the end of September 1965, the Programme undertook to supply canned meat and dried fish at a cost of \$27,600 for approximately 11,500 beneficiaries.

#### 7. Kenya

A request was received from the Government in October 1965 for assistance in face of the famine which had occurred following a severe drought. The Programme undertook to supply canned fish, canned meat and dried fish at a total cost of \$1,662,300.

#### 8. Tanzania

In October 1965 the Government requested assistance for a small group of refugees. The Programme undertook



to provide maize, sorghum, dried fish, vegetable oil and dried skim milk at a cost of \$7,800.

#### 9. *Burundi*

A request was received from the Government in November 1965 for food aid to 13,000 refugees for a period of 100 days. The Programme undertook to supply dried skim milk, maize and dried fish, at a total cost of \$137,400.

#### 10. *Congo, Democratic Republic of*

Following a request from the Government in November 1965, the Programme provided maize, dried skim milk and vegetable oil at a cost of \$28,800 to assist inhabitants of the Kwilu province suffering from serious malnutrition.

#### 11. *India*

Requests have been received from the Government of India to provide assistance in meeting the emergency situation which it is facing as a consequence of drought in extensive areas of the country. The Programme is providing wheat and dried skim milk at a total cost of \$7,760,000. WFP aid is thus supplementing bilateral assistance.

#### 12. *Algeria*

A request was received from the Government in December 1965 for assistance to approximately 400,000 people who would shortly be without any means of support. Operations were commenced in January 1966 by borrowing from Government stocks to be replaced later with WFP commodities. The Programme is supplying wheat at a cost of \$1,726,200.

#### 13. *Brazil*

Following serious floods in the province of Guanahara in January 1966, the Programme provided cheese, borrowed from WFP stocks already in the country, to be distributed to 30,000 victims. The cost of replacing the borrowed cheese will be \$3,800.

#### 14. *Greece*

Following an earthquake in the northern part of Greece, a request was received in March 1966 for assistance to 21,500 persons for three months. The Programme is providing wheat, vegetable oil, canned meat, condensed milk and sugar at a cost of \$162,400.

#### 15. *Peru*

Following a serious drought in Peru, a request was received in March 1966 for assistance in the emergency feeding of livestock. The Programme will provide sorghum at a total cost of \$386,200.

### V. USE OF RESOURCES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS INCLUDING SPECIAL FEEDING

14. During the experimental period the Programme undertook a total of 116 projects for economic and social development falling into a wide variety of eco-

nomical and social sectors. The total cost of these projects as of 31 December 1965 amounted to \$65,054,700.

15. When it became known in mid-1965 that the Programme was likely to be continued, many governments started to prepare requests for assistance, and during late 1965 and early 1966 projects arrived at WFP headquarters in large numbers. By the time the IGC held its ninth session, in April 1966, 20 projects involving a total cost to WFP of \$7,191,600 had been approved by the Executive Director under his delegated authority. In the course of its session the Committee approved a further twenty-six projects representing a total investment by WFP of \$64,338,000. The total value of all approved projects for the new period thus amounted to \$71,529,600. However, many of these projects involved shipments scheduled to take place only in 1969 or subsequent years and thus falling outside the current three-year pledging period. The actual commitment of the Programme's present resources amounted to \$49,526,400. The balance of \$22,003,200 represents a first charge against the new resources to be received for subsequent pledging periods.

16. The following consolidated table shows the position of all approved projects (see page opposite).

### VI. PERSPECTIVES AND PROBLEMS OF PROJECT AID

17. The establishment of the Programme on a continuing basis has led to a certain change in perspective. During its experimental period, the WFP was concerned mainly to find out whether multilateral food aid would work. In its new phase the emphasis is rather on using the Programme's limited resources so as to secure the maximum impact in promoting economic and social development. To this end, enhanced attention is being devoted to the careful preparation of projects. Guidelines have been established by the Committee to ensure the best possible selection of projects, and the subject will be kept under review. (See para. 8 (f) above.) The association of WFP aid with the conventional forms of capital and technical assistance provided by other multilateral organizations is being actively pursued.

18. At the same time the operational experience acquired during the experimental period in the physical handling of commodities is being put to use. A number of problems have, for instance, been encountered by recipient governments in the storage of WFP commodities in tropical or semi-tropical conditions, and cases of deterioration have occurred. The Administrative Unit, with the help of consultants, is endeavouring to prevent such difficulties occurring in future.

19. Steps are also being taken to facilitate the processing of project requests up to signature of the agreement. The Administrative Unit has prepared a revised pro-forma for such requests, designed both to guide governments in the choice of suitable projects for WFP assistance and to reduce the time required by the Programme for processing them. Simplified basic agreements, to be supplemented by plans of operation relating to individual projects, have been prepared for the possible signature of recipient governments.

TABLE II

	<i>Food/feed cost (United States dollars)</i>	<i>Total WFP cost (United States dollars)</i>
<b>I. SPECIAL FEEDING</b>		
(i) Expectant mothers and pre-school feeding (4) .	2,755,800	3,183,400
(ii) Feeding in elementary schools (13).....	12,660,600	16,234,500
(iii) Feeding in secondary schools, professional and vocational training centres and universities (11)	3,927,500	4,823,600
(iv) Feeding programmes of other special groups (7)	1,659,000	2,202,000
<b>II. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
(i) Colonisation and land settlement (20) .....	15,189,100	18,866,600
(ii) Land reform (3) .....	856,900	1,067,600
(iii) Land reclamation and development (including irrigation) (21) .....	12,810,200	17,744,800
(iv) Afforestation (12) .....	10,759,500	13,546,000
(v) Diversification of crops (3) .....	915,300	1,602,500
(vi) Promotion of animal husbandry (17) .....	16,306,000	23,038,100
(vii) Establishment of stocks for price stabilization (3)	689,300	1,101,400
(viii) Community development (10) .....	6,915,000	10,828,300
(ix) Housing, building and area planning (7) .....	2,291,400	2,593,200
(x) Road construction and other communication works (7) .....	6,676,600	8,185,300
(xi) Other public works (8) .....	1,903,100	2,458,700
(xii) Industrial and mining projects (11) .....	5,217,700	6,746,200
Total (157) .....	<u>101,533,000</u>	<u>134,222,200</u>
<b>BY REGION</b>		
Africa (32) .....	18,444,700	27,119,000
Asia (35) .....	19,504,000	27,756,000
Latin America and Caribbean (25) .....	17,343,600	21,521,200
Near East, North Africa and Europe (65).....	46,240,700	57,826,000
	<u>101,533,000</u>	<u>134,222,200</u>

20. In May 1965 an Inter-regional Round-Table Conference on WFP Projects, sponsored and financed by the United Nations under its regular programme of technical assistance, was held at Ankara, Turkey. It brought together participants from thirteen countries receiving WFP aid, who exchanged views on the problems encountered, and the solutions devised, in all phases of WFP projects. The findings of the Round-Table Conference are embodied in its report,<sup>6</sup> which has been distributed by the United Nations.

#### VII. PROJECT EVALUATION

21. Since the start of the Programme, evaluation has been an integral part of its operational activities. During the year under review a number of projects underwent either preliminary or interim appraisal. However, the Committee attaches the greatest importance to final appraisal following completion of a project. Indeed an evaluation of the impact of the projects undertaken during the Programme's experimental period is necessary before a final judgement can be made concerning the success of the period as a whole.

22. By mid-April 1966, out of 116 projects approved during the experimental period, both shipments and distributions had been completed in only five cases; in two of these a final appraisal report had so far been prepared. In a further eighteen projects the shipments had all been made but distribution was still proceeding.

23. The first of the projects for which terminal reports have been submitted to the Committee was carried out in Surinam, and involved the provision of WFP aid for the establishment of 6,370 people in new settlement areas. It was found that the project had been successfully carried out, mainly because the authorities had adequately prepared the settlement area with the needed infrastructure in advance. Besides achieving agricultural progress, the resettlement of the 6,370 beneficiaries in new villages had an important impact on the area as a whole by integrating an economically and socially marginal population into the main stream of national life.

24. The second project was undertaken in Yugoslavia and involved the provision of WFP assistance for the reconstruction of Skopje after its destruction by an earthquake on 26 July 1963. This labour-intensive project can also be considered a success, the Programme having

<sup>6</sup> ST/TAO/SER.C/80.

contributed — together with the Government and many local and international organizations — towards the recovery of the area by furnishing a diet conducive to the health and physical condition of the workers. During the period of the aid, absenteeism from work and sickness among the local population showed a decrease of about one-third by comparison with an equivalent period before receipt of the aid.

#### VIII. BUDGET, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

25. The Programme continued to operate within the same basic administrative structure as in previous years. With an enlarged Programme and increased activities, however, an increase was authorized in the establishment of professional and directorate staff from 36 at 31 December 1965 to 56 at 26 April 1966, while the number of approved general service posts passed from 49 to 78. The approved increases were divided between the first and second halves of 1966.

26. As at 26 April 1966 a total of \$23,640,800 had been committed on emergency feeding projects since the beginning of the Programme and \$134,2 million on development projects. An amount of approximately \$4,130,300 had been spent on administrative expenses during the experimental period 1962–1965. A total of \$2,812,300 had been approved for the 1966 administrative budget and \$1,000,000 set aside for a Reserve Fund to cover operational and administrative expenses during the first few months in a WFP financial year in case of delays in the receipt of cash contributions.

27. As reported in paragraph 10 above, total pledges for the period 1966–1968 amount to \$209,320,439 while resources actually available are \$153,513,016. After allowing for the financing of emergency food aid and administration for the three years, the balance available for development projects is some \$117,000,000.

### DOCUMENT E/4236

#### Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[8 July 1966]

At the request of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Secretary-General has the honour to bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council the attached extract from the report of the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) on its fortieth session relating to the Committee's consideration of an international study of multilateral food aid.

Extracts from the verbatim records of the proceedings of the Committee on the subject are available for consultation in the Secretariat.

#### Extract from the report of the fortieth session of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems

*held in Rome from 6 to 17 June 1966*

#### 3. International study of multilateral food aid

60. The Committee recalled the preliminary discussion at its thirty-ninth session of the implications of recommendation A.II.6 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on a World Food Aid Programme and a proposal for the modification of the World Food Programme presented by the Argentine Government at the seventh session of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (IGC). At the eighth session of the IGC the Argentine delegate had proposed a concerted study of the proposal of his Government. The IGC had referred the matter to its parent bodies. In response to the Committee's suggestion, the FAO Council had requested the Director-General to examine as soon as possible the best way to embark on a comprehensive study of the issues raised by both the recommendation A.II.6 of the Conference and the Argentine proposal, and to present an outline of the scope that should be covered.

61. The Committee noted that the subject had also been considered by the United Nations General Assembly at its

twentieth session, which had adopted resolution 2096 (XX), requesting the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO and in consultation with the executive heads of other interested international organizations and programmes, "to examine . . . the means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action of a multilateral character, under the auspices of the United Nations system, for combating hunger effectively, such comprehensive study to be based on, but not limited to, the existing proposals, . . ." and to report through the Economic and Social Council on, *inter alia*, arrangements for undertaking this concerted study. The Director-General, had, therefore, prepared a draft outline for an inter-agency study on multilateral food aid (CCP 66/7) (see E/4210) in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, so that it could be useful to him in considering his progress report to the Economic and Social Council and also meet the FAO Council's request for an outline of a comprehensive study of the issues.

62. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the draft outline, which was a useful starting point in the analysis of the issues identified by the IGC and the CCP as regards the UNCTAD and Argentine proposals in the wider context of the General Assembly resolution. Several delegates mentioned that their governments had not yet had time to consider the outline fully, so that the present discussion was only preliminary. However, in noting the draft outline, the Committee considered that, for the purposes the concerted study of means and policies on the basis of but not limited to existing proposals, some modifications would be called for. Some delegates felt that the structure of the outline could be better adapted to the needs of policy consideration by governments and to the main objectives of the General Assembly resolution by bringing earlier in the outline the relevant proposals and alternatives and to discuss under each of them the issues and the implications they raise. Substantive work on the study might also show the need for modification of the shape, of the final report. Possible changes in emphasis which were suggested by the Committee's preliminary examination of the outline in-

cluded: special regard to the need for, and the problems of, securing financial resources, and the possible relationships of multilateral food aid to long-term international agreements in staple foodstuffs; further investigation of the issues which would be involved in the provision of monetary credits to developing countries for the purchase of food imports; more study of the value and real cost of food aid as compared with other forms of aid; and greater attention to implications for international trade, and the discussion of intra-regional trade and payments arrangements to mobilize exportable supplies in developing countries. It was also thought that the study would be more useful for policy discussions if the various alternatives could be examined at different levels of financial resources.

63. Some delegates thought that, in view of the basic orientation which the study should have toward assisting governments to formulate policy, the analysis of past actions and proposals could be quite brief. Other delegates, however, emphasized the usefulness of drawing on past experience and accumulated knowledge as a guide to future policy.

64. Some delegates considered that the inclusion in the outline of a chapter on "Recommendations regarding an expanded multilateral food aid programme for the consideration of governments" would be inappropriate at this stage. Others, however, maintained that such recommendations on the part of the Secretary-General and the Director-General, limited to technical and economic aspects, would be of great help to governments in considering the final report. The Committee felt that a decision with regard to such a chapter should be deferred.

65. The delegate from Australia informed the Committee of the approach underlying the proposals on grains which his country was making in the Kennedy Round negotiations. These proposals would provide for co-ordinated and complementary arrangements for commercial and concessional supplies, under which developed countries would have a collective responsibility for meeting the increase in future import needs of developing countries on a concessional basis. The Australian delegate considered that it might be possible to adapt these arrangements to commodities other than grains.

66. The Committee agreed that the quantitative analysis of possible needs and supplies for food aid, which was an essential part of the study, should be based on the work under way in FAO on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development. This meant that the study could not be completed before the end of 1967, and the final report would not be available until early 1968. Some delegates expressed concern at this timing, which would preclude governments and international bodies, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(GATT) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), from having the benefit of the findings of the study in their forthcoming negotiations and consultations. The Committee noted that the Secretary-General had been asked to include in his progress report to the Economic and Social Council "any preliminary findings", and might well be requested to make similar reports to the General Assembly. The Committee felt that efforts should be made to prepare interim progress reports in the course of the work, bearing in mind such needs as the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the GATT negotiations on cereals and other interested bodies. These progress reports would embody preliminary results under particular sections of the outline, although this would not lessen the need for the comprehensive study as a whole. Full use could be made on an interim basis of the FAO Commodity Projections to 1975. The Committee requested the Director-General to assign a priority to the study in keeping with its urgency and importance. The hope was expressed that work on the various sections of the study would be started at an early date, so that only the final drafting of the conclusions would have to await the completion of the quantitative work in Chapter III. One delegate expressed the hope that the Director-General would revise the draft outline to reflect the changes proposed in order to facilitate its consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming session.

67. The Committee noted that the over-all responsibility for the study lay with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in co-operation with the Director-General of FAO. It stressed the necessity for full consultation with other agencies and programmes, as provided for in the General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX). It recognized that the Director-General would have primary responsibility for certain aspects of the study, and requested him to seek the co-operation of the food commodity councils, in view of the special contributions which they could make, and to take initiative to ensure consultation with the other international organizations and programmes concerned. The Committee also requested the Director-General to bear in mind these views and recommendations in the inter-agency discussions at the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and elsewhere on this subject. One delegation suggested a possible distribution of responsibilities.

68. The Committee further requested the Director-General to convey the views and suggestions of the CCP on the draft outline to the next session of the Economic and Social Council together with the verbatim records of the Committee on this item.

## DOCUMENT E/4256

### Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[3 August 1966]

1. At its 397th and 398th meetings, held on 2 and 3 August 1966, the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania), First Vice-President of the Council, considered item 16 of the Council agenda (Multilateral food aid: (a) programme of studies called for by General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX); (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme),

which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1427th meeting on 8 July 1966.

2. In connexion with item 16 (a), the Committee had before it the following documents: a report of the Secretary-General (E/4210 and Add.1) and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4236) and a draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and the United Republic of Tan-

zania (E/AC.6/L.350). The Committee adopted without objection two amendments proposed orally by France to operative paragraph 1 (a) of the draft resolution. The Committee then approved the amended draft resolution by 24 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

3. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1149 (XLI).]

4. In connexion with item 16 (b) the Committee had before it the following documents: the fourth annual

report of the United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (E/4211) and a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Canada, Chile, India, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America (E/AC.6/L.349). The Committee approved the draft resolution by 20 votes to none with 4 abstentions.

5. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1150 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1149 (XLI). Programme of studies on multilateral food aid

#### *The Economic and Social Council*

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the recommendation contained in annex A.II.6 of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>7</sup> relating to the World Food Aid Programme, and its resolution 2096 (XX) of 20 December 1965 calling for a study of the 'means and policies which would be required for large-scale international action of a multilateral character, under the auspices of the United Nations system, for combating hunger effectively',

"Gravely concerned both at the growing food shortage in the developing countries, which is due to a decline in their production of foodstuffs accompanied by a high population growth rate, and at the reduction of surplus stocks of such foodstuffs in the exporting countries,

"Taking note of the fact that, according to the third world food survey carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the total food supplies in the developing countries should, between 1957-1959 and 1975, increase by some 80 per cent to ensure a reasonable rise in nutrition levels,

"Considering further that international food aid should be the subject of concerted and planned measures designed to make available to the developing countries a more regular flow of foodstuffs supplementing outside financial resources, with a view to supporting the efforts of those countries to finance their development, and more particularly to ensure the growth of their agricultural production, to absorb

unemployment and, in the short term, to make good their food shortage,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the arrangements made with a view to the preparation of the programme of studies called for in its resolution 2096 (XX) (E/4210) and drawing attention particularly to the need for modification of the draft outline for an interagency study on multilateral food aid to take into account the discussions in the intergovernmental bodies concerned and in the light of further interagency consultations,

"Having considered further the extract from the report of the fortieth session of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the international study of multilateral food aid (E/4236), containing *inter alia* suggestions for modifications of the draft outline for the study prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2096 (XX),

"Considering that, according to the present work schedule, the final report called for in resolution 2096 (XX) will not be available before the beginning of 1968, but that it is nevertheless necessary that the first studies prepared should be taken into consideration at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at other international meetings dealing with the question of foodstuffs,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in consultation with the other organizations and programmes concerned, and taking advantage of the facilities of the United Nations, including particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

"(a) To bear in mind the second, third and fourth preambular paragraphs of this resolution, the suggestions contained in the report of the fortieth session of the Committee on Commodity Problems of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the draft outline for the study, and the sug-

<sup>7</sup> *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*, vol. I, *Final Act and Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11), p. 32.

gestions formulated by States members of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session;

“(b) To submit the study called for in resolution 2096 (XX) as soon as possible, taking into account the views of the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and the work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in connexion with the Indicative World Plan;

“2. Welcomes the statement by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council<sup>8</sup> that the study in question should constitute a ‘guide for policy-making consideration’;

“3. Expresses its satisfaction at the Secretary-General’s decision (see E/4210/Add.1) to submit, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and in consultation with other interested international organizations and programmes, a detailed preliminary report on the first results obtained in the preparation of the above mentioned study;

“4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit this report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session”.

*1442nd plenary meeting,  
4 August 1966.*

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1421st meeting.*

## 1150 (XLI). World Food Programme

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the fourth annual report of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme (see E/4211),

*Recognizing* the dangers inherent in the present world food situation and the value of food aid in promoting economic and social development while at the same time helping to meet food deficits,

*Noting* that the resources currently available to the World Food Programme for the three years 1966–1968 amount to only \$155 million, whereas the target established by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is \$275 million,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the work so far accomplished by the World Food Programme in meeting emergency food needs and in undertaking development projects falling into a wide variety of economic and social sectors, in consultation and co-operation, where appropriate, with other programmes and organizations of the United Nations family;

2. *Appeals urgently* to States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for further contributions to the Programme, in commodities, cash or services, with a view to reaching the goal of \$275 million for the period 1966–1968.

*1442nd plenary meeting,  
4 August 1966.*

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 16 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4207/Rev.1	Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its first session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 14.</i>
E/AC.6/L.349	Canada, Chile, India, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4256, paras.4 and 5.
E/AC.6/L.350	Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4256, paras.2 and 3.



UN/SA COLLECTION

## Agenda item 17: Social development\*:

- (a) Report of the Social Commission;
- (b) Report on the World Social Situation;
- (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4235	Confirmation of the election on five members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: report of the Social Committee .....	1
E/4249	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		3
Decision taken by the Economic and Social Council .....		7
Check list of documents .....		7

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1421st to 1431st and 1440th meetings; see also the Summary records of the 535th and 544th to 548th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.535 and 544-548).

## DOCUMENT E/4235

**Confirmation of the election of five members of the Board of the  
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: report of the  
Social Committee**

[Original text: English]  
[7 July 1966]

1. At its 535th meeting, held on 7 July 1966, the Social Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered paragraphs 131-132 of the report of the Social Commission (E/4206) under agenda item 17 (a). In connexion with this item the Committee also had before it a note by the Secretary-General on nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/L.309 and Add.1).

2. Following the statement made by the Director of the United Nations Institute on Social Development, the Committee then unanimously agreed to recommend that the Council confirm the election of the following five members of the Board of the United Nations Institute: Mr. Waris (Finland); Mr. Ennaceur (Tunisia); Mr. Ammar (United Arab Republic); Mr. Wiszniewski (Poland); Mr. Hauser (United States of America).

## DOCUMENT E/4249

## Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]  
[28 July 1966]

1. At its 544th to 548th meetings, held from 19-25 July 1966, the Social Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 17 of the Council's agenda: Social development: (a) Report of the Social Commission; (b) Report on the World Social

Situation; (c) Report on a programme of research and training in connexion with regional development projects).

2. The Committee had before it the following documents in connexion with its consideration of this item: report of the Social Commission (E/4206 and Add.1);

report of the Secretary-General on the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1); a report of the Secretary-General on reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission (E/CN.5/400 and Add.1-5); *Report on the World Social Situation, 1965* (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2); a letter dated 7 July 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic to the President of the Economic and Social Council (E/L.1125); report of the Secretary-General on the research-training programme for regional development (E/CN.4/403) and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4228).

3. During the discussion of this item, the following document was submitted to the Committee: statement made by Miss Julia Henderson, Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs (E/AC.7/L.496).

4. At its 545th meeting, the Committee decided, at the suggestion of the representative of the Soviet Union, to discuss sub-items 17 (a) and 17 (c) together and sub-item 17 (b) separately.

5. At its 544th to 547th meetings the Committee held a general debate on sub-items 17 (a) and 17 (c).

6. The Committee's subsequent consideration of, and action on, the draft resolutions contained in chapter VII of the report of the Social Commission and on proposals submitted during the discussion and amendments thereto are summarized below.

*Draft resolution I (E/4206, chap. VII)*

7. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution I, which was unanimously adopted by the Committee. (For text, see below, para. 18, draft resolution A.)

8. Following the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Iraq pointed out that although her delegation had not put forward a formal amendment to the draft, she wished it to be noted that part C, paragraph 2 (a), of should be interpreted to include the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

*Draft resolution II (ibid.)*

9. By 16 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, the Committee decided to retain operative paragraphs 3 and 5 in draft resolution II. Separate votes on these two paragraphs had been requested by the representative of the USSR.

10. Draft resolution II as a whole, was then adopted by the Committee by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (For text, see below, para. 18, draft resolution B.)

*Draft resolution III (ibid.)*

11. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution III. It was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (For text, see below, para. 18, draft resolution C.)

*Draft resolution IV (ibid.)*

12. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution IV. It was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For text, see below, para. 18, draft resolution D.)

13. Having adopted the four draft resolutions referred to above, the Committee concluded its consideration of sub-items 17 (a) and 17 (c). It then proceeded to discuss sub-item 17 (b) at its 547th and 548th meetings.

*Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.499*

14. In connexion with agenda item 17 (b), a draft resolution was submitted by Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, India, Iran, Pakistan, Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.499).

15. Several amendments to this draft resolution were introduced orally by the representative of the Soviet Union. After a brief consultation, the sponsors of the draft resolution accepted the following amendments to their original draft:

(a) A new third preambular paragraph was inserted, which read:

*"Bearing in mind* the considerations set forth in part I of resolution . . . (XLI), in particular that concerning the role of the State and the public sector in the promotion of balanced and sound economic and social development and in raising the welfare of the population;"

(b) In operative paragraph 1 the word *"Endorses"* was replaced by *"Notes"*.

(c) Operative paragraph 3 was changed to read:

*"Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the findings of the report, together with the relevant views expressed at the seventeenth session of the Social Commission and at the present session of the Economic and Social Council through the appropriate operational channels of the United Nations and the Member States".

(d) Operative paragraph 4 was changed to read:

*"Invites* the Social Commission to pursue its work in the field of popular participation in development, in the light of the recently approved programme in the social field (Council resolution . . . (XLI), in co-operation with the Committee on Development Planning, taking into account needs for reforms and reorientation of public administration for this purpose;"

(e) Operative paragraph 6 was changed to read:

*"Invites* the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other United Nations organizations concerned to consider the possibility of intensifying their efforts to assist developing countries in building up incentives which would commit the labour force to higher productivity;"

(f) Operative paragraph 7 was changed to read:

*"Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider the possibility of increasing its assistance to developing countries in reorienting their educational systems as means of promoting desirable social change and greater participation in development."



16. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by acclamation. (For text, see below, para. 18, draft resolution E.)

17. The Committee also unanimously adopted a draft resolution in which the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session. (For text, see below, para. 18, draft resolution F.)

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

#### A

##### Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1139 (XLI).]

#### B

##### Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1140 (XLI).]

#### C

##### Research-training programme on regional development

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1141 (XLI).]

#### D

##### United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1142 (XLI).]

#### E

##### World social situation

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1143 (XLI).]

#### F

##### Report of the Social Commission

[Adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1144 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1139 (XLI). Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 10 (II) of 21 June 1946 and 830 J (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 laying down the functions of the Social Commission,

Having considered the report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session (E/4206) dealing, *inter alia*, with the question of reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission in accordance with Council resolution 1086 I (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963, in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly requested the Council to review its resolution 496 (XVI) of 31 July 1953 in the light of the 1963 *Report on the World Social Situation*,<sup>1</sup> and of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2035 (XX) of 7 December 1965, in which the Assembly requested the Council and the Social Commission, when considering the role which the United Nations should play in the social field, to bear in mind a number of general principles,

Convinced that the supreme goal of United Nations action in the social field is to assist in preparing a better

future for man, in improving his well-being and in guaranteeing respect for his dignity,

Noting that, despite past efforts, the world social situation is far from satisfactory and therefore requires increased resources, improved methods and techniques of social action and a greater concentration of efforts on priority targets,

#### I

1. Considers that the social programme of the United Nations and the Social Commission should be undertaken with particular attention to the following considerations:

(a) The desirability of creating conditions of stability and well-being, necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and of fulfilling the responsibilities of the Council set forth in Articles 55 and 58 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) The necessity of directing the main efforts of the United Nations in the social field towards supporting and strengthening independent social and economic development in the developing countries, with full respect for the permanent sovereignty of those countries over their natural resources, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962;

(c) The necessity of recognizing the interrelated character of economic and social factors and the basic

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publications, Sales No.: 63.IV.4.

requirement that economic development and social development should go together in the promotion of better standards of life in larger freedom, with full regard for both the importance of planning for achieving this end and for the role of Governments in promoting balanced and sound economic and social development;

(d) The necessity of mobilizing national resources and of encouraging creative initiatives of all peoples for achieving social progress;

(e) The significance of adequate structural social and economic changes for the achievement of social progress;

(f) The necessity of utilizing, to the widest possible extent, the experience of the developed and developing countries which have varying economic and social systems and which are at different stages of development;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Social Commission, bearing in mind the universal character of the United Nations, should give high priority and special attention to social development and to the needs of the developing countries;

3. *Reaffirms* further that close collaboration between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions is essential on the basis of the principles mentioned above;

4. *Considers* that, in future, the work programme of the Social Commission, as well as the programme of concerted practical action in the social field, should concentrate on all social aspects of programmes which further the following aims:

(a) The elimination of hunger and the raising of levels of health and nutrition;

(b) The improvement of standards of health and the extension of adequate health services to meet the needs of the whole population;

(c) The eradication of illiteracy, the extension and improvement of general and vocational education at all levels, and the improvement of access to educational and cultural facilities for all sectors of the population;

(d) The education of youth through the use of mass media and other educational methods in the spirit of peace, in order to combat those influences which lead to undesirable social trends and to juvenile delinquency;

(e) The raising of levels of employment and income in both rural and urban areas, with particular attention, where appropriate, to employment opportunities for young people;

(f) The improvement of housing conditions and of community services, especially for persons in low-income groups, urban development and planning for future urban growth;

(g) The provision of social welfare and of comprehensive social security services to maintain and improve the standard of living of families, individuals and special groups, including the disabled, with special attention

to working mothers and to the establishment of adequate provision for children, as well as to the strengthening and improvement of the quality of family life;

(h) The study of social aspects of industrialization, with a view to encouraging the rapid expansion of industrialization, together with the study of urbanization, with attention also to family disruption;

(i) The allocation of an increasing proportion of the national budgetary provision for social and cultural purposes;

5. *Considers* that, in pursuit of these objectives, particular attention should be paid by the United Nations, the Governments of Member States and the specialized agencies to the use of effective methods and techniques such as:

(a) Planning of social development in conjunction with economic development, with a view to attaining balanced and integrated economic and social development;

(b) Training of national cadres for development, including administrative, professional and technical personnel, and specialists in the social field;

(c) Recognizing the role of the State and the public sector in promoting balanced and sound economic and social development and in raising the welfare of the population;

(d) Establishing, where appropriate in co-operation with the Population Commission, action programmes in the field of population consistent with the economic, social, religious and cultural circumstances of the respective countries;

(e) Mobilizing human resources through co-operatives and governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as through community development and planned regional development;

(f) Promoting social reforms basic to the achievement of high levels of living and economic and social progress, in particular agrarian reforms, equitable distribution of the national income and social advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring social protection;

6. *Recommends* that the Social Commission, to further these objectives, give special attention to:

(a) The periodic reports on the world social situation;

(b) Studies of the social consequences of disarmament;

(c) Studies of the influence on social development of fair international trade;

## II

*Believes*, in view of the aforementioned considerations:

(a) That the United Nations and the specialized agencies, while seeking means of increasing technical co-operation services in order to meet the ever-growing needs of the developing countries, should concentrate

their technical assistance in the social field on the priority sectors of the requesting countries, the order of priority being established by Governments in accordance with their general economic and social development planning;

(b) That a larger share of the available resources of the United Nations and the specialized agencies should be devoted to operational activities, in order to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries;

(c) That studies and research done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies should result in practical action;

(d) That the Social Commission, in order to give the Economic and Social Council pertinent advice on social policies designed to establish social targets and priorities, should regularly receive reports prepared by the specialized agencies and the technical co-operation services of the United Nations on the results obtained and the difficulties encountered in the course of such assistance;

### III

*Requests*, for all these reasons:

(a) That representatives of the technical co-operation services of the United Nations and of the regional economic commissions should continue to be closely associated with the work of the Commission, in order that such work may bear on the real and current social problems of the developing countries;

(b) That all international agencies participating in technical co-operation should give special priority to the use of human resources and to the training of national personnel of all categories in the developing countries;

### IV

1. *Decides* that the Social Commission shall retain its status as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council but shall be redesignated the Commission for Social Development, to clarify its role as a preparatory body of the Council in the whole range of social development policy; the Member States elected to the Commission should nominate, to serve on the Commission for a period of three years, candidates who hold key positions in the planning or execution of national social development policies or other persons qualified to discuss the formulation of social policies in more than one sector of development;

2. *Decides also* that the Commission for Social Development may establish such sub-committees as may be authorized by the Council in conformity with article 66 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council;

3. *Further decides* that the Commission for Social Development shall advise the Council also on vital social problems in respect of which action or recommendations may be required either by the Council itself or by the General Assembly in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2035 (XX);

### V

*Requests* the Secretary-General to make, in the light of the principles contained in this resolution, the appropriate adjustments in the five-year and two-year work programmes of the Commission for Social Development, and to submit them to the Commission for consideration at its eighteenth session.

*1440th plenary meeting,  
29 July 1966.*

### 1140 (XLI). Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having reviewed* the report of the Secretary-General on the replies of Member States regarding a proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare (E/CN.5/401 and Add.1) and the observations of the Social Commission thereon (E/4206, paras. 87-98),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for convening in 1968, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965, an international conference of ministers responsible for social welfare;

2. *Decides* that the conference shall be devoted to an examination of the role of social welfare programmes in national development, identifying common elements in social welfare functions, with the following objectives:

(a) The formulation, for social welfare programmes and related aspects of social development activities at the local level, of principles based on an analysis of varying national experience;

(b) The promotion of the training of manpower for social welfare;

(c) The formulation of recommendations on further action by the United Nations in the social welfare field;

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish a preparatory committee, composed of experts from States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and varying approaches to social welfare, which would meet in advance of the conference in order:

(a) To advise the Secretary-General on the organization, agenda and methods of work of the conference, including the review of the suggestions of Governments;

(b) To make recommendations as to the use of United Nations studies and the preparation of specific working papers in order that the conference may be provided with the necessary background documentation;

(c) To assist, in general, in substantive preparations, as appropriate, with a view to facilitating the work of the conference;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the specialized agencies concerned to participate in the work of the preparatory committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to be represented by the minister or other official responsible for social welfare, accompanied whenever possible by appropriate senior advisers;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Food Programme and the regional economic commissions to send representatives to participate in the conference, and the main non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and active in the social welfare field to send observers.

*1440th plenary meeting,  
29 July 1966.*

#### **1141 (XLI). Research-training programme on regional development in the social field**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1086 C (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 entitled "Concerted practical action in the social field: research-training programme on regional development",

*Noting* the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.5/403) on progress made to date in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and his proposals for future action,

*Noting in particular* the hope expressed by the Secretary-General in his report that research and training projects on regional development can be financed through the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral programmes, and that voluntary contributions may be obtained, as necessary, from governmental and non-governmental sources,

*Considering* that, as a next step, exploratory consultations should be held with interested countries in order to determine the feasibility of including their regional development projects in the programme,

1. *Notes with interest* the report of the Secretary-General;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To make the necessary arrangements for consultations with interested countries;

(b) To undertake the necessary consultations with the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and other appropriate United Nations bodies, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of Council resolution 1086 C (XXXIX);

(c) To report to the Commission for Social Development at its eighteenth session and to the Council at its forty-third session on progress made in this work.

*1440th plenary meeting,  
29 July 1966.*

#### **1142 (XLI). United Nations Research Institute for Social Development**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking note* of the second progress report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/CN.5/404),

*Noting with appreciation* the research contribution of the Institute to the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation* (E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2),

*Noting* the essential role which the Institute is to fulfil with regard to fundamental research in the social field in order to provide necessary support for the practical action in that field of the United Nations and Member States, including the training activities of the regional planning institutes,

*Considering* that several projects in the present work programme of the United Nations in the social field will require a scientific contribution from the Institute,

*Considering also* that the present resources of the Institute will be exhausted by the end of 1967,

*Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, to seek ways and means of obtaining further support for the Institute through contributions from both governmental and private sources.

*1440th plenary meeting,  
29 July 1966.*

#### **1143 (XLI). World social situation**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking note* of the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation* (*ibid.*)

*Recognizing* the importance of the question of popular participation in planning and implementation of development, including the question of incentives in industry and in agriculture, considered in that *Report*,

*Bearing in mind* the considerations set forth in part I of Council resolution 1139 (XLI) of 29 July 1966, in particular that concerning the role of the State and the public sector in the promotion of balanced and sound economic and social development and in the raising of the welfare of the population,

*Noting* the need for basic social reforms in order to provide incentives and opportunities for greater popular participation in development,

1. *Notes* the conclusions and recommendations of the *1965 Report on the World Social Situation*, as incorporated in the report of the Social Commission (E/4206, para. 110);

2. *Calls* the attention of the Committee for Development Planning to the *Report*;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate the findings of the *Report*, together with the relevant views expressed at the seventeenth session of the Social Com-

mission and at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council, through the appropriate operational channels of the United Nations and the Member States;

4. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development to pursue its work in the field of popular participation in development, in the light of the programme in the social field approved in part I of Council resolution 1139 (XLI), in co-operation with the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account needs for reforms and reorientation of public administration for this purpose;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in continuing his work on this subject, to draw, as appropriate, on the resources of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;

6. *Invites* the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other United Nations organizations concerned, to consider the possibility of intensifying their efforts to

assist developing countries in building up incentives which would commit the labour force to higher productivity;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider the possibility of increasing its assistance to developing countries in reorienting their educational systems as a means of promoting desirable social change and greater participation in development.

*1440th plenary meeting,  
29 July 1966.*

#### 1144 (XLI). Report of the Social Commission

*The Economic and Social Council*

*Takes note* of the report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session (E/4206).

*1440th plenary meeting,  
29 July 1966.*

### DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### Confirmation of members of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 1427th meeting, on 8 July 1966, the Council confirmed the election of the following five members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

Mr. Hamid Ammar (United Arab Republic)  
Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur (Tunisia)  
Mr. Phillip Hauser (United States of America)  
Professor Heikki Waris (Finland)  
Mr. Jerzy Wiszniewski (Poland)

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 17 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.\*

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4206	Report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10.</i>
E/4206/Add.1	Financial implications of the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/4228	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/AC.7/L.496	Statement made by the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs at the 544th meeting of the Social Committee	Ditto.
E/AC.7/L.499	Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Iran, Pakistan, India, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Ditto. See E/4249, paras.14-16.
E/CN.5/400	Reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.

\* The documents listed pertain solely to item 17. For the complete list of documents pertaining to items 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 17, which were discussed together by the Council, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 2.*

---

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/CN.5/401 and Add.1	Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/CN.5/402 and Add.1 and 2	<i>Report on the World Social Situation, 1965</i>	Replaced by E/CN.4/402/Rev.1, United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.IV.7.
E/CN.5/403	Research-training programme on regional development: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/CN.5/404	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development—second progress report (1 February 1965–1 February 1966)	Ditto.
E/CN.5/L.309 and Add.1	Nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/L.1125	Letter dated 7 July 1966 from the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Economic and Social Council	Ditto.


**Agenda item 18: Housing, building and planning\***
**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4212	Review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: note by the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4217	Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning; report of the Secretary-General .....	2
E/4268	Report of the Social Committee .....	5
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		7
Check list of documents .....		9

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1445th meeting; see also the records of the 554th and 555th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.554 and 555).

**DOCUMENT E/4212**
**Review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning**  
**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
 [23 May 1966]

The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning was established by Economic and Social Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962, which provided, *inter alia*, that the organizational arrangements for the Committee should be reviewed after three years.<sup>1</sup> These organizational arrangements relate to the membership and term of office of members of the Committee (Council resolution 903 C (XXXIV), paras. 1 and 2) and to its reporting procedures (para. 6).

*Membership of the Committee*

As regards the membership of the Committee, it will be recalled that the Council, at its 1418th meeting held on 7 March 1966, decided to adjourn until the forty-first session consideration of a draft resolution (E/L.1113/Rev.1) and amendments thereto (E/L.1116) concerning the enlargement of the functional commissions and of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The Council also decided to postpone until the forty-first session the election of members of those bodies for terms beginning on 1 January 1967. These questions are the subject of items 33 and 34 of the Council's agenda.

*Method of reporting*

The current procedure by which the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning is obliged to report to

<sup>1</sup> At its 1531st meeting, held on 15 August 1964, the Council postponed the review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee until the forty-first session.

the Council "through the Social Commission and also forward its report to the Committee for Industrial Development and to the regional economic commissions in order that the Council may consider the Committee's report together with the comments thereon of these bodies", has given rise to a number of difficulties which have been the subject of discussion in the Committee itself, (see E/4124, para. 159) in the Social Commission (see E/4206, para. 86) and in the General Assembly.<sup>2</sup> These difficulties are aggravated when the sessions of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning are held in September, with the result that the proposals and recommendations of the Committee brought by the Council to the attention of the General Assembly in any given year relate to the session of the Committee held in the previous year.

In the light of the above facts, and in view of the importance and urgency of the problems dealt with by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Secretary-General would suggest that the Council consider amending the terms of reference of the Committee to provide that its report should in future be submitted direct to the Council, copies being forwarded at the same time to the Social Commission, the Committee for Industrial Development, the Committee for Development Planning and the regional economic commissions, for their information and comments.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Third Committee*, 1332nd meeting.

## DOCUMENT E/4217

## Question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[16 June 1966]

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on Housing, Building and Planning recommended at its third session, in September 1965 (E/4124, paras. 50 and 53–60, and annex IV) that the Council adopt a draft resolution (*ibid.*, chap. XII, draft resolution I) which would approve the establishment, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning. The Secretary-General brought the proposal to the attention of the Council in notes submitted at its resumed thirty-ninth session (E/4126) and at its fortieth session (E/4159), and also submitted a preliminary statement on the financial implications (E/4126/Add.1).

2. During the discussion in the Council at the fortieth session (1414th meeting), some delegations were prepared to approve the establishment of the institute "in principle" as had been suggested in paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. It was stated in that context that, while no decision could be taken on the location of the institute,<sup>3</sup> an approval in principle did not represent an irrevocable measure, but rather would provide the Secretary-General with a solid base for pursuing his consultations in the matter. Other delegations favoured postponing action on the draft resolution until more definitive information was available on the institute's location and on its envisaged functions, organization, administration, financial requirements, sources of funds and relations with other international organizations.

3. More specifically, certain delegations expressed the hope that the Governments of India and Italy would reach some agreement on the location of the institute so that the Council might consider this question at its forty-first session. Similarly, it was suggested that the Secretary-General should discuss that subject with the two Governments and study the financial implications of establishing the institute in either New Delhi or Rome.

4. With regard to the sources of funds for the institute, some delegations were opposed to enlisting contributions from the regular budget of the United Nations as had been suggested in paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.<sup>4</sup> One delegation felt that the advisory board of the proposed institute should include at least six Government representatives instead of the envisaged

<sup>3</sup> It will be recalled that offers of host facilities for the institute had been made by the Governments of India and Italy.

<sup>4</sup> It may be noted that the Secretary-General's preliminary statement of financial implications, already mentioned in paragraph 1, had pointed out that the creation of institutes such as the one proposed would not normally involve contributions from the regular United Nations budget (E/4126/Add.1, para. 3).

three.<sup>5</sup> Another delegation, expressing the view that the size of the institute's staff should reflect the restriction of its terms of reference which had been agreed upon at the Committee's third session, proposed that the staff should comprise eleven professional and seven clerical posts rather than the twenty professional and seven clerical posts envisaged by the Committee (E/4126, para. 55).

5. Some delegations laid special emphasis on the need to avoid duplication of documentary and informational activities as an important factor in the institute's relationship with other organizations. One suggestion within that context was that the Secretariat might first explore all available possibilities offered by the many institutions in Europe and elsewhere which provided technical information and documentation, before deciding to establish a new institute. Another proposed that the Secretary-General include an outline of existing documentation facilities at international, regional and national housing institutes in a report to the forty-first session of the Council as a means to gauge possibilities of duplication.

6. Under the circumstances described above, the Council took note of the note submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council at its fortieth session, and requested the Secretary-General to continue the consultations envisaged in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Committee's draft resolution, taking into account the discussions held during the Council's fortieth session, and to submit a report to the Council at its forty-first session.

7. This progress report is given below. Some of the consultations which the Secretary-General was requested to pursue both by the Committee and the Council have taken place in the meantime while others have still to be completed.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S  
CONSULTATIONS*Facilities and funds offered by host Governments*

8. Early in 1966, the Government of Italy informed the Secretariat that it would take legislative measures to authorize a yearly expenditure of Lire 250 million (United States \$400,000) for financing the running costs of the proposed institute. In addition, one or the other of two selected buildings in Rome would be made available to provide the required premises.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Proposals regarding size and composition of an advisory board for the institute were set out in a tentative outline of its objectives, functions, working methods and structure which the Secretary-General had included in a report to the third session of the Committee (E/C.6/33, para. 75).

<sup>6</sup> It may be recalled that the Secretariat had informed the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its third



9. Shortly afterwards, the Secretariat received a note from the Government of India offering the facilities of its National Buildings Organization (NBO) for the institute.<sup>7</sup> The note pointed out that the NBO, for some ten years, had performed the functions of a United Nations-sponsored regional housing centre for the arid zone of Asia and the Far East. To begin with, the centre would provide both accommodation and personnel for the institute. After an initial developmental phase, the Government of India would be prepared to allocate a separate building at a cost of approximately 60 lacs of rupees (United States \$1,200,000) and continue meeting yearly staff costs at the present level of 15 lacs of rupees (United States \$300,000).

10. The two offers were described in an *aide-mémoire* which the Secretariat prepared for an informal intersessional meeting of rapporteurs appointed by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. The meeting was convened on 20 May 1966 at Geneva in accordance with a proposal made at the Committee's third session (see E/4124, para. 158) and was attended by representatives of the Governments of India and Italy. Both delegations indicated their Government's wishes that the institute be established in their respective countries and were opposed to a suggestion that the institute's envisaged functions might be divided between two separate institutes located in different countries.<sup>8</sup>

11. Having regard to the suggestions made at the fortieth session (see para. 3 above), the Council may wish to note that agreement has not yet been reached between the Governments of India and Italy concerning the institute's location; further negotiations are required and these are presently under way. It may also be noted that there have been numerous informal consultations between the Secretariat and the two Governments.

#### *The functions of the proposed institute*

12. In very general terms, the draft resolution before the Council suggests that the institute should provide documentation and information on housing, building, planning and related fields. In more specific terms, it is proposed that the documentation and information

consession of a formal offer from the Government of Italy to provide host facilities for the institute, including physical accommodation, office equipment, furnishings and funds for building maintenance, services and supplies as well as for the support of some professional and clerical personnel (E/4124, para. 54).

<sup>7</sup> In the original offer, which had been conveyed to the Council at its thirty-seventh session, the Government of India had indicated the availability of suitable facilities for the institute at New Delhi, consisting of a research institute, a documentation centre and the nucleus of a planning centre in the School of Planning and Architecture (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, 1337th meeting*).

<sup>8</sup> At its second session, in 1964, the Committee had expressed the view that the widely ranging scope of its field of competence might eventually call for the creation of two international documentation institutes, one dealing with housing and building technology, and the other with physical planning and development (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12 (E/3858), para. 132*).

functions should comprise assembly, collation, evaluation and dissemination of data on practical measures and on research undertaken by different national, regional and international bodies. Furthermore, the evaluation of research activities should be linked with the identification of gaps in existing knowledge.

13. A working group on housing and urbanization of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) considered those functional proposals in some detail in February 1966. Expressing interest in the envisaged institute as an arm of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning at United Nations Headquarters, the working group suggested that the institute should undertake such functions as the preparation and evaluation of data and basic studies. The Centre's function, in turn, should be to prepare analytical summaries of such reports and studies, with conclusions and suggestions leading to recommendations by the Council for action by Governments. It was also hoped that the institute would eventually perform most of the functions which the Committee had recommended at its second session.<sup>9</sup> These views have been endorsed by the ACC.

14. The institute's functions were considered next at the informal meeting of Committee Rapporteurs in May 1966 (see para. 10 above). In order to assist delegates in their deliberations, the Secretariat had prepared a draft statement outlining, *inter alia*, the institute's proposed functions and their substantive scope. The statement was based on a detailed analysis and interpretation of the Committee's proposals to date as part of the already mentioned *aide-mémoire*. While delegates did not offer any comments on, or make selections from, the wide range of subjects falling within the scope of housing, building and physical planning, they agreed on two revisions of the proposed formulation of functions. The amended version reads as follows:

The functions of a United Nations-sponsored international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning would be:

(a) To record, assemble, collate and evaluate documentation on existing and newly-acquired knowledge pertaining to different facets of environmental development and related disciplines and to disseminate the results of those activities.

(b) To provide a world-wide co-ordinating link between all existing and new suppliers of documentation and information on environmental development and related disciplines.

<sup>9</sup> At its thirty-seventh session, the Council noted the Committee's recommendation at its second session that there was a need for an international institute of documentation on housing, building and planning, the main functions of which should initially be to provide information on information and to co-ordinate available documentary services. At a later stage, those functions might be extended to include the preparation of manuals and handbooks; the appraisal of research resources, research programmes and research needs; the conduct of fundamental and applied research; professional advice to Governments and other users on development projects in housing, building and physical planning; and the training of professionals, teachers and research workers (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/5803), para. 385*).

(c) To establish, for the purposes defined in the preceding sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), a programme of reference work designed to render documentary and informational services to different categories of users having an interest in environmental development and related disciplines; such programme to be formulated in close consultation with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and other interested services at United Nations Headquarters and at the regional levels, the interested specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations; such programme moreover to be endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, who may, from time to time, recommend adjustments to meet changing circumstances, as appropriate.

(d) To implement its programme of work by means such as:

- (i) Assembling, on a continuing basis, selected documentation on environmental development and related disciplines obtainable from a world-wide range of competent suppliers;
- (ii) Indexing, storing and retrieving such assembled documentation for processing purposes including collation, evaluation, adaptation, abstracting, translating, etc.;
- (iii) Identifying gaps in existing knowledge;
- (iv) Compiling bibliographies on different facets of environmental development and related disciplines;
- (v) Preparing world-wide directories of all existing and new national, regional and international bodies (governmental, inter-governmental, non-governmental, academic, professional, industrial, etc.) engaged in research into, and recording and distribution of, knowledge on environmental development and related disciplines; and
- (vi) Printing and distributing documentation resulting from the foregoing activities within a programmed timing schedule and in accordance with ascertained user requirements.

#### *Organization and administration of the proposed institute*

15. These subjects were also reviewed at the recent informal meeting of Committee rapporteurs, again on the basis of draft proposals prepared by the Secretariat, after an analysis of previously made Committee recommendations. The endorsed proposals, as amended, read as follows:

(a) *Staff requirements.* In order to start the institute's operations and to carry it through its initial development phase, the following minimum total of professional posts would be required:

Director, responsible for over-all reference programming and liaison with United Nations Headquarters, the host country, the institute's advisory board and the collaborating agencies and organizations . . . .	1
Deputy Director, responsible for guidance on, and supervision, implementation and development of, the institute's documentary and informational activities, including distribution . . . . .	1
Professional officers, one each for housing, building and physical planning respectively, and responsible for processing and editing documents in his particular field of competence . . . . .	3
Translators, one for French and Spanish, one for Russian, and one for Chinese, to assist in processing and editing documents as may be required, the official language of the institute being English . . . . .	3
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

In order to assist the above professional officers, the following minimum servicing posts, excluding typists, equipment operators, cleaners and the like, would be required:

Administrative officers, attached to the Director's office and responsible for personnel, finance and maintenance . . . .	2
Clerical posts, attached to the Deputy Director's office and responsible for collection, printing and distribution of documentation . . . . .	3
Clerical posts, attached to the three professional officers and responsible for assisting in documentary processing . . . .	3
Clerical posts, attached to the translators . . .	2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10</b>

It is suggested that of the projected minimum staff of eight professional officers, four posts might be financed from the funds of the institute, and the remaining four from other sources. With regard to the projected ten administrative and clerical posts, three might be provided from the funds of the institute and the remaining seven from other sources.

(b) *Organizational structure.* It is proposed that the institute comprise the following organizational units:

The Director's office:

- (i) Over-all reference programming, implementation and development; liaison with the United Nations family, the host country, the institute's advisory board and collaborating agencies and organizations;
- (ii) Unit for documentary collection, co-ordination and distribution, i.e., assembling, indexing, storing, retrieval, directories, printing, distribution and exchange of documentation;

(iii) Unit for administration and maintenance services, i.e., personnel, financial matters, accounting, purchase of supplies and equipment, general repairs and building maintenance;

Housing documentation office for documentary processing;

Building documentation office for documentary processing;

Physical planning documentation office for documentary processing.

(c) *The advisory board of the institute.* It is proposed that there should be a very small advisory board for the institute which would include the Chairman of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning as an *ex officio* member, one representative of the regional economic commissions, one representative of the specialized agencies and one representative of the non-governmental organizations. In the case of the specialized agencies, the meeting of Committee rapporteurs suggested the World Health Organization (WHO), while the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB) was proposed to represent the non-governmental organizations. It was, furthermore, agreed that the advisory board might be expanded at a later date so as to reflect a broader range of expertise.

The Council may wish to consider the foregoing suggestions in light of the comments made at the fortieth session (see para. 4 above).

*Relations of the institute with different international, regional and national organizations*

16. The informal meeting of Committee Rapporteurs emphasized that every effort should be made to avoid overlapping of the institute's work with similar activities undertaken by non-governmental organizations. Within that context, special mention was made of the CIB.

17. Having regard to the views expressed at the fortieth session of the Council (see para. 5 above), the Secretariat has not yet been able to undertake the recommended world-wide survey of available documentation and information facilities. However, the implementation of that project is foreseen within the work programme of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning for 1966-1967.

ANNEX

Draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council

[For the text of this draft resolution, see draft resolution I of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4124, chap. XII).]

DOCUMENT E/4268

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. At its 554th and 555th meetings, held on 2 and 3 August 1966, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 18 of the Council's agenda (Housing, building and planning). The item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th meeting, held on 5 July 1966.

2. In connexion with its consideration of this item, the Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session (E/4124), chapter XII of which contained the following draft resolutions requiring action by the Council:

- I. International institute for documentation on housing, building and planning,
- II. Skilled cadres and personnel in the field of housing, building and planning,
- III. Social aspects of housing and urban development.

3. The Committee also had before it the following documents: Review of the organizational arrangements for the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning: note by the Secretary-General (E/4212); question of the establishment of an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General (E/4217).

4. During the discussion of this item, the following documents were submitted for the Committee's consideration: a draft resolution submitted by Peru (E/AC.7/L.509), a revised version of which, sponsored by Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (E/AC.7/L.509/Rev.1), was issued later; a note by the Secretary-General (E/AC.7/L.509/Add.1) on the financial implications of that draft resolution; amendments submitted by Dahomey, India, Panama, Sierra Leone, and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.511) to draft resolution I of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

5. In the course of the debates, various amendments were submitted orally, as indicated below.

6. The Committee's action on the different proposals and amendments submitted is described in the following paragraphs.

DRAFT RESOLUTION I OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

7. The amendments to this draft resolution submitted by Dahomey, India, Panama, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania were circulated at the 555th meeting.

8. The following amendments were submitted orally by the United States of America and accepted by the sponsors of the five-power amendments:

To delete operative paragraph 1 (a) and (b);

To delete the latter part of operative paragraph 3, —which would then become paragraph 2—after the words “United Nations system”.

To replace operative paragraphs 4 and 5 by a new paragraph 3 reading as follows:

“3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the necessary consultations and negotiations on the functions, organization, administrative arrangements and financing of the Institute.”

To amend paragraph 6, which would then become paragraph 4, to read:

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Economic and Social Council at its resumed forty-first session on the implementation of this resolution.”

9. By 18 votes to 2 with 4 abstentions, the Committee adopted the new paragraph 3.

10. The Committee then approved draft resolution I, as a whole, as amended, by 23 votes to none, with 1 abstention. (For text, see under paragraph 17, draft resolution A.)

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION II OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

11. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution, which was unanimously approved by the Committee. (For text, see under paragraph 17, draft resolution B.)

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION III OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

12. After the Committee had agreed to an amendment proposed orally by the United Kingdom, to delete from operative paragraph 2 (a) the words “the population without any discrimination”, draft resolution III was adopted unanimously. (For text, see under paragraph 17, draft resolution C.)

13. The Committee unanimously approved a draft resolution for adoption by the Council, in which it takes note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session. (For text, see under paragraph 17, draft resolution D.)

#### REVISED DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY ECUADOR, PANAMA, PERU AND VENEZUELA

14. The following amendments to this draft resolution were submitted orally and accepted by the sponsors:

To insert in the fourth preambular paragraph a reference to General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX);

To delete the sixth preambular paragraph;

To insert in operative paragraph 1, after “International Atomic Energy Agency”, the words “particularly in developing countries”;

To insert in operative paragraph 3 (a), after the words “economic commission secretariats” and in paragraph 3 (a) (ii), after the words “economic commissions”, the words “and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut”.

15. This draft resolution, as amended, was approved by acclamation. (For text, see under paragraph 17, draft resolution E.)

16. The representative of the United Kingdom made a reservation with regard to the financial implications.

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

#### A

##### INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR DOCUMENTATION ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council”, resolution 1166 (XLI).]

#### B

##### TRAINING OF SKILLED CADRES AND PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council”, resolution 1167 (XLI).]

#### C

##### SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council”, resolution 1168 (XLI).]

#### D

##### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council”, resolution 1169 (XLI).]

#### E

##### FINANCING OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council”, resolution 1170 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1166 (XLI). International institute for documentation on housing, building and planning

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 830 B (XXXII) of 2 August 1961 and 976 D (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963, concerning the possible need for establishing, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international institute for documentation on housing, building and planning,

*Noting* the report of the Secretary-General on this question (E/4217),

*Recognizing* the particular need for locating the institute in a developing country where problems of housing, building and planning exist in an acute form,

1. *Welcomes* the generous offer of the Government of India to provide host facilities for the proposed institute for documentation on housing, building and planning;

2. *Approves*, in principle, the establishment of such an institute in India as part of the United Nations system;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the necessary consultations and negotiations on the functions, organization, administrative arrangements and financing of the institute;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council, at its resumed forty-first session, concerning the implementation of this resolution.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

### 1167 (XLI). Training of skilled cadres and personnel in the field of housing, building and planning

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recognizing* that human resources constitute an essential factor in economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries,

*Noting* the importance of training skilled cadres and personnel in the field of economic and social development, especially in those countries,

*Considering* that increasing attention must be paid, by the Governments of Member States, to the housing, building and planning field, which represents an important sphere of activity for meeting urgent social conditions,

*Taking into account* the urgent need of developing countries for skilled cadres and personnel in the field of housing, building and planning,

*Recognizing* that housing is one of the problems requiring an urgent solution,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 1515 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 1824 (XVII) of 18 December

1962, and Council resolutions 797 (XXX) of 3 August 1960, 838 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, 906 (XXXIV) of 2 August 1962 and 1029 (XXXVII) of 13 August 1964, in which the training of skilled cadres and personnel is considered to be a basic factor in the economic and social development of the developing countries, as well as Council resolution 1024 A (XXXVII), of 11 August 1964 recommending the elaboration and implementation of programmes on the training of architects, building engineers and skilled workers in sufficient number to implement the programmes of development in the field of housing, building and planning,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the agenda of the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning an item entitled "Training of national cadres and skilled personnel in the field of housing, building and planning, particularly for the needs of developing countries";

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General:

(a) To recommend to the Governments of Member States that they continue to take the necessary measures to ensure the creation and strengthening of programmes for the training of adequate skilled personnel in the field of housing, building and planning, particularly for the needs of developing countries;

(b) To elaborate, for the fourth session of the Committee, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, a study on the needs for the training of national skilled cadres in the field of housing, building and planning, on the experience of various countries of this subject, and on the ways and means of training, using both domestic resources and large-scale international co-operation in this field;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies concerned to facilitate the elaboration by the Secretary-General of the study mentioned in paragraph 2 (b) above.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

### 1168 (XLI). Social aspects of housing and urban development

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recognizing* that social aspects of housing and urban development represent an important sphere of the activity designed to meet urgent social conditions all over the world,

*Bearing in mind* that the social aspects of housing and urban development constitute a component of the housing policy and programmes of the Governments of Member States,

*Taking note* of the recommendations regarding the social aspects of housing contained in the reports of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its

first and second sessions,<sup>10</sup> as well as in the reports of the Social Commission on its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions,<sup>11</sup>

*Acknowledging* the note of the Secretary-General on social aspects of housing and urban development<sup>12</sup> submitted to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its third session,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute widely the revised report on social aspects of housing and urban development,<sup>13</sup> after taking into account the comments of all Governments and specialized agencies;

2. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To initiate, within the limits of the existing budget and in co-operation with the specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, a study on the experience of countries which have made substantial progress in solving the social problems of housing and urban development, paying particular attention to such aspects as: an appropriate programme of economic development in urban and rural areas leading to an accelerated raising of the standard of living, the provision of appropriate dwellings for all, the initiation and construction of housing for low-income families, the keeping of rents within a reasonable share of family incomes, the improvement of existing housing and the clearance of slums;

(b) To intensify the international exchange of experience in this field through the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the committees for housing of the regional economic commissions and other international bodies;

3. *Requests further* the Secretary-General to inform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, at its fourth session, of the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Recommends* that Governments of Member States take appropriate steps to deal with the most important social aspects of housing and urban development, such as those mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) of the present resolution.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

### **1169 (XLI). Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning**

*The Economic and Social Council*

*Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session (E/4124).

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13* (E/3719/Rev.1) and *ibid.*, *Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 12* (E/3858).

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 12* (E/3769) and *ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 12* (E/4061).

<sup>12</sup> E/C.6/35.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, annex.

### **1170 (XLI). Financing of housing and community facilities**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Conscious* of the economic and social impact of the acute deficiency of housing and community facilities in rapidly growing urban areas, particularly in the developing countries,

*Considering* the significance and importance, for the attainment of economic and social development objectives, of finding a solution to the problem of uncontrolled growth in the peripheral zones of many towns in developing countries,

*Having regard* to the acute shortage of capital available for investment in housing and community facilities, particularly in the developing countries,

*Recalling* Council resolutions 975 F (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 and 1024 A (XXXVII) of 11 August 1964 and General Assembly resolutions 1917 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 and 2036 (XX) of 7 December 1965, in which the Council and the Assembly placed the highest priority on the need for appropriate emergency action in this field during the second half of the United Nations Development Decade,

*Recalling further* the statement by the Secretary-General, in his interim report on the United Nations Development Decade<sup>14</sup> that the United Nations will attempt to provide a new type of international assistance in housing and urban development to countries faced with problems of large-scale, rapid transition from rural-agricultural to urban-industrial societies, requiring more large-scale operational projects with substantial capital outlays than have been possible in the past,

*Taking note further* of the views expressed on this subject by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at its third session, in its discussions and in chapter III of its report (E/4124),

*Taking into account* the fact that a considerable number of developing countries have economic and social development plans and programmes in which high priority has generally been given to the problem of housing,

1. *Calls* upon States Members of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to continue, particularly in developing countries, to give attention to the need to increase the flow of domestic and external funds into the financing of housing and community facilities;

2. *Requests* international and regional development finance institutions to continue to make special efforts to respond to requests for assistance in financing housing and community development projects, including the financing of more efficient building material industries, and of research and experimental institutions responsible

<sup>14</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 5, document E/4196, paras. 257-259.

for finding systems and standards for the attainment of greater productivity in the building industry in general and a better utilization of suitable local materials, especially for the construction of low-cost housing;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To formulate, with the advice of the regional economic commission secretariats, the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and of such additional consultant services as he deems necessary, and after consultation with the international agencies concerned, specific proposals for:

- (i) New approaches, methods, forms and institutional facilities that would serve to increase the volume and effectiveness of the flow of domestic and external, public and private funds applied to

programmes in housing and community facilities;

- (ii) Concerted action on the part of the United Nations, including the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and other international agencies concerned, which would serve to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation of these proposals and of the over-all programme for accelerating the financing of housing and community facilities;

- (b) To report his findings to the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning as soon as possible.

1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 18 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4124 and Corr.1	Report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its third session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 9.</i>
E/4126	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4126/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/4126: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council; Resumed Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 5.</i>
E/4159	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid., Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 20.</i>
E/4206	Report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session	<i>Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 10.</i>
E/AC.7/L.509	Peru: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.7/L.509/Rev.1
E/AC.7/L.509/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.509: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/AC.7/L.509/Rev.1	Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4268, paras. 14 and 15.
E/AC.7/L.511	Dahomey, India, Panama, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4124, chap. XII)	Mimeographed. See E/4268, paras. 7 and 8.
E/C.2/645	Statement submitted by the Catholic International Union for Social Service	Mimeographed.
E/C.6/33 and Add.1-4	Research, training and information in housing, building and planning: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/L.1113/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 14. Replaced by E/L.1137 and Add.1.</i>
E/L.1116	Czechoslovakia, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to document E/L.1113/Rev.1	<i>Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 14.</i>


**Agenda item 19: World campaign for universal literacy\***
**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4214	Literacy within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization .....	1
E/4246	Report of the Economic Committee .....	4
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1439th meeting; see also the records of the 382nd-386th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.382-386).

**DOCUMENT E/4214**
**Literacy within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade: report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

[Original text: French]  
[23 May 1966]

1. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted resolution 2043 (XX), in which it "requests the Economic and Social Council and the regional economic commissions to study, within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade, the most appropriate measures for promoting the effective integration of literacy in development".

2. This report is designed to contribute to this study by drawing the attention of the Council to the implementation of the Experimental World Literacy Programme and to the most pressing and most important national and international objectives of literacy programmes.

*The present situation*

3. At the Council's thirty-ninth session, the Secretary-General of the United Nations observed, when opening the discussion on agenda item 2, concerning the United Nations Development Decade, in connexion with which he had prepared an appraisal entitled "The United Nations Development Decade at mid-point" (E/4077) that attempts to translate the aspirations of the Decade into practical endeavour had not yet crystallized.<sup>1</sup> There is certainly no denying the fact that the gap in *per capita* incomes between the developed and developing countries is continuing to widen, that the problem of hunger for peoples of various parts of the world is becoming more serious, that the progress of industrial productivity in

the developing countries is slow, and that there are obstacles to social change. The Secretary-General did, however, consider in his conclusion that, if properly conducted and sustained, the efforts made during the next few years might make it possible not only to improve upon the record for the first half of the Decade, but also to lay the groundwork systematically for the next period.<sup>2</sup>

4. The Economic and Social Council has often emphasized that the quality of the labour force and labour productivity are factors of economic development which are quite as important as investments in capital goods and production; in some circumstances, human investments, which include work-oriented literacy, can even be the most urgent factors. The need to solve a whole series of problems and to attain the prime objectives of the Development Decade means that we cannot wait and delay training the labour force which is needed.

5. Very encouraging progress has been registered in education and unprecedented investments have been made in it. However, in absolute terms, the number of adult illiterates increased during the first half of the Decade, although the efforts to promote literacy reduced the percentage. If the number of illiterates at the end of the Decade is not to be greater than at the beginning, nations with a high rate of illiteracy will have to double their efforts to promote literacy.

6. While it is difficult, or even impossible, to make exact measurements of the costs and benefits of the

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session*, 1369th meeting, para. 17.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 20.



results of literacy programmes, and to distinguish causes and effects in statistical trends, it is recognized as a historical fact that there is a close correlation between literacy and national income (Cf. *Report on the World Social Situation, 1961*).<sup>3</sup> This is apparent from the fact that growth rates of national income are highest in countries with the least illiterates in their labour force. Despite these intangibles and the caution which they make necessary, an initial guideline for the integration of literacy in development can be derived from this. In any event, illiteracy should be reduced whenever and wherever it constitutes an obstacle, or a bottle-neck, to a policy designed to train a skilled labour force for the purpose of improving labour productivity.

7. The developing countries devote a large share of their resources to education; while it is difficult to evaluate their efforts in numerical terms, some estimates indicate that the share might amount to between 3 and 4.25 per cent of national income. In their desire to define those activities to which Governments should accord priority, in line with their twofold mission to promote education and development, the regional conferences of Ministers of Education convened periodically by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have all stressed the need to make provision for, plan and organize measures to strengthen activities that will have a direct impact on the training of skilled manpower. In that connexion, adult education is certainly not being given the attention it deserves; statistics covering twenty States for which data are available show that resources devoted to adult education scarcely amount to 0,01 to 0,1 per cent of national income. Increases and adjustments are needed to intensify these efforts.

### *The new approach*

8. The idea of functional literacy programmes linked with development priorities should be viewed in this context. While this idea gave rise to the world campaign for universal literacy which the Economic and Social Council considered at its thirty-seventh session,<sup>4</sup> since that time, it has been studied extensively<sup>5</sup> at a series of

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publications, Sales No.: 61.IV.4.

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, 1326th-1329th, 1332nd and 1350th meetings*; see also the record of the 262nd meeting of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.262).

<sup>5</sup> At the following meetings: Thirteenth session of the General Conference of UNESCO (20 October-19 November 1964); seventh session of the Economic Commission for Africa (Nairobi, 9-23 February 1965); World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy (Teheran, 8-19 September 1965); twentieth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (21 September-22 December 1965); Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Asia (Bangkok, November 1965); twenty-second session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (22 March-4 April 1966); Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab States (Tripoli, April 1966).

important international and regional meetings which have adopted its principles.

9. Since the adoption of the five-year Experimental World Literacy Programme (1966-1970), by the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session,<sup>6</sup> the following forty-five countries have expressed a desire to participate in the programme and have decided to accord high priority to work-oriented literacy projects linked with economic development: Algeria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Zambia.

10. The main aims and principal characteristics of functional literacy programmes can be summarized as follows:

(a) Literacy programmes should contribute in a functional way to the achievement of such main economic objectives as industrialization, modernization of agriculture, diversification of the economy, greater social and professional mobility, improvement in labour productivity, in the skills of the labour force, in health, etc.

(b) Literacy programmes should be incorporated and integrated functionally into vocational training, since they should impart not only reading and writing, but also professional and technical knowledge.

(c) This implies that literacy must form an integral part of economic development plans and have an appropriate place in educational planning.

11. Within this precise framework of action, adult literacy programmes are now following two main directions, the second being dependent upon the first:

(a) The elaboration of national plans for functional literacy linked with economic and social priorities for the progressive eradication of illiteracy;

(b) The preparation and implementation of functional pilot literacy projects with the possible support of international resources.

### *The preparation of national plans*

12. The formulation of national plans necessarily has an effect on the strategy for the progressive eradication of illiteracy and on the time-table of literacy programmes:

(a) Priority in literacy programmes should be accorded to the priority sectors of economic development. In these priority sectors, it will be necessary to identify the areas in which the training of illiterate workers is urgently needed, and without which there would be a bottle-neck (for example, training of the initial team to

<sup>6</sup> See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, 13th Session, Paris, 1964, Resolutions, resolution I, 271.*

launch the production of new items to promote industrialization).

(b) Priority in literacy programmes should be accorded to areas and regions undergoing rapid economic expansion in which literate workers will be able to use their knowledge to advantage (on-the-job training of workers in an existing enterprise).

(c) Priority in literacy programmes should be accorded to the sectors of the population which are highly motivated and in which literacy is most directly in their own interests and in the interests of the country's economic development (for example, the training of agricultural workers, including functional literacy programmes for them, in areas which are of particular importance for solving the hunger problem).

(d) The time-table for literacy programmes is determined by the time-table of projects concerned with industrialization, agricultural modernization, the expansion of transport and services, etc.; in a nutshell, by the time-table for economic development as defined in the plan.

13. In preparing national plans, those responsible for planning, development and education have to concern themselves with a large number of different aspects:

(a) Identifying the priority areas in which the existing labour force prevents the attainment of the goals set in accordance with the objectives of the Development Decade;

(b) Finding financial resources for functional literacy programmes and preliminary vocational training programmes, using both education budgets and investments as a whole;

(c) Encouraging the various national and local resources, both public and private (including the re-investment of the profits or enterprises to promote literacy in the labour force), to participate in the financing of functional literacy programmes. To this end, States will sometimes have to adopt special legislation and economic measures. Part of the new investments (irrigation zones, large-scale projects, dams, etc.), should be used for literacy programmes for the labour force. In other words, financing for the literacy component should not be separate from the project but an integral part of project financing as a whole.

14. In this connexion, it should be noted that:

(a) At its seventh session the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) recommended that Governments should "include literacy programmes in their over-all development plans" and "determine the percentage of their national income to be allocated to adult literacy within the framework of their educational development plans";<sup>7</sup>

(b) At its twenty-second session the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) recommended, that "Member States investigate the possibility of directing resources to functional literacy programmes from various ministries, local governments, govern-

mental and non-governmental institutions, public and private enterprises and from funds appropriated for specific development projects".<sup>8</sup>

15. The planning of national functional literacy programmes accentuates the inadequacy of the traditional infrastructures (schools, academic education, centralized administration, standard curricula, etc.) for the purposes of literacy programmes and the need to establish new infrastructures which would make it possible to re-orientate literacy programmes and to link them realistically and effectively with the objectives of economic and social development.

#### *Preparation of the experimental programme*

16. The preparation and implementation of pilot projects imposes many varied duties on the specialized agencies of the United Nations, on the authorities of the developing and developed countries and on many international organizations and institutions.

17. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Special Fund component), at the first session of its Governing Council, approved the first three pilot functional literacy projects submitted respectively by Algeria, Iran and Mali. At time of writing, the three project managers have been appointed and the plans of operation and the evaluation manual are being prepared. The UNDP contribution is \$3,7 million and the total cost of the project amounts to almost \$13 million. Two other projects, submitted respectively by Ecuador and the United Republic of Tanzania, will be before the Governing Council of UNDP for approval at its second session in June 1966. At the twelfth meeting of the Governing Council, the representative of the Administrator of UNDP stated that:

"Our activities will relate primarily to the connexion between literacy and productivity growth, and we hope to be able to demonstrate this connexion in a series of pilot projects which do not profess, even taking them as a whole, to constitute a world-wide programme, but which are experimental projects and will, we hope, make it possible to demonstrate that there really is a fundamental connexion between education and productivity".<sup>9</sup>

That is why the projects under the experimental programme must be particularly closely related to the needs implicit in functional literacy as geared to the priorities of economic development.

18. In addition to the five countries mentioned above, other countries have submitted projects of the same type to UNDP, or are at present preparing such projects. These projects are usually prepared by the Governments concerned, assisted by experts from UNESCO who work in very close co-operation with other specialized agencies. This assistance to Member States should be continued and expanded, since the preparation of such projects, whether they become projects of the Special

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10, part III, resolution 126 (VII).*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2, part III, resolution 71 (XXII).*

<sup>9</sup> See DP/L.12, p. 6.

Fund type, or receive assistance from other external sources, or are largely financed by the countries themselves, is a great incentive to those countries to intensify their efforts to promote adult literacy.

19. In that connexion, the UNESCO draft Programme and Budget for 1967–1968,<sup>10</sup> which will be submitted to the General Conference at its fourteenth session, states that:

“The Experimental World Literacy Programme was launched on the basis that it would be financed largely through the United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund). However, some national projects, which are financed from the sources indicated below, will also be included in this programme: national sources alone; national sources supplemented by multilateral assistance; national sources supplemented by bilateral assistance”.

Some countries are prepared to use these different formulae. For example, Venezuela has decided to implement a pilot project financed exclusively from national sources. These projects are prepared following the same principles used in the other projects of the World Programme and will be evaluated in accordance with the same criteria. With these multiple methods of financing, we can expect new developments and an increase in the number of pilot literacy projects.

20. The success of a programme of this kind necessitates close co-operation between the various inter-governmental agencies at all stages: project preparation, finalization of plans of operation, execution, evaluation. In projects receiving UNDP assistance, this kind of co-operation already exists between UNESCO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO),

<sup>10</sup> See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Programme and Budget for 1967-1968*, 14 C/5 (Paris, January 1967), part II, chap. 1.44, para. 527.

the World Health Organization (WHO) and, to an extent which should soon be increased, the World Food Programme (WFP).

21. The World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy expressed the desire that literacy programmes should be included in projects initiated by other specialized agencies. In this connexion, it should be noted that FAO, one of the specialized agencies to be associated in the execution of the UNDP (Special Fund)-UNESCO pilot functional literacy projects, has stated that it is prepared to integrate literacy programmes within some of the rural or agricultural development projects for which it is responsible. To the extent that literacy is an essential factor in the implementation of economic development projects, it may be expected that this trend will increase and become widespread in years to come.

22. International and regional solidarity has a large part to play in the implementation of the experimental literacy programme and the combined efforts and potential which it can mobilize should make it possible to achieve results which might otherwise be difficult to visualize. In that connexion, we should mention the generous gift of \$700,000 made by H.I.M. the Shahinshah of Iran to UNESCO, a sum which is the equivalent of the military budget of that country for one day.

23. The support which the Economic and Social Council can give to the efforts being made by the developing countries to develop literacy programmes geared to the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, will greatly help the promotion and strengthening of those efforts; similarly, its support and its encouragement of the international community in the implementation of the experimental literacy programme will give new impetus to this programme which is dedicated to promoting the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade.

## DOCUMENT E/4246

### Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[25 July 1966]

1. At its 382nd–386th meetings, held on 14, 15, 19 and 20 July 1966, the Economic Committee, under the Chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania), considered item 19 of the Council's agenda (World campaign for universal literacy) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1420th meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it a report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on literacy within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade (E/4214) and a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, United

Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (E/AC.6/L.339/Rev.1). The representative of Algeria introduced the draft resolution, and proposed that the words “as far as possible”, appearing in operative paragraph 1 (a), be transferred to appear as the first part of operative paragraph 2 (a). This was approved by the Committee. The representative of France joined as a sponsor of the draft resolution. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

3. The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below “Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council”.]

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## 1128 (XLD). World campaign for universal literacy

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2043 (XX) of 8 December 1965 on the world campaign for universal literacy,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report submitted by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2043 (XX) (E/4214),

Convinced that the necessary measures for the elimination of illiteracy cannot be carried out unless provision is made to finance them,

Noting with appreciation:

(a) That a large number of countries in which illiteracy still exists have mobilized considerable human, technical and financial resources to combat this scourge,

(b) That the Experimental World Literacy Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has passed from the stage of formulation of principles and procedures to that of implementation and operational activities,

(c) That a movement of international and regional solidarity to combat illiteracy is now being started,

Welcoming the generous initiative of H.I.M. the Shahinshah of Iran to donate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization the equivalent of Iran's military expenditure for one day to finance measures designed to promote the functional literacy of the masses,

1. Invites States Members of the United Nations in which illiteracy is a major obstacle to development:

(a) To integrate their adult education programmes, including literacy programmes, in their development plans, if this has not already been done;

(b) To give suitable priority to the promotion of functional literacy in connexion with vocational training,

in sectors essential to the achievement of development goals;

(c) To include in national investment programmes and in the investment programmes and operational budgets of undertakings, appropriations for the promotion of functional literacy;

2. Invites all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

(a) As far as possible to take account, within the framework of bilateral, cultural, technical and financial assistance, of the priorities established by the receiving countries in respect of the promotion of functional literacy;

(b) To promote solidarity at the regional and international level in world-wide action to combat illiteracy, *inter alia* by initiating suitable methods of utilizing new human, material and financial resources;

3. Invites the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions to include in the projects within their competence, whenever the execution of those projects so requires, appropriate literacy programmes;

4. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

(a) To continue to assist developing countries in order to facilitate the integration of their adult education programmes, including literacy programmes, in their national development plans;

(b) To continue the implementation of the Experimental World Literacy Programme;

(c) To begin an objective and systematic evaluation of the impact of literacy on development and to throw more light, by appropriate analyses, on the correlation between functional literacy, economic development and social progress.

1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 19 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4071	The United Nations Development Decade at mid-point: an appraisal by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 2. Also issued as United Nations publication, Sales No:65.I.26 (English only).
E/AC.6/L.339	Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by document E/AC.6/L.339/Rev.1.
E/AC.6/L.339/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	See E/4246, paras. 2 and 3.



Agenda item 20: Travel, transport and communications\*:

- (a) Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949;
- (b) International Tourist Year

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4194	Report of the Secretary-General.....	1
E/4218	Report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations .....	2
E/4241	Arrangements for the convening of an international conference: letter dated 13 July 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed to the Secretary-General ....	11
E/4247	Report of the Economic Committee .....	12
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		12
Check list of documents .....		14

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1439th meeting; see also the records of the 384th and 386th meetings of the Economic Committee (E/AC.6/SR.384 and 386).

DOCUMENT E/4194

Report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: French]  
[12 May 1966]

1. In its resolution 1082 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965 the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided "that an international conference shall be convened, in principle in 1967, in order to prepare" instruments to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, on 19 September 1949;

(b) Decided "to determine, at its forty-first session, the data and place of this conference";

(c) Invited "the regional economic commissions to study, by the end of 1966, in so far as their programme of work and the structure of their subordinate bodies permit, the technical provisions of the draft Conventions (E/3998 and E/3999) submitted by the Secretary-General with a view to reaching regional agreements on the amendments to those provisions which may appear appropriate".

2. The purpose of this report is to inform the Council of developments since the thirty-ninth session.

3. The situation in the regional economic commissions is as follows:

(a) Since it does not have a permanent organ to deal with land transport, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) has been unable so far to arrange for discussion, among the Governments of the countries of the region, of the technical provisions of the draft Conventions.<sup>1</sup>

(b) The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) has requested the Governments of the countries of the region to communicate their views on the technical provisions of the draft Conventions, and a meeting of experts is to be held towards the end of the year with a view to reaching agreement on the substantive amendments to be proposed by the countries of the region. At its February 1966 session, the Inland Transport and Communications Committee urged the Governments of the countries of the region, both members and associate members of the Commission, to take an active part in the meeting of experts.

<sup>1</sup> However, this subject is to be discussed at a forthcoming session of the Technical Committee on Traffic and Safety of the Pan American Highway Congresses.

(c) The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has requested the Governments of countries members of the Commission to communicate, by the end of May 1966, their comments on the technical provisions of the draft Conventions, and the secretariat intends to suggest that such comments should be discussed at the session of the Working Party on Transport scheduled for October 1966.

(d) Thorough discussion of the draft Conventions has begun in the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE): the Sub-Committee on Road Transport and its subordinate body, the Working Party on the Construction of Vehicles, have already devoted three and a half weeks to the matter, and a further session of about eight working days is scheduled for November 1966 with the possibility of holding an additional five-day session in late December, if necessary.

4. It is too early for an assessment of the amendments to be proposed by ECA and ECAFE. The amendments drawn up in ECE will relate to numerous questions of drafting as well as a number of substantive matters. They will be submitted in the form of new draft Conventions, which, while retaining the numbering of the articles and paragraphs of the original drafts, will include extensive redrafting and some new provisions.

5. Since the new texts drawn up in ECE are clearly an improvement over the original text in many respects and this will probably also be true of the proposals adopted by the other regional economic commissions, the Secretary-General deems it advisable, in order to avoid unnecessarily lengthy debate, that the International Conference should have before it not the original texts but new drafts taking account of those proposals of the regional economic commissions which have met with unanimous or nearly unanimous agreement in the respective commissions and which seem unlikely to encounter objections from the countries of the other regions. For this purpose, the Secretary-General could, if the Council so requested, circulate early in 1967 new draft Conventions prepared accordingly and accompanied by two notes indicating the following in regard to each article and paragraph (the numbering of the original texts being retained):

(a) In the first note, those passages in the new text which represent substantive changes in the original text;

(b) In the second note, any amendments proposed by the regional economic commissions which are not included in the new text.

6. The discussions in ECE have shown that while there is reason to believe that agreement will be reached fairly easily on most of the provisions of the draft Convention on Road Traffic, the standardization of road signs and signals will present greater difficulties, even in some instances among countries which are Parties to the 1949 Protocol. The Conference might therefore consider whether certain detailed provisions of the draft Convention on Road Signs and Signals should cease to be obligatory for the Contracting Parties and become recommended practices. This is, of course, a matter for the Conference to decide.

7. The date of the Conference should be fixed so as to allow Governments, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations sufficient time to communicate their proposed or suggested amendments in accordance with paragraphs 3 (c) (i) and (ii) of resolution 1082 B (XXXIX). Assuming that the new draft Conventions are circulated in the four working languages of the Conference by the end of March 1967, the time-limit for the receipt of proposed or suggested amendments could be 15 July 1967. However, the period of two months allowed, in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1082 B (XXXIX), between the receipt of proposals and the opening of the Conference seems too short for circulation and study of the amendments. Hence, it does not seem possible for the Conference to meet before the beginning of November 1967. If this seems too tight a time-table, the Conference may have to be held early in 1968.

8. The estimated financial implications were submitted to the Council at its thirty-ninth session (E/AC.6/L.322 and E/4122). Budgetary provision is being included in the Secretary-General's Budget Estimates for 1967 on the same basis. Assuming the Conference is held at Geneva, the total cost will remain approximately the same even if there are slight variations in the requests under the different items.

## DOCUMENT E/4218\*

### Report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations

[Original text: French]  
[3 June 1966]

The Secretary-General has received the attached report, which is being circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1108 (XL). At this stage the Secretary-General would like to reserve

his position in regard to the proposals put forward in part VII of this report.

\* Incorporating document E/4218/Corr.1.

## Report by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) on preparations and programmes for International Tourist Year in 1967

### CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraph</i>
I. Introduction .....	1-4
II. Arguments in favour of an International Tourist Year .....	5-12
III. Aims of International Tourist Year .....	13-16
IV. Types of activity during International Tourist Year .....	17-18
V. Arrangements made for International Tourist Year (education, information simplification, promotion, development, research, technical co-operation, co-operation and support from spiritual authorities) .....	19-48
VI. Role of IUOTO .....	49-50
VII. Measures which the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies could adopt during International Tourist Year .....	51-62
VIII. General comments .....	63-65

### ANNEXES

	<i>Page</i>
I. Emblem of International Tourist Year .....	9
II. Measures under consideration or already adopted by some countries in relation to information and education for 1967 .....	10
III. Official travel formalities for the simplification of which exceptional temporary measures should be adopted during 1967 .....	10
IV. Promotion measures recommended to Governments and operators for 1967 .....	10
V. Measures to be applied by private tourist operators in connexion with the development of tourism during 1967 .....	11

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report has been drawn up in pursuance of operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1108 (XL) adopted by the Economic and Social Council.

2. Its purpose is to provide a general picture of the goals, activities, arrangements and plans for International Tourist Year.

3. In submitting this report, IUOTO wishes to point out that it has consulted the following twenty-four international organizations directly concerned with tourism, all of which have promised their support for and co-operation in the plans made for the celebration of International Tourist Year throughout the world: International Touring Alliance (AIT), American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), International Hotel Association (IHA), International Air Transport Association (IATA), Inter-parliamentary Association for Tourism (AIDT), International Bureau of Social Tourism (BITS), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Chamber of Shipping (ICS), Confederation of Tourist Organizations of Latin America (COTAL), Inter-American Travel Congress of the Organization of American States (OAS), International Federation of Travel Agencies (FIAV), Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs, International Federation of Independent Air Transport (IFIAT), International Federation of Tourist

Centres, International Ho-Re-Ca, Group of professional associations of travel agencies of the Common Market countries, International Road Transport Union (IRU), African Inter-State Tourist Office (OIETA), Universal Organization of Travel Agents' Associations (UOTAA), World Touring and Automobile Organization (OTA), Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), Arab International Tourist Union, International Union of Railways (UIC), World Association of Travel Agencies (WATA).

4. IUOTO would add that, in addition to the above-mentioned international organizations, other organizations which have an indirect interest in tourism and are active in the spheres of information (press, radio, television) and education, culture and sociology, or whose activities are directed towards bringing peoples closer together, have declared their intention of joining, within their own spheres of activity, in the efforts made to ensure the success of International Tourist Year.

### II. ARGUMENTS IN FAVOUR OF AN INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR

5. The United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome, August-September 1963) said in its general resolution (E/CONF.47/18, part three, para. 1) that "tourism is a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all peoples and all governments".

6. An international year devoted to tourism by the United Nations would be a normal part of the activities which have developed from the above-mentioned Conference and would be an expression of the interest taken by the United Nations and some specialized agencies in tourism as an element of economic development and of the factors which determine the social, cultural and political phenomena of nations.

7. It is known that today tourism represents 6 per cent of world exports of goods and that tourist expenditure, national and international, amounted in 1963 to \$53,000 million, 75 to 80 per cent of which was from national tourism and 20 to 25 per cent from international tourism. It is also known that, whereas the annual growth rate of world spending on goods was 7 per cent during the period 1950-1963, the rate of growth of international tourism during the same period was 12 per cent. Moreover, in 1963 world tourist expenditure amounted to about 5 per cent of total private consumer spending.<sup>2</sup>

8. While economic arguments have already provided sufficient proof of the value of tourism in helping economic development and facilitating the distribution of wealth at the national and international levels, the role played by tourism in the social, educational and cultural fields has never been clearly defined. Clear understanding is even more essential today, when the progress of technology and science in the service of mankind is causing profound alterations in the structure and way

<sup>2</sup> IUOTO study on the effect of tourism on national economies and international trade (*Tourist Studies Bulletin*, special issue, 1966).

of life of industrialized communities and of those in the process of industrialization.

9. A year devoted to tourism throughout the world is therefore entirely justified if it is accepted that it would give the least accessible sections of the population a clearer understanding of tourism, bring about better appreciation of its many advantages and help – in the contemporary context of national life – to produce a better understanding of the role and function of tourism in governmental tourist policies, with a view to integrating tourist activities in the general development of the nation.

10. The activities and plans proposed for the celebration of International Tourist Year are not in any sense mandatory. They form a general framework within which each country, in accordance with its needs and interests, may adopt the most suitable measures to achieve the aims that have been fixed. What is proposed is, as it were, a catalogue of plans of action to be undertaken at the national level or carried out jointly on a regional or world basis by Governments and private operators,<sup>3</sup> with provision for subsequent desirable and foreseeable extensions.

11. For this reason International Tourist Year must be regarded, not as a single isolated event in the history of tourism, but as a new point of departure in the life of the human community as it faces current or foreseeable problems arising from economic and social development as a result of the scientific and technological progress and modern methods of disseminating ideas and culture.

12. Lastly, it is reasonable to think that an international effort to make both public authorities and people aware of the advantages of tourism will be widely appreciated because of the fact that it is an economic, social, educational and cultural phenomenon which affects the members of all societies individually, while at the same time giving Governments new responsibilities and involving very important commercial interests.

### III. AIMS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR

13. International Tourist Year, in addition to defining the new role of tourism, is naturally intended to make Governments aware of their responsibilities with regard to tourism and to create or strengthen tourist awareness among peoples, by encouraging in them the development of a desire to travel, on the one hand, and of a sense of hospitality towards national and foreign visitors, on the other.

14. A world event of this kind should therefore have the effect of drawing the attention of Governments to the need to reconsider their tourism policy and their operations in the various sectors of tourism, including their duty of promoting and co-ordinating, the kinds of assistance to be granted to the tourist industry, the pub-

<sup>3</sup> "Private operators" generally means all the commercial tourist sectors which implement government policy on tourism, such as travel agencies, carriers, hoteliers, restaurant owners, entertainment concerns, etc.

lic investment justifiable in the light of the social, educational and cultural advantages of tourism, and the simplification of the system of frontier formalities with a view to encouraging travel.

15. International Tourist Year should also give peoples a better understanding of the value of tourism in broadening the mind, in creating tolerance towards others through a direct acquaintance with their way of life and their special problems, in encouraging the desire to travel in cases where it is not yet widely felt or acknowledged, and in fostering a recognition that tourism is everybody's business. By selecting "Tourism, passport to peace" as the general theme for 1967, IUOTO wished to reaffirm the decisive role which individual travel plays in achieving among peoples by improving their knowledge of each other.

16. Lastly, International Tourist Year can be regarded as a preparation for the International Year for Human Rights, for it should help to give everyone a better understanding of the meaning of the rights laid down in articles 13 (freedom of movement), 24 (right to rest and leisure) and 27 (right to participate in cultural life and in the benefits of progress) of the Universal Declaration of Human rights.

### IV. CHIEF TYPES OF ACTIVITY DURING INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR

17. The activities planned for International Tourist Year will be carried out chiefly in the following three important fields:

(a) Information, education: Concerted campaigns at the national, regional and world levels by Governments, private operators and international organizations with a direct interest in tourism; these are to take place during periods to be determined by the holiday season or special celebrations (one hundredth anniversary of Canada, fiftieth anniversary of the USSR, one thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Baghdad, fiftieth anniversary of the apparitions of the Blessed Virgin at Fatima, four hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Caracas, etc.);

(b) Facilitation: to encourage international tourism, particularly to developing countries, by making the work of travel organizers and individual travellers easier, "exceptional temporary measures" to simplify travel formalities will be recommended to Governments. Such measures, for which International Tourist Year provides a justification and which might later become permanent, would be regarded as a "trial for a fixed period" by the appropriate authorities of each country and would help towards the application of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome, 1963) on facilitation and of the standards and recommended practices in annex 9 to the Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the recommendations of IUOTO and other organizations in this field. In some exceptional cases, such measures might even be more liberal than existing recommendations;



(c) International Tourist Year provides an excellent sales promotion slogan for both Governments and private tourist operators. Provision has been made for national and regional plans and for collective action at the world level, with the co-operation of national tourist authorities and bodies and of national and international groups of operators, calling upon the services of the traditional information media, advertising concerns and other bodies active in the cultural, educational and spiritual spheres.

The nineteenth General Assembly of IUOTO decided to recommend the slogan "Tourism, passport to peace" and designed an emblem (see annex I), thousands of copies of which have been issued to all bodies likely to use it (tourist authorities, tourist organizations, tourist operators, international organizations, industries concerned with tourist activities, the Press, handicraft workers, publishers of tourist guides, tourist souvenir industry, etc.), to be reproduced freely.

18. In addition to these important spheres of activity in which most of the efforts of International Tourist Year will be concentrated, other sectors, such as the development of infrastructures and of tourist equipment, research and bilateral and multilateral technical co-operation, will be the subject of special measures, in accordance with the needs of the countries concerned and the existing possibilities.

#### V. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR

19. The arrangements made for the preparation and celebration of International Tourist Year in 1967, particularly those affecting information and education, facilitation and promotion, are in addition to and interlocking with world, regional and national plans—actions to be taken by Governments, and particularly by national tourist bodies, action on the part of private operators, and combined action by both these sectors, public and private. In fact, both Governments and private tourist operators can, depending on circumstances and on their own interests, take direct action at the three levels mentioned above, individually, or through international organizations representing government interests or groups of tourist operators.

20. For its part, IUOTO intends to take advantage to the full of the contribution to International Tourist Year which can be made, and has already been pledged, by international organizations for the professional protection of tourist operators, with which it maintains close co-operation.

21. In order to ensure enduring action and the co-ordination of activities at the national level and to facilitate regional action, the national tourist organizations<sup>4</sup> of countries members of IUOTO have been invited to establish national committees for International Tourist Year. These committees would include, in addition to

leading personages in the country, representatives of the competent authorities and of private operational sectors, as also of other branches of national activity directly or indirectly concerned with tourism. In each country where they were established, these committees would be responsible for encouraging and co-ordinating the various activities planned for International Tourist Year, particularly in connexion with information, facilitation and promotion. In view of the ramifications, within the country, of the sectors represented, the committees would form a comprehensive network which could reach all strata of the population and obtain their reactions.

#### A. Information and education

22. By means of intensive activities and organized information, International Tourist Year should enable widely differing strata of the population to become aware of the advantage and benefits, from the point of view of health and culture, which they can obtain from tourism and of how good it is for individuals to break away from their normal habits and to acquire mobility during holiday periods, whether short or long. This experience of being removed from normal surroundings could, in the long term, have favourable repercussions on the employment market, where the labour force sometimes lacks the necessary mobility to meet the fluctuations which occur.

23. It is within the competence of Governments, and more particularly of the authorities concerned, including the tourist authorities, to take action in this psychological sphere, in accordance with the needs and structures of communities, to make the educational, cultural and economic effects of tourism better known by explaining the role of tourism in modern life, whatever the country's level of economic development may be. The value of such action lies also in the fact that movements of people are, at the national level, a form of cement helping towards the political integration of the various communities, and, at the international level, an important factor in the maintenance of peace.

24. While information is necessary in order to show the real significance of tourism and its bearing on all branches of national activity, as also to make known the possibilities that travel can offer, the education of the people in the intelligent use of travel is perhaps still more important. International Tourist Year should also be used to ensure that holidays and travel are not confined to achieving purely material goals but enable tourists to enrich their knowledge, develop their intellectual curiosity and obtain a better understanding of the attitudes and ways of life of other peoples.

25. Several countries have already embarked on the study of a number of measures to be adopted in 1967, which appear in annex II of this document. These measures are concerted and co-ordinated by national tourist organizations, the other authorities concerned and private operators. At the regional and world levels, there is active co-operation between the competent international organizations.

<sup>4</sup> "National tourist organizations" means any governmental body, Ministry, general commissariat, general board, department, etc., which carries out the Government's tourism policy at the national level.

### B. Facilitation

16. Official travel formalities are one of the main obstacles to the free movement of people and consequently to the development of international tourism. Similarly, they discourage travel organizers and individual travellers from going to certain places.

27. The implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome, 1963) and of the standards and practices recommended by ICAO and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in the matter of facilitation, as also of certain recommendations by IUOTO and other international organizations in this field, sometimes meets with reluctance on the part of the authorities directly concerned, who are unwilling to amend their legislation or regulations because they do not know what consequences or troubles the proposed measures of liberalization might entail. International Tourist Year provides the opportunity, as a trial arrangement, of introducing during 1967, on a temporary basis, the above-mentioned recommendations, standards and practices wherever frontier formalities have not yet been adequately simplified. If the results were not satisfactory, these temporary measures could be abolished in the normal way at the end of 1967, or at whatever time-limit was fixed. It is to be hoped, however, that it will be possible for them to be retained and thus to become permanent.

28. Annex III of this document sets out the official travel formalities which should be liberalized temporarily during 1967, in order to comply with, or even to go beyond, the present recommendations for facilitation. These exceptional measures are, of course, to be applied in accordance with the present frontier formalities required in each country and in relation to certain particular circumstances.

29. In any case, there is no doubt that administrative obstacles to the free movement of people are out of date and restrict the universal concept of the world. They are no longer in keeping with the present great expansion of tourism and are humiliating to *bona fide* travellers, their severity sometimes being out of all proportion to the practical results which they achieve.

30. The exceptional temporary measures recommended to Governments of countries where frontier formalities are still severe provide an excellent opportunity to carry out an experiment — the results of which prove conclusive for the future — by allowing greater liberalization. It was arranged that the countries introducing such measures should give them wider publicity, either through the traditional publicity channels or by notices and signs (posters, prospectuses, various brochures) provided at the points of entry into the country.

31. Lastly, it was recommended that tourist authorities should ask their Governments to study the possibility of concluding regional or sub-regional, bilateral or multi-lateral, agreements in the matter of facilitation by holding meetings of representatives of the various authorities concerned to study the problems (foreign affairs, domestic affairs, finance, civil aviation, immigration, etc.).

### C. Promotion

32. International Tourist Year is not an end in itself but must constitute a further stage in the evolution of tourism and a point of departure for the years to come.

33. For this reason, promotional activities at the world, regional and national levels will be designed, on the one hand, to increase the volume of national and international tourist flows but, on the other hand, will seek above all to promote an awareness of the phenomenon of tourism and to develop the desire of the individual for travel.

34. The measures listed in annex IV of this document, some of which are of more particular interest to the developing countries, comprise many initiatives co-ordinated at the national, regional and world levels by national tourist organizations and international organizations concerned with tourism.

35. This list of measures is not exhaustive. They already form part of the plans drawn up by some national tourist organizations in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America and Europe. Private operators are co-operating actively in the preparation and execution of these national and regional programmes.

36. Furthermore, in 1967 IUOTO is to organize an international congress on the theme "Information-tourism", in which representatives of tourist authorities and representatives of the Press and other information media will be invited to participate, so that there may be an exchange of experience and so that the respective possibilities and means may become better known. Technical meetings (symposia and seminars) are being planned in various regions of the world in order to improve skills and techniques in tourist publicity, and negotiations on agreements for joint publicity campaigns in external markets are already well advanced (particularly for Africa, Latin America and South-East Europe).

### D. Development

37. The commercialization of tourism, which is the outcome of governmental tourist policies, depends primarily on private operators and their large international centres, which, as has already been stated, have pledged their full co-operation.

38. Through their international organizations covering various fields of competence (travel, transport, hotels, various kinds of entertainment, etc.) and areas of activity (world, regional and national), private tourist operators have agreed, according to conditions and circumstances, to put into effect a number of measures, which appear in annex V to this document.

39. For their part, Governments have been invited, through their national tourist organizations and in co-operation with other national authorities concerned and with world-wide international organizations, to study the development and conservation of historic sites and monuments by means of tourism.

40. The national plans drawn up by some countries for International Tourist Year provide, among other things in this sphere, for:

(a) Studies to establish favourable conditions for national and foreign investment;

(b) The development through tourism of single crop or uneconomic zones;

(c) The establishment, through public and private investment, of new tourist centres;

(d) The encouragement of financial initiatives to establish tourist complexes in the developing countries;

(e) The beautification of tourist centres for the year 1967;

(f) Free entry to museums, art galleries, archaeological sites, etc.

#### E. Research

41. International Tourist Year must also stimulate research in tourism and induce those responsible for this sector of activity to study all the aspects of the whole phenomenon of tourism by modern methods and techniques, as is done in other sectors of national production. While continuing to study the economic implications of tourism at the national level and in the general context of world trade, IUOTO will endeavour, in co-operation with other organizations concerned, to stimulate studies on the relations between tourism and sociology, culture and education. The questions relating to vocational training, so that tourist professions may be accorded proper status and the quality of services and benefits may be improved, call for urgent action on the part of Governments.

42. An improvement in the quality of tourist statistics, which are necessary for any study designed to measure the effects of tourism not only from an economic but also from a sociological point of view, could be studied during International Tourist Year.

43. IUOTO, which maintains relations of co-operation with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and with important research firms, has planned, in preparation for International Tourist Year, to convene an international seminar on vocational training in autumn 1966, to which will be invited not only representatives of national tourist organizations and of private operators, but also representatives of secondary and university vocational training institutes. A seminar on tourist statistics, which might be held in co-operation with the competent United Nations departments, has been included in the programme for 1967. Lastly, a regional symposium for African countries is planned for the end of 1966 or early in 1967 to deal with problems of accommodation and vocational training in the African continent. This symposium might be held in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa. Conversations are already being held on the subject.

44. Research measures recommended to Governments for 1967 include, in particular:

(a) an economic and sociological study on tourism;

(b) measures to encourage the establishment of vocational training schools for tourist authorities and tourist operators;

(c) measures to encourage national tourist organizations to study tourist phenomena using scientific methods and techniques and to establish research sections within their own administration;

(d) the organization of national or regional symposia on tourist research and vocational training, particularly in the developing countries.

45. Lastly, two large projects for the establishment of regional centres for training in tourism and hotel management, one for the Latin American countries and the other for the Middle Eastern countries, are planned for 1967, within the framework of International Tourist Year. The Middle Eastern centre would have extension services for the African countries. Both these projects will be submitted to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

#### F. Technical co-operation

46. Technical co-operation in the field of tourism, whether on a multilateral or bilateral basis, represents only a tiny percentage of the total resources allocated to tourism by international inter-governmental organizations and by individual Governments. Tourist authorities have been invited to approach their respective Governments in order to induce them to give a certain priority to projects which have a bearing on the development of tourism. In addition, some Governments are working out regional projects (South-East Europe and Central America in particular) designed to produce new tourist flows by exploiting the natural beauty and artistic heritage of their countries. IUOTO, for its part, will make fellowships available in conjunction with International Tourist Year to nationals of developing countries, either for the correspondence courses in tourism which it has been providing for the past four years or for advanced training abroad.

47. Some Governments have already indicated that they will organize free seminars for nationals of developing countries similar to the three-month seminar held at Prague in 1966 by the Czechoslovak Government which was attended by nationals of Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

#### G. Co-operation and support from spiritual authorities for International Tourist Year

48. As a result of approaches which have been made, some spiritual authorities have assured IUOTO of their help in supporting International Tourist Year throughout the world and will be ready, as soon as the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaims International Tourist Year at its twenty-first session, to mobilize their world-wide resources both to draw attention to the moral and spiritual aspects of tourism and to convene meetings, on a regional or national basis, for laymen and representatives of the religious faiths concerned. The highest authorities of some religious persuasions have indicated their intention of sending messages to their faithful on the occasion of International Tourist Year. In addition, the press services of the religious persuasions concerned will be asked to give the widest publicity to International Tourist Year by writing about

subjects which concern both their own faith and the spiritual and educational aspects of tourism, which, moreover, are mentioned in the most ancient texts.

## VI. ROLE OF IUOTO

49. With a view to ensuring that International Tourist Year, which was proposed by its nineteenth General Assembly, achieves the anticipated results throughout the world, IUOTO has mobilized its world-wide network of ninety-nine national tourist organizations and seventy-eight national and international organizations, both commercial and non-commercial, which are grouped into functional commissions (acting at the world level) and regional commissions (Africa, the Americas, South Asia, Europe, Middle East, Pacific and East Asia, Near East). With the help of the Committee of Associate Members, representing private operators, and acting in close co-operation with other international organizations directly or indirectly concerned with tourism, the aims of the world-wide network of IUOTO are to inspire, encourage, stimulate and co-ordinate all the efforts envisaged at various levels in the different fields, by means of communications, periodic checks, suggestions, equipment, programmes of activity and notices of regional and international meetings sent to national tourist organizations and to associate members, as also to all bodies with which IUOTO has relations of co-operation.

50. The functional commissions (research, facilitation, development and promotion) will have to prepare and improve programmes in each field of activity, while the regional commissions will ensure that the programmes are carried out by each country in accordance with its special circumstances. The twentieth General Assembly of IUOTO, a world meeting-place for all tourist activities, will be held in Japan in October 1967, in conjunction with International Tourist Year. Special events have been scheduled.

## VII. MEASURES WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS AND SOME OF ITS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES COULD ADOPT TO PROMOTE THE SUCCESS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURIST YEAR

### A. Information, education, promotion

51. The information centres and offices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies could inform each region and each country of the objectives of International Tourist Year by dealing with subjects related to that event and they could make suggestions for action which might be initiated by the competent authorities in the various countries.

52. Because of their access to the information media (Press, radio, television), the efforts of the United Nations information offices and centres during 1967 would undoubtedly be particularly effective.

53. In the field of education, it would be much appreciated if lectures and courses could be given by United Nations representatives.

54. Recommendations made to non-governmental organizations, directly or indirectly concerned with International Tourist Year because of its many economic, sociological, cultural and educational aspects, would help to make a greater impact on world public opinion.

55. At the regional level, the regional economic commissions of the United Nations and the appropriate bodies of the other specialized agencies could work along the same lines.

### B. Facilitation

56. Apart from the work which is being done to encourage the implementation of the considerations and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome, 1963), the Secretary-General could:

- (a) Ask Member States, at the end of 1966, what exceptional measures they intend to enact on the occasion of International Tourist Year, which will be proclaimed in 1967;
- (b) Ask Member States, at the end of 1967, what measures were adopted during International Tourist Year and which of them, having produced satisfactory results, could be maintained;
- (c) Report in 1968 on the attempt to liberalize official travel formalities, with a view to accelerating the achievement of the objectives of the Rome Conference in the field of facilitation.

57. The regional economic commissions of the United Nations could encourage the member States in their respective regions to adopt exceptional measures during 1967. In addition, they could facilitate the work of Governments by helping to convene regional or sub-regional meetings of representatives of the various competent authorities to solve the problems arising in this field and make it possible for agreements to be concluded between countries. Lastly, they could advise Governments on the temporary measures put into effect during 1967 which, because of their character and the results recorded, might become permanent after that trial period.

### C. Vocational training

58. The United Nations and some specialized agencies, with the help of the regional economic commissions, should study the possibility of holding seminars for the staff of tourist organizations and the various operating sectors of tourism, for the benefit of the developing countries.

### D. Technical co-operation

59. The bodies which are the sources of technical co-operation by the United Nations and the appropriate specialized agencies could advise Governments to make requests for priority for projects having a bearing on the development of tourism and to give special attention to such projects, whether they involve expert missions, consultant services or training scholarships abroad.

60. In some parts of the world, a study should be made of the possibility of appointing small groups of consultants (two or three persons) in the matter of tourism to travel round the countries of a given region to assist Governments in formulating their tourist policy, drawing up their plans for the development of tourism and putting those plans into effect. This kind of effort would be particularly useful and welcome during International Tourist Year.



### E. Functional meetings

61. It might be useful if the United Nations and some specialized agencies associated themselves with the efforts of IUOTO by helping to organize the functional meetings scheduled for 1967 in the developing countries, such as the meeting on the subject of information and tourism and the meeting which is to deal with statistics. Similarly, they could promote the preparation of studies in the field of tourism relating to economics, sociology, education and culture.

### F. Results of International Tourist Year

62. In addition to the report which the Secretary-General might draw up with regard to the measures adopted in the field of facilitation, consideration should be given to the idea of a general report on the programmes and activities of all countries in 1967, to be prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with IUOTO. Such a report would make it possible to assess the quality of the efforts made by each country and would also be an incentive to encourage them to participate actively in International Tourist Year.

## VIII. GENERAL COMMENTS

63. The national and international organizations, both public and private, which enthusiastically decided to join in the preparation and the celebration of an International Tourist Year are well aware of the extent of the responsibilities which such an event entails. They are assuming these responsibilities with serenity, since the solidarity and spirit of co-operation which have already been demonstrated in this connexion are a guarantee of success.

64. Tourism is a fundamental demonstration of international co-operation. By encouraging such co-operation, in all parts of the world and at all levels, the year 1967 should prepare the world of tourism, in the interests of all countries, to cope with the rapidly increasing mobility of peoples.

65. The developing countries will certainly find that International Tourist Year offers several advantages. First of all, there will be an increase in the number of foreign visitors, as a result of the steps taken by the developed countries to promote travel and liberalize formalities. At the national level, they should naturally benefit from the greater awareness by the people of the natural and artistic wealth of the country and the need to exploit them. Lastly, through the development or creation of national tourism, national unity and integration should be strengthened.

### ANNEX I

*See preceding page*

### ANNEX II

#### Measures under consideration or already adopted by some countries in relation to information and education for 1967

1. Public lectures using audio-visual methods on subjects relating to the contribution of tourism to culture, the role of

tourism in furthering international understanding and as a factor in world peace, the value of tourism as an element of national unity, etc.;

2. The introduction of courses on tourism and movements of people in educational programmes (elementary, secondary and university);

3. National campaigns to promote public awareness of tourism;

4. Mobile exhibitions at the national and regional levels showing the contribution of tourism to culture and cultural exchanges;

5. Activities designed to encourage people to learn more about the natural and artistic treasures of their countries;

6. Campaigns for the healthy use of leisure;

7. Campaigns to encourage people to take their holidays outside the peak tourist seasons or, where possible, in two parts during the year.

### ANNEX III

#### Official travel formalities for the simplification of which exceptional temporary measures should be adopted during 1967

1. Replacement of the passport by another document of identification;

2. Abolition of visas or simplification of the procedure for their issue;

3. Liberalization of currency allowances and regulations;

4. Simplification of customs control and concessions;

5. Simplification of control formalities;

6. Abolition or reduction of taxes levied on tourists and tourists industries;

7. Simplification of regulations with a view to facilitating the importation of tourist publicity documents and material (independent of accession to the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, New York, 4 June 1954.<sup>a</sup>)

8. Facilities for travellers engaged in educational, scientific, cultural or sporting activities;

9. Various facilities for group travel;

10. Special facilities for travellers using motor vehicles;

11. Accession to international conventions on tourism.

### ANNEX IV

#### Promotion measures recommended to Governments and operators for 1967

1. Use, as far as possible, of the words "Tourism, passport to peace" in tourist brochures and publicity campaigns,

2. Use, as far as possible, of the emblem of International Tourist Year on brochures and in publicity notices;

3. Publication of tourist publicity material specially drawn up for International Tourist Year;

4. Designation of a national tourism day (with supporting ceremonies);

5. Hospitality campaigns, including the establishment of voluntary groups who would be at the disposal of national and foreign visitors;

6. Use of information media (Press, radio, television) to deal

<sup>a</sup> See *United Nations Conference on Customs Facilities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism, held at New York from 11 May to 4 June 1954, Final Act and related documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1955 VIII 1).

with promotional aspects of tourism (regional agreements are also in course of preparation);

7. Organization of folk, artistic and other entertainments on the theme of International Tourist Year;

8. Exhibitions of tourist publicity matter and other promotional material; these exhibitions could be held at the national, regional and international levels. Mobile exhibitions are already in course of preparation, particularly in the countries of the Middle East, with the assistance of the Ministries of Information;

9. Issue of commemorative stamps for International Tourist Year. Steps are being taken for co-ordinated issues at the regional and world levels;

10. National and international competitions and Press photographs, drawings and articles, for children and adults, on selected subjects of International Tourist Year. Preparations are in progress for the organization of international competitions with the assistance of private tourist operators;

11. Measures designed to encourage tourism among youth;

12. Co-operation with the military information services to make young recruits aware of the merits of tourism;

13. Promotion and information campaigns (lectures, films, radio and television programmes) aimed at a wide public to encourage travel to the developing countries;

14. Provision for 1967 by tourist authorities and private operators (travel agents, carriers, hotels, etc.) of sites for the display of tourist publicity from the developing countries;

15. Production by private operators of tourist publicity materials (posters, brochures, films, etc.) on behalf of the developing countries;

16. Publication of information material and tourist literature by publishers of guidebooks and other publishing houses in order to make the natural and artistic attractions of the developing countries better known;

17. Organization of travel, tours and rallies to the developing countries;

18. Encouragement to hold international meetings in the developing countries in 1967..

19. Joint tourist publicity campaigns (printed material and broadcasting).

#### ANNEX V

##### Measures to be applied by private tourist operators in connexion with the development of tourism during 1967

1. Use of the words "Tourism, passport to peace" in their brochures and their programmes;

2. Use of the emblem of International Tourist Year in their publicity campaigns;

3. Obtaining a higher quality of services from their staff, particularly in the reception of clients;

4. Improvement of the quality of allowances in kind;

5. The offer of souvenirs recalling International Tourist Year;

6. The strengthening of vocational training and giving the tourist professions a better status;

7. Promotion of exchanges of personnel, particularly with the developing countries;

8. Study of special measures such as special tariffs and reductions on certain routes during certain times of the year;

9. Organization of prize competitions on tourist subjects;

10. Establishment of new itineraries and new tourist routes, particularly to the developing countries;

11. Organization of national and international rallies;

12. Publication of guidebooks and special editions of their information bulletins devoted to International Tourist Year;

13. Best possible use of the themes developed by Governments in the field of information, education and promotion;

14. Widest possible publicity for governmental measures for facilitation and development;

15. Fixing of tourist prices for charter or group travel which could reach a wider range of the population.

#### DOCUMENT E/4241

##### Arrangements for the convening of an international conference: letter dated 13 July 1966 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office at Geneva, addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[13 July 1966]

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1082 B (XXXIX) of the Economic and Social Council regarding the convening of an international conference for the revision of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and Protocol on Road Signs and Signals.

I am directed by my Government to extend an invitation to the effect that this Conference take place in Vienna. In view of the considerations contained in paragraph 7 of the Secretary-General's report (E/4194) my Government proposes that the Conference be convened in the first quarter of 1968.

I hereby confirm that in accordance with the terms of the General Assembly's resolution 1202 (XII) my Government is prepared to defray the additional costs arising out of the convening of the Conference in Vienna instead of at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

I should be grateful if this communication could be circulated to the Members of the Economic and Social Council at its forty-first session in connexion with the Council's consideration of agenda item 20 (a).

(Signed) Rudolf MARTINS  
Ambassador

## DOCUMENT E/4247

## Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]  
[25 July 1966]

## I

1. At its 384th and 386th meetings on 15 and 20 July 1966 the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania), considered item 20(a) of the Council's agenda (Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1427th meeting on 8 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (E/4194), the invitation of the Austrian Government (E/4241) and the draft resolution submitted by Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.6/L.337/Rev. 1). At the 386th meeting the representative of the United Kingdom introduced the draft resolution and the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia made statements and requested that these should be recorded in the Summary record.

3. The Committee then unanimously adopted the draft resolution and therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1129 (XLI).]

## II

4. At its 384th meeting the Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costin Murgesco (Romania) First Vice-President of the Council, considered on 15 July 1966 item 20 (b) of the Council's agenda (International Tourist Year) which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1427th meeting on 8 July 1966.

5. The Committee had before it the report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (E/4218) and a draft resolution submitted by the delegations of Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Greece, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (E/AC.6/L.335 and Corr.1). The delegation of Iran introduced the draft resolution, and the delegations of Canada, Gabon, Iraq and Luxembourg joined as co-sponsors of it. On the proposal of the representative of the United States of America it was agreed that the prefix "inter" should be inserted immediately before the word "governmental" in operative paragraph 2.

6. The representative of Iran pointed out that the correct title in English should be "International Tourist Year". As there was no objection, it was agreed that this title should be used in all future English texts.

7. The Committee then approved without vote the revised draft resolution, (E/AC.6/L.335/Rev.1). The Committee therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1130 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**1129 (XLI). Arrangements for the convening of an international conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals done at Geneva, 19 September 1949**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 967 (XXXVI) of 25 July 1963, 1034 (XXXVII) of 14 August 1964, and 1082 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, on the revision of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and Protocol on Road Signs and Signals,

*Considering*, in conformity with the view already expressed in its resolutions 1034 (XXXVII) and 1082 B (XXXIX), that the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals need to be amended and amplified in order to facilitate road traffic,

*Noting* the report of the Secretary-General (E/4194), in particular paragraph 6, and bearing in mind the contents of its resolution 1082 B (XXXIX),

*Noting further* the invitation of the Government of Austria (E/4241),

1. *Decides* that the international conference to be convened shall decide whether more than one instrument should be prepared to replace the 1949 Convention and Protocol and whether some provisions concerning road signs and signals should be obligatory or simply recommended practices;

2. *Decides* that all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency and, in an advisory capacity, the specialized agencies and also, as observers, interested intergovernmental organizations



and interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council, shall be invited to the conference;

3. *Further decides* that the conference shall be convened, for a period not exceeding twenty-five working days, at Vienna in March 1968 at a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Government of Austria;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate as conference documents:

(a) A draft convention on road traffic;

(b) A draft convention on road signs and signals based on the drafts previously prepared<sup>5</sup> and taking into account any amendments proposed by the regional economic commissions;

(c) Commentaries on these draft conventions which shall:

- (i) Clearly show any substantive difference between the new texts and those previously circulated,
- (ii) Reproduce any amendments proposed by the regional economic commissions that have not been incorporated in the new texts;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) When circulating the new draft conventions, to request:

- (i) The Governments of States invited to the conference to communicate to the Secretary-General, not less than four months before the opening of the conference, any amendments to those texts which they may wish to propose;
- (ii) The specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations invited to the conference to communicate, within the same time-limit, any suggestions for amending the tech-

nical provisions of the new draft conventions which they may desire to submit;

(b) To circulate the amendments and suggestions received under sub-paragraph (a) above not less than two months before the opening of the conference,

(c) To make the other necessary arrangements for the convening of the conference, including the preparation and circulation of draft provisions, rules of procedure for the conference and of any other requisite documents.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

### 1130 (XLI). International Tourist Year

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1108 (XL) of 7 March 1966 regarding the designation of 1967 as International Tourist Year,

*Taking note with interest* of the report of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (E/4218) on the preparations for International Tourist Year and the proposals contained therein for the promotion of tourism, in particular to developing countries,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the preparations being undertaken by all concerned for International Tourist Year;

2. *Invites* the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to take into account in their preparations the proposals contained in the above-mentioned report;

3. *Draws the attention* of the General Assembly to this report in pursuance of the Council's recommendation to designate the year 1967 as "International Tourist Year".

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, documents E/3998 and Add.1. and E/3999 and Add.1.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 20 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/3998 and Add.1	Draft convention on road traffic and comments thereon by the Secretariat	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.</i>
E/3999 and Add.1	Draft convention on road signs and signals and comment thereon by the Secretariat	<i>Ibid.</i>
E/4122	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid, agenda item 37.</i>
E/AC.6/L.322	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.317: note by the Secretary General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4122.</i>
E/AC.6/L.335 and Corr.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Greece, India, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.6/L.335/Rev.1.
E/AC.6/L.335/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: draft resolution adopted by the Economic Committee at its 384th meeting	See E/4247, paras. 5 and 7.
E/AC.6/L.337	Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Replaced by E/AC.6/L.337/Rev.1.
E/AC.6/L.337/Rev.1	Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	See E/4247, paras. 2 and 3.
E/CONF.47/18	Recommendations on International Travel and Tourism	United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 64.I.6.



## Agenda item 21: Report of the Commission on Human Rights\*

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4261	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
	Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	4
	Check list of documents .....	10

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1445th meeting*; see also the records of the 550th-554th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.550-554).

## DOCUMENT E/4261

## Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]  
[2 August 1966]

1. At its 550th-554th meetings, held on 27 July-2 August 1966, the Social Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 21 of the Council's agenda (Report of the Commission on Human Rights), which had been allocated to it by the Council at its 1420th meeting.

2. In connexion with this item, the Committee had before it the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session (E/4184), chapter XVIII of which contained six draft resolutions (I-IV, VI and VII)<sup>1</sup> for action by the Council.

3. During the discussion of this item, the following documents were submitted to the Committee: an amendment (E/AC.7/L.503) submitted by the Philippines to draft resolution I of the Commission; a draft resolution submitted by Canada, Dahomey, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines and Sweden (E/AC.7/L.504); a draft resolution submitted by Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.505); a draft resolution submitted by Philippines and Sweden (E/AC.7/L.506) and a note by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of that draft resolution (E/AC.7/L.506/Add.1); an amendment (E/AC.7/L.507) submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to draft resolution II of the Commission; an amendment (E/AC.7/L.508) submitted by the USSR to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.505; and a letter dated 29 July 1966 from the Observer for Israel addressed to the Chairman of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/L.510).

4. In the course of the discussion, various amendments were submitted orally, as indicated below.

<sup>1</sup> Draft resolution V was considered in connexion with agenda item 23 (Advisory services in the field of human rights).

5. The Committee's action on the various proposals and amendments submitted is described in the following paragraphs.

*Draft resolution I. - Draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance*

6. By 19 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the Committee adopted the amendment to draft resolution I submitted by the Philippines.

7. Draft resolution I of the Commission, as amended was approved unanimously. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution A.)

*Draft resolution II. - Question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity*

8. The amendment to draft resolution II of the Commission submitted by the USSR was not pressed to the vote and at the 552nd meeting, it was withdrawn by the USSR representative on the understanding that after the Commission on Human Rights had carried out its study on the prosecution and punishment of war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity, it should proceed with the preparation of a suitable international instrument on international co-operation to ensure the punishment of persons guilty of crimes against humanity.

9. Draft resolution II of the Commission was approved by 19 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution B.)

*Draft resolution III - International Year for Human Rights*

10. The Committee, by 12 votes to 3 with 5 abstentions, rejected a proposal submitted orally by the USSR

to the effect that that draft resolution should be sent back to the Commission for further consideration. Draft resolution III of the Commission, as amended by the insertion of the words, "the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States. . ." in the last operative paragraph, after the words, "Inter-American Commission on Human Rights", was approved by 18 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution C.)

*Draft resolution IV. — International Year for Human Rights*

11. After the Committee had decided, by 15 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions, not to refer recommendation C in the annex to draft resolution IV back to the Commission for further consideration, as had been orally proposed by the USSR, draft resolution IV of the Commission was approved by 20 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution D.)

*Draft resolution VI. — Reports of the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities*

12. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution VI of the Commission, which was approved by the Committee by 16 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution E.)

*Draft resolution VII. — Report of the Commission on Human Rights*

13. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution VII of the Commission, which was unanimously approved by the Committee. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution F.)

*Draft resolution submitted by Canada, Dahomey, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines and Sweden*

14. The following amendments were made orally by the sponsors:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, after "2062", the figure "(XX)" was added and after "1965", the following words were introduced: "entitled 'Creation of the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights'".

(b) The operative paragraph was revised to read:

"Informs the Assembly that the Commission, recognizing the importance of the proposal, considered the item 'question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery', and decided to establish a working group composed of nine States members of the Commission to study all relevant questions concerning such institution, taking into consideration the debate of the Commission on Human Rights on this item and all the questions raised therein and to report to the Commission at its twenty-third session in 1967;

"Transmits to the General Assembly the records of the discussion in the Commission on Human Rights and the Council during their consideration of this question."

15. The draft resolution as a whole, as orally amended, was approved unanimously. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution G.)

*Draft resolution submitted by Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania*

16. The following amendments were made orally by the sponsors of the draft resolution:

(a) In the second preambular paragraph, after the words "25 March 1966", the following text was inserted:

"relating to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid* in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories."

(b) Operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly was changed to read:

"5. Urges all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against the Republic of South Africa, as well as with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa."

17. The following amendments to the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly submitted by USSR were accepted by the sponsors:

(a) Insertion of a new preambular paragraph beginning with the words: "Recalling further. . ."

(b) In the third preambular paragraph, between the words "continue to occur" and "particularly", the words "in certain countries" were inserted; and after the word "particularly", the words "in colonies and dependent territories" were added.

(c) In operative paragraph 6 the words "in particular" replaced the word "including".

(d) The beginning of operative paragraph 7 was re-drafted to read as follows:

"Appeals to public opinion and in particular to juridical associations as well as other appropriate organizations. . ."

18. The USSR representative did not press to the vote the third, fourth and seventh amendments he had submitted, which were not acceptable to the sponsors.

19. The representative of the USSR, insisted, however, on having a separate vote on his amendment to add a second preambular paragraph, beginning with the words: "Deeply concerned. . ."

20. The above amendment submitted by the USSR was amended at the proposal of Gabon to include, after the words "Portuguese Guinea", the words: "Cabinda, São Tomé and Príncipe". It was then adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

21. At the proposal of the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken on the third preambular paragraph of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly, as amended. The Committee adopted that paragraph by 13 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

22. At the request of the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly, as amended. At the request of the United Republic of Tanzania, the vote was taken by roll call. The paragraph was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions.

23. In a roll-call vote taken at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania, the draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was approved by 17 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution H.)

24. The following delegations made reservations in connexion with the approval of the draft resolution: the USSR made reservations with regard to operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution for action by the Economic and Social Council and with regard to operative paragraphs 4 and 8 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly. Czechoslovakia made reservations with regard to operative paragraphs 4 and 8 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly.

*Draft resolution submitted by the Philippines and Sweden*

25. The sponsors accepted an amendment submitted orally by the United States of America adding in operative paragraph 3 the following text:

"and requests the Secretary-General to submit suggestions to facilitate the work of the Commission in this regard."

26. A separate vote was requested by the USSR on operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. By 19 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, the Committee decided to retain that paragraph.

27. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was approved by 18 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 28, draft resolution I.)

28. The Social Committee accordingly recommends to the Economic and Social Council, the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

A

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1157 (XLI).]*

B

QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS AND OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1158 (XLI).]*

C

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: CO-OPERATION WITH REGIONAL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1159 (XLI).]*

D

INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1160 (XLI).]*

E

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1161 (XLI).]*

F

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1162 (XLI).]*

G

QUESTION CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH A UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS OR SOME OTHER APPROPRIATE INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1163 (XLI).]*

H

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION AND OF APARTHEID IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1164 (XLI).]*

I

REVISION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1165 (XLI).]*

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**1157 (XLI). Draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Having taken note of resolution 1 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, para. 162) concerning the draft international convention on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance,

1. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to do its utmost to complete consideration of the above-mentioned draft international convention at its twenty-third session;

2. *Draws the attention* of the General Assembly to resolution 1 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

**1158 (XLI). Question of punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Noting the part of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of the punishment of war criminals and of persons who have committed crimes against humanity (*ibid.*, chap IV),

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 170 (II) of 31 October 1947 on extradition and punishment of war criminals, and General Assembly resolution 95 (I) of 11 December 1946 on affirmation of the principles of international law recognized by the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal,

Recalling resolution 3 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights, in which the Commission expresses the conviction that the prosecution of, and punishment for, war crimes and crimes against humanity would prevent others from committing similar crimes, protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, promote confidence among peoples, and contribute to international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 1074 D (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, in which it urged all States to continue their efforts to ensure that, in accordance with international law and national laws, the criminals responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity should be traced, apprehended and equitably punished by the competent courts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the study "Question of the non-applicability of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity",<sup>2</sup>

Considering that this study lends further support to the desirability of affirming, in international law, the principle that there is no period of limitation for war crimes and crimes against humanity,

Considering that the United Nations should take all possible action to affirm and implement such a principle of international law and to secure its universal application,

1. *Urges* all States to take any measures necessary to prevent the application of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to continue their efforts to ensure the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity, and to make available to other States any documents in their possession relating to such crimes;

2. *Invites* all Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of the measures they have adopted in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this resolution, so that he may submit the report on those measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-third session;

3. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to prepare, at its twenty-third session, as a matter of priority, a draft convention to the effect that no statutory limitation shall apply to war crimes and crimes against humanity, irrespective of the date of their commission, for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session and for adoption by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, and to consider and make any further recommendations it believes desirable with a view to developing international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a preliminary draft for such a Convention to assist the Commission on Human Rights in its task and also to carry out a study as regards ensuring the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity and the exchange of documentation relating thereto.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

**1159 (XLI). International Year for Human Rights: co-operation with regional intergovernmental bodies**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Desiring to make use of all possible information and experience to advance the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, colour or religion,

Recalling its resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947, in which it provides for co-operation between the Commission on the Status of Women and regional intergovernmental bodies in the field of women's rights,

Invites the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the presence of observers, as appropriate, from the Council of Europe, the Inter-American Commission on

<sup>2</sup> E/CN.4/906.

Human Rights, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, and from other regional inter-governmental bodies particularly concerned for human rights, at sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and to arrange for the exchange of information between the Commission and these bodies on matters relating to human rights.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

## 1160 (XLI). International Year for Human Rights

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Noting the part of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on the International Year for Human Rights (E/4184, chap. VII),

Recommends the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-first session:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolutions 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 and 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965 on the International Year for Human Rights,*

*"1. Approves the further programme of measures and activities envisaged for Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and national and other international organizations, which has been recommended by the Commission on Human Rights and is set out in the annex to this resolution;*

*"2. Invites Member States, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations, and national and international organizations concerned, to devote the year 1968 to intensified efforts and undertakings in the field of human rights, including the measures set out in the above-mentioned programme, and to keep the Secretary-General informed of their plans and preparations;*

*"3. Invites the Secretary-General to make any necessary arrangements to facilitate the co-operation of competent regional intergovernmental organizations in observing 1968 as International Human Rights Year, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX);*

*"4. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional organizations and national and international organizations concerned; and in particular to collect and disseminate at regular intervals information on activities contemplated or undertaken by them in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights."*

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

### ANNEX

#### *Recommendation A*

It is recommended that in December 1967 the President of the General Assembly should issue a special message on the International Year for Human Rights, to be released on 1 January 1968. It is further recommended that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the

specialized agencies, the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions should issue similar messages during 1968 at the time they deem to be most appropriate, such messages to be widely circulated by all communications media.

#### *Recommendation B*

1. It is recommended that the Secretary-General should:

(a) Make arrangements for the issuing of human rights stamps and first-day covers on 1 January 1968, and for special cancellations during 1968;

(b) Promote the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights specifically for the International Year;

(c) Prepare and publish a special pamphlet on the Declaration specifically for the International Year;

(d) Prepare a radio documentary script on the Declaration, for general distribution, and encourage and assist broadcasting and television organizations to produce documentary or dramatic programmes relating to human rights;

(e) Make available to States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency a special model designed to symbolize the concept of human rights and freedoms, so that posters may be reproduced and distributed nationally during the International Year;

(f) Direct United Nations officers at Headquarters and in information centres and regional offices to give lectures and write articles on the Declaration and to co-operate with information media and educational authorities in various countries in organizing the celebration of the International Year;

(g) Request the distributors of United Nations publications to prepare a special display of relevant United Nations documents for exhibition during the months of November and December 1968;

2. For Human Rights Day, 1968, it is recommended that the United Nations should:

(a) Organize at Headquarters a special meeting of the General Assembly on 10 December 1968, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration. Governments are invited, whenever possible, to include in their delegations to the special meeting persons who participated in the drafting of the Universal Declaration;

(b) Organize a concert at United Nations Headquarters on the same day to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, and obtain the widest possible radio and television coverage for the concert.

#### *Recommendation C*

(a) *When a prize or prizes in the field of human rights should be awarded.* It is recommended that a prize or prizes should be awarded, for the first time, on 10 December 1968, on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Thereafter prizes should not be awarded more often than at five-year intervals.

(b) *Number of prizes to be awarded.* It is recommended that no more than five prizes should be awarded at one time. If one prize is to be awarded, it should be for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights. If two prizes are to be awarded, one should be for outstanding achievements with reference to the promotion and protection of civil and political rights, and the other for outstanding achievements with reference to the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights. If more than one prize is awarded, each prize should be equal in every way.

(c) *Nature of the prizes.* It is recommended that a metal plaque bearing the United Nations seal and an artistic design, and engraved with an appropriate citation, should be presented to each winner of the prize as a concrete and lasting token of the award.

(d) *Procedure to be followed in selecting winners.* It is recommended that a special committee, composed of the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, and the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, should be entrusted with selecting winners of the human rights prize. The Committee would establish its own procedure for receiving nominations, it being understood that nominations might be sought from Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and from other appropriate sources. The assistance of the Secretary-General would be available to the special committee at every stage of the process of selection.

(e) *Criteria to be applied in the selection of winners.* It is recommended that on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1968, a maximum of five prizes should be awarded to persons who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in other instruments of the United Nations relating to human rights since the proclamation of the Declaration on 10 December 1948. Thereafter the prize or prizes, awarded at five-year intervals, would go to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

#### Recommendation D

It is noted that in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 1961 (XVIII), the General Assembly invited all Member States to intensify their domestic efforts in the field of human rights, with the assistance of their appropriate organizations, in order that a fuller and more effective realization of these rights and freedoms might be achieved and might be reported at the proposed international review of such achievement in 1968 and thereafter. This proposed intensification of national domestic effort has been considered, bearing in mind the fact that an intensive programme of activity in this field is now in progress, in which the United Nations, the specialized agencies, national Governments and non-governmental organizations are already involved. It can be assumed that each Member State, within the framework of national legislation and policy, and according to available means, will wish to respond in its own way to the invitation expressed in operative paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned resolution.

In consideration of the fact that a wide variety of measures should not be added by Member States to their existing programmes, it is recommended instead that the Assembly should be asked to invite all Member States to make a special effort during the period, within the framework of national legislation and policy and according to available means, in two particular spheres:

(a) In the sphere of their national legislation;

(b) In the sphere of education towards a fuller realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

It is agreed that the intensification of efforts on the national level does not exclude intensification of efforts by Member States on an international scale such as within the United Nations and its agencies.

#### Recommendation E

It is recommended that Governments be invited to consider adopting the following programme:

(a) Formally proclaim 1968 to be International Year for Human Rights and observe it as such;

(b) Issue, during the International Year for Human Rights, in the name of Heads of State or Governments, special messages reaffirming their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and their dedication to the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(c) Either appoint an *ad hoc* committee to co-ordinate the national celebrations for the International Year for Human Rights within their countries, or entrust its organization to an existing institution;

(d) Seize the opportunity of the International Year for Human Rights to redouble their efforts to bring about the signature and ratification, or the acceptance in another form, of all the existing international conventions or treaties designed to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in particular spheres;

(e) Consider the possibility of establishing one or more national awards to honour their nationals who have made distinguished contributions to the promotion of human rights, and to make these awards during the International Year for Human Rights;

(f) Maintain contact with the specialized agencies of the United Nations and participate in any regional conferences and seminars which the latter may wish to organize;

(g) Issue human rights stamps and first-day covers on 1 January 1968, and arrange for special cancellations during 1968;

(h) Promote the widest and most intensive dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in as many languages and dialects as possible, by means of printed posters, leaflets and pamphlets issued during 1968;

(i) Examine the possibility of holding a special meeting of their Parliament or National Assembly, in order to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, preferably on 10 December 1968.

#### Recommendation F

It is recommended that the specialized agencies whose work touches on the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms should be invited:

(a) To proceed with the planning of their individual programmes of celebrations;

(b) To communicate directly with the Governments of Member States and with private, national and international organizations, so as to co-operate with them in the organization of national and regional programmes of celebrations for 1968;

(c) To inform the Secretary-General of the programmes they have formulated as soon as possible before 1 January 1967.

#### Recommendation G

It is recommended that other organizations having an interest in the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, non-governmental organizations in contact with the United Nations Office of Public Information, United Nations associations, research institutions, universities and other institutions of higher learning, and other appropriate organizations, should be invited to participate fully in the celebration of the International Year for Human Rights and to organize special activities of their own during 1968. The invitation to the organizations in consultative



status, and to those in contact with the Office of Public Information would be issued by the Secretary-General, while the invitation to national organizations would be issued by the Governments of the countries concerned.

Within the framework of their respective programmes, in order to develop further and to guarantee political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights and to end all discrimination and denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms on grounds of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and in particular to permit the elimination of *apartheid*, the various organizations mentioned above are invited to consider the following activities for the year 1968:

(a) To adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, or articles thereof, as appropriate, as the theme of their annual conference for 1968 or of special conferences held during that year;

(b) To organize commemorative ceremonies on the Declaration during the International Year for Human Rights, and particularly on Human Rights Day, 10 December 1968;

(c) To print and distribute the text of the Declaration, and prepare public pamphlets, leaflets and posters on the Declaration;

(d) To organize community projects, such as panel discussions on local problems of human rights, children's parades, and the display of the United Nations flag in school and business buildings;

(e) To encourage local communities to establish a list of questions with a view to investigating and sounding out public opinion as to the community's effectiveness in promoting the principles of the Declaration;

(f) To publish, during the International Year for Human Rights, historic declarations, famous bills, and great orations and speeches on human rights, with appropriate commentaries or annotations;

(g) To encourage radio and television networks to carry special programmes, to encourage newspaper editors to publish editorials on the Declaration which could be printed or reprinted in whole or in part, and to encourage book-publishing firms to issue special publications, including books and booklets, on human rights problems designed to publicize the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and to encourage other media of information to organize public debates on great issues of freedom;

(h) To invite appropriate bodies in Member States to hold special services and observances, of a cultural and traditional nature, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

#### *Recommendation H*

It is recommended that the programme of measures and activities include activities by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, Member States, and international and national organizations. For an effective year of observances, some degree of co-ordination of these separate activities will be required. Some of the recommended activities are set out precisely and in reasonably full detail; in others, no more than the broad outlines of the proposal can be given at this stage, and details remain to be worked out. When these details have been worked out, it will be desirable that information about them be communicated to a central organization or to a central office. It is likely that individual Member States will have new ideas in regard to activities they may wish to undertake in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, and that they will wish to communicate some of these ideas to other Member States. It is agreed that all

these activities should be co-ordinated and it is recommended that the co-ordinating and clearing-house function should be discharged by the Secretary-General. It would be important that the efficiency of the Secretary-General's present responsibilities in the field of human rights should not be prejudiced by this additional task which it is proposed to entrust to him.

### **1161 (XLI). Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Commission on Human Right (E/4184),

*Noting* the memorandum by the Secretary-General listing and classifying special protective measures, of an international character, for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups,<sup>3</sup> and the compilation of the texts of those international instruments and similar measures of an international character which are of contemporary interest and which provide special protective measures for ethnic, religious or linguistic groups,<sup>4</sup>

*Decides* to authorize the Secretary-General to take appropriate steps, within the budgetary resources available to him, for printing, circulating and making available for sale to the public this memorandum and the compilation as one publication.

1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.

### **1162 (XLI). Report of the Commission on Human Rights**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session. (*ibid.*)

1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.

### **1163 (XLI). Question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 2062 (XX) of 16 December 1965 entitled "Creation of the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights", in which the Assembly requested the Council to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the proposal to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, so that the Commission might study all aspects of the matter and report on it through the Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session,

*Having considered* chapter V of the report of the Commission on Human Rights (*ibid.*) concerning this proposal,

<sup>3</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/221.

<sup>4</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/214

1. *Informs* the General Assembly that the Commission on Human Rights, recognizing the importance of the proposal, considered the item "Question concerning the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights or some other appropriate international machinery" and decided to establish a working group composed of nine States members of the Commission to study all relevant questions concerning such institution, taking into consideration the debate in the Commission on Human Rights on this item, and all the questions raised therein, and to report to the Commission at its twenty-third session in 1967;

2. *Transmits* to the General Assembly the records of the discussion in the Commission on Human Rights and in the Economic and Social Council during their consideration of this question.<sup>5</sup>

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

**1164 (XLI). Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1102 (XL) of 4 March 1966,

*Noting* resolution 2 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights (*ibid.* para. 222) relating to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid* in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories,

1. *Condemns* violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur;

2. *Shares in particular* the Commission's profound indignation at violations of human rights committed in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

3. *Welcomes* the Commission's decision to consider, at its twenty-third session, the question of the Commission's tasks and functions and its role in relation to violations of human rights in all countries, including the giving of appropriate assistance to the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

4. *Concurs* in the Commission's view that it will be necessary for it fully to consider the means by which it may be more fully informed of violations of human rights, with a view to devising recommendations for measures to put a stop to those violations;

5. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*"The General Assembly,*

<sup>5</sup> E/CN.4/SR.876 and 879-883; E/AC.7/SR.550-554; and *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1445th meeting.*

*"Noting* Economic and Social Council resolution 1164 (XLI) of 5 August 1966,

*"Recalling* the obligation of all Member States under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, which include the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*"Convinced* that efforts to protect and promote human rights throughout the world are still inadequate and that gross violations of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights continue to occur in certain countries, particularly in colonies and dependent territories, with respect to discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language and religion, and the suppression of freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent and impartial judicial organs,

*"Recalling further* the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

*"Deeply concerned* by the new evidence of persistent practices of racial discrimination and *apartheid* in the Republic of South Africa, the Trust Territory of South West Africa and the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, Cabinda, São Tomé and Príncipe, such practices constituting, according to its resolutions 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965 and 2074 (XX) of 17 December 1965, crimes against humanity,

"1. *Condemns* violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms wherever they occur;

"2. *Calls* upon all Member States to strengthen their efforts to promote the full observance of human rights in accordance with the Charter, and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"3. *Urges* all Member States to take all possible measures for the suppression of the policies of *apartheid* and segregation and for the elimination of racial discrimination wherever it occurs, particularly in colonial and other dependent countries and territories;

"4. *Encourages* all eligible States to become parties as soon as possible to all Conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms including, in particular, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"5. *Urges* all States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant General Assembly resolutions recommending the application of economic and diplomatic measures against the Republic of South Africa, as well as with the relevant Security Council resolutions calling upon all States to impose an arms embargo against the Republic of South Africa;

"6. *Invites* Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to arrange for the celebration of Human Rights Day in 1966 bearing in mind the theme of protection of victims of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly those in colonial and dependent countries and territories;

"7. *Appeals* to public opinion and in particular to juridical associations as well as other appropriate organizations to render all possible assistance to victims of violations of human rights, in particular victims of policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid*;

"8. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent consideration to ways and means of improving the capacity of the United Nations to put a stop to violations of human rights wherever they may occur;

"9. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to apprise the Commission on Human Rights of its discussions and decisions and of information coming to its attention relating to questions of human rights in colonial and dependent territories."

6. *Transmits* resolution 2 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights as well as the present resolution to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

**1165 (XLI). Revision of the work programme of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* resolution 17 (XXII) of the Commission on Human Rights (*ibid.*, para. 523),

*Concurring* in the desire of the Commission to discuss a number of items on its agenda, the consideration of which has been deferred from year to year for lack of time,

*Having regard* to the existing priorities in the consideration of the items on the agenda of the Commission,

1. *Shares the belief* of the Commission on Human Rights that more than a four-week session each year would be needed to enable it to cope with its heavy agenda and to dispose, in particular, of the accumulated items on its agenda;

2. *Recommends* that the Commission give due consideration to the various questions under the item "Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities", and that it resume consideration of the item "Freedom of information";

3. *Further recommends* that the Commission undertake a review of its procedures and methods of work with a view to expediting the consideration of the items on its agenda, and requests the Secretary-General to submit suggestions to facilitate the work of the Commission in this regard;

4. *Decides* to authorize the Commission to have a longer session, but one not exceeding six weeks, beginning in 1967.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 21 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4184	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8.</i>
E/4237	Communication dated 30 June 1966 from the Director-General of the International Labour Office to the Secretary-General of the United Nations	Mimeographed.
E/AC.7/L.503	Philippines: amendment to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, chap. XVIII)	Ditto. See E/4261, paras. 3, 6 and 7.
E/AC.7/L.504	Canada, Dahomey, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4261, paras. 3, 14 and 15.
E/AC.7/L.505	Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4261, paras. 3 and 16-22.
E/AC.7/L.506	Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4261, paras. 3 and 25-27.
E/AC.7/L.506/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/506: note by the Secretary General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 31, document E/4262.
E/AC.7/L.507	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution II submitted by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, chap. XVIII)	Mimeographed. See E/4261, paras. 3 and 8.
E/AC.7/L.508	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.505	Mimeographed. See E/4261, paras. 3 and 17-20.
E/AC.7/L.510	Letter dated 29 July 1966 from the Observer for Israel to the Chairman of the Social Committee	Mimeographed.


**Agenda item 22: Report of the Commission on the Status of Women\***
**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4248	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
	Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	7

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1439th meeting; see also the records of 539th, 540th, 542nd to 544th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.539, 540, 542-544).

**DOCUMENT E/4248**
**Report of the Social Committee**

*[Original text: English]*  
*[20 July 1966]*

1. At its 539th, 540th, and 542nd-544th meetings, held from 12-19 July 1966 the Social Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 22 of the Council's agenda (Report of the Commission on the Status of Women), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1420th meeting held on 5 July 1966.

2. In connexion with its consideration of this item, the Committee had before it the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175), chapter XVI of which contained the following draft resolutions requiring action by the Council:<sup>1</sup>

- I. Draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women;
- II. Political rights of women;
- III. United Nations assistance for the advancement of women;
- IV. United Nation assistance for the advancement of women;
- VI. International Year for Human Rights;
- VII. Report of the Commission.

3. During the discussion of this item, the following documents were submitted for the Committee's consideration: amendments (E/AC.7/L.490) by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to draft resolution I of the Commission; a draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.7/491); an amendment (E/AC.7/L.493) submitted by Chile to draft resolution I of the Commission; an amendment (E/AC.7/

L.494) submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to draft resolution IV of the Commission.

4. In the course of the discussion, various amendments were submitted orally, as indicated below.

5. The Committee's action on the different proposals and amendments submitted is described in the following paragraphs.

*Draft resolution I of the Commission*

6. The amendment to draft resolution I submitted by Chile was orally amended to read as follows:

*"Transmits to the General Assembly the draft declaration annexed to the present resolution, together with the amendments submitted at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council and the summary records of the discussions on the subject at this session, as well as the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session and the summary records pertaining thereto."*

The Committee adopted the above text unanimously.

7. Draft resolution I, as amended, was adopted unanimously. (For text, see under paragraph 24, draft resolution A.)

*Draft resolution II of the Commission*

8. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution II of the Commission, which was adopted unanimously. (For text, see under paragraph 24, draft resolution B.)

*Draft resolution III of the Commission*

9. An amendment was submitted orally by the Philippines to include in operative paragraph 2, after the

<sup>1</sup> Draft resolution V of the Commission was considered in connexion with item 23 (Advisory services in the field of human rights).

words "in consultative status", the words "concerned with the subject". This amendment was adopted unanimously.

10. At the request of the representative of Iraq, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 2. By 15 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions, the Committee decided to retain operative paragraph 2, as amended.

11. The Committee adopted unanimously an amendment submitted orally by the United States to replace, in operative paragraph 3, the word "*Decides*" by the following: "*Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women".

12. By 15 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, the Committee adopted an amendment submitted orally by the representative of Iraq, to insert in operative paragraph 4 the word "national" before the words "women's voluntary organizations".

13. Draft resolution III of the Commission as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 24, draft resolution C.)

#### *Draft resolution IV of the Commission*

14. An amendment was submitted orally by the United Republic of Tanzania to insert, in operative paragraph 1, in the part referring to specialized agencies, the words "as far as it falls within their competence and budgetary possibilities". An amendment was submitted orally by the United Kingdom to replace the words: "in particular those concerned" by the words: "which are concerned". An amendment was submitted orally by Iraq to delete the words: "and non-governmental organizations in consultative status". A second amendment submitted orally by Iraq proposed that the second sentence of operative paragraph 1 should constitute a separate operative paragraph.

15. The Committee voted as follows on operative paragraph 1: the proposal of Iraq to delete the words: "and non-governmental organizations in consultative status" was rejected by 18 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions; operative paragraph 1, incorporating the other amendments proposed and reading:

"1. *Invites* the specialized agencies (as far as it falls within their competence and budgetary possibilities) and non-governmental organizations in consultative status which are concerned with the advancement of women, to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women.

"2. *Notes* with appreciation that such a long-term programme will be proposed to the General Conference of the UNESCO at its next session."

Was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

16. At the vote request of the representative of Tanzania, a separate vote was taken on operative paragraph 3 (new operative paragraph 4). By 17 votes to 5

with 3 abstentions, the Committee decided to retain that paragraph.

17. The Committee unanimously adopted an amendment submitted orally by the United Kingdom, to insert in operative paragraph 4 (new operative paragraph 5) after the word "*Invites*", the following words: "the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme after consultation with".

18. An amendment (E/AC.7/L.494) to operative paragraph 5 (new operative paragraph 6) was submitted by the United Kingdom. The sponsor accepted an amendment submitted orally by the Philippines to insert after the words "development authorities", the phrase "towards the development of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women". The United Kingdom amendment, as amended, was adopted by 17 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

19. Draft resolution IV of the Commission, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 24, draft resolution D.)

#### *Draft resolution VI of the Commission*

20. In operative paragraph 1 an amendment submitted orally by the United Kingdom to delete the words "of the principles of the defence", was adopted unanimously. An amendment submitted orally by the USSR to delete operative paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously. A further amendment submitted orally by the USSR to replace, in operative paragraph 4, the word "leading" by the word "important" was also adopted unanimously.

21. Draft resolution VI of the Commission, as amended, was adopted unanimously. (For text, see under paragraph 24, draft resolution E.)

#### *Draft resolution submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.7/L.491)*

22. No amendments were submitted to this draft resolution. It was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 13 abstentions. (For text, see under paragraph 24, draft resolution F.)

#### *Draft resolution VII of the Commission*

23. No amendments were submitted to draft resolution VII of the Commission, and it was adopted unanimously. (For text, see under paragraph 24, draft resolution G.)

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

#### A

#### DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "*Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council*", resolution 1131 (XLI).]

## B

## POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1132 (XLI).]

## C

## UNIFIED UNITED NATIONS LONG-TERM PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1133 (XLI).]

## D

## CO-OPERATION IN THE UNIFIED LONG-TERM UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1134 (XLI).]

## E

## INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1135 (XLI).]

## F

## REPERCUSSIONS OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1136 (XLI).]

## G

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1137 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## 1131 (XLI). Draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Having taken note of resolution 1 (XIX) of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, para. 160) concerning the draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Transmits to the General Assembly the draft declaration annexed to the present resolution, together with the amendments submitted at the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council<sup>2</sup> and the summary records of the discussions on the subject at this session,<sup>3</sup> as well as the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session (E/4175) and the summary records pertaining thereto.<sup>4</sup>

1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.

## ANNEX

## DRAFT DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

## Preamble

*The General Assembly,*

Considering that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women,

<sup>2</sup> E/AC.7/L.490; E/AC.7/SR.540 and 543.

<sup>3</sup> E/AC.7/SR.539, 540 and 542-544; *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1439th meeting.*

<sup>4</sup> E/CN.6/SR.440-443, 445-449, 452, 454, 455, 461 and 464.

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts the principle of non-discrimination and proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, including any distinction as to sex,

Taking into account the resolutions, declarations, conventions and recommendations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to promote equal rights for men and women,

Concerned that, despite the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and despite the progress made, there remains considerable discrimination against women,

Considering that discrimination against women is incompatible with the dignity of women as human beings, and with the welfare of the family and of society, and prevents the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, and is an obstacle to the full development of their potentialities in the service of their countries and of humanity,

Convinced that the full and complete development of a country requires the maximum participation of its women,

Considering that it is necessary to ensure the universal recognition, in law and in fact, of the principle of equality of men and women,

Solemnly proclaims this Declaration:

## Article 1

Discrimination based on sex, operating as it does to destroy or limit equal rights between men and women, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offence against human dignity.

## Article 2

All appropriate measures shall be taken to abolish existing laws, customs, regulations and practices which discriminate against women, and to establish adequate legal protection for equal rights of men and women, in particular:

(a) The principle of equality of rights shall be embodied in the Constitution or equivalent law of each country;

(b) The international instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to the elimination of discrimination against women shall be ratified and fully implemented as soon as practicable.

#### Article 3

All appropriate measures shall be taken to educate public opinion and direct national aspirations towards the eradication of prejudice and the abolition of customary and all other practices which are based on the idea of the inferiority of women.

#### Article 4

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women:

(a) The right to vote in all elections and to be eligible for election to publicly elected bodies;

(b) The right to hold public office and to exercise all public functions on equal terms with men without any discrimination. Such rights shall be reflected in legislation.

#### Article 5

Women shall have the same rights as men to acquire, change or retain their nationality. Marriage to an alien shall not automatically affect the nationality of the wife either by rendering her stateless or by forcing on her the nationality of her husband.

#### Article 6

1. All appropriate measures shall be taken, primarily through legislation, to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of civil law, and in particular:

(a) The right to acquire, administer, enjoy, dispose of and inherit property, including property acquired during marriage;

(b) The right to equality in legal capacity and the exercise thereof;

(c) The right to freedom of movement;

(d) The right to choose domicile and residence.

2. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure the principle of equality of status of the husband and wife and in particular:

(a) Women shall have the right to free choice of a husband and to enter into marriage only with their free and full consent;

(b) Women shall have equal rights with men during marriage and at its dissolution;

(c) Parents shall have equal rights and duties in matters relating to their children. In all cases the interest of the children shall be paramount.

3. Child marriage and the betrothal of young girls before puberty shall be prohibited, and effective action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage and to make compulsory the registration of marriages in an official registry.

#### Article 7

All provisions of penal codes which constitute discrimination against women shall be repealed.

#### Article 8

All appropriate measures, including legislation, shall be taken to combat all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.

#### Article 9

All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to girls and women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in education at all levels, and in particular:

(a) Equal conditions of access to, and study in, educational institutions of all types, including universities, vocational, technical and professional schools;

(b) The same choice of curricula, the same examinations, teaching staff with qualifications of the same standard, and school premises and equipment of the same quality, whether the institutions be co-educational or not;

(c) Equal opportunities to benefit from scholarships and other study grants;

(d) Equal opportunities for access to programmes of continuing education, including adult literacy programmes.

#### Article 10

1. All appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure to women, married or unmarried, equal rights with men in the field of economic and social life, and in particular:

(a) The opportunity, without discrimination on grounds of marital status or on any other grounds: to receive vocational training; to work; to free choice of profession and employment, subject to the exceptions necessitated by the dangerous or arduous nature of the work; and to professional and vocational advancement;

(b) The right to equal remuneration with men and to equality of treatment with respect to work of equal value;

(c) The right to leave with pay, retirement privileges and provision for security in respect of unemployment, sickness, old age or other incapacity to work.

2. In order to prevent discrimination against women on account of maternity and to ensure their effective right to work, measures shall be taken to provide paid maternity leave, with the guarantee of returning to former employment, and to provide the necessary social services, including child-care facilities.

#### Article 11

The principle of equality of rights of men and women demands implementation in all States in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals are urged, therefore, to do all in their power to promote the observance of the principles contained in this Declaration.

### 1132 (XLI). Political rights of women

#### *The Economic and Social Council,*

*Believing* that the memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, prepared annually by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolutions 120 A (VI) of 3 March 1948 and 587 B (XX) of 3 August 1955, have proved helpful to the Commission on the Status of Women, to Governments and to non-governmental organizations,

*Noting* that, since the publication of a consolidated revision of these memoranda in 1959,<sup>5</sup> many countries have enacted legislation by which women have acquired political rights on equal terms with men,

<sup>5</sup> A/4159.



*Requests the Secretary-General:*

(a) To prepare in 1966, with the necessary revisions, a consolidated report based on the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women, and to issue thereafter annual supplements to that report;

(b) To prepare biennially the reports on implementation of the principles of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, requested in Council resolution 961 B (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963, and to combine these reports with the supplementary reports mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above in a single document entitled "Political rights of women";

(c) To circulate this document to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968, and biennially thereafter.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**1133 (XLI). Unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* General Assembly resolutions 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 and 2059 (XX) of 16 December 1965 on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women,

*Considering* General Assembly resolution 1920 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963 on the participation of women in economic and social development.

*Noting in particular* the sixth paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2059 (XX), concerning the establishment of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women; and the seventh paragraph of the preamble of the same resolution, in which, *inter alia*, the General Assembly recognizes that it is appropriate to draw the attention of world public opinion to the importance of the contribution which women can make to national development,

*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) relating to a long-term programme for the advancement of women,<sup>6</sup>

*Believing* that a long-term programme for the advancement of women should be developed in stages,

*Believing further* that, in order to formulate such a programme, it is essential to ascertain the views of Governments on the degrees of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development, and to ascertain the measures contemplated by Governments to increase the contribution of women in those areas,

1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's suggestions concerning the initiation and execution, in stages, of a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women;<sup>7</sup>

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with the specialized agencies, to draw up and communicate to Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status concerned with the subject, a questionnaire seeking their views on the role which women can play in the economic and social development of their countries, the degrees of priority which should be given to the contribution of women to the various areas of national economic and social development, the problems encountered in those areas, possible ways of surmounting those problems, and the kind of assistance that might be required;

3. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the replies to the questionnaire in conjunction with the Secretary-General's report on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women,<sup>8</sup> if possible at its next session, with a view to establishing guide-lines for a unified, long-term United Nations programme in this field;

4. *Invites* Member States to establish in their respective countries, in close co-operation with national women's voluntary organizations and if possible before the end of 1967, long-term programmes for the advancement of women, such programmes to include as a first step the urgent measures to be taken in the ten-year period beginning in 1968;

5. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the suggestions made by the Secretary-General relating to long-term programmes for the advancement of women at the national level contained in the annex to his report.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**1134 (XLI). Co-operation in the unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 concerning the initiation and implementation of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women,

*Noting* General Assembly resolution 2059 (XX) of 16 December 1965 calling for a study of the possibility of expanding assistance for the advancement of women in developing countries,

*Recognizing* that a long-term programme for the advancement of women must include measures that do, in fact, lead to an improvement of the status of women and therefore to their advancement,

*Realizing* that the participation of international and national non-governmental organizations in such a long-term programme for the advancement of women is not only desirable but necessary,

*Considering* that it would be relevant and valuable to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women to receive reports from the specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund on their activities of

<sup>6</sup> E/CN.6/435 and Add.1-5, E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3.

<sup>7</sup> E/CN.6/450/Add.3, annex.

<sup>8</sup> E/CN.6/450 and Add.1-3.

particular interest to women, in addition to the reports already received from the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. *Invites* the specialized agencies, as far as it falls within their competence and budgetary possibilities, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status which are concerned with the advancement of women, to develop long-term programmes for the advancement of women;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that such a long-term programme will be proposed to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its next session;

3. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twentieth session, reports on those of their activities which are of particular interest for the advancement of women;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study the possibilities of joint consultations, exchanges of information and collaboration between the Commission on the Status of Women and the international non-governmental organizations in consultative status which are interested in the long-term programme for the advancement of women;

5. *Invites* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, after consultation with the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, to include in his report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme information on the extent to which women are participating in technical assistance co-operation projects, and to make that information available to the Commission on the Status of Women;

6. *Further requests* the Secretary-General in consultation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies and other organs within the United Nations family, to initiate preliminary studies on:

(a) The possibility of supplementing the action to be taken by the United Nations technical co-operation and development authorities towards the development of the unified, long-term programme for the advancement of women by establishing a fund, to which industrial and business concerns, non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals might be invited to contribute, and which might be used to assist Governments in implementing their national programmes for the advancement of women;

(b) The possibility of exchanging information on matters relating to the advancement of women in various geographical areas.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**1135 (XLI). International Year  
for Human Rights: advancement of women**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Considering* General Assembly resolution 1961 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963 designating 1968 as International Year for Human Rights,

*Considering further* General Assembly resolution 2081 (XX) of 20 December 1965, in which the Assembly decided, *inter alia*, that an international conference on human rights should be convened during 1968,

1. *Considers* that the International Year for Human Rights will give renewed impetus to the further development and practical implementation of women's rights;

2. *Deems it essential* that the topic of women's rights in the modern world should be included in the programme for the International Year for Human Rights and in the agenda of the International Conference on Human Rights;

3. *Considers further* that the proposed initiation in 1968 of a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women should be an important feature of the International Year for Human Rights;

4. *Believes* that the standards elaborated in the proposed declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women<sup>9</sup> should provide major goals for the International Year for Human Rights.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**1136 (XLI). Repercussions of scientific  
and technical progress on the status of women workers**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* the constant increase in the prominence and importance of science and technology in the life of society,

*Stressing* the importance, in these circumstances, of studying the repercussions of scientific, and technical progress on the employment and working conditions of women,

1. *Invites* the International Labour Organisation, within the framework of its general programme of work, to study the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the position of women in the matter of labour and employment, and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its twenty-first session, a report on studies carried out and measures taken by the International Labour Organisation in regard to the repercussions of this progress on the position of working women;

2. *Proposes* that the Commission on the Status of Women should consider this question in connexion with the report to be placed before it by the International Labour Organisation.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**1137 (XLI). Report of the Commission  
on the Status of Women**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Takes note* of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session (E/4175).

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

<sup>9</sup> See resolution 1131 (XLI).

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 22 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4175	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first session, Supplement No. 7.</i>
E/AC.7/L.490	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI)	Mimeographed. See resolution 1131 (XLI), second preambular paragraph.
E/AC.7/L.491	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	Adopted without change. See E/4248 para. 24, draft resolution F.
E/AC.7/L.493	Chile: amendment to draft resolution I submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI)	See E/4248, para. 6.
E/AC.7/L.494	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to draft resolution IV submitted by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI)	See E/4248, para. 18.
E/AC.7/L.495	Statement made by the Chief of the Status of Women Section at the 539th meeting of the Social Committee	Mimeographed.
E/C.2/643	Draft resolution on the elimination of discrimination against women: statement submitted by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women	Ditto.


**Agenda item 23: Advisory services in the field of human rights\***

## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4213	Report of the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4242	Report of the Social Committee .....	2
Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		2
Check list of documents .....		4

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1439th meeting; see also the records of the 537th to 540th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.537-540).

**DOCUMENT E/4213**
**Report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
 [23 May 1966]

1. In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 926 (X), establishing the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, the Secretary-General reports regularly to the Economic and Social Council, to the Commission on Human Rights and, as appropriate, to the Commission on the Status of Women, on the measures taken to carry out the advisory services programme.

2. The report which the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-second session and to the Commission on the Status of Women at its nineteenth session (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452 and Add.1-2) outlined the relevant decisions of the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions and of the General Assembly at its twentieth session. The Secretary-General's report also outlined the arrangements for the 1966 advisory services programme, as approved by the Council and the General Assembly, and set forth the proposed programme for 1967 within the budgetary limits recommended by the Council in resolution 1062 II (XXXIX). In addition, in accordance with that Council resolution, the Secretary-General presented to the two Commissions an evaluation report on the fellowship programme in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/897-E/CN.6/453). The attention of the Council is drawn to these reports.

3. The reports of the Secretary-General were considered by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, chap. VIII) and the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. VI). The Commission on Human Rights adopted two resolutions (resolutions 9 (XXII) and 10 (XXII)) and (E/4184, paras. 420 and 429), approved a draft resolution for action by the Council

(*ibid.*, chap. XVIII, draft resolution V), which has financial implications for the allocations for the programme of advisory services proposed for 1967 (*ibid.*, annex II). The Commission on the Status of Women adopted two resolutions (8 (XIX) and 9 (XIX)) (E/4175, paras. 277 and 280), and approved a draft resolution for the Council (*ibid.*, chap. XVI, draft resolution V), which have financial implications for the allocations for the programme of advisory services for 1966 and possibly that proposed for 1967 (*ibid.*, annex II A and B).

4. Attention is also drawn to resolution 7 (XIX) of the Commission on the Status of Women (*ibid.*, para. 253) on the implementation of a long-term programme for the advancement of women, which may have a bearing on the technical co-operation programme.

5. As regards the holding of an international seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, which was recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 2017 (XX), and which the Economic and Social Council by resolution 1103 (XL) asked the Secretary-General to proceed to organize (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452, para. 8, and E/CN.4/896/Add.1-E/CN.6/452/Add.1, paras. 1-2), the Secretary-General wishes to inform the Council that so far he has not received an offer by a Government to act as host to such a seminar.

6. Under the terms of reference approved for it in General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX), the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has among its responsibilities that of providing general policy guidance and direction for all programmes of technical assistance administered by the United Nations. The proposals of the two Commissions in the

resolutions referred to in paragraph 3 above are being brought to the attention of the Governing Council of the UNDP at its second session for review and comment, as called for in Economic and Social Council resolution

1008 (XXXVII). The observations of the Governing Council will be before the Economic and Social Council as part of the Governing Council's report on its second session.

## DOCUMENT E/4242

### Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]  
[18 July 1966]

1. At its 537th to 540th meetings, held from 8–13 July 1966, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 23 of the Council's agenda (Advisory services in the field of human rights). The item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th meeting, held on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents relating to the item: Reports of the Secretary-General relating to the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/4213, E/CN.4/896 and Add.1–2); The report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the fellowship programme (E/CN.4/897); The report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184), chap. XVIII, draft resolution V; and chap. VIII; The report of the Commission on the Status of Women E/4175), chap. XVI, draft resolution V; and chap. VI; The report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/4219); A letter dated 27 May from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the Secretary-General (E/L.1119); a draft resolution on advisory services in the field of human rights (E/AC.7/L.489), submitted by Greece, the Philippines and the United States of America.

3. At its 539th meeting, held on 12 July 1966, the Social Committee unanimously approved draft resolution V recommended by the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184), chap. XVIII (for text, see under paragraph 5, draft resolution A) and draft resolution V recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women (E/4175, chap. XVI) (for text, see under paragraph 5, draft resolution B).

4. The draft resolution submitted by Greece, the Philippines and the United States of America, as orally revised by the sponsors, was unanimously approved by the Committee at its 540th meeting, on 13 July 1966. (For text, see under paragraph 5 draft resolution C.)

5. The Social Committee accordingly recommends the following three draft resolutions for adoption by the Council:

#### A

ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS:  
REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE EFFECTIVE REALISATION  
OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1123 (XLI).]

#### B

ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS:  
SEMINAR ON THE CIVIC AND POLITICAL EDUCATION OF  
WOMEN

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1124 (XLI).]

#### C

PROGRAMME OF ADVISORY SERVICES IN THE FIELD  
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council", resolution 1125 (XLI).]

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**1123 (XLI). Advisory services in the field of human rights: regional seminar on the effective realization of human rights at the national level**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Noting that a regional seminar on the effective realization of human rights at the national level is being organized in Jamaica in 1967 for countries and territories within the Western Hemisphere (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452, para. 16 and annex),

*Believing* that the discussion of this subject will be significantly assisted by the personal attendance and participation of expert representatives from a few countries which have distinct institutions for guaranteeing human rights and fundamental freedoms,

*Requests* the Secretary-General to make arrangements, in consultation with the host Government, for the attendance of not more than four such participants from countries and territories outside the Western Hemisphere.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**1124 (XLI). Advisory services in the field of human rights: seminar on the civic and political education of women**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955 and Council resolutions 605 (XXI) of 3 May 1956 and 1017 (XXXVII) of 30 July 1964,

*Recalling also* Council resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) of 16 July 1965, under which a new series of annual seminars on the civic and political education of women was initiated,

*Considering* that it has not been possible to organize a seminar on the subject in 1966,

*Noting* that four regional seminars on the participation of women in public life have been held: in Thailand in 1957, in Colombia in 1959, in Ethiopia in 1960, and in Mongolia in 1965,

*Considering* that the seminars on civic and political education will be in the nature of demonstration or pilot projects to be adapted and used for follow-up projects at the national and local levels to equip women for more effective service to their countries,

*Believing* that one seminar among the new series of seminars on civic and political education of women could be organized on a world-wide rather than on a regional basis.

1. *Decides* that, without prejudice to regional seminars on this subject, a seminar on the civic and political education of women should be organized on a world-wide basis;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the host Government and the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women, to invite State Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to nominate participants to attend such a seminar, bearing in mind that the various geographical areas and cultures should be represented.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**1125 (XLI). Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme of advisory services in the fields of human rights, (E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452 and Add.1-2 and E/4213) and the comments on the programme made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,<sup>1</sup>

*Noting with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the fellowship programme (E/CN.4/897-ECN.6/453) prepared at the request of the Council in part III of its resolution 1062 (XXXIX) of 13 July 1965,

*Recalling* its resolution 1067 A (XXXIX) of 16 July 1965, in which it recommended that the Secretary-General examine the possibility of holding an additional annual seminar on the civic and political education of women, and noting that it has not been possible to organize two such seminars in 1966 and that it may not be possible to organize them in 1967 or 1968,

*Noting with approval* that the plans for 1968 include two seminars to be organized on a world-wide basis,

1. *Approves* the programme of advisory services proposed for 1967;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to make appropriate adjustments within the programme of seminars to enable not more than four participants from countries and territories outside the Western Hemisphere to attend the regional seminar on the effective realization of human rights at the national level, which is being organized in co-operation with the Government of Jamaica, and to make it possible for the seminar on the civic and political education of women, which is being organized in co-operation with the Government of Finland, to be held on a world-wide basis;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange the programme of seminars for 1968 in such a way as to make it possible to hold a third seminar on a subject relating to the status of women;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of using some fellowship funds for a pilot project in group, rather than individual, training.

*1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 11 A (E/4219), para. 225.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 23 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4175	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its nineteenth session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.</i>
E/4184	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 8.</i>
E/AC.7/L.489	Greece, Philippines and United States of America: draft resolution	See E/4242, para. 4.
E/CN.4/896-E/CN.6/452 and Add.1-2	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/CN.4/897-E/CN.6/453	Advisory services in the field of human rights—evaluation of the fellowship programme: report of the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/L.1119	Letter dated 27 May 1966 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General	Ditto.


**Agenda item 24: Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination\***

## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4252	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1441st meeting; see also the records of the 548th to 550th meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.548-550).

## DOCUMENT E/4252

## Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]  
[29 July 1966]

1. At its 548th to 550th meetings, held on 25 and 27 July 1966, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru) Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 24 of the Council's agenda (Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), which had been referred to it by the Council at its 1420th meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. In connexion with its consideration of this item, the Committee had before it the following documents: Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General (A/5698 and Corr.1 Add.1 and Corr.1, and Add.2-4); Further report on action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental regional organizations directed towards the implementation of the Declaration: report of the Secretary-General E/4174 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.2 Corr.1, and Add.3-5); Texts of (or extracts from) decisions taken by United Nations organs containing provisions relevant to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid* in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories (E/4226); chapter VI of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session (E/4184), including resolution 2 (XXII) of the Commission.

3. During the discussion of this item, the following documents were submitted for the Committee's consideration: draft resolution submitted by Canada, Greece

and the United States of America (E/AC.7/L.500); amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.500 submitted by Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Morocco, Sierra Leone and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.501); amendments to draft resolution E/AC.7/L.500 submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/AC.7/L.502).

4. In the course of the discussion, some amendments were submitted orally, as indicated below.

5. The Committee's action on the draft resolution and amendments to it, as well as on some oral modifications, is described below.

*Draft resolution submitted by Canada, Greece and the United States of America*

6. The amendments to this draft resolution mentioned in paragraph 3 were submitted at the 549th meeting.

7. All the amendments contained in document E/AC.7/L.501 were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

8. The following additions, based on the Soviet Union amendments, were accepted by the sponsors:

(a) Insertion, after the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly, of a new second preambular paragraph:

"Recalling also its resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which it adopted for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination"

(b) Insertion of the following new operative para-



graph 4 after operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly:

*"Calls upon all eligible States to sign and ratify or accede to the International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination without delay"*.

9. The following amendments to the draft resolution, submitted orally by the United Republic of Tanzania, were accepted by the sponsors:

The words "and *apartheid*" were inserted after the word "discrimination" in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs and operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly.

In operative paragraph 3, the words "or *apartheid*" were inserted after the word "discrimination".

10. After the above-mentioned amendments had been accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, the following delegations also became sponsors of the revised draft resolution: Cameroon, Dahomey, Morocco, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania.

11. The draft resolution, as amended, was approved unanimously by the Committee.

12. The following delegations made reservations in connexion with approval of the draft resolution: the delegations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR made reservations with regard to the retention of the word "eligible" in new operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly; and the delegations of France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom made reservations with regard to the retention of the words "including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism" in new operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution for action by the General Assembly, based on the amendments submitted in document E/AC.7/L.501.

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

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council."]*

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1146 (XLI). Measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to include on the agenda of its twenty-second session the question "Measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", and in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its forty-first session, a further report on action taken in implementation of the Declaration,

*Having considered* chapter VI of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session (E/4184) relating to measures for the speedy implementation of the Declaration, and resolution 5 (XXII) of the Commission (*ibid.*, para. 389),

#### I

*Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling* its resolutions 1905 (XVIII) of 20 November 1963 and 2017 (XX) of 1 November 1965 on the subject of measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

*"Recalling also* its resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which it adopted and opened for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

*"Noting* the information in the report of the Secretary-General (E/4174 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1 and Add.3-5) furnished in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX), on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental regional organizations directed towards the implementation of the Declaration,

*"Noting also* that a seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is to be held, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in 1968,

*"Noting further* that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is undertaking a special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and has already appointed a Special Rapporteur for that purpose,

*"Reaffirming* that racial discrimination and *apartheid* are denials of human freedom and offences to human dignity,

*"Recognizing* that racial discrimination and *apartheid* wherever they are practised, constitute a serious impediment to economic and social development.

*"Concerned* that racial discrimination and *apartheid*, despite the decisive condemnation of them by the United Nations, continue to exist in some countries and territories,

*"Convinced* of the necessity for further measures to attain the goal of the complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

*"1. Condemns*, wherever they exist, all policies and

practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism;

"2. *Reiterates* that such policies and practices on the part of any Member State are incompatible with the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. *Calls again* upon all States in which racial discrimination or *apartheid* is practised to comply speedily and faithfully with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly, and to take all necessary steps, including legislative measures, for this purpose;

"4. *Calls* upon all eligible States, without delay, to sign and ratify or to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

"5. *Recommends* to Member States that they initiate, where appropriate, programmes of action to eliminate racial discrimination and *apartheid*, including, in particular, the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without distinction on the grounds of race, colour, or ethnic origin, of basic human rights such as the rights to vote, to equality in the administration of justice, to equal economic opportunities and to equal access to social services;

"6. *Affirms* the importance, in combating discriminatory practices, of education directed towards the

removing of prejudices and erroneous beliefs which encourage such practices, such as the superiority of one race over another;

"7. *Requests* the Member States which have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to the measures they have taken to implement the Declaration to do so without delay."

## II

1. *Decides* to include the question of measures taken in implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination in the agenda of the forty-third session of the Council;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, in time for consideration at its forty-third session, a further report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure that the General Assembly, when it examines, at its twenty-first session, questions relating to *apartheid* and measures for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, shall have at its disposal the report of the seminar on *apartheid* to be held in August 1966;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to make available to the Council, at its forty-third session, the above-mentioned report of the seminar on *apartheid*.

*1441st plenary meeting,  
2 August 1966.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 24 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/5698 and Corr.1, Add.1 and Corr.1 and Add.2-4	Measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4174 and Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3-5	Action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and inter-governmental regional organizations directed towards the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: further report of the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/4184	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8.</i>
E/4226	Texts of (or extracts from) decisions taken by United Nations organs containing provisions relevant to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of <i>apartheid</i> in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories: provisional document prepared by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/AC.7/L.500	Canada, Greece and United States of America: draft resolution	See E/4252, paras. 3-13.
E/AC.7/L.501	Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Morocco, Sierra Leone and United Republic of Tanzania: amendments to document E/AC.7/L.500	See E/4252, paras. 3, 7 and 13.
E/AC.7/L.502	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to document E/AC.7/L.500	See E/4252, paras. 3, 8, 12 and 13.



**Agenda item 25: Slavery\***

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4244	Report of the Social Committee .....	1
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	2
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1439th meeting; see also the records of the 534th to 536th, 538th, 540th and 541st meetings of the Social Committee (E/AC.7/SR.534-536, 538, 540 and 541).

**DOCUMENT E/4244**

**Report of the Social Committee**

[Original text: English]  
[19 July 1966]

1. At its 534th to 536th and 538th, 540th and 541st meetings, held from 6 to 15 July 1966, the Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jorge Pablo Fernandini (Peru), Second Vice-President of the Council, considered item 25 of the Council's agenda (Slavery), which the Council had referred to it at its 1420th meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents in connexion with its consideration of this item: report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4168 and Add.1-5); note by the Secretary-General (E/4234) on the financial implications of the draft resolution suggested by the Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4168/Add.3, para. 78).

3. During the discussion of the suggestions for possible action by the United Nations in the field of slavery made by the Special Rapporteur in chapter III of his report, the following draft resolutions were submitted to the Committee:

(a) Draft resolution submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania (E/L.1126);

(b) Draft resolution submitted by the Working Group established by the Social Committee at its 536th meeting (E/AC.7/L.486);

(c) Draft resolution submitted by Canada, Panama, the Philippines and Sweden (E/AC.7/L.487);

(d) Draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Gabon, Iraq and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.488 and Rev.1);

(e) Draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Gabon, Cameroon, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.7/L.492).

4. The Special Rapporteur made a statement introdu-

cing his report during the 534th meeting of the Committee (E/AC.7/L.485).

5. The Committee held a general debate on the report during the 534th to 536th meetings.

6. The Committee's subsequent consideration of and action on proposals submitted during the discussion, and amendments thereto, are summarized below.

*Draft resolution submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania*

7. This draft resolution was introduced at the 538th meeting. However, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania did not press the draft resolution to a vote.

*Draft resolution submitted by the Working Group*

8. In order to facilitate its work, the Committee, at its 536th meeting on 7 July 1966, established a Working Group consisting of such of the Committee's members as wished to take part in preparing a draft resolution on slavery which might achieve unanimous support. The Working Group, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. A. Naik (Pakistan), held three meetings on 7 and 8 July 1966.

9. A draft resolution prepared by the Working Group, which included in brackets a number of alternative texts on which members of the Group were not in agreement, was presented to the Committee and discussed at the 538th meeting on 11 July 1966. However, in view of the fact that the Working Group had been unable to reach agreement on a single text and that its draft resolution was not sponsored by any delegation, the Committee did not vote on it.

*Draft resolutions submitted by Canada, Panama, the Philippines and Sweden and draft resolutions submitted by Algeria, Gabon, Iraq and the United Republic of Tanzania*

10. These draft resolutions were submitted at the Committee's 540th meeting. After a brief discussion it was decided not to put either to a vote but to ask the sponsors of the drafts to attempt to produce a compromise text.

*Draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Morocco and the United Republic of Tanzania.*

11. This draft resolution, introduced to the Committee at its 541st meeting, was the result of the attempts of the sponsors of draft resolutions E/AC.7/L.487 and E/AC.7/L.488/Rev.1 to produce a compromise text.

12. The sponsors of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.488/Rev.1 withdrew that text, and the Committee decided, with the agreement of the sponsors of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.487, to consider and to vote on draft resolution E/AC.7/L.492 first.

13. A separate vote was taken on the retention, in operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution, of the words, "including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism". At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, the vote was taken by

roll call. It was decided, by 20 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, to retain the words in question. Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

14. At the request of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, the vote on the draft resolution as a whole was taken by roll call. The draft resolution was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

15. Draft resolution E/AC.7/L.487 was withdrawn.

16. The Committee agreed that the draft resolution submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania would be included in the Committee's report and kept in abeyance so that, if necessary, its sponsor could reintroduce it at a later date. The text of the draft resolution is as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

"1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4168 and Add.1-5);

"2. *Transmits* the report to the General Assembly for its consideration at its twenty-first session."

17. The Social Committee recommends the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the following draft resolution:

*[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council."]*

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1126 (XLI). Slavery

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, E/4168 and Add.1-5 prepared in accordance with Council resolutions 960 (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963 and 1077 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 1841 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 and Council resolutions 722 D (XXX) of 25 July 1960, 826 E (XXXII) of 27 July 1961, 890 (XXXIV) of 24 July 1962 and 1077 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965, on slavery.

*Believing* that slavery in all its forms, the trade in persons, *apartheid* and colonialism should be eradicated,

*Believing* that action should be taken to put an end to slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices and aspects of *apartheid* and colonialism,

*Believing further* that the participation of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and the Supplementary Convention of 1956, and the full implementation by them of those Conventions, would constitute an important advance towards the achievement of this end,

*Considering* that the observance of the International Year for Human Rights in 1968 offers an opportunity for a review of the effectiveness of United Nations action for the eradication of slavery,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery, Mr. Mohamed Awad;

2. *Calls again upon* all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, which are not yet parties, to become parties, as soon as possible, to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 and to the Supplementary Convention of 1956 on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery;

3. *Invites* the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights to place the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations on the agenda of the Conference;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to print, if possible, and to arrange for very wide circulation of the Special Rapporteur's report;

5. *Decides* to refer the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism, to the Commission on Human Rights;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to submit, not later than at the forty-third session of the Economic and Social Council, a report on the question, containing specific proposals for effective and immediate measures which the United Nations could adopt to put an end to slavery in all its practices and manifestations;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific

and Cultural Organization to continue its programme of education designed to correct a social outlook that tolerates the existence of slavery or forms of servitude similar to slavery.

1439th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 25 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4168 and Add.1-5	Report of the Special Rapporteur on Slavery	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/4168/Rev.1.
E/4168/Rev.1	Report on Slavery	United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XIV.2.
E/4234	Financial implications of the draft resolution suggested by the Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4168/Add.3, para. 78): note by the Secretary General	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 31, document E/4262.
E/AC.7/L.485	Statement made by the Special Rapporteur on Slavery at the 534th meeting of the Social Committee	Mimeographed.
E/AC.7/L.486	Draft resolution submitted by the Working Group established by the Social Committee at its 536th meeting	<i>Idem.</i> See E/4244, paras. 3, 8 and 9.
E/AC.7/L.487	Canada, Panama, Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4244, paras. 3, 10 and 15.
E/AC.7/L.488	Algeria, Gabon, Iraq and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.7/L.488/Rev.1.
E/AC.7/L.488/Rev.1	Algeria, Gabon, Iraq and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4244, paras. 3, 10 and 12.
E/AC.7/L.492	Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Morocco and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4244, paras. 3, 11-14 and 17.
E/L.1126	United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	For the full text of this draft resolution, see E/4244, par. 16.




---

**Agenda item 26: Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund\***


---

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1441st meeting.*

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**
**1145 (XLI). Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (E/4220/Rev.1) on its session held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May 1966, the first to be held in Africa by the Executive Board,

*Recognizing* the growing significance of United Nations Children's Fund aid in helping developing countries to initiate permanent health, nutrition, education and social welfare services for their children and to improve the quality and effectiveness of these services, all of which in turn contribute to economic and social development,

*Welcoming the fact* that national and regional training schemes related to the welfare and future development of children, carried out in close co-operation with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned, are now a major feature of United Nations Children's Fund aid,

*Noting with approval* that the United Nations Children's Fund is paying special attention to the protection of children and youth, thereby also helping to prepare them more adequately to contribute to the economic and

social progress of their countries, and that, as part of its activities towards this objective, regional conferences were held during the course of the year in Asia and Latin America, and a special three-day meeting in Africa,

*Commending* the continued close co-operation between the United Nations Children's Fund and the relevant specialized agencies in the United Nations family,

*Deeply concerned,* however, about the magnitude of the unmet needs of children and youth in the developing countries and the ever-increasing demands on the resources of the United Nations Children's Fund,

*Noting with approval* the support in the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund for an income goal of \$50 million to be reached by the end of 1969, at the close of the United Nations Development Decade,

1. *Endorses* the programmes and objectives of the United Nations Children's Fund;

2. *Urges* Governments to increase their contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund and *calls upon* supporting organizations, groups and individuals to intensify their efforts so that the new income goal may be met.

*1441st plenary meeting,  
2 August 1966.*

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 26 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4220 and Add.1 and Add.1/ Corr.1	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its May 1966 session	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/4220/Rev.1.
E/4220/Rev.1	Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (19-27 May 1966)	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 13.</i>
E/L.1135	Chile, Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	For the text of this document as amended by the Economic and Social Council at its 1441st meeting, see Economic and Social Council resolution 1145 (XLI).



**Agenda item 27: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees\***

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1438th meeting.*

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**1122 (XLI). Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme on its fifteenth session (A/6311 and appendix),

*Takes note with appreciation* of the report prepared by the High Commissioner for transmission to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

*1438th plenary meeting,  
26 July 1966.*

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 27 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/6311 and appendix	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1 April-31 April 1966)	Mimeographed. Replaced by A/6311/Rev.1.
A/6311/Rev.1	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 11.</i>
E/4201 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/6311) and the report on the fifteenth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (A/AC.96/334)	Mimeographed. For the reports, see A/6311/Rev.1.
E/L.1139	Statement made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at the 1438th meeting	Mimeographed; for summary see 1438th meeting of the Council, paras. 1-10.


**Agenda item 28: Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research\***
**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4200	Report by the Executive Director .....	1
E/L.1131	Greece, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution .....	7
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	7
	Check list of documents .....	8

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1437th, 1439th and 1440th meetings.

**DOCUMENT E/4200**
**Report by the Executive Director**

[Original text: English]  
[5 May 1966]

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX) of 15 December 1965, the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has the honour to submit to the Economic and Social Council this report on the activities of the Institute since November 1965. The previous report of the Institute (A/6027), submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twentieth session in accordance with Council resolution 1072 (XXXIX), was supplemented by a statement made by the Executive Director of the Institute to the Second Committee at its 987th meeting, held on 17 November 1965 (A/C.2/L.817).

2. The Statute of UNITAR, on which the Board of Trustees had been consulted, was promulgated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in November 1965 (see annex I), Under the provisions of article I of the Statute, UNITAR is established "as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing . . . the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development".

3. At its third session, held at the headquarters of UNITAR from 24 to 25 March 1966, the Board of Trustees,<sup>1</sup> under the chairmanship of Mr. Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), held three meetings, during which it considered the Executive Director's report to the Board of Trustees (UNITAR/EX/3) and his various proposals.

<sup>1</sup> For the list of members of the Board of Trustees, as at 24 March 1966, see annex II.

The Board's decisions, announced in the report by the Chairman (UNITAR/BT/15), are referred to hereunder, as appropriate, in the course of the discussion of the Institute's activities. The Board re-elected its Chairman, Mr. Kenneth Younger, and elected Mr. C. D. Deshmukh (India) Vice-Chairman, by acclamation. It decided to hold its fourth session at the headquarters of UNITAR from 14 to 16 September 1966. In accordance with a decision which the Board of Trustees adopted at its second session concerning the establishment of an Administrative and Financial Committee, the Board selected six of its members, namely, Mr. Kermit Gordon (United States of America), Mr. Mahmoud M. Hammad (United Arab Republic), Mr. Jiri Nosek (United Nations Secretariat), Mr. Manuel Perez Guerrero (Venezuela), Mr. Mehdi Vakil (Iran) and its own Chairman, to serve for a term of one year. The Chairman of the Board will also be the Chairman of the Administrative and Financial Committee, which is scheduled to hold its first meeting at the headquarters of UNITAR on 22 and 23 June 1966.

4. In accordance with a decision taken by the Board of Trustees at its second session, the Executive Director arranged with the United Nations Secretariat for the transfer of three training programmes to UNITAR. These programmes are:

- (a) The United Nations Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Newly Independent Countries;
- (b) The Group Training Programme in Techniques and Procedures of Technical Assistance;
- (c) The Training Programme in Development Financing.



5. These programmes are being operated in 1966 on substantially the same basis as before (see UNITAR/EX/3, chap. III). The United Nations Training Programme for Foreign Service Officers from Newly Independent Countries, the duration of which has now been reduced to six months, from 15 May – 18 November 1966, serves twenty-two participants, most of whom are from African countries. In the Group Training Programme in Techniques and Procedures of Technical Assistance, which will be conducted from 13 May–10 July 1966, there are thirty-five participants, fifteen of whom come from Africa, eight from Latin America, five from Europe, four from Asia and three from the Middle East. The Training Programme in Development Financing, which will last for seventeen weeks beginning on 24 August 1966, serves twenty participants, from Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

6. The Executive Director will include in his report to the Board of Trustees at its fourth session an evaluation of these operations. In his proposals to the Board at its forthcoming session, he will include specific suggestions regarding the reorientation of these training programmes with a view to enhancing their usefulness.

7. The Institute is now organizing two new programmes, both in the field of technical assistance. The first is a "Group Training Programme for Deputy Resident Representatives", authorized by the Board of Trustees at its second session. This programme, which will bring together six or seven persons, will be carried out at the Institute's headquarters from 15 September to 15 November 1966. It will be financed jointly by UNITAR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The second of the new programmes is a "Seminar on Major Problems of United Nations Technical Assistance", which will be financed by UNITAR and which will take place from 2 to 30 September 1966. It will serve fourteen senior government officials who deal with policy problems relating to the co-ordination of foreign aid. Five of these officials are from Africa, four from Latin America, two from Asia, two from Europe and one from the Middle East. A manual on procedures of United Nations technical assistance has already been prepared, in English and French, for the use of the participants in the three training programmes in technical assistance to be conducted by UNITAR in 1966.

8. Some of the above-mentioned approaches to its training function were proposed to UNITAR by the Panel of Consultants on Training—composed of high-level experts in public administration, diplomacy, economics and international affairs, and including senior United Nations officials—convened by the Executive Director at the Institute's headquarters from 7 to 11 February 1966 (See *ibid.*, chap VI). At its third session, the Board of Trustees took note with interest of the other recommendations formulated by the Panel and decided to examine them at a later session.

9. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General, appointed as the Institute's Director of Research Mr. Oscar Schachter, Director, General Legal Division, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations

Secretariat, who had played a prominent role in research related to various aspects of the United Nations activities both within the United Nations family and in academic institutions.

10. In his opening statement to the Board of Trustees at its third session, the Secretary-General referred to the potential of UNITAR in substantive research in various fields related to the United Nations. The Board noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's references and reaffirmed that the importance of UNITAR research arose from the needs of the United Nations itself.

Article II, paragraph 3, of the Statute of UNITAR provides that:

"The Institute shall conduct research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations. Such research and study shall give appropriate priority to the requirements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of other United Nations organs and the specialized agencies."

11. Considering that a Director of Research had only recently been appointed, the Board of Trustees decided to postpone to its fourth session decisions on the various research proposals submitted by the Executive Director. In the meantime, the Board of Trustees authorized its Administrative and Financial Committee to discuss at its June 1966 meeting the proposed orientation, methods and priorities of the UNITAR research programme. The Committee's recommendations on this and other matters will subsequently be transmitted to the Board of Trustees. In consultation with the Secretary-General and senior officials of the Secretariat, the Executive Director is currently engaged in the formulation of proposals.

12. In accordance with a Board decision, the Executive Director will convene a panel of prominent international lawyers during the session of the International Law Commission in Geneva, early in June 1966, with a view to giving effect to the request contained in General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. By that resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Board of Trustees of UNITAR to consider the ways in which international law was "to be given its proper place" among the Institute's activities.

13. With regard to the role of UNITAR in the evaluation of the United Nations operational programmes, the Executive Director of the Institute held consultations with the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) on the best possible means of giving effect to the decision taken by the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its meeting in October 1965 with regard to the participation of UNITAR in the WFP evaluation programme. Moreover, consultations have taken place with senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat and UNDP in regard to UNITAR studies on criteria and methods of evaluation. The Institute will undoubtedly benefit by the views expressed in the Economic and Social Council during its discussion, under item 15 of the agenda of its forty-first session, on the evaluation of activities already undertaken by the United Nations evaluation teams pursuant to previous Council resolutions.

14. The UNITAR Fellowship Programme will initially consist of the administration, during 1966, of the UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial fellowships, for which the United States Congress has already appropriated \$100,000. The Executive Director had informed the Board of Trustees that, in the acceptance of this grant, it was understood that no conditions inconsistent with the purposes and policies of the Institute were attached to it. The fellows will be expected to take an active part in the Institute's programmes and activities. The Executive Director will announce the establishment of nine UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial fellowships on 11 July 1966, the first anniversary of the passing of the late United States Ambassador to the United Nations, and will then proceed to the selection of the fellows, benefiting from the views of representatives of the United Nations system in the field and of advisers available to him locally. This selection procedure will apply only to this programme, which will be launched in January 1967 and cover a period of approximately ten months.

15. In accordance with previous recommendations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and subsequent consultations within the ACC regarding the representation of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, and pursuant to article III, paragraph 5, of the Statute, two agencies are now invited to be present at Board meetings in line with a scheme of rotation, with the proviso that one of the seats shall always be occupied by either the International Labour Organization (ILO) or the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). However, at the third session of the Board of Trustees, both the ILO and UNESCO were invited to participate. Furthermore, the Executive Director is keeping in close touch with all the members of the United Nations family, maintaining active liaison with them with a view to the exchange of experiences and, in general, to making the fullest use of the resources available.

16. The Institute is fully aware of the need to maintain the closest possible collaboration with all in the institutes in the United Nations system in general, and with the development institutes in particular. In addition to the initial liaison already begun with all these institutes, the Executive Director hopes that substantive projects will be undertaken on a co-operative basis in the near future. In his consultations with the various institutes, the Executive Director of UNITAR will be guided by the constructive views expressed during the forty-first session of the ACC held in London in April 1966.

17. At its second session, held in September 1965, the Board of Trustees adopted the budget proposed by the Executive Director for 1966, which amounted to \$1 million. This figure is exclusive of funds approximating \$300,000 which had been provided under the United Nations regular and expanded programmes of technical co-operation in support of certain training programmes now administered by UNITAR to which reference has been made above.

18. The Executive Director continues to seek financial contributions to UNITAR from governmental and non-governmental sources. From annex III to this report it will be seen that up to the end of April 1966 the total amount of cash pledged to UNITAR by governmental and non-governmental sources stood at \$3,591,883,<sup>2</sup> of which more than one-third has already been paid. The lists of cash pledges, payments and contributions made to the Institute thus far by governmental and non-governmental sources reflect the desire of the developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to give UNITAR their fullest financial support. With a view to broadening the scope of this support, and to making it truly world-wide, several countries in eastern Europe and the Middle East were visited in order to secure further financial contributions. It is hoped that in response to the various appeals addressed to governmental and non-governmental sources of funds by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1072 (XXXIX) of 26 July 1965, by the General Assembly in its resolution 2044 (XX) of 15 December 1965, and by the Institute's Board of Trustees at its third session, more financial support will be offered to UNITAR.

## ANNEX I

### Statute of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

#### ARTICLE I

##### *Purposes*

1. As provided in General Assembly resolution 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 the United Nations Institute for Training and Research is established by the Secretary-General as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing, by the performance of the functions described hereafter, the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development.

#### ARTICLE II

##### *Functions*

1. The two functions of the Institute are training and research.

2. The Institute shall provide training at various levels to persons, particularly from developing countries, for assignments with the United Nations or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services which are connected with the work of the United Nations, the organizations related to it, or other institutions operating in related fields. These programmes may include training for staff members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies as well as training for special United Nations field assignments.

3. The Institute shall conduct research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations. Such research and study shall give appropriate priority to the requirements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of other United Nations organs and the specialized agencies.

<sup>2</sup> This figure does not include the United States Government's contribution of \$100,000 to the UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial fellowships.

## ARTICLE III

*Board of Trustees*

1. There shall be a Board of Trustees of the Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") to be established on a broad geographical basis and composed as follows:

(a) Not less than eleven members (and not more than eighteen) shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the President of the General Assembly<sup>a</sup> and the President of the Economic and Social Council; these Board members may include one or more officials of the United Nations Secretariat. The first appointments shall be made for a period of two years after which the length of the term of office of the members of the Board shall be reviewed.

(b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, and the Executive Director of the Institute shall be *ex officio* members of the Board.

2. The Board shall:

(a) Formulate principles and policies which will govern the activities and operations of the Institute;

(b) The Secretary General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, and the Executive Director of the Institute;

(c) Determine the conditions of admission of participants in the Institute's programmes, courses and meetings;

(d) Make whatever recommendations it may deem either necessary or desirable for the effective functioning of the Institute.

3. The Board shall meet at least once a year. It shall elect its own officers and may adopt such rules of procedures as it may consider necessary. It shall take its decisions in the manner provided in its rules of procedure.

4. The Board shall consider the methods of financing the Institute with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its future operations, their continuity and the Institute's autonomous character within the framework of the United Nations.

5. Specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board in respect of activities of interest to them. The rules of procedure of the Board shall specify the conditions of such representation. Representation of agencies with a major continuing interest shall be arranged for on a permanent basis. Representatives of the regional development institutes and other institutes within the United Nations system may be invited to attend as necessary.

## ARTICLE IV

*The Executive Director*

1. The Executive Director of the Institute shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Board.

2. The terms and conditions of the service of the Executive Director shall be generally based on those of an Under-Secretary of the United Nations. His salary and allowances shall be paid from the funds of the Institute.

3. The Executive Director shall have the over-all responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of

<sup>a</sup> President of the General Assembly shall mean the President holding office at the current regular session of the General Assembly, or when the General Assembly is not in session, the President who held office at the immediately preceding regular session.

the Institute, in accordance with the general policies formulated by the Board. The Executive Director shall, *inter alia*:

(a) Submit the work programmes and the budget estimates of the Institute to the Board for its consideration and approval;

(b) Execute the work programmes and make the expenditures envisaged in the budget as approved by the Board;

(c) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute;

(d) Set up such advisory bodies on training and research, as may be necessary, including an advisory committee or panel on the training and research programmes of the Institute, on which would be represented interested specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations family, as well as public and private organizations particularly concerned with the activities of the Institute;

(e) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and international as well as national public and private agencies with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;

(f) After consultations with the Chairman of the Board and subject to the provisions of article VIII, paragraph 2, below, accept on behalf of the Institute contributions and gifts to the Institute from Governments, international and national organizations, from foundations, institutions and other non-governmental sources, for purposes of financing the Institute's activities and developing its facilities;

(g) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other international, regional and bilateral programmes in similar fields;

(h) Report to the Board, as appropriate, on the Institute's activities and the execution of its work programmes;

(i) In consultation with the Board, report, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

## ARTICLE V

*The staff*

1. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Executive Director and shall be responsible to him in the exercise of its functions. The Executive Director shall consult with the Secretary-General with respect to the selection of the senior officials of the Institute.

2. The terms and conditions of service of the staff shall generally conform to the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be agreed by the Executive Director and the Secretary-General. The expenses of the staff shall be borne by the funds of the Institute.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible, primary consideration being given to the particular requirements of the Institute.

4. The Executive Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

5. The Executive Director and the staff of the Institute shall be officials of the United Nations within the meaning of Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and of other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of officials of the Organization.

## ARTICLE VI

*Fellows, consultants, correspondents and advisory bodies*

1. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General, may designate each year a small number of specially qualified persons to serve as Senior Fellows of the Institute. Such persons, who may be invited to participate as lecturers or research scholars, shall be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions which they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute, but they shall not be considered as members of the staff of the Institute, but may receive honoraria and be paid travel expenses. The Executive Director may also create other fellowships at the Institute.

2. The Executive Director may also arrange for the services of consultants for the purpose of contributing to the analysis and planning of the activities of the Institute or for special assignments in connexion with the Institute's programmes of training and research.

3. The Executive Director may appoint correspondents in countries or regions to assist in maintaining contacts with national or regional institutions, in selecting trainees and in carrying out or advising on studies and research.

4. In addition to the advisory bodies referred to in article IV, paragraph 1 (d) above, the Executive Director may establish other advisory bodies composed of individual experts or representatives of organizations and institutions to advise him in regard to the programme and functioning of the Institute.

## ARTICLE VII

*Co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations and with other institutions for training and research*

1. In addition to the system of representation referred to in article III, paragraph 5 above, the Institute shall develop arrangements for active co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and institutions of the United Nations, including the regional economic development institutes established under the aegis of the Economic Commissions for Latin America, for Asia and the Far East and for Africa.

2. The Institute may also develop arrangements for co-operation with other organizations or institutions active in the fields of training and research which may be of assistance to the performance of the Institute's functions.

## ARTICLE VIII

*Finance*

1. The expenses of the Institute shall be met from voluntary contributions made by Governments, inter-governmental organizations and from foundations and other non-governmental sources.

2. The Executive Director may accept contributions on behalf of the Institute, provided that no contribution for a specific purpose may be accepted if the purpose is inconsistent with the purposes and policies of the Institute. Contributions which may directly or indirectly involve an immediate or ultimate financial liability for the Institute may be accepted only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

3. The funds of the Institute shall be kept in a special account to be established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the financial regulations of the United Nations.

4. The funds of the Institute shall be held and administered solely for the purposes of the Institute. The Controller of the United Nations shall perform all necessary financial and ac-

counting functions for the Institute including the custody of its funds and shall prepare and certify the annual accounts showing the status of the Institute's special account.

5. The financial regulations and the rules and procedures of the United Nations shall apply to the financial operations of the Institute subject to such special rules and procedures as the Executive Director in agreement with the Secretary-General may issue after consultation with the Board of Trustees and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations.

6. Funds administered by and for the Institute shall, as provided in the United Nations financial regulations, be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

7. The general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations shall be utilized by the Institute on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Executive Director, it being understood that no extra cost to the regular budget of the United Nations is incurred.

## ARTICLE IX

*Location and premises*

The Institute shall have its headquarters in New York and may establish other offices elsewhere.

## ARTICLE X

*Status and authority*

1. The Institute, as part of the United Nations, shall enjoy the status, privileges and immunities provided in Articles 104 and 105 of the United Nations Charter and other international agreements and United Nations resolutions relating to the status and privileges and immunities of the Organization.

2. The Institute may under the authority of the Executive Director enter into contracts with organizations, institutions, or firms for the purpose of carrying out its programmes. The Institute may acquire and dispose of real and personal property and may take other legal action necessary to the performance of its functions.

## ARTICLE XI

*Amendments*

1. Amendments to this Statute may be made by the Secretary-General after consultations with the Board of Trustees.

2. Two years after the entry into force of this Statute, the Board shall review its provisions, with a view to making to the Secretary-General such recommendations regarding amendments as may appear to the Board to be desirable in the light of the experience gained.

## ANNEX II

**Members of the Board of Trustees as at 24 March 1966***Chairman:*

Mr. Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

*Vice-Chairman:*

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh (India)

*Ex officio members:*

U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations  
Mr. Amintore Fanfani, President of the General Assembly  
Mr. Tewfik Bouattoura, President of the Economic and Social Council  
Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier, Executive Director of the Institute

## Members:

Mr. Ralph J. Bunche (United Nations Secretariat)  
 Mr. Henning Friis (Denmark)  
 Mr. S. Fukushima (Japan)  
 Mr. Kermit Gordon (United States of America)  
 Mr. Mahmoud M. Hammad (United Arab Republic)  
 Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile)  
 Mr. Julius G. Kiano (Kenya)

Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)  
 Mr. Z. K. Matthews (South Africa)  
 Mr. Jiri Nosek (United Nations Secretariat)  
 Mr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero (Venezuela)  
 Mr. Claude Ryan (Canada)  
 Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium)  
 Mr. Roger Seydoux (France)  
 Mr. Mehdi Vakil (Iran)

## ANNEX III

## List of cash pledges, payments and contributions as at 25 March 1966

## CHART I: GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

	Pledges	Payments		Pledges	Payments
	United States dollars			United States dollars	
Argentina .....	60,000		Carried forward	1,566,840	352,320
Belgium .....	250,000	50,225	Liechtenstein .....	2,314	2,314
Brazil .....	25,000		Luxembourg .....	10,000	2,000
Brunei .....	18,600	6,200	Malaysia .....	3,265	1,634
Cameroon .....	2,000		Mauritania .....	5,000	
Canada .....	279,000	55,555	Morocco <sup>c</sup> .....	10,000	10,000
Central African Republic .....	40	40	Nepal .....	1,000	
Ceylon .....	1,000		Netherlands <sup>d</sup> .....	101,110	20,222
China .....	5,000		Niger .....	3,000	3,054
Congo (Democratic Republic of) .....	30,000	30,000	Nigeria .....	28,000	14,000
Cyprus .....	200	200	Norway .....	56,000	14,000
Denmark .....	100,000	40,000	Pakistan .....	20,000	4,000
Dominican Republic .....	2,000		Philippines .....	40,000	
Ecuador .....	30,000		Rwanda .....	2,000	2,000
Federal Republic of Germany .....	300,000		Saudi Arabia .....	30,000	30,000
Ghana .....	42,000		Senegal .....	21,224	1,224
Guinea .....	20,000	5,000	Sudan .....	20,000	
Holy See .....	1,000	1,000	Sweden .....	100,000	100,000
India .....	50,000	4,600	Switzerland .....	81,130	17,385
Iran <sup>a</sup> .....	10,000	10,000	Thailand .....	20,000	20,000
Iraq .....	14,000	14,000	Togo .....	5,000	5,000
Israel .....	6,000		Trinidad and Tobago .....	2,000	2,000
Ireland .....	15,000	15,000	Tunisia .....	5,000	5,000
Italy .....	60,000		Turkey .....	5,000	
Ivory Coast .....	100,000		Uganda .....	20,000	
Jamaica .....	2,500	2,500	United Arab Republic .....	20,000	
Japan <sup>b</sup> .....	40,000	40,000	United Kingdom .....	500,000	100,000
Jordan .....	10,000	2,000	United Republic of Tanzania .....	20,000	4,000
Kenya .....	10,000		United States of America <sup>e</sup> .....	300,000	300,000
Kuwait .....	50,000	50,000	Upper Volta .....	15,000	
Laos .....	1,000	1,000	Venezuela .....	5,000	
Lebanon .....	10,000	10,000	Yugoslavia .....	20,000	8,000
Liberia .....	7,500		Zambia .....	2,000	2,000
Libya .....	15,000	15,000			
Carry forward	1,566,840	352,320	Total .....	3,039,883	1,020,153

## CHART II: NON-GOVERNMENTAL SOURCES

	Pledges	Payments
	United States dollars	
Anonymous sources .....	42,000	
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace <sup>f</sup> .....		6,500
Compton Trust .....	10,000	10,000
Rockefeller Foundation <sup>g</sup> .....	450,000	450,000
Mr. John D. Rockefeller III <sup>h</sup> .....	50,000	50,000
Rockefeller Brothers Fund <sup>i</sup> .....		19,500
From individuals .....		720
Total .....	552,000	536,720
GRAND TOTAL OF CHARTS I AND II ...	3,591,883	1,556,873

<sup>a</sup> For 1965 only.

<sup>b</sup> Total pledge will amount to \$200,000 during the initial five-year period.

<sup>c</sup> For 1965 only.

<sup>d</sup> Total pledge for the initial five-year period.

<sup>e</sup> For 1966 only. In addition to this payment for 1966, the Government of the United States of America has also paid \$100,000 to be used in 1966-1967 for the UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowships. This \$100,000 is not reflected in charts I and II.

<sup>f</sup> Grants-in-aid to support non-staff costs in connexion with Panel of Consultants at Bellagio, Italy (24 July-31 July 1965) and Panel of Consultants on Training at New York, N.Y. (7-11 February 1966).

<sup>g</sup> Grant for purchase of leasehold of UNITAR premises at 801 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y.

<sup>h</sup> Grant to be applied to renovation and furnishing of UNITAR building.

<sup>i</sup> Grant for special project administered by UNITAR; namely, the Ralph J. Bunche Personal Papers and Files.

## DOCUMENT E/L.1131

## Greece, Iraq, Morocco, Philippines and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

[Original text: English]

[22 July 1966]

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 985 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, 1037 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 and 1072 (XXXIX) of 26 July 1965 relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Noting with satisfaction the promulgation of the Institute's Statute in November 1965 by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Institute's Board of Trustees,

Bearing in mind that the purpose of the Institute is to further through training and research the aims of the United Nations,

Recognizing the contribution the Institute can make towards the attainment, in co-operation with the other organizations and institutions within the family of the United Nations, of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade,

Welcoming the progress made so far by the Institute in organizing and planning its work in accordance with decisions of the Institute's Board of Trustees.

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the Institute (E/4200) and of his statement to the

Council (E/L.1132), emphasizing, *inter alia*, the assistance which the Institute is proposing to afford to the Secretary-General in various aspects of United Nations work and the Institute's readiness likewise to assist other organs and organizations of the United Nations family;

2. Expresses the hope that the members of the United Nations family of organizations will make maximum use of the Institute's facilities, as appropriate and feasible, and assist the Institute in the implementation of its programmes and activities;

3. Emphasizes the importance of co-ordinating the programmes and activities of the Institute with those of other bodies within the United Nations system, particularly the institutes of planning, training and research of the United Nations family;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals who have already made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute, and renews its appeal to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to non-governmental sources of funds which have not financially contributed to the Institute, to give it their generous financial support.

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

## 1138 (XLI). Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1827 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1934 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965 and Council resolutions 985 (XXXVI) of 2 August 1963, 1037 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 and 1072 (XXXIX) of 26 July 1965, relating to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Noting with satisfaction the promulgation of the Institute's Statute in November 1965 by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute's Board of Trustees,

Bearing in mind that the purpose of the Institute is to further the aims of the United Nations through training and research,

Recognizing the contribution the Institute can make, in co-operation with the other organizations and institutions within the United Nations family, towards the attainment of the goals of the United Nations Development Decade,

Welcoming the progress made so far by the Institute

in organizing and planning its work in accordance with decisions of the Institute's Board of Trustees,

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the Institute (E/4200) and of his statement to the Council (E/L.1132) emphasizing, *inter alia*, the assistance which the Institute is proposing to afford to the Secretary-General in various aspects of United Nations work and the Institute's readiness likewise to assist other organs and organizations of the United Nations family;

2. Expresses the hope that the members of the United Nations family of organizations will make maximum use of the Institute's facilities, as appropriate and feasible, and will assist the Institute in the implementation of its programmes and activities;

3. Emphasizes the importance of co-ordinating the programmes and activities of the Institute with those of other bodies within the United Nations system, particularly the institutes for planning, training and research of the United Nations family;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, private institutions and individuals which have already made or pledged financial contributions to the Institute.

1440th plenary meeting,  
29 July 1966.

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 28 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/6027	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 48.
A/C.2/L.817	Statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research at the 987th meeting of the Second Committee, on 17 November 1965	Mimeographed; for summary, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Second Committee</i> , 987th meeting.
E/L.1131/Rev.1	Chile, Greece, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	Adopted without change. See resolution 1138 (XLI).
E/L.1132	Statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research at the 1437th meeting	Mimeographed; for summary, see 1437th meeting of the Economic and Social Council, paras. 2-17.
UNITAR/EX/2	Statute and initial work programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research	Mimeographed. For the Statute, see E/4200, annex I.
UNITAR/EX/3	Report by the Executive Director to the Board of Trustees on its third session held 24-25 March 1966	Mimeographed.
UNITAR/BT/15	Report by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees on the third session of the Board held 24-25 March 1966	Ditto.



COPY:  
DO NOT REMOVE  
FROM ROOM  
L-201 (WWRR)

Agenda item 29: Review of applications of non-governmental organizations for consultative status\*

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/4204	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations .....	1
E/L.1122	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4204, para. 35) .....	5
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	5
	Check list of documents .....	5

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1427th meeting.*

DOCUMENT E/4204

Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

[Original text: English]  
[14 June 1966]

1. Pursuant to Council resolution 1099 (XL) of 4 March 1966, the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations met to carry out the request of the Council that it review its recommendations contained in an earlier report of the Committee on applications and reapplications for consultative status.<sup>1</sup> The above-mentioned resolution had increased the membership of the Committee from seven to thirteen in order to give it a more representative geographical distribution. Meetings were held at Headquarters on 20 and 21 April, on 19 May and on 3 June 1966. The records of these meetings were distributed as documents E/C.2/SR.208 and Add.1 and 209-212. The list of representatives attending is contained in annex I.

2. The Committee elected Mr. Salvador P. Lopez (Philippines) Chairman and Mr. Per-Olof V. Forshell (Sweden) Vice-Chairman.

3. The Committee decided that its report to the Council should henceforth contain the substance of the discussions leading to its recommendations, instead of merely being confined to a draft resolution containing these recommendations.

4. The Committee agreed that, unless it decided otherwise, it would consider applications and reapplications for consultative status in open meetings. Further, in accordance with amended rule 82 of the rules of procedure of the Council, the Committee invited representatives of applying organizations to address the Committee and to reply to questions. The list of these organizations and their representatives is contained in annex II.

5. In addition to the recommendations contained in its earlier report and Council resolution 1099 (XL) the Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/C.2/R.32 and Add.1).

APPLICATIONS AND REAPPLICATIONS  
FOR CONSULTATIVE STATUS

*Applications for category A consultative status*

6. *All-African Trade Union Federation.* On the proposal of the representative of Cameroon, supported by the other African members, the Committee agreed without vote to recommend deferment of this application for a year pending the conclusion of current negotiations concerning African trade unions.

*Applications for reclassification to category A consultative status*

7. *United Towns Organization (UTO).* Those who supported the application and the representative of the organization, noted that it was founded in 1957, that it now embraced some 1,000 towns and was playing a growing role in increasing co-operation among nations. It was non-political, did not interfere in domestic matters and was non-discriminatory. In addition to cultural exchanges, it arranged for exchanges to train industrial experts. Annual international conferences on technical municipal problems were held, as well as an annual youth rally. The organization encouraged tourism in, and arranged technical assistance for, developing countries.

8. Others were of the view that although the organization performed work which merited high praise, it could

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 13, document E/4136.*



not be considered to have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council. Under paragraph 16 of Council resolution 288 B (X), it was therefore not eligible for category A status.

9. The Committee recommended by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, that the organization be granted category A status.

10. *International Union of Local Authorities (IULA)*. Those who supported the application and the representative of the organization stated that since the United Towns Organization had been recommended for category A status, fairness required that the IULA also be granted it. The organization was formed in 1913 and had brought about 1,000 town twinnings. It had a large membership on a wide geographical basis. It ran training programmes for local officials and sent out expert advisers on request. It did not interfere domestically and organized useful conferences and seminars.

11. Others considered the organization to have a narrow field of interest and to be a political organization which supported the views of the Council of Europe with which it had consultative status. Others were not satisfied as to the explanation given of its relationship with the Council of Europe and the European Conference of Local Authorities. One delegation stated that it had reasons to believe the organization condemned the single-party system which prevailed in some countries and that this would constitute an intervention in domestic matters.

12. The Committee recommended by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, that the organization be granted category A status.

#### *Reapplication for category B consultative status*

13. *International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)*. Those opposed to granting status stated that the organization was politically inspired. This was proved by its expulsion of its Yugoslav affiliate, by its allegations against United Nations forces in Korea and by its partial criticism of United Nations activities in the Congo. It was stated that though a non-governmental organization in consultative status could criticise Governments, it was not free to level charges against the United Nations itself. The organization's protests against alleged violations of human rights were confined to allegations against countries other than those in eastern Europe. This was held to be an important point because when an organization of lawyers proclaimed itself to be a champion of human rights, the standards of objectivity and impartiality had to be set particularly high. One delegation stated that this organization was interfering in the internal affairs of States under the pretext of defending human rights.

14. Those favouring the reapplication and the representative of the organization pointed out that it was large and world-wide, and consisted entirely of professional lawyers. It brought together both bar associations and individual lawyers. It worked for equality of opportunity, peace, disarmament and the improved status of women, and held conferences on specific legal problems.

It was specially interested in alleged violations of human rights and sent out committees of investigation. The representative of the organization stated that as a body of lawyers it was free to criticize whenever it chose. Those favouring the reapplication felt that the statements made by its opponents were not only groundless but completely irrelevant.

15. The Committee decided to recommend the rejection of this reapplication by 8 votes to 3, with 1 abstention.

16. *Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)*. Those in favour of the reapplication and the representative of the organization noted that the organization had a world-wide membership of 200 million women representing a variety of social, economic and political systems. The WIDF was a non-governmental organization in the true sense of the term and represented millions of women in all parts of the world. The question of granting consultative status to the WIDF was a matter of principle because the great majority of organizations enjoying such status represented only the Western point of view, whereas the Federation was representative of a broad range of countries having different political, economic and social systems. It was concerned with the maintenance of peace and with all phases of improvement of the status of women and the welfare of children. It united women on a totally non-discriminatory basis. It co-operated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other programmes of the United Nations family, enjoyed category C consultative status with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and collaborated with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

17. Those opposing the reapplication considered the organization to be political and biased, as evidenced by its expulsion of its Yugoslav affiliate, its charges of atrocities by United Nations troops in Korea and its charges against United Nations personnel in the Congo. The expulsion of its Yugoslav affiliate was of significance because it showed that the WIDF, although claiming to be a world-wide organization, actually represented a certain brand of communism. It was stated that though a non-governmental organization in consultative status could criticize Governments it was not free to level charges against the United Nations itself. Moreover, the WIDF had once enjoyed category B status with the Economic and Social Council and UNESCO, but had been deprived of it in the early 1950s and no intergovernmental body had seen fit to recommend restoration of that category B status. Although it might well be true that there was a woman from a certain country among the members of the Federation's Bureau, this did not mean that the organization was broadly representative of the women in that country.

18. The Committee decided, by 4 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions, not to recommend the granting of this reapplication.

*Applications for category B consultative status*

19. *European Insurance Committee*. The Committee decided to recommend this request by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The Committee noted it had recommended positive action at a previous session and the application was not therefore discussed in substance.

20. *Community Development Foundation Inc.* The Committee agreed to recommend this application without voting and without substantive discussion. One delegation stated that it supported the Committee's previous recommendation for Register status and that had a vote concerning the granting of category B status been taken it would have abstained.

21. *International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)*. The representative of the organization stated that it consists of port organizations of a governmental type having jurisdiction or operating control over ports in forty-seven countries. Within its field it is a self-help organization actively assisting developing countries in all aspects of port operations.

22. The Committee decided to recommend this application by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. One delegation proposed Register status, pointing out that this was a purely technical organization, which did not have consultative status with any specialized agency.

23. *Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce*. Without substantive discussion the Committee decided to recommend this application by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. One delegation stated that it had abstained because of lack of information concerning the organization, which had not sent a representative.

24. *Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)*. Those favouring this application and the representative of the organization stated that it was incorporated under Philippine law and consisted of States, groups, institutions and individuals. Since it was not established by an intergovernmental agreement, it was non-governmental as defined by Council resolution 288 B (X). It was autonomous and not a regional branch of any wider organization. It was actively engaged in the training of public administrators in an area where they were badly needed.

25. One representative stated that the organization was intergovernmental and should not be treated as a non-governmental organization. In the absence of adequate information he would have preferred to postpone action.

26. The Committee decided to recommend this application by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

27. *International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations*. Those in favour of this application and the representative of the organization stated that it consisted of 450 associations representing the mutual non-profit savings and home-ownership movement in some thirty-four countries. Its object was the mobilization of local capital to finance home ownership. It was concerned with assisting in the creation of such societies in developing countries which were suffering from housing shortages.

28. Two representatives stated that in their view the membership and purposes of the organization were narrow, that it could bring little assistance to the Council and might better be placed on the Register.

29. The Committee decided to recommend this application by 10 votes to none with 2 abstentions.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTER STATUS

30. *International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments*. Those favouring this application and the representative of the organization stated that it had members in fifteen developed countries and correspondents in seventeen developing countries. It supported all measures designed to increase the flow of private foreign capital by establishing a satisfactory climate of security. Its activities were consistent with the work of the Council in this field. The Association was aware of the rights of sovereign Governments. Its object was to further conditions favourable to attracting capital to developing countries, and for the foreseeable future private sources would have to be relied on for most of the external investment capital needed in these countries.

31. The question was raised as to whether the Association was not a pressure group for private investors rather than a non-profit organization. Membership consisted entirely of those who had invested capital in developing countries, while recipient countries were merely correspondents. Further, it was questioned whether the organization did not intervene in domestic matters.

32. The Committee decided to recommend this application by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

33. At its 212th meeting the Committee had completed taking the decisions set forth above and proceeded to consider the draft resolution before it containing its recommendations to the Council (E/C.2/L.26). A delegation requested a separate vote on the parts of the draft resolution under rule 64 of the rules of procedure. The Chairman stated that the draft resolution was not a resolution of the Committee, but a text for consideration by the Council containing the recommendations of the Committee which had already been decided upon, and that each of these was already voted in the report. A vote by parts had in effect already taken place and the Chairman feared that a further vote might lead to contradictions with the decisions recorded above. He asked the Committee to vote on his ruling and it was upheld by 8 votes to 2, with no abstentions. The draft resolution contained in paragraph 35 below of this report was then approved by 8 votes to 2, with no abstentions. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested that his explanation of vote be included in this report. The Chairman replied that delegations which wished to have their explanation of vote included should submit these to him. One explanation of vote was submitted which appears as paragraph 34 below. The Committee then adopted its report unanimously.

34. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted the following:

(a) In explaining its vote against the draft resolution, the USSR delegation said it wished to draw attention to a flagrant violation of rule 64 of the rules of procedure of the Council, as a result of which two delegations had been deprived of an opportunity to state their position on various parts of the resolution. The USSR delegation had strongly supported the granting of category A status to the United Towns Organization and had not opposed deferring for one year the application for category A status of the All-African Trade Union Federation, as requested by the African delegations, but it had been unable to support the requests of a number of other narrow organizations for an undeservedly high status.

(b) The most important, fundamental question before the Committee had been that of granting category B status to two very large international organizations of a universal character: the Women's International Democratic Federation and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers. It was an objective necessity to grant the requests of those organizations. They satisfied all the requirements for consultative status, particularly since they represented public opinion in countries with different socio-economic and political systems. As the Committee was aware, virtually all the 360 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council had heretofore been narrow organizations which presented the position of only the Western countries and propagated capitalist ideology. Many of them openly engaged in activities hostile to the socialist and developing countries. The USSR delegation reserved the right to revert in the Economic and Social Council to the question of reconsidering the Committee's unlawful decision.

35. The Committee recommends the following draft resolution for the consideration of the Council:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4204),*

*"1. Decides to defer for one year consideration of the request of the All-African Trade Union Federation for category A consultative status;*

*"2. Decides to grant the requests of the following organizations for reclassification from category B to category A consultative status:*

International Union of Local Authorities (IULA),  
United Towns Organization (UTO);

*"3. Decides to grant the request for category B Consultative status of the following organizations:*

Community Development Foundation, Inc.,  
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administrations (EROPA),  
European Insurance Committee,  
International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations,  
The Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce,

The International Association of Ports and Harbours;  
*"4. Decides to place the following organization on the Register of the Secretary-General:*

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (APPI);

*"5. Decides not to grant the requests of the following organizations for category B consultative status:*

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL),  
Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)".

#### ANNEX I

##### *Chairman:*

Mr. S. Lopez, Philippines

##### *Vice-Chairman:*

Mr. Forshell, Sweden

##### *Members:*

Mr. Beleoken, Cameroon  
Mr. Handl, Czechoslovakia  
Mr. Boulet, France  
Mr. Mishra and Mr. Sajjad, India  
Mr. Tabiti, Morocco  
Mr. Rios, Panama  
Mr. Nasinovsky, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Mr. Taylor, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
Mr. Waldron-Ramsey, United Republic of Tanzania  
Mr. Blau and Mr. Elmendorf, United States of America  
Miss C. Lopez, Venezuela

#### ANNEX II

##### **Representatives of non-governmental organizations**

Community Development Foundation, Inc.  
Mrs. Ruth Levine  
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)  
Mr. Charles Ascher  
International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (APPI)  
Mr. F. O. Canfield  
International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
Mr. Max Dean  
International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH)  
Mr. Lyle King  
International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations  
Mr. Kenneth G. Heisler  
International Union of Local Authorities  
Mr. Charles Ascher  
United Towns Organization  
Mr. René Monory  
Women's International Democratic Federation  
Mrs. Jasovich-Pantaleon


**Agenda item 31: Work programme of the United Nations in the economic,  
social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements\***

## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4179/Rev.1	Report of the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4262	Financial implications of actions of the Council: report of the Secretary-General .....	36
E/4266	Report of the Co-ordination Committee .....	39
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	40
	Check list of documents .....	42

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1445th meeting; see also the records of the 310th to 312th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.310-312).

**DOCUMENT E/4179/REV.1\*****Report of the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[16 May 1966]

## CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Abbreviations .....	2		7. Classification of expenditure (net) in the economic field according to main field of activity .....	13
Explanatory note .....	3		8. Classification of expenditure in the social field according to main field of activity .....	15
Introduction .....	1-10	3	9. Classification of expenditure (net) on other services according to main field of activity .....	16
<i>Chapter</i>			10. Classification of expenditure (net) on executive direction and management and administrative services .....	16
I. General survey .....	11-24	5	11. Administration of UNDP projects for which the United Nations is executing agency .....	17
II. Classification of expenditure according to function, main field of activity and programme ...	25-48	10	12. Total projects in the economic and social fields classified according to main field of activity and location .....	18
Economic services .....	31-36	12	STATISTICAL ANNEX .....	19
Social services .....	37-39	14	<i>Summary table</i>	
Other services .....	40	14	I: Classification of expenditure according to type of service, main field of activity, programme, location and region (gross) .....	20
Executive direction and management and administrative services .....	41-42	15	II: Classification of expenditure according to type of service, main field of activity, programme, location and region (net) .....	22
Individual projects listed under programmes in the economic and social fields .....	43-48	17	III: Classification of expenditure on UNDP according to type of programme, location or region .....	24
III. Summary and conclusions .....	49-50	18	IV: Classification of expenditure according to major organizational unit, programme and object: A. Department Economic and Social Affairs and Human Rights Division; B. Economic Commission for Africa; C. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; D. Economic Commission for Europe; E. United Nations Office at Geneva (except Economic Commission for Europe); F. Economic Commission for Latin America; G. United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut; H. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development .....	26
LIST OF TABLES				
1. Outlays in the economic and social fields in relation to total budgetary and extra-budgetary expenditures .....	5			
2. United Nations expenditure in the economic and social fields according to type of activity .....	7			
3. Distribution of expenditure (net) between Headquarters and the regions .....	8			
4. Expenditure (net) on UNDP (field activities) according to region .....	9			
5. Sources of funds .....	10			
6. Classification of expenditure according to function .....	11			

\* Document E/4179/Rev.1 was issued in English only. The additional material included in the revision of the English text is included in the other language versions issued under the symbol E/4179.

	LIST OF ADDENDA*		
E/4179/Add.1	Executive direction and management, including servicing of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations organs in the economic and social fields	E/4179/Add.9 E/4179/Add.10 and Corr.1 E/4179/Add.11 E/4179/Add.12 E/4179/Add.13 E/4179/Add.14 E/4179/Add.15 and Corr.1 E/4179/Add.16 E/4179/Add.17 E/4179/Add.18	Agriculture and forestry** Social development Population questions Housing, building and planning Statistical services Public administration International control of narcotic drugs Human rights activities Science and technology Basic supporting services**
E/4179/Add.2 and Corr.1	Administration of UNDP operations		
E/4179/Add.3 and Corr.1	Economic development planning, projections and policies		
E/4179/Add.4 and Corr.1	International trade**		
E/4179/Add.5	Industrial development		
E/4179/Add.6	Natural resources		
E/4179/Add.7	Transport and communications		
E/4179/Add.8	Fiscal and financial questions		

\* Mimeographed.

\*\* Regional economic commissions only.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

ASTAO	Administrative Section for Technical Assistance Operations
BNDE	Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Económico (National Development Bank of Brazil)
BTAO	Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations
CA	Closed accounts
CCE	Comité de Cooperación del Istmo Centroamericano (Central American Economic Co-operation Committee)
CID	Centre for Industrial Development
DE	Draft estimates
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
ESA	[Department of] Economic and Social Affairs
GS	General Service
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICPO	International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEX	Operational and Executive Personnel
OSFO	Office of Special Fund Operations
TARS	Technical Assistance Recruiting Service
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNTA	United Nations technical assistance
VE	Voted estimates
WHO	World Health Organization

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report consists of a general review of the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, and of a series of addenda giving a summary of the work programme. Each of the addenda, which are issued separately covers one of the major fields of activity, and includes the work at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions in that field.

For the purpose of identification, numbers are assigned to the various programmes. These appear in the upper-left-hand corner of the first page of each programme.

In the programmes of ECA, ECAFE and ECLA, project numbers are given in brackets after the titles of the projects. The numbers correspond to those which appear in the current work programme of the commission concerned. These work programmes are given in full in the following documents:

ECA: annual report (3 March 1964–23 February 1965).<sup>1</sup>

ECAFE: annual report (30 March 1965–4 April 1966) (E/4180/Rev.1)

In the work programme of ECAFE, when the figure 1 appears as the second digit in the number following the colon in the project number, the project or activity in question is a continuing one, e.g. [IC4:51-02]. When the figure 2 appears in that position, the project is a major one, e.g. [IC3:32–45].

ECLA: annual report (15 February 1964–17 May 1965).<sup>2</sup>

With regard to the staffing provisions, the number of posts shown for 1965 represents posts actually occupied on 31 August 1965 or the nearest month for which the information was available. For 1966, authorized posts are shown.

In summary tables of expenditures, information is shown for 1962, 1965 and 1966. The figures shown for 1962 should be regarded as rough approximations of a statistical nature. The figures for 1967 will be shown on summary tables as soon as the budget proposals of the Secretary-General have been put in final form.

Definitions of the broad categories of expenditures shown in the tables are given in the main body of the document.

The following symbols are used in the tables throughout the report:

dot (.) indicates that data are not available;

dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil.

References to dollars are to United States dollars unless otherwise stated.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to the totals shown because of rounding.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4004).*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid., Supplement No. 4A (E/4032/Rev.1/Add.1).*

## INTRODUCTION

1. It has been a long-standing aim of the Economic and Social Council to review the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements on the basis of a presentation which would permit the Council to review the programmes and projects as a whole in specific functional fields in the light of total resources. In its resolution 1093 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 the Council emphasized this objective. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a work programme covering the various organizational units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, including the regional economic commissions, the Division of Human Rights and the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and to provide for each major project a full description of its purpose, scope and timing, with particular emphasis on the work to be carried out in 1966 and 1967. It reaffirmed the interest it attached to the possibility of having a programme of work presented on a biennial basis and adjusted periodically to conform to the annual budgetary cycle of the United Nations. It requested the Special Committee on Co-ordination to meet in May 1966 to examine the work programme in detail in the light of the 1967 budget estimates and to submit a report to the Council at its forty-first session. It also recommended that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be invited to be present at the meetings of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and that the report of the Committee should be available to the Advisory Committee when it reviewed the 1967 budget estimates. It further requested the Advisory Committee to continue to make available to the Council at its summer sessions its comments concerning the administrative and financial aspects of the activities in the economic, social and human rights fields.

2. The present report has been prepared by the Secretary-General in response to that resolution. It covers the whole range of the activities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields, encompassing services provided by the substantive units at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, the management and administration of these activities, including the Special Fund and EPTA Programme projects for which the United Nations is the Executing Agency, as well as the field activities carried out under that programme.

3. These activities are presented on the basis of programmes. For the purposes of this report, a programme is defined as a significant area of work performed by a major organizational unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters or of the secretariat of one of the regional economic commissions. Each programme identifies an end product or service representative of the purposes for which the unit was established, and should therefore be a significant element in the evaluation of the achievement of the broad objectives in a main field of activity, e.g., economic development planning, projections and policies; industrial development; development of natural resources; social development; housing, building and planning; and statis-

tical services. Programmes which are identical in substantive content but carried out at different locations are considered as components of a main field of activity, e.g., development of natural resources. Programmes carried out at different locations are grouped together in eighteen separate addenda to this report, one for each main field of activity.<sup>3</sup> Each of these addenda contains a table summarizing the total expenditures on substantive and document services and on the corresponding field activities undertaken under UNDP, and aggregate expenditures related to these two broad types of activities.

4. In the presentation of the substantive as well as the financial information related to each programme, an attempt has been made to utilize the new methods of budgetary presentation which have become part of the budgetary systems of those countries which have in recent years introduced programme and performance budgeting techniques.<sup>4</sup> Under each programme, the total actual expenditure for the most recent year available (1965) is shown, together with the approved expenditures for 1966. Corresponding information for 1967 will be added when the budgetary requests for that year have been put in final form. Under each programme, the following basic information is provided:

(a) Identification of the organization unit responsible for its execution;

(b) Programme costs: actual spending in 1965, approved estimates for 1966, and draft estimates for 1967 when they become available;

(c) A general definition of the programme and a description of activities;

(d) A classification of the expenditure according to object;

(e) Staffing provisions;

(f) A listing of projects included in the work programme for 1966 and 1967, including a description of the major projects.

5. This detailed information, which is provided in the eighteen addendas, is preceded by a general review of the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields. Tables are given to summarize the financial data related to each programme and each main field of activity with a view to providing a basis for an analysis of the relationships which exist between the major types of activities in the economic and social fields; for example, substantive and document services, administrative services and field activities; and the relationship between expenditures in different fields of activities; for example, economic development planning, trade, industry, social services, and population questions, as well as the changes which have occurred in these relationships in recent years.

6. The present effort to analyse the activities of the United Nations in the economic and social fields on a

<sup>3</sup> For a list of the addenda, which are not reproduced in the present annex, see table of contents.

<sup>4</sup> See *United Nations Manual for Programme and Performance Budgeting* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XVI.1).

programme basis is related to a number of earlier attempts to formulate meaningful classifications of the work programme of the United Nations in this area. A classification of this type is contained in a report of the Secretary-General<sup>5</sup> submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1963. It was prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 1797 (XVII) of 11 December 1963, entitled "Integrated programme and budget policy", in which the General Assembly requested the Council to devise a framework within which the Council could indicate the priorities to be accorded to United Nations programmes and projects in the economic, social and human rights fields, bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. The classification given in the annex of the report of the Secretary-General is, however, primarily designed to relate the work projects of the organizations forming part of the United Nations family to the specific objectives of the United Nations Development Decade and cannot easily be used for purposes of programme control, which would require an examination of the actual work programme in the light of the financial resources allocated or requested for it.

7. Reference should also be made to an annual report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, which shows estimated costs of main fields of activity covered under the regular budget. The latest such report,<sup>6</sup> issued on 10 December 1965, gives comparative data for the period from 1956 to 1964. It constitutes an analytical study of the total expenditures under the regular budget of the United Nations, allocating, on an estimated basis, expenditures to main fields of activity. As far as economic and social activities are concerned, however, the classification is limited to rather broad categories and does not provide for a classification of the expenditures of the regional economic commissions according to programme. While this report provides useful information on the broad pattern of the United Nations expenditures under the regular budget, it was not meant to meet the requirements of Council resolution 1093 (XXXIX).

8. The Council at its thirty-ninth session had before it also a note by the Secretary-General<sup>7</sup> indicating the main areas of responsibility and activity of the various organizational units of the Secretariat dealing with economic and social matters. The addendum to that report contained a series of summary tables covering the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, showing the financial resources allocated to each major area of work in the economic, social and human rights fields, and the source of funds from which those activities were financed: the regular budget, EPTA, Special Fund, or other extra-budgetary sources. The Council felt, however, that the presentation of the work programme, while an improvement over earlier submissions, did not fully meet its requirements,

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 17, document E/3702.

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 76, document A/C.5/1046.

<sup>7</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 35, document E/4070 and Add.1).

and it expressed the hope that in the future the two parts, i.e., the detailed work programmes and the financial resources required for them, would be more closely integrated in order to show clearly the order of magnitude of the resources available or requested for certain fields of action, programmes and projects, and to facilitate the establishment of priorities by the Council and the General Assembly.

9. With regard to earlier attempts to present the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary implications, reference should also be made to a pioneering effort made by the secretariat of ECLA in part V (Programme of work and priorities) of the annual report of ECLA, covering the period from 15 February 1964 to 17 May 1965. The programme of work is shown there on the basis of a classification, indicating the organizational unit responsible and the total costs involved, and giving a list of the projects under the responsibility of the various units concerned, distinguishing between (a) projects completed, (b) new projects, and (c) projects that have been eliminated. The work programme also shows the authority for each project and gives a description of its scope and content, and an indication of the man-months required for its completion; it has served in several essential aspects as a model for the presentation of the information given in the addenda covering the main fields of activity.

10. In this document, an endeavour has been made to go beyond the scope of the report presented to the Council at its thirty-ninth session. The basic financial data covering the years 1965 and 1966 are accurate data derived from the United Nations accounting system. Figures are also presented for an earlier year, i.e., 1962, in order to allow for a better assessment of the important changes which have occurred in recent years in the scope and composition of expenditures of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. These figures were, however, merely statistical estimates based on a number

of simplifying assumptions and cannot claim the same degree of accuracy as the data furnished for the subsequent years. Information of a similar nature for the years 1963 and 1964 was not readily available. The five-year period from 1962 to 1966 should, however, provide a useful basis for an analysis of the changes both in the scope of United Nations activities in the economic and social fields and in the interrelationships between the different main fields of activity which have occurred during the period under consideration.

#### CHAPTER I. GENERAL SURVEY

11. As a first approach, it would perhaps be useful to compare the total amount of expenditures authorized under the United Nations regular budget with total outlays for activities in the economic, social and human rights fields. Such a comparison has most meaning if to both totals are added those outlays in the economic and social fields which are financed from extra-budgetary sources, namely EPTA, the Special Fund and other extra-budgetary operations. Expenditures on salaries are recorded in the regular budget on a gross basis, that is, before deduction of the staff assessment, with the exception of expenditures under the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance for which provision is made on a net basis in part V of the regular budget. All United Nations expenditures on behalf of UNDP, which are financed from extra-budgetary sources (voluntary funds), show the cost of personnel on a net basis. To have meaning, a comparison between expenditures on the UNDP<sup>8</sup> and other outlays in the economic and social field, therefore, requires an adjustment for this difference in the recording of staff costs.

12. Table 1 shows that from 1962 to 1966, expenditures (net) for economic and social purposes increased

<sup>8</sup> This and subsequent references to UNDP are meant to include field activities under the regular programme (regular budget) in addition to those under EPTA, the Special Fund and other extra-budgetary programmes.

Table 1  
Outlays in the economic and social fields in relation to total budgetary and extra-budgetary expenditures  
(In thousands of dollars)

Expenditures on net basis <sup>a</sup>	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE	Per cent increase 1962-1966
1. Total expenditure on economic and social activities.....	38,696	63,792	82,198 <sup>b</sup>	.	+112.4
2. Total regular budget expenditure.....	69,847	96,784	108,453	114,946	+55.3
3. Total extra-budgetary funds for UNDP...	13,731	28,859	39,128 <sup>b</sup>	.	+184.7
4. Total of 2 and 3.....	83,578	125,643	147,581	.	+76.5
5. Economic and social affairs as percentage of total budget plus extra-budgetary ESA field activities funds (1 as percentage of 4)	46.3	50.8	55.7	.	
6. Total ESA regular budget expenditures...	24,964	34,934	43,070	46,996	+72.5
7. Economic and social activities as percentage of total budget (6 as percentage of 2)	35.7	36.1	39.7	40.9	

<sup>a</sup> i.e., excluding staff assessment.

<sup>b</sup> In addition, the Netherlands Government has pledged a contribution to a trust fund for development planning and projections, of which \$1 million is earmarked for use by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and by the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. Further, the Governments of the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America have pledged \$4,240,000 for the financing of special industrial services



by 112 per cent while total budgetary expenditures, including extra-budgetary outlays for technical assistance, rose by about 76 per cent. The table further indicates an increase in the share of economic and social expenditure from somewhat less than half of the total outlays in 1962 to a magnitude representing in 1966 almost 56 per cent of the total expenditures. Even if outlays on technical assistance field projects financed from extra-budgetary sources are excluded, the increase in the share of expenditures for economic and social purposes is still considerable, namely, from about 36 per cent in 1962 to almost 40 per cent in 1966.

13. It should, however, be realized that in addition to expenditures which can be clearly identified as outlays in the economic and social fields, a substantial part of the cost of common services is incurred as a result of economic and social activities. Such supporting services are provided by the Office of the Controller, the Office of Personnel, and the Office of General Services. Other examples are the Office of Public Information and the Library at Headquarters and in Geneva. Only in the Economic Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Far East and Latin America is the cost of such services included to the extent to which they are incurred locally. In this report, the cost of document services has already been added to the cost of the substantive services and therefore no further adjustment needs to be made for that factor. On the basis of very simplified assumptions, it has been roughly estimated that the provision of such services at Headquarters and in Geneva involves expenditures which amount in 1966 to an estimated \$10 million. If that sum is added to the total expenditures in the economic and social fields, as recorded in item 1 of table 1, the share of such expenditures in total expenditures would rise from 56 per cent to 63 per cent. On the basis of similar assumptions, total expenditures in 1965 on economic and social activities would amount to 59 per cent of the total outlays. If further allowance is made for the share which economic and social matters represent in the proceedings of the General Assembly, this percentage would rise to about 64 per cent, or just a little less than two-thirds of the total expenditures under the regular budget, plus extra-budgetary UNDP expenditures.

14. Although the over-all increase in expenditures is mainly the result of an expansion of activities, the figures shown also reflect several salary increases and other rises in cost which have occurred during the period from 1962 to 1966. While it is not possible to measure in precise quantitative terms the effect of this factor, information regarding increases in base salaries and cost-of-living or post-adjustment rates at Headquarters and Geneva is given in the report of the Secretary-General on the growth of the regular budget of the United Nations between 1954 and 1966 distributed as an addendum to the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.<sup>9</sup> At Headquarters, for instance, salaries in the professional category and above were affected by changes in the post-adjustment rates on 1 January

1963 and 1965 and on 1 June 1965. In addition, new base salaries were adopted as of 1 January 1966. General service salaries at Headquarters were increased on 1 January 1964 by 5 per cent and on 1 March 1965 by from 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent. Similar changes occurred at the Geneva Office and at other duty stations, reflecting the need to revise from time to time the level of post-adjustment classification for professional staff in the light of general upward movements in the cost-of-living indices and to make similar adjustments in the salary rates applicable to the general service category.

15. While it is true part of the increase in expenditures between 1962 and 1966 is attributable to rises in salaries and costs, expenditures on economic and social activities reflect a definite increase in substantive activities. In 1966 they were, so far as administrative and substantive activities are concerned, about double those of 1962, while activities carried out under UNDP increased to an even larger extent. In the following paragraphs an attempt will be made to highlight the areas in which the most important increases have occurred.

16. For this purpose, total expenditures in the economic and social fields as shown in table 2 have been grouped under five broad categories, distinguishing between different types of activity.

(1) The first category comprises outlays for policy-making organs, covering the Council, the functional commissions and the UNCTAD committees. It does not include the cost of the General Assembly committees dealing with economic and social matters.

(2) The second category, executive direction and management, like all the subsequent ones, covers activities which are the direct responsibility of the Secretariat. The heading already indicates that it covers the costs of planning and directing the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, as well as the cost of providing the secretariats to the Economic and Social Council and to the regional economic commissions.

(3) The third category, administration of UNDP covers the cost of direct management and administrative services required for carrying out that programme.

(4) A fourth category, basic supporting services at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA, represents the cost of administrative and building services, which form an integral part of the expenditures of these three regional economic commissions. No attempt has been made to impute for the corresponding cost factor incurred at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva where the funds required for these services are appropriated separately (see para. 13 above).

(5) The fifth category covers expenditures on UNDP field activities. It includes country projects as well as activities at the regional and interregional levels which are carried out under that Programme.

(6) Under a further heading, document services are shown. This category covers the cost of interpretation, translation, editing, reproduction and distribution of documents. In table 2, as well as in subsequent tables, the

<sup>9</sup> A/6289/Add.2.

Table 2  
United Nations expenditure in the economic and social fields according to type of activity  
(In thousands of dollars)

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE	Per cent increase 1962-1966
<i>Expenditure on gross basis (excluding field activities)</i>					
1. Policy-making organs .....	(1,342)	2,294	2,730	3,969	
2. Executive direction and management .....	1,402	1,960	2,250	2,304	
3. Administration of UNDP.....	1,899	4,150	5,356	5,530	
4. Basic supporting services at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA.....	(968)	3,129 <sup>a</sup>	3,441 <sup>a</sup>	2,640	
5. Substantive services .....	16,863	22,145	30,490	34,086	
TOTAL (gross) .....	22,475	33,677	44,266	48,528	+97.0
of which: documents services .....	5,868	6,592	7,226	6,692	+23.1
<i>Expenditure on net basis (including field activities)</i>					
1. Policy-making organs .....	(1,135)	2,118	2,488	3,722	+119.2
2. Executive direction and management .....	1,186	1,677	1,901	1,959	+60.3
3. Administration of UNDP.....	1,607	3,529	4,506	4,662	+180.4
4. Basic supporting services at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA.....	(819)	2,919 <sup>a</sup>	3,196 <sup>a</sup>	2,389	.
5. Substantive services .....	14,266	19,218	26,143	29,438	+83.3
6. Total of 1-5 (net).....	19,015	29,462	38,233	42,170	+101.1
of which: documents services .....	4,964	5,657	6,103	5,667	+22.9
7. UNDP field activities <sup>b</sup> .....	19,681	34,331	43,965	.	+123.4
TOTAL (net) .....	38,696	63,793	82,198	.	+112.4
<i>Changes in the share of different types of activities (net)</i>					
1. Policy-making organs .....	2.9	3.3	3.0	.	
2. Executive direction and management .....	3.1	2.6	2.3	.	
3. Administration of UNDP.....	4.2	5.5	5.5	.	
4. Basic supporting services at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA.....	2.1	4.6	3.9	.	
5. Substantive services .....	36.9	30.1	31.8	.	
6. Documents services (included under 1-3 and 5).....	(12.8)	(8.9)	(7.4)	.	
7. UNDP field activities.....	50.9	53.8	53.5	.	
TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	

<sup>a</sup> Including construction of United Nations building in Santiago, Chile.

<sup>b</sup> Including regular programme.

total document costs have been distributed among the substantive and administrative activities to which they relate.

17. The figures shown in table 2 indicate that the most substantial increase occurred in United Nations expenditures on UNDP. The total expenditures, including the administrative and operational services costs of the programme, rose from about \$21 million in 1962 to an estimated level of \$48 million in 1966. Expenditures on substantive services showed an 80 per cent increase. Apart from increases in salaries and other costs, this largely reflects the establishment of UNCTAD as an autonomous organization. It also reflects the increased emphasis in recent years on programmes in the field of industrial development.

18. The part of the table showing the changes in the shares of the different types of activities indicates that only the activities undertaken under UNDP increased their relative share. In 1966 they are estimated to constitute about 60 per cent of all outlays in the economic and social fields as compared with 55 per cent in 1962. If it were possible to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of backstopping undertaken by the substantive organizational units of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and of the regional economic commissions, it would become apparent that the technical assistance content of the work carried out by the substantive units is quite high and has probably been increasing during recent years. On the other hand, the ability of the substantive units to backstop technical assistance ac-

tivities, including short-term field missions, has been considerably increased in recent years through the appointment of regional, interregional and technical advisers whose services are financed from the regular programme and the Special Fund. The service of such advisers is particularly necessary not only where there is an expansion of technical assistance activities, but also where new projects are of a more complex nature than those of some years ago. In the field of natural resources, for instance, the Secretariat is now engaged in a much larger number of projects of a highly technical nature. Many of these new projects are financed from Special Fund resources of UNDP.

19. Table 3, showing the distribution of expenditures between Headquarters and the regions, sheds further light on the important changes which have taken place between 1962 and 1966. While total expenditures on all economic and social activities, other than on the technical assistance field activities, have doubled, the estimated increase at Headquarters is only 55 per cent if the

expenditures on CID which show a fivefold increase, are excluded. Another very important factor is the establishment of UNCTAD as an autonomous organization within the Secretariat of the United Nations. Its expenditures in 1966 are estimated to amount to 40 per cent of the expenditures at Headquarters, excluding CID or 34 per cent if CID is included.

20. In general, the expenditures on the regional economic commissions show only moderate increases, with the exception of ECA — the latest one to be established — which continued to grow at a more rapid rate than the others. Much of the increase shown for ECLA is due to the inclusion of the construction costs of the Santiago building in the total expenditures. Without these outlays, the 1966 level would have been only 40 per cent above the 1962 level and not 88 per cent as shown in the table.

21. The establishment of CID and of UNCTAD has resulted in a notable change in the pattern of distribution of expenditures in the economic and social fields. In 1962

Table 3  
Distribution of expenditure (net) between Headquarters and the regions

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE	Per cent increase 1962-1966
<i>Policy-making organs, executive direction and management, administrative services, substantive services, documents services</i>					
<i>A. In thousands of dollars</i>					
Headquarters <sup>a</sup> (excluding CID).....	9,855	12,549	15,320	16,391	+55.4
CID (HQ).....	545	1,432	2,788	3,320	+411.6
UNCTAD.....	—	3,132	6,132	8,285	+95.7 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Regions</i>					
ECA.....	2,162	3,288	3,593	3,975	+66.2
ECAFE.....	1,956	2,445	2,910	3,056	+48.8
ECE.....	2,279	2,834	3,141	3,258	37.8
ECLA.....	2,218	3,608 <sup>c</sup>	4,123 <sup>c</sup>	3,648	+85.9
United Nations Economic and Social Office, Beirut.....	—	173	227	237	+31.2 <sup>b</sup>
Total regions.....	8,615	12,348	13,994	14,174	+62.4
GRAND TOTAL.....	19,015	29,461	38,233	42,170	+101.1
<i>Policy-making organs, executive direction, and management, administrative services, substantive services, documents services</i>					
<i>B. As percentage of total expenditure</i>					
Headquarters <sup>a</sup> (excluding CID).....	51.8	42.6	40.1	38.9	
CID (HQ).....	2.9	4.9	7.3	7.9	
UNCTAD.....	—	10.6	16.0	19.6	
<i>Regions:</i>					
ECA.....	11.3	11.2	9.4	9.4	
ECAFE.....	10.3	8.3	7.6	7.2	
ECE.....	12.0	9.6	8.2	7.7	
ECLA.....	11.7	12.2	10.8	8.7	
United Nations Economic and Social Office, Beirut.....	—	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Total regions.....	45.3	41.9	36.6	33.6	
GRAND TOTAL.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

<sup>a</sup> Including Division of Narcotic Drugs and Permanent Central Narcotics Board, Geneva, and Social Affairs Office, Geneva.

<sup>b</sup> Increase from 1965 to 1966.

<sup>c</sup> Including \$784,000 and \$1 million for construction in 1965 and 1966, respectively, of United Nations building in Santiago, Chile.

Table 4  
Expenditure (net) on UNDP (field activities) according to region  
(In thousands of dollars)

	1962 CA		1965 CA		1966 VE		1967 DE		Per cent increase 1962-1966
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
Interregional . . .	488	2.5	2,004	5.8	1,865	4.2	.	.	+282.2
Africa . . . . .	5,447	27.7	11,969	34.8	15,106	34.4	.	.	+177.3
Asia . . . . .	8,218	41.7	11,422	33.3	14,520	33.0	.	.	+76.7
Europe . . . . .	1,020	5.2	1,804	5.3	1,970	4.5	.	.	+93.1
Latin America . .	4,509	22.9	7,132	20.8	10,504	23.9	.	.	+133.0
TOTAL <sup>a b</sup> . . .	19,681	100.0	34,331	100.0	43,965	100.0	.	.	+123.4

<sup>a</sup> Excluding expenditure on meteorology under OPEX programme.

<sup>b</sup> Including regular programme.

not much less than one-half of all expenditures represented outlays of the regional economic commissions. In the 1966 estimates their share has fallen to less than 37 per cent, while the combined expenditures of the centrally organized services of CID and UNCTAD now represent almost one-fourth of all outlays in the economic and social fields if the UNDP field activities are excluded.

22. The information given in table 3 is supplemented by the data shown in table 4, which gives a distribution of the expenditures on UNDP according to region. The figures shown in table 4 cover all outlays on regional, interregional and other field activities, whether financed from the United Nations regular budget, from contributions from EPTA, from the Special Fund, or from other extra-budgetary sources. They do not include expenditures for administrative services in connexion with the programme, whether financed from the regular budget or from extra-budgetary contributions. The most important change in the distribution of the expenditures between 1962 and 1966 is the further increase in the share of Africa, which represents more than one-third of all expenditures in the field of technical assistance. The countries of Asia, which in 1962 absorbed more than two-fifths of all expenditures, are estimated to represent not more than one-third in 1966. The relative importance of Latin America has remained roughly the same, namely a little less than one-fourth. A comparison of the figures shown in table 4 with those in table 3 also indicates that, in 1962, expenditures on technical assistance field activities were roughly equal to expenditures on all other activities in the economic and social fields. In 1966 they exceeded by almost \$6 million the amount earmarked for all other expenditures in the economic and social fields.

23. On the preceding pages, the expenditures of the United Nations in the economic and social field have been analysed on the basis of global figures comprising all outlays, whether financed from budgetary or extra-budgetary sources, since the aim was to provide a picture of the total effort. It must, however, be borne in mind that the financial provisions which apply to these funds differ widely. Appropriations under the regular budget are financed from assessments of Member States and are under the direct, control of the legislative organs of the United Nations. The regular budget estimates are

prepared in accordance with the priority ratings given by the Economic and Social Council. The funds provided under EPTA, however, originate from voluntary pledges of Governments and, in accordance with existing procedures, are to be spent on the basis of priority ratings decided by each recipient Government. Similarly, the needs of recipient Governments are the dominant factor in the decisions regarding the allocation of resources from the Special Fund. A third category of extra-budgetary expenditures for technical assistance purpose, namely, funds-in-trust, reflects entirely the initiative taken by a Government since the funds required for a particular project are provided by the Government itself, with the United Nations assuming only the administrative and substantive responsibility. Another arrangement falling within the category of funds-in-trust is that of special contributions received from a donor Government to finance a particular activity in a given region, e.g., special contributions for technical assistance projects in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

24. For this reason, it is useful to supplement the analysis of expenditures given in tables 1 to 4 with information showing the sources of funds from which the total effort in the economic and social fields is being financed. Table 5 indicates that in 1962 almost two-thirds of all funds were provided under the regular budget and only the balance from other sources. Among the extra-budgetary sources, EPTA (wholly reserved to operational activities) was the most important one, representing almost one-fourth of the total funds available for economic and social activities. In 1966 it is estimated that the regular budget will provide little more than one-half of the total funds earmarked for economic and social activities. The Special Fund, which in 1962 represented only a little more than 10 per cent of the total resources, has now become the most important extra-budgetary source of funds, representing in 1966 an estimated 27 per cent of the total financial resources. The share of other extra-budgetary operations under UNDP in the total resources has also increased, namely, from 2 per cent in 1962 to 5 per cent in 1966. It should be borne in mind that in 1965 several Governments pledged voluntary contributions which are earmarked for specific programmes, i.e., \$1 million pledged by the Government of the Netherlands for development planning and

Table 5  
Sources of funds  
(In thousands of dollars)

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE
<i>Regular budget</i>				
1. Policy-making organs; executive direction and management; administrative, substantive and documents services.....	22,476	32,580	42,405	46,654
Less: staff assessment.....	3,462	4,039	5,735	6,059
Total (net).....	19,014	28,541	36,670	40,595
Of which: financed by contributions from EPTA Special Accounts <sup>a</sup> .....	[.]	[1,258]	[1,162]	[1,355] <sup>b</sup>
2. Field activities (UNTA) (net).....	5,950	6,393	6,400	6,400
Total regular budget.....	24,964	34,934	43,070	46,995
<i>Extra-budgetary funds</i>				
1. Administration of UNDP: Special Fund contribution for overhead.....	.	794	1,349	1,349
2. Funds-in-trust operations.....	.	127	214	224
Total.....	.	921	1,563	1,574
<i>Field Activities</i>				
2. EPTA.....	8,824	9,291	10,825	.
3. Special Fund activities.....	4,092	14,515	22,565	.
4. Other extra-budgetary operations.....	815	4,132	4,175	.
Total (2-4).....	13,731	27,938	37,565	.
Total extra-budgetary contributions (1-4).....	13,731	28,859	39,128	.
TOTAL FUNDS PROVIDED	38,696	63,792	82,198	.
<i>Percentage distribution</i>				
1. Regular budget.....	64.5	54.8	52.4	.
2. Special Fund and extra-budgetary contributions to UNDP administration....	.	1.4	1.9	.
3. Expanded programme (EPTA).....	22.8	14.6	13.2	.
4. Special Fund activities.....	10.6	22.8	27.5	.
5. Other extra-budgetary operations.....	2.1	6.5	5.1	.
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	.

<sup>a</sup> Recorded on income side of regular budget.

<sup>b</sup> 1967 initial estimates.

projections<sup>10</sup> and \$4,240,000 pledged by it and several other Governments for financing special industrial services. While only a part of these amounts may be spent during 1966, such funds have to be considered as an important additional source of finance for United Nations activities in the economic field. There has also been an upward trend in the amounts of the contributions made towards the administrative and other overhead expenditures through:

(a) Contributions from the Special Account of EPTA, credited to miscellaneous income in the regular budget;

(b) Subsidies towards administrative costs incurred in the execution of Special Fund projects ("Special Fund Overhead");

(c) Service charges levied at standard rates on the costs of technical assistance projects additional to those provided under continuing United Nations technical assistance programmes.

<sup>10</sup> An additional \$400,000 has been pledged to the regional planning institutes for that purpose.

## CHAPTER II. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE ACCORDING TO FUNCTION, MAIN FIELD OF ACTIVITY AND PROGRAMME

25. In this section an attempt is made to analyse expenditures in the economic and social fields on the basis of broad functional groupings, with further subdivisions according to main fields of activity and programmes. An attempt is also made to analyse, under each functional heading, significant changes in the relative importance of the different fields of activity and programmes relating to the same function. The tables provide data indicating the most salient features of the activities at United Nations Headquarters and at the seat of each of the regional commissions.

26. In table 6 expenditures on substantive services, including document services, as well as expenditures on field activities, are grouped under three broad functional headings, i.e., economic services, social services, and other services. "Economic services" cover programmes in the field of economic development planning, projections and policies, international trade, industrial devel-

**Table 6**  
**Classification of expenditure according to function**  
*(In thousands of dollars)*

	1962 CA		1965 CA		1966 VE		1967 DE	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
<b>I. Substantive services and documents services</b>								
<i>Gross</i>								
1. Economic services .....	8,847	52.5	13,405	60.5	19,884	65.2	23,001	67.5
2. Social services .....	2,797	16.6	3,504	15.8	4,477	14.7	4,466	13.1
3. Other services .....	5,219	30.9	5,236	23.7	6,129	20.1	6,619	19.4
Total (1-3) .....	16,863	100.0	22,145	100.0	30,490	100.0	34,086	100.0
<i>Net</i>								
1. Economic services .....	7,485	52.5	11,669	60.7	17,138	65.6	20,002	67.9
2. Social services .....	2,366	16.6	3,027	15.8	3,826	14.6	3,793	12.9
3. Other services .....	4,415	30.9	4,522	23.5	5,179	19.8	5,642	19.2
Total (1-3) .....	14,266	100.0	19,218	100.0	26,143	100.0	29,438	100.0
<b>II. Field activities (UNDP)<sup>a</sup></b>								
<i>Net</i>								
1. Economic services .....	12,074	61.3	24,495	71.3	33,757	76.8	.	.
2. Social services .....	3,531	17.9	5,143	15.0	5,224	11.9	.	.
3. Other services .....	4,076	20.7	4,693	13.7	4,984	11.3	.	.
Total (1-3) .....	19,681	100.0	34,331	100.0	43,965	100.0	.	.
<b>III. Total expenditures in the economic and social fields</b>								
1. Economic services .....	19,559	57.6	36,164	67.5	50,895	72.6	.	.
2. Social services .....	5,897	17.4	8,170	15.3	9,050	12.9	.	.
3. Other services .....	8,491	25.0	9,215	17.2	10,163	14.5	.	.
Total .....	33,947	100.0	53,549	100.0	70,108	100.0	.	.

<sup>a</sup> Including the regular programme.

opment, development of natural resources, transport and communications, fiscal and financial questions, agriculture and forestry. "Social services" embrace general social development (including social welfare and social defence activities), population questions and housing, building and planning. Under "other services", several programmes of a rather diverse nature are covered, the largest of which is statistics. The other programmes are public administration, international control of narcotic drugs, human rights activities, and science and technology.

27. The data presented in table 6 show that in 1962 more than one-half of the expenditures on substantive and document services were on programmes in the economic field. In the period from 1962 to 1966, the share of economic services had increased from 52 to 65 per cent. The share of expenditures on social services declined slightly during the same period, representing in 1966 roughly 15 per cent of the total outlays. Between 1962 and 1966, there was an increase of 80 per cent in the total outlays on substantive and document services in the economic and social fields; however, expenditures on economic services more than doubled. There were more moderate increases in outlays for social services and other services. The same classification applied to field

activities reveals that the increase in expenditures on economic services was even more pronounced, with outlays nearly tripling. Outlays on social services rose by 50 per cent and those on other services by about 20 per cent. The table also indicates that in UNDP, the relative share of expenditures on economic services has substantially increased during the period under consideration. Expenditures for technical assistance projects in the economic field are estimated to represent roughly three-fourths of the total field expenditures in 1965. This reflects mainly the increased assistance given to Governments in the field of natural resources.

28. The figures shown in table 6 also indicate that in 1966 total expenditures in the economic and social fields, including UNDP but excluding management and other expenditures of an administrative nature, will reach \$70 million, as compared with \$34 million in 1962. Of this amount, \$44 million is represented by outlays on UNDP while \$26 million covers substantive and document services.

29. In the subsequent tables, expenditures on substantive and document services for each main field of activity, as well as the corresponding amounts of expenditure under UNDP are given. Totals showing the combined outlays on substantive and document services and on field

activities undertaken under UNDP are given as well, together with data indicating the share which each of the main fields of activity represents (a) as part of total outlays for substantive and document services, and (b) as part of the expenditure on United Nations Development Programme field activities. Finally, total expenditures on field projects in given fields of activity will be shown as a percentage of the corresponding expenditures for substantive services, including documents.

30. Other tables are also provided to facilitate further analysis of the important changes that have taken place in the level of expenditures and in their pattern at Headquarters and at each of the regional economic commissions in the period under review.

#### *Economic services*

31. In table 7, a classification of expenditures in the economic field is presented, distinguishing between the main fields of activity listed in paragraph 26 above. With regard to substantive services and documents services, the most pronounced increases have taken place in industrial development, where estimated expenditures in 1966 are about 2.5 times the 1962 level. The establishment of UNCTAD as an autonomous organization accounts for the increase in the expenditures in that field; it is estimated that in 1966 these will be more than seven times those of 1962, rising from roughly \$0.8 million to \$6 million. Expenditures on natural resources increased by about \$0.8 million or 70 per cent, while those on economic development planning, projections and policies rose by about \$0.8 million or 35 per cent. There were no significant increases for the substantive units in such fields as those of transport and communications and fiscal and financial questions.

32. With regard to the field activities undertaken under UNDP, the pattern is somewhat different. There is, first of all, a spectacular increase in expenditures for the development of natural resources, which are expected to increase threefold during the period under consideration, reaching a level of close to \$18 million in 1966. Outlays on economic development planning, projections and policies in 1966 are estimated to be almost 2.5 times their 1962 level. Expenditures on industrial development are also expected to more than double during this period. In 1966 these three fields of activity represent 85 per cent of all United Nations technical assistance activities in the economic field. Among the other programmes, the most substantial increase has occurred in the field of transport and communications, where outlays in 1966 are four times those of 1962. Technical assistance expenditures on fiscal and financial questions have also more than doubled during the same period.

33. The last part of table 7, in which a percentage distribution of expenditures on economic services is given, distinguishing between substantive and document services on the one hand and field activities on the other, shows that for substantive services in the field of economic development planning in 1962, 30 per cent of

the total resources in the economic field were spent on that programme. The corresponding percentage in 1966 is 18. Related outlays in the field of technical assistance were 21 per cent in 1962 and 19 per cent in 1966. In 1962, substantive services covering the development of natural resources represented 15 per cent of the total expenditures on substantive services, but their share declined to 11 per cent in 1966. At the same time, technical assistance outlays in the same field rose from 48 per cent in 1962 to 52 per cent in 1966. In the field of industry, the share of substantive services rose from 23 per cent in 1962 to 25 per cent in 1966, but during the same period the relative importance of the field activities declined from 18 per cent to 14 per cent. In the field of transport and communications, the share in total expenditures on substantive services declined but there was a rise in related UNDP expenditures during the same period.

34. The relationship between field activities under UNDP and the substantive services is further illustrated by section V of table 7, in which expenditures on field projects are expressed for each of the three years under consideration as a percentage of the expenditures for the corresponding substantive services. The table indicates that there has been a doubling in the ratios between the technical assistance activities in the fields of natural resources, economic development planning, and fiscal and financial questions,<sup>11</sup> and the corresponding substantive services. In transport and communications, the ratio has even tripled. In industry, there has been no significant change in the basic relationship. As far as international trade is concerned, it is apparent that, owing to the particular nature of this type of activity, expenditures in this field cannot easily be related to changes in technical assistance outlays in the same field.

35. The figures given in table 7 show that the most important changes in the level and distribution of expenditures on economic services have taken place in the fields of international trade, industrial development, and the development of natural resources. From this point of view it is useful to analyse separately the changes in the pattern of expenditures on economic services at Headquarters and the changes that have occurred at the regional economic commissions. The supplementary table given below shows that at Headquarters, total expenditures for economic services rose from \$2.1 million in 1962 to almost \$5 million in 1966, representing an increase of about 130 per cent. From the same table it will be seen that this increase in expenditure is far from being evenly distributed among the various programmes. Between 1962 and 1966 expenditures for industrial development at Headquarters increased fivefold. The average increase for all other programmes in the economic field at Headquarters was 37 per cent, with some variations between the different programmes. Considering the salary and cost rises which have taken place since 1962, this increase does not seem to exceed substantially the changes in cost.

<sup>11</sup> See footnote *d* to table 7.

**Table 7**  
**Classification of expenditure (net) in the economic field according to main field of activity**  
*(In thousands of dollars)*

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE				
<b>I. Substantive services and documents services</b>								
1. Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	2,273	2,475	3,098	3,390				
2. International trade .....	784	3,133	6,001	7,462				
3. Industrial development .....	1,721	2,923	4,206	4,712				
4. Development of natural resources .....	1,094	1,514	1,892	2,168				
5. Transport and communications .....	877	876	1,001	1,291				
6. Fiscal and financial questions .....	278	277	346	346				
7. Agriculture and forestry .....	456	472	594	633				
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,485</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>17,138</b>	<b>20,002</b>				
<i>Of which:</i> Documents services .....	2,019	2,413	2,560	1,854 <sup>e</sup>				
<b>II. Field activities (UNDP)</b>								
1. Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	2,539	4,660	6,298	.				
2. International trade .....	233	606	525	.				
3. Industrial development .....	2,121	3,151	4,877	.				
4. Development of natural resources .....	5,850	12,984	17,653	.				
5. Transport and communications .....	710	1,716	2,914	.				
6. Fiscal and financial questions .....	621	1,378 <sup>d</sup>	1,491 <sup>d</sup>	.				
<b>Total</b> <sup>c</sup> .....	<b>12,074</b>	<b>24,495</b>	<b>33,756</b>	.				
<b>III. Total expenditure (I and II)</b>								
1. Economic development planning projections and policies .....	4,812	7,135	9,396 <sup>a</sup>	.				
2. International trade .....	1,017	3,739	6,526	.				
3. Industrial development .....	3,842	6,074	9,083 <sup>b</sup>	.				
4. Development of natural resources .....	6,944	14,498	19,545	.				
5. Transport and communications .....	1,587	2,592	3,915	.				
6. Fiscal and financial questions .....	899	1,655	1,837	.				
7. Agriculture and forestry .....	456	472	594	.				
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19,559</b>	<b>36,164</b>	<b>50,894</b>	.				
<b>IV. Percentage distribution</b>								
	1962 CA		1965 CA		1966 VE		1967 DE	
	S*	F*	S*	F*	S*	F*	S*	F*
1. Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	30.4	21.0	21.2	19.0	18.1	18.7	16.9	.
2. International trade .....	10.5	1.9	26.8	2.5	35.0	1.6	37.3	.
3. Industrial development .....	23.0	17.6	25.0	12.9	24.5	14.4	23.5	.
4. Development of natural resources .....	14.6	48.5	13.0	53.0	11.0	52.3	10.8	.
5. Transport and communications .....	11.7	5.9	7.5	7.0	5.8	8.6	6.5	.
6. Fiscal and financial questions .....	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.6	2.0	4.4	1.7	.
7. Agriculture and forestry .....	6.1	—	4.0	—	3.5	—	3.2	.
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	.
<b>V. Field projects as percentage of outlays for substantive services, including documentation</b>								
	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE				
1. Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	111.7	188.3	203.3	.				
2. International trade .....	29.7	19.3	8.7	.				
3. Industrial development .....	123.2	107.8	116.0	.				
4. Development of natural resources .....	534.7	857.6	933.0	.				
5. Transport and communications .....	80.9	195.9	291.1	.				
6. Fiscal and financial questions .....	223.4	497.5	430.9	.				

<sup>a</sup> Not including \$1 million pledged by the Government of the Netherlands for development planning and projections.

<sup>b</sup> Not including \$4,240,000 pledged by the Governments of the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to finance special industrial services.

<sup>c</sup> Including the regular programme.

<sup>d</sup> Increase largely due to expanded assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, financed from funds-in-trust.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding international trade.

\* S = Substantive and Documents Services; F = Field activities (UNDP).



Headquarters				
	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	Percentage Increase 1962-1966
<i>Economic services (net)</i>				
Industrial development (CID) .....	545	1,432	2,788	+412
Other:				
Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	878 <sup>a</sup>	862 <sup>b</sup>	1,166 <sup>b</sup>	+33
Development of natural re- sources .....	411	446	636	+55
Transport and communica- tions .....	79	90	117	+48
Fiscal and financial questions	218	227	246	+13
Total, other .....	1,586	1,625	2,165	+37
TOTAL, ECONOMIC SERVICES.	2,131	3,057	4,953	+132

<sup>a</sup> Including international trade (105).

<sup>b</sup> Including the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

36. With respect to the economic services provided by the regional economic commissions, the table given below shows a pattern similar to that revealed for Headquarters. On the average, expenditures for economic services increased between 1962 and 1966 by about 30 per cent, except that expenditures for ECA, the latest commission to come into being, rose by about 70 per cent. The increases for the other commissions range between 20 and 27 per cent.

Regional economic commissions				
	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	Percentage increase 1962-1966
<i>Economic services</i>				
ECA .....	992	1,387	1,695	+71
ECAFE .....	1,276	1,396	1,597	+25
ECE .....	1,860	2,041	2,243	+21
ECLA .....	1,225	1,364	1,551	+27
TOTAL .....	5,353	6,188	7,086	+32

#### *Social services*

37. The data shown in table 8 indicate that during the period under review, expenditures on substantive services, including documents services, increased by about 60 per cent. Expenditures on programmes defined as general social development, which still represent more than one-half of all expenditures in the social field, increased by only about 15 per cent between 1962 and 1966. Population problems have, in recent years, received more and more attention, particularly in developing countries faced with rapidly increasing populations and limited natural resources. It is estimated that in 1966 expenditures in this field of activity will reach a level almost three times that of 1962. A large part of the increase reflects the cost of holding international conferences, including the preparation of documentation for such meetings. Another area in the social field in which expenditures have been sharply increasing is that of

housing, building and planning. In 1966 expenditures on programmes in that field will be roughly three times the 1962 level. An analysis of the information on the related UNDP expenditures on field projects indicates a 50 per cent increase in total technical assistance expenditures in the social field, with the largest increase occurring in the field of housing, building and planning, where outlays almost doubled. Expenditures on projects in the population field increased from some \$0.3 million to a level of somewhat more than \$0.5 million in 1966. Expenditures on general social development increased by roughly \$0.5 million or 25 per cent of the 1962 level. Part IV of table 8 indicates the growing importance of field activities in housing, building and planning, representing in 1966 40 per cent of all outlays on technical assistance projects in the social field.

38. The development at Headquarters can be analysed on the basis of the data given in the following table:

Substantive services at headquarters				
	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	Percentage increase 1962-1966
<i>Social services (including United Nations Office at Geneva)</i>				
Social development .....	1,229	1,437	1,583	+29
Population questions .....	352	554	843	+139
Housing, building and planning .....	252	428	580	+130
TOTAL .....	1,833	2,419	3,006	+64

39. The table shows that expenditures on general social development increased by 29 per cent during the period under review. This may largely reflect salary rises and other cost increases during the period. The substantial expansion took place in the fields of population and housing, building and planning. Roughly one-half of all expenditures on social services at Headquarters are now represented by these last two programmes.

#### *Other services*

40. Table 9 summarizes information on several programmes of a rather diverse nature. During the period under consideration, expenditures on statistical services represented about three-fifths of the total outlays within the substantive services component. Next in importance were outlays on human rights activities, followed by those on international control of narcotics, public administration, and science and technology. The picture with regard to field activities is somewhat different. There, the largest expenditures are represented by public administration activities. From 1962 to 1966 expenditures on that programme increased by about 20 per cent, reflecting the urgent need for assistance in this area, particularly in the newly independent countries of Africa. Expenditures under UNDP for statistical services increased during the same period by almost one-fourth, indicating the high priority given by the developing countries to improvement of the mechanism for the provision of basic quantitative data on all aspects of the

**Table 8**  
**Classification of expenditure in the social field according to main field of activity**  
*(In thousands of dollars)*

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE
<b>I. Substantive services and documents services (net)</b>				
1. General social development.....	1,707	1,731	1,987	2,044
2. Population questions .....	352	595	912	755
3. Housing, building and planning.....	307	701	927	995
Total .....	2,366	3,027	3,826	3,793
Of which: Documents services.....	535	750	807	852
<b>II. Field activities (UNDP)<sup>a</sup></b>				
1. General social development.....	2,075	2,331	2,565	.
2. Population questions .....	301	475	546	.
3. Housing, building and planning.....	1,115	2,338	2,113	.
Total .....	3,531	5,143	5,224	.
<b>III. Total expenditure (I+II)</b>				
1. General social development.....	3,782	4,062	4,552	.
2. Population questions .....	653	1,070	1,458	.
3. Housing, building and planning.....	1,462	3,039	3,040	.
Total .....	5,897	8,170	9,050	.
<b>IV. Percentage distribution</b>				
	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE
	S*	F*	S*	F*
1. General social development.....	72.1	58.8	75.2	45.3
2. Population questions .....	14.9	8.5	19.7	9.2
3. Housing, building and planning.....	13.0	32.7	23.2	45.5
Total .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE
<b>V. Field projects as percentage of outlays for substantive services including documentation</b>				
1. General social development.....	121.6	134.7	129.0	.
2. Population questions .....	85.5	79.8	59.9	.
3. Housing, building and planning.....	376.2	333.5	227.9	.

\* S = Substantive and documents services; F = Field activities (UNDP).

<sup>a</sup> Including the regular programme.

economy which are required for economic and social development planning. The fields of international control of narcotics and human rights activities appear to be areas in which activities of the technical assistance type are relatively unimportant. For this reason, ratios between field projects and substantive services have been calculated only for statistical services and public administration. The ratio with regard to public administration would seem to indicate that field activities exceed by seven to nine times the corresponding outlays on substantive services. It must be borne in mind, however, that under expenditures for field services are also included the cost of regional and interregional advisers who are giving short-term assistance, as well as substantive back-stopping to country experts in the same field.

#### *Executive direction and management and administration services*

41. Table 10 summarizes data on the remaining programmes, namely, executive direction and management, the administration of the UNDP projects entrusted to the United Nations and the basic supporting services at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA. Separate information is also given on the cost of document services at the various locations. The table indicates that between 1962 and 1966 expenditures on executive direction and management will have increased by 60 per cent. Expenditures on the administration of the UNDP projects almost tripled but this reflects the concomitant expansion of the field activities under that programme, which are expected

**Table 9**  
**Classification of expenditure (net) on other services according to main field of activity**  
*(In thousands of dollars)*

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE
<b>I. Substantive services and documents services</b>				
1. Statistical services .....	2,795	2,632	3,014	3,236
2. Public administration .....	299	241	297	332
3. International control of narcotics.....	638	590	687	696
4. Human rights activities .....	684	934	1,031	1,214
5. Science and technology .....	—	125	151	164
Total .....	4,415	4,522	5,179	5,642
Of which: Documents Services .....	1,183	1,036	1,123	1,182
<b>II. Field activities (UNDP)</b>				
1. Statistical services .....	1,694	1,914	2,092	.
2. Public administration .....	2,163	2,509	2,573	.
3. International control of narcotics.....	93	92	99	.
4. Human rights activities .....	126	177	220	.
Total <sup>a</sup> .....	4,077	4,693	4,984	.
<b>III. Total expenditure (I+II)</b>				
1. Statistical services .....	4,489	4,546	5,106	.
2. Public administration .....	2,462	2,750	2,870	.
3. International control of narcotics.....	731	682	786	.
4. Human rights activities .....	810	1,111	1,251	.
5. Science and technology .....	—	125	151	.
Grand total .....	8,492	9,215	10,163	.
<b>IV. Field projects as percentage of outlays for substantive services including documentation</b>				
1. Statistical services .....	60.6	72.7	69.4	.
2. Public administration .....	723.4	1,041.1	866.3	.

<sup>a</sup> Including the regular programme.

**Table 10**  
**Classification of expenditure (net) on executive direction and management and administrative services**  
*(In thousands of dollars)*

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE
1. Executive direction and management .....	(1,186)	1,677	1,901	1,959
2. Administrative services				
Administration of UNDP projects.....	1,607	3,529	4,506	4,662
Of which: UNTA-EPTA operations at Headquarters.....		1,545	1,747	1,858
Basic support through TARS and ASTAO (HQ) .....		783	875	877
Special Fund operations at Headquarters .....		868	1,441	1,435
3. Basic supporting services at ECA, ECAFE, ECLA				
(a) General administration (excluding documents services) .....	.	1,653	1,709	1,221
(b) Buildings and equipment .....	.	1,266	1,487	1,167
Total .....	819	2,919	3,196	2,388
4. Documents services:				
Headquarters.....	.	2,923	3,190	3,475
ECA .....	.	304	316	351
ECAFE.....	.	273	286	247
ECE.....	.	947	990	1,011
Geneva (except ECE).....	.	178	196	199
ECLA .....	.	321	359	384
UNCTAD .....	—	711	766	<sup>a</sup>
Total .....	4,965	5,657	6,103	5,667

<sup>a</sup> Provided under UNCTAD appropriations and included with substantive services under "International Trade".

Table 11  
Administration of UNDP projects for which the United Nations is executing agency  
(In thousands of dollars)

	1962 CA	1965 CA	1966 VE	1967 DE
<b>A. Administrative expenditure (net)</b>				
1. UNTA-EPTA operations at Headquarters <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	.	1,545	1,747	1,858
2. Basic support through TARS and ASTAO . . . . .	.	783	875	877
Total (1+2) . . . . .	.	2,328	2,622	2,735
3. Special Fund operations at Headquarters . . . . .	.	868	1,441	1,435
4. Administration of UNDP projects at regional economic commissions . . . . .	.	333	442	492
Total (1 to 4) . . . . .	1,607	3,529	4,505	4,662
Source of funds:				
(a) EPTA contribution recorded on income side of regular budget . . . . .	774	1,258	1,162	1,355 <sup>b</sup>
(b) Special Fund contribution . . . . .	—	794	1,349	1,349
(c) Other extra-budgetary contributions . . . . .	—	127	214	224
Total . . . . .	774	2,179	2,725	2,928
Balance financed from regular budget . . . . .	833	1,350	1,780	1,734
<b>B. Relation between total expenditure on UNDP administration and field operations</b>				
1. Administration of UNDP . . . . .	1,607	3,529	4,505	.
2. Field activities . . . . .	19,681	34,331	43,965	.
3. 1 as percentage of 2 . . . . .	8.2	10.3	10.2	.

<sup>a</sup> Including the regular programme.

<sup>b</sup> Included in the Secretary-General's initial estimates.

to reach roughly \$44 million in 1966 as compared with less than \$19 million in 1962. The basic supporting services at ECA, ECAFE and ECLA show a substantial increase between 1962 and 1966, but it must be borne in mind that these figures include the Santiago Office building construction costs, amounting to \$784,000 in 1965 and \$1 million in 1966. The information on expenditures for document services, the cost of which has been distributed among the substantive services requiring these services, indicates that total expenditures between 1962 and 1966 rose more or less in line with changes in salaries and other costs. Aside from expenditures at Headquarters, the largest item seems to be document services provided for ECE, representing almost \$1 million in 1966.

42. In table 11, expenditures on the administration of UNDP are analysed. Total expenditures have risen from \$1.6 million to \$4.5 million in 1966, reflecting the increased volume of field activities. There has been a substantial increase in extra-budgetary contributions to finance the administration of this programme. The total of such contributions increased from less than \$0.8 million in 1962 to \$2.7 million in 1966, of which the contribution of the Special Fund represents roughly one-half. The balance to be financed from the regular budget rose from \$0.8 million to \$1.8 million. A comparison of total overhead costs with field activities indicates that at present the total direct costs for the management and administration of the programme represent not much more than 10 per cent of the total expenditures on field activities.

#### *Individual projects listed under programmes in the economic and social fields*

43. In the addenda to this document, the projects for which each of the organizational units is responsible are listed separately under each programme. The lists of projects have been compiled on the basis of data furnished by units of the Secretariat at Headquarters and at the regional economic commissions. Although an attempt was made to establish a reporting system under which listings of projects would be prepared on a uniform basis, they still reflect the different administrative practices and the sometimes different relationship between the policy-making organs deciding on a work programme and the secretariat unit responsible for its execution.

44. In some instances, a very wide definition of the scope of a project was applied, covering under the heading of a single project a number of different activities, while in the case of other units of the Secretariat, activities of similar scope were defined as separate projects.

45. Table 12 shows a distribution of the projects among the main fields of activity as well as the major organizational units responsible for their execution. To offset some of the differences in the definition of the scope of a project, the subtitles appearing under a major project have, in some instances, been counted as separate projects.<sup>12</sup> This attempt to establish a somewhat greater degree of comparability is, however, quite rudimentary.

<sup>12</sup> This applies particularly to ECE projects.

Table 12

**Total projects in the economic and social fields classified  
according to main field of activity and location**

	<i>ESA and Human Rights</i>	<i>UNCTAD</i>	<i>ECA</i>	<i>ECAFE</i>	<i>ECE</i>	<i>ECLA</i>	<i>Beirut</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Economic services</i>								
1. Economic development planning, projections and policies . . . . .	17	.	23	6	10	22	6	84
2. International trade . . .	—	.	12	8	9	17	1	47
3. Industrial development	82	.	9	12	14	30	2	149
4. Development of natu- ral resources . . . . .	51	.	11	18	31	12	—	123
5. Transport and com- munications . . . . .	14	.	11	19	13	16	—	73
6. Fiscal and financial questions . . . . .	24	.	17	—	—	—	—	41
7. Agriculture and for- estry . . . . .	—	.	17	4	30	12	—	63
Total . . . . .	188	.	100	67	107	109	9	580
<i>Social services</i>								
1. Social development . . .	45	.	12	25	(4) <sup>a</sup>	29	7	122
2. Population questions .	25	.	4	10	—	—	—	39
3. Housing, building, planning . . . . .	13	.	23	12	13	—	—	61
Total . . . . .	83	.	39	47	17	29	7	222
<i>Other services</i>								
1. Statistical services . . .	107	.	24	19	(3) <sup>a</sup>	15	—	168
2. Public administration .	28	.	10	4	—	3	—	45
3. International control of narcotics . . . . .	50	.	—	—	—	—	—	50
4. Human rights activi- ties . . . . .	79	.	—	—	—	—	—	79
5. Science and technology	21	.	—	—	—	—	—	21
Total . . . . .	285	.	34	23	3	18	—	363
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	556	.	173	137	127	156	16	1,165

<sup>a</sup> Not comparable.

Substantial differences continue to exist between the scope and the size of the various projects included in the table.

46. Nevertheless, it is interesting to examine the information which has been brought together. It indicates that at present more than 1,100 different projects form part of the work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields. Somewhat less than half of these projects are the responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters; for most of the others, the regional economic commissions are responsible.

47. With regard to the projects on the work programme of UNCTAD, no information was available at the time of writing this report.

48. In view of the large number of projects, it is, obviously, impossible for a policy-making organ with the broad responsibilities of the Council, and with only limited time at its disposal, to scrutinize in detail each, or even a substantial part, of these projects. Nevertheless, the detailed lists of projects which are included with each

of the work programmes shown in the addenda to this document should help to convey a complete and accurate picture of the kind of activities in which each of the major units of the Secretariat is engaged. These lists should also be of value in cases where it is desired to examine in greater detail such matters as the activities of a particular organizational unit of the Secretariat, the development of a particular programme, the relationship between several programmes, and the actual division of labour among various units of the Secretariat.

### CHAPTER III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

49. From the information in this report, it can be seen that the growing responsibilities of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and the increasing complexity of its operations can best be understood from information on all aspects of the activities, including not only those of policy-making organs, the administrative services and the substantive units of the Secretariat, but also the field projects undertaken under UNDP. The data clearly indicate the growing

importance, in absolute and relative terms, of the economic, social and human rights activities of the United Nations and the even faster growth of the efforts undertaken under UNDP, which now represent more than one-half of all expenditures in the economic and social fields. It has therefore become particularly important to relate the expenditures on administrative and substantive services to the corresponding field activities for each of the programmes in the economic and social fields. In analysing the growth of expenditures between 1962 and 1966 and, more particularly, between 1965 and 1966, it becomes apparent that the rapid expansion of United Nations services in the field of international trade and industrial development—resulting in the establishment of UNCTAD and in the strengthening of the organization dealing with industrial development—is, of course, an extraordinary development and the most important contributing factor. The impact of the growth in these two areas in terms of programmes and activities should lend itself more easily to analysis in a year or two.

50. With regard to UNDP, the spectacular rise in expenditures on natural resources should be noted and studied in conjunction with the corresponding, but much more moderate, increases resulting from the strengthening of the substantive and administrative services supporting the field activities in that area. In the addenda to this document, an effort has been made to relate the costs of the substantive services for a given programme to the scope and content of that programme, and to furnish a detailed listing of the projects for which each of the major units of the Secretariat at the various duty stations is responsible. It is hoped that the information provided in these addenda will facilitate the task of the Special Committee on Co-ordination and of the Council itself in analysing those areas of activity of the Secretariat which deserve particular attention because of the important changes which are taking place. Such an analysis should make it easier for the Council to indicate priorities and should thereby facilitate the integration of programme and budget policies requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1797 (XVII), a task ren-

dered particularly important and difficult by the dynamic approach of the United Nations' governing bodies in the economic, social and human rights fields and the growing complexity of the arrangements under which the Secretariat is expected to operate.

#### STATISTICAL ANNEX

This annex presents a series of summary tables designed to facilitate the understanding of the basic changes in the level and growth of expenditures in the economic and social fields which occurred between 1962 and 1966. At a later stage an attempt will be made to revise these tables and to include in them information on the budget requests for 1967. The first three tables classify expenditures at each of the major duty stations according to the main type of service and programme, with programmes in related functional areas grouped under broad headings such as "Economic and social services". Summary table 1 presents such a classification, on the basis of gross expenditures, i.e., before deduction of the staff assessment. It covers all activities other than the field activities carried out under the UNDP. Summary table 2 shows the same expenditures on a net basis and can therefore easily be related to the information shown in summary table 3, in which net expenditures on UNDP are classified according to main field of activity and location. Summary table 4 is divided into eight parts and gives, for each major organizational unit, separate total expenditures on all activities in the economic and social fields other than on the field activities under UNDP, classified according to programme and object. Part A covers the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, including the Division of Human Rights. The other parts provide information on the expenditures of the regional economic commissions. Separate information is also provided for the services in the economic and social fields maintained at the United Nations Office at Geneva and at the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, and finally, for the expenditures of UNCTAD. Summary table 4 covers the years 1965 and 1966. It shows total expenditures for each of the major organizational units of the Secretariat and also relates expenditures on programmes in specific fields to the objects of expenditure on which the total amounts appropriated have been or are expected to be spent, for example on established posts and other related staff costs, on temporary staff and consultants, on staff travel, on extra costs for special conferences and on documents.

Summ  
Classification of expenditure according to type of serv  
(In thous

Policy-making organs, executive direction and management, administrative, substantive and documents services (gross)	Headquarters (including Geneva and Beirut)				UNCTAD			ECA		1967						
	1962	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966							
0.00 Policy-making organs . . . . .	(1,342)	1,494.5	1,674.7	1,907.7	707.7	1,055.4	1,833.0	52.5	.	8						
1.01 Executive direction and management . . . . .	771	784.3	997.6	980.0	.	.	.	311.2	300.5	302						
1.02 + 5.00 Administrative services																
1.02 Administration of UNDP:																
1.0211-2 UNTA and EPTA Operations <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	1,899	1,804.9	2,079.7	2,202.6	—	—	—	127.3 <sup>b</sup>	221.9 <sup>b</sup>	254						
1.0213 Basic support through TARS and ASTAO . . . . .											923.2	1,046.7	1,045.5	—	—	—
1.0214 Special fund operations <sup>a</sup> . . . . .											1,035.3	1,713.9	1,708.1	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	1,899	3,763.4	4,840.3	4,956.2	—	—	—	127.3	221.9	254						
5.00 Supporting services at regional economic commissions (excluding documents services)																
5.01 General administration . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901.1	857.4	846						
5.02 Buildings and equipment . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156.6	128.5	161						
Total . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,057.7	985.9	1,007						
Total 1.02 and 5.00 . . . . .	1,899	3,763.4	4,840.3	4,956.2	—	—	—	1,185.0	1,207.8	1,261						
2.00 Economic services																
2.01-3 Economic development planning, projections and polices . . . . .	819	1,005.5	1,380.5	1,484.4	—	—	—	522.5	646.2	761						
2.04 International trade . . . . .	219	—	—	—	2,711.1	5,819.7	7,267.0	173.2	215.2	224						
2.05 Industrial development . . . . .	644	1,620.4	3,174.7	3,793.4	—	—	—	425.6	406.6	387						
2.06 Development of natural resources . . . . .	486	520.8	751.9	892.4	—	—	—	138.9	215.4	282						
2.07 Transport and communications . . . . .	93	106.3	139.4	382.6	—	—	—	94.8	133.8	163						
2.08 Fiscal and financial questions . . . . .	258	264.4	291.0	287.2	—	—	—	57.2	112.7	117						
2.09 Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144.0	202.5	212						
Total . . . . .	2,520	3,517.4	5,737.5	6,840.0	2,711.1	5,819.7	7,267.0	1,556.2	1,932.4	2,151						
3.00 Social services																
3.01 Social development . . . . .	1,453	1,670.0	1,872.0	1,905.4	—	—	—	114.1	103.8	110						
3.02 Population questions . . . . .	416	626.1	951.4	791.7	—	—	—	26.2	55.2	69						
3.03 Housing, building, planning . . . . .	298	500.0	686.5	758.0	—	—	—	49.5	80.5	108						
Total . . . . .	2,167	2,796.1	3,509.9	3,455.1	—	—	—	189.8	239.5	287						
4.00 Other services																
4.01 Statistical services . . . . .	1,679	1,834.9	2,186.6	2,356.0	—	—	—	383.9	392.3	432						
4.02 Public administration . . . . .	353	282.5	354.8	395.1	—	—	—	—	—	—						
4.03 International control of narcotics . . . . .	754	690.1	815.7	823.6	—	—	—	—	—	—						
4.04 Human rights activities . . . . .	808	1,093.5	1,225.8	1,409.4	—	—	—	—	—	—						
4.05 Science and technology . . . . .	—	143.5	176.2	190.4	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Total . . . . .	3,594	4,044.5	4,759.1	5,174.5	—	—	—	383.9	392.3	432						
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	12,293	16,400.2	21,519.1	23,313.5	3,418.8	6,875.1	9,100.0	3,678.6	4,072.5	4,523						

<sup>a</sup> Including overhead expenditures financed by Special Fund and from other extra-budgetary contributions.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Training Section of the Economic Co-operation Division.

<sup>c</sup> Includes \$37,400 representing the costs incurred with respect to the twenty-third Session of ECAFE.

Table I  
 in field of activity, programme, location and region  
 (dollars)

1965	ECAFE		ECE			ECLA			Total			
	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1962	1965	1966	1967
.	.	37.4	.	.	.	38.8	—	103.9	(1,342)	2,293.6	2,730.1	3,969.0
225.0	271.0	297.8	275.0	307.6	316.0	364.1	372.9	406.4	(1,402)	1,959.8	2,249.7	2,303.8
58.5	71.9	82.9	137.6	153.9	164.2	62.8	67.6	71.9	1,899	4,149.6	5,355.6	5,529.7
58.5	71.9	82.9	137.6	153.9	164.2	62.8	67.6	71.9	1,899	4,149.6	5,355.6	5,529.7
416.9	496.0	496.7	.	.	.	521.7	566.5	564.7	—	1,839.7	1,919.8	1,907.4
124.3	158.8	160.3	.	.	.	1,008.8	1,233.7	410.7	—	1,289.7	1,521.0	732.4
541.2	654.8	657.0	.	.	.	1,530.5	1,800.2	975.4	968	3,129.4	3,440.8	2,639.8
599.7	726.7	739.9	137.6	153.9	164.2	1,593.3	1,867.8	1,047.3	2,867	7,279.0	8,796.4	8,169.5
341.0	434.9	450.6	480.8	557.9	577.4	551.8	645.4	711.7	2,687	2,901.5	3,665.0	3,985.7
184.9	218.7	258.1	225.0	267.4	277.4	240.4	357.1	418.6	927	3,534.6	6,878.0	8,445.8
449.5	394.4	397.7	311.2	373.6	387.9	480.1	466.2	453.1	2,034	3,286.7	4,815.4	5,419.2
405.0	491.8	540.0	586.5	639.7	660.1	125.1	134.1	154.5	1,293	1,776.4	2,233.0	2,529.6
211.7	262.3	267.9	511.7	522.3	532.6	108.1	127.4	124.0	1,037	1,032.5	1,185.2	1,472.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329	321.6	403.7	404.5
51.7	62.8	61.8	281.0	311.4	318.0	75.0	127.0	150.9	539	551.8	703.6	743.5
643.8	1,864.9	1,976.1	2,396.2	2,672.3	2,753.4	1,580.5	1,857.2	2,012.8	8,847	13,405.1	19,883.9	23,000.8
98.4	149.4	152.4	—	—	—	133.5	229.5	239.3	2,018	2,015.9	2,354.6	2,407.3
21.1	24.9	26.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	416	673.4	1,031.4	887.4
68.1	87.8	59.5	196.9	236.5	245.0	—	—	—	363	814.5	1,091.3	1,170.9
187.6	262.1	238.4	196.9	236.5	245.0	133.5	229.5	239.3	2,797	3,503.7	4,477.3	4,465.6
192.0	252.0	246.3	316.1	369.6	381.3	299.1	355.8	385.0	3,304	3,026.0	3,556.3	3,800.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	282.5	354.8	395.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	754	690.1	815.7	823.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	1,093.5	1,225.8	1,409.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143.5	176.2	190.4
192.0	252.0	246.3	316.1	369.6	381.3	299.1	355.8	385.0	5,219	5,235.6	6,128.7	6,619.1
2,848.3	3,376.6	3,535.9 <sup>e</sup>	3,321.9	3,740.0	3,859.9	4,009.2	4,683.1	4,195.0	22,475	33,676.9	44,266.3	48,528.1



Summ  
Classification of expenditure according to type of serv  
(In thousa

Policy-making organs, executive direction and management, administrative, substantive and documents services (net)	Headquarters (including Geneva and Beirut)				UNCTAD			ECA		
	1962	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
0.00 Policy-making organs . . . . .	(1,135)	1,319.7	1,455.4	1,660.6	707.7	1,033.5	1,833.0	52.5	—	87
1.01 Executive direction and management . . . . .	652	669.1	845.3	829.6	.	.	.	274.8	259.9	261
1.02+5.00 Administrative services										
1.02 Administration of UNDP:										
1.0211-2 UNTA and EPTA operations <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	1,607	1,545.1	1,747.2	1,858.1				110.7 <sup>b</sup>	195.9 <sup>b</sup>	221
1.0213 Basic support through TARS and ASTAO . . . . .		783.4	875.1	877.3	.	.	.			
1.0214 Special fund operations <sup>a</sup> . . . . .		867.6	1,440.7	1,435.0						
Total . . . . .	1,607	3,196.1	4,063.0	4,170.4	.	.	.	110.7	195.9	221
5.00 Supporting services at regional economic commissions (excluding documents services)										
5.01 General administration . . . . .	—	—	—	—	.	.	.	810.5	770.0	517
5.02 Buildings and equipment . . . . .	—	—	—	—	.	.	.	152.2	124.3	398
Total . . . . .	—	—	—	—	.	.	.	962.7	894.3	915
Total 1.02 and 5.00 . . . . .	1,607	3,196.1	4,063.0	4,170.4	.	.	.	1,073.4	1,090.2	1,137
2.00 Economic services										
2.01-3 Economic development planning, projections and policies . . . . .	693	862.1	1,166.2	1,256.8	—	—	—	458.5	560.7	657
2.04 International trade . . . . .	185	—	—	—	2,424.6	5,098.3	6,452.0	151.6	188.2	195
2.05 Industrial development . . . . .	545	1,431.6	2,787.8	3,320.0	—	—	—	394.9	364.5	335
2.06 Development of natural resources . . . . .	411	445.6	636.1	762.2	—	—	—	123.3	188.7	246
2.07 Transport and communications . . . . .	79	89.9	117.0	363.8	—	—	—	83.5	117.6	144
2.08 Fiscal and financial questions . . . . .	218	227.1	246.3	243.9	—	—	—	49.4	99.6	102
2.09 Agriculture and forestry . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.8	175.9	184
Total . . . . .	2,132	3,056.3	4,953.4	5,946.7	2,424.6	5,098.3	6,452.0	1,386.6	1,695.2	1,866
3.00 Social services										
3.01 Social development . . . . .	1,229	1,436.8	1,583.3	1,616.3	—	—	—	100.0	88.9	94
3.02 Population questions . . . . .	352	554.4	842.6	671.9	—	—	—	22.6	48.6	60
3.03 Housing, building, planning . . . . .	252	427.7	580.1	643.7	—	—	—	43.8	71.3	95
Total . . . . .	1,833	2,418.9	3,006.0	2,931.9	—	—	—	166.4	208.8	250
4.00 Other services										
4.01 Statistical services . . . . .	1,420	1,604.3	1,847.2	2,002.4	—	—	—	334.1	338.5	372
4.02 Public administration . . . . .	299	240.9	297.2	332.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.03 International control of narcotics . . . . .	638	589.4	686.6	695.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.04 Human rights activities . . . . .	684	934.2	1,030.5	1,214.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.05 Science and technology . . . . .	—	125.3	151.1	164.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	3,041	3,494.1	4,012.6	4,408.3	—	—	—	334.1	338.5	372
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	10,400	14,153.9	18,335.7	19,947.5	3,132.3	6,131.8	8,285.0	3,288.1	3,592.6	3,974

<sup>a</sup> Including overhead expenditures financed by Special Fund and from other extra-budgetary contributions.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Training Section of the Economic Co-operation Division.

Table II  
 by field of activity, programme, location and region  
 (in millions of dollars)

	ECAFE		ECE			ECLA			Total				
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1962	1965	1966	1967
.	.		37.4	.	.	.	38.5	.	103.8	(1,135)	2,118.4	2,488.9	3,721.8
90.4	231.9	254.8	235.2	259.4	267.7	307.7	304.3	345.5	(1,186)	1,677.2	1,900.7	1,959.4	
49.0	61.0	71.0	120.0	129.2	138.5	53.1	55.9	60.7	(1,607)	3,529.1	4,505.0	4,662.3	
49.0	61.0	71.0	120.0	129.2	138.5	53.1	55.9	60.7	(1,607)	3,529.1	4,505.0	4,662.3	
72.0	435.7	342.7	—	—	—	470.5	502.9	498.3	—	1,653.0	1,708.6	1,358.6	
15.2	144.0	239.4	—	—	—	998.2	1,218.9	392.5	—	1,265.6	1,487.2	1,029.9	
87.2	579.7	582.1	—	—	—	1,468.7	1,721.8	890.8	819	2,918.6	3,195.8	2,388.5	
336.2	640.7	653.1	120.0	129.2	138.5	1,521.8	1,777.7	951.5	2,426	6,447.7	7,700.8	7,050.8	
281.8	370.1	384.0	409.7	467.9	487.0	463.0	533.5	604.3	2,273	2,475.1	3,098.4	3,389.9	
157.9	189.1	222.2	191.7	224.9	234.5	207.3	300.1	357.9	784	3,133.1	6,000.6	7,462.0	
400.8	342.2	343.6	264.9	313.9	327.9	430.4	397.7	385.0	1,721	2,922.6	4,206.1	4,712.1	
138.3	419.4	469.5	499.0	536.2	556.3	107.9	111.7	133.9	1,094	1,514.0	1,892.0	2,168.2	
174.5	223.0	228.2	435.7	438.0	448.8	92.0	105.2	105.2	877	875.6	1,000.7	1,290.8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	278	276.5	345.9	346.0	
42.9	53.5	52.9	239.6	261.8	268.5	63.6	102.7	127.9	456	472.0	594.0	633.3	
196.2	1,597.3	1,700.4	2,040.6	2,242.7	2,323.0	1,364.2	1,550.9	1,714.2	7,485	11,669.0	17,137.7	20,002.3	
80.9	127.9	129.8	—	—	—	113.8	186.7	202.7	1,707	1,731.4	1,986.8	2,043.6	
17.7	21.2	22.6	—	—	—	.	.	.	352	594.6	912.3	754.7	
60.7	76.1	48.1	168.6	199.1	207.4	.	.	.	307	700.8	926.5	994.9	
159.3	225.2	200.5	168.6	199.1	207.4	113.8	186.7	202.7	2,366	3,026.8	3,825.6	3,793.2	
163.3	215.1	210.1	269.1	310.2	321.8	261.5	303.1	329.9	2,795	2,632.3	3,014.1	3,236.3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299	240.9	297.2	332.3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	638	589.4	686.6	695.5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	684	934.2	1,030.5	1,214.0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125.3	151.1	164.1	
163.3	215.1	210.1	269.1	310.2	321.8	261.5	303.1	329.9	4,415	4,522.3	5,179.4	5,642.2	
445.4	2,910.0	3,056.3	2,833.7	3,140.6	3,258.4	3,607.9	4,122.7	3,647.6	19,015	29,461.3	38,233.4	42,169.7	

Summ  
Classification of expenditure on UT  
(In thous

Field activities (net)	Inter-regional			Africa		
	1962	1965	1966	1962	1965	1966
<i>2.00 Economic services</i>						
2.01-3 Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	98	354.6	303.3	645	1,988.6	2,528.1
2.04 International trade .....	—	49.8	40.3	120	162.2	141.0
2.05 Industrial development .....	50	530.7	437.6	194	499.7	1,479.9
2.06 Development of natural resources .....	89	601.4	651.8	940	3,359.6	4,513.4
2.07 Transport and communications .....	42	56.2	53.2	135	1,008.6	1,261.4
2.08 Fiscal and financial questions .....	—	35.5	28.6	332	987.3	1,053.4
Total .....	279	1,628.2	1,514.8	2,366	8,006.0	10,977.4
<i>3.00 Social services</i>						
3.01 Social development .....	23	155.4	124.8	604	844.7	910.0
3.02 Population questions .....	—	—	—	38	76.7	81.0
3.03 Housing, building, planning .....	4	76.3	92.5	424	493.4	541.0
Total .....	27	231.7	217.3	1,066	1,414.8	1,532.0
<i>4.00 Other services</i>						
4.01 Statistical services .....	—	—	—	1,048	1,223.4	1,411.0
4.02 Public administration .....	183	144.4	132.4	952	1,258.6	1,114.0
4.03 International control of narcotics .....	—	—	—	3	36.1	36.0
4.04 Human rights activities .....	—	—	—	13	30.2	36.0
4.05 Science and technology .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	183	144.4	132.4	2,016	2,548.3	2,597.0
GRAND TOTAL .....	488	2,004.3	1,864.5	5,447	11,969.1	15,106.0

le III

ording to type of programme, location or region

(dollars)

	<i>Asia</i>			<i>Europe</i>			<i>Latin America</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	1962	1965	1966	1962	1965	1966	1962	1965	1966	1962	1965	1966
665	913.6	1,902.8	129	16.2	18.0	1,002	1,387.2	1,545.7	2,539	4,660.2	6,298.1	
58	132.1	127.5	18	72.3	61.9	37	189.3	153.8	233	605.7	524.5	
1,052	1,140.9	1,496.5	266	175.6	198.9	560	804.3	1,263.6	2,121	3,151.2	4,876.5	
3,460	5,975.4	6,557.8	108	174.3	1,006.3	1,252	2,873.4	4,923.6	5,850	12,984.1	17,652.5	
319	475.7	1,029.5	14	16.8	18.9	199	158.6	550.6	710	1,715.9	2,914.0	
182	243.5	289.8	3	5.8	6.3	104	105.4	113.1	622	1,377.5	1,490.8	
5,736	8,881.2	11,403.9	539	461.0	1,310.3	3,154	5,518.2	8,550.4	12,047	24,494.6	33,756.4	
862	721.3	856.8	218	179.8	213.4	368	429.6	460.2	2,075	2,330.8	2,565.2	
84	164.6	195.3	6	—	—	174	233.2	269.6	301	474.5	545.9	
483	577.9	898.1	106	988.7	250.1	137	201.6	331.4	1,154	2,337.9	2,113.1	
1,429	1,463.8	1,950.2	330	1,168.5	463.5	679	864.4	1,061.2	3,531	5,143.3	5,224.2	
409	437.1	396.9	89	45.9	52.2	148	208.0	232.3	1,694	1,914.4	2,092.4	
502	509.6	605.8	32	74.3	83.7	496	522.2	636.7	2,163	2,509.1	2,572.6	
64	50.2	56.7	2	2.4	2.7	24	3.5	3.9	93	92.2	99.3	
77	80.1	106.5	28	51.5	57.6	7	15.5	19.5	125	177.3	219.6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,052	1,077.0	1,165.9	151	174.1	196.2	675	749.2	892.4	4,075	4,693.0	4,983.9	
8,218	11,422.0	14,520.0	1,020	1,803.6	1,970.0	4,509	7,131.8	10,504.0	19,681	34,330.8	43,964.5	

Summ  
Classification of expenditure according to m  
(In thousa

	Established posts, common staff costs and home leave travel			Temporary staff, consultants and other temporary assistance			Travel of staff on official business			
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	
<b>A. Department of Economic and Social Affairs and Human Rights Division (regular budget excluding UNTA)<sup>a</sup> (gross)</b>										
0.00 Policy-making organs .....	—	—	—	147.5	115.8	192.5	45.4	52.0		64
1.01 Executive direction and management .....	707.4	881.4	878.0	13.3	18.0	2.0	12.1	17.7		29
1.02 Administration of UNDP:										
1.0211-2 UNTA and EPTA operations <sup>a</sup> .....	1,403.6	1,685.8	1,767.5	47.3	0.5	3.0	12.1	19.0		36
1.0213 Basic support through TARS and ASTAO .....	923.2	1,046.7	1,045.5	—	—	—	—	—		—
1.0214 Special fund operations <sup>a</sup> .....	990.9	1,635.3	1,636.7	—	6.3	—	33.7	60.5		58
Total .....	3,317.7	4,367.8	4,449.6	47.3	6.8	3.0	45.8	79.5		95
2.00 Economic services										
2.01-3 Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	795.9	1,131.2	1,222.5	9.0	33.7	32.0	2.9	11.0		7
2.05 Industrial development .....	1,075.6	2,185.7	2,760.5	208.4	349.9	349.0	17.1	50.0		50
2.06 Development of natural resources .....	490.2	691.4	792.6	4.3	37.2	74.5	6.4	1.5		2
2.07 Transport and communications .....	103.9	137.9	117.6	—	—	10.0	2.4	1.5		1
2.08 Fiscal and financial questions .....	241.9	265.8	261.2	9.6	13.4	14.0	4.0	2.0		2
Total .....	2,707.5	4,412.0	5,154.5	231.3	434.2	479.5	32.8	66.0		62
3.00 Social services										
3.01 Social development .....	884.1	1,087.4	1,134.6	5.2	37.2	42.0	15.1	12.0		10
3.02 Population questions .....	293.0	457.5	529.7	1.5	2.1	20.0	0.4	1.0		5
3.03 Housing, building, planning .....	331.4	494.9	549.5	10.0	17.3	26.0	4.1	5.0		4
Total .....	1,508.5	2,039.8	2,213.8	16.7	56.6	88.0	19.6	18.0		19
4.00 Other services										
4.01 Statistical services .....	1,182.2	1,548.3	1,649.5	121.5	53.8	93.0	8.5	12.0		8
4.02 Public administration .....	269.5	340.5	378.4	—	—	1.0	—	—		—
4.03 International control of narcotics .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
4.04 Human rights activities .....	744.6	849.7	856.2	3.3	2.8	15.1	4.8	—		5
4.05 Science and technology .....	100.6	131.3	140.7	12.6	17.9	23.0	8.4	3.0		1
Total .....	2,296.9	2,869.8	3,024.8	137.4	74.5	132.1	21.7	15.0		14
GRAND TOTAL .....	10,537.7	14,570.6	15,720.7	593.8	705.6	897.1	177.1	248.2		283
5.011 Documents services - (Total cost distributed among programme shown above) .....	2,822.6	3,131.3	—	143.3	126.4	—	—	—		—

<sup>a</sup> Including overhead expenditures financed by Special Fund and from other extra-budgetary contributions.

<sup>b</sup> Costs for International Symposium.

<sup>c</sup> Third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

<sup>d</sup> Second World Population Conference.

<sup>e</sup> Costs for International Conference on the Revision of the Convention on Road Traffic and of the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals (\$211,000) and the Conference on Standardization of Geographic Names (\$43,000).

<sup>f</sup> Costs for the International Conference on Human Rights including activities related to the International Year for Human Rights.

e IV

Organizational unit, programme and object

(dollars)

Costs of members of Council Commissions and Committees			Total extra costs of conducting special conferences			Documents services			Total		
1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
74.3	222.1	185.8	—	—	—	1,127.4	1,284.6	1,465.1	1,494.5	1,674.7	1,907.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	732.8	917.1	909.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	342.0	374.5	395.6	1,804.9	2,079.7	2,202.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	923.2	1,046.7	1,045.5
—	—	—	—	—	—	10.8	11.8	12.9	1,035.3	1,713.9	1,708.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	352.8	386.3	408.5	3,763.4	4,840.3	4,956.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	97.3	106.6	112.8	905.0	1,282.4	1,374.4
—	—	—	134.8 <sup>b</sup>	387.0 <sup>b</sup>	419.7 <sup>b</sup>	184.5	202.1	214.2	1,620.4	3,174.7	3,793.4
—	—	—	—	—	—	19.9	21.8	22.8	520.8	751.9	892.4
—	—	—	—	—	254.0 <sup>e</sup>	—	—	—	106.3	139.4	382.6
—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0	9.8	10.0	264.4	291.0	287.2
—	—	—	134.8	387.0	673.7	310.7	340.3	359.8	3,416.9	5,639.4	6,730.0
—	—	—	73.4 <sup>c</sup>	8.0	—	350.2	383.5	405.5	1,328.0	1,528.0	1,592.1
—	—	—	126.0 <sup>d</sup>	266.0 <sup>d</sup>	—	205.3	224.8	237.0	626.1	951.4	791.7
—	—	—	—	—	—	154.6	169.3	178.5	500.0	686.5	758.0
—	—	—	199.4	274.0	—	710.1	777.6	821.0	2,454.1	3,165.9	3,141.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	522.8	572.6	605.5	1,834.9	2,186.6	2,356.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	14.3	15.7	282.5	354.8	395.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	17.2	18.6	15.7	17.2	18.6
—	—	—	—	—	139.0 <sup>f</sup>	340.9	373.3	394.0	1,093.5	1,225.8	1,409.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	24.1	25.7	143.5	176.2	190.4
—	—	—	—	—	139.0	914.5	1,001.5	1,059.5	3,370.1	3,960.6	4,369.4
174.3	222.1	185.8	334.2	661.0	812.7	3,415.3	3,790.3	4,113.9	15,231.8	20,198.2	22,014.1
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,415.3	3,790.3	—	—	—	—

	Classification of expenditure according to method of payment									Summ
	Established posts, common staff costs and home leave travel			Temporary staff, consultants and other temporary assistance			Travel of staff on official business			
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	(In thousand dollars)
<b>B. Economic Commission for Africa (regular budget excluding UNTA) (gross)</b>										
<i>0.00 Policy-making organs</i> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>1.01 Executive direction and management</i> .....	254.7	261.0	262.0	4.7	1.6	1.4	33.8	17.8	17.8	17.8
<i>1.02 and 5.00 Administrative services</i>										
1.02 Administration of UNDP <sup>a</sup> .....	104.3	166.2	206.8	4.9	31.1	21.4	4.5	10.3	10.3	10.3
<i>5.00 Basic supporting services</i>										
5.01 General administration (excl. documents services) .....	614.0	590.1	579.0	50.3	14.7	14.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
5.02 Buildings and equipment .....	28.4	29.0	28.5	29.6	9.0	8.7	0.3	—	—	—
Total .....	642.4	619.1	607.5	79.9	23.7	23.4	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Total 1.02 and 5.00 .....	746.7	785.3	814.3	84.8	54.8	44.8	6.4	11.2	11.2	11.2
<i>2.00 Economic services</i>										
2.01-3 Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	385.6	525.9	631.7	43.1	30.6	32.0	24.9	17.9	17.9	17.9
2.04 International trade .....	124.7	157.5	167.1	14.0	19.2	15.5	3.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
2.05 Industrial development .....	156.0	224.9	275.5	55.7	11.9	15.3	17.3	12.2	12.2	12.2
2.06 Development of natural resources .....	76.4	146.8	204.3	9.4	11.0	19.2	11.8	6.0	6.0	6.0
2.07 Transport and communications .....	73.2	105.5	132.3	12.6	14.2	18.3	2.1	6.9	6.9	6.9
2.08 Fiscal and financial questions .....	39.2	74.4	84.7	—	14.9	7.0	0.2	4.8	4.8	4.8
2.09 Agriculture and forestry .....	117.6	173.3	183.3	5.3	11.0	10.1	10.9	7.4	7.4	7.4
Total .....	972.7	1,408.3	1,678.9	140.1	112.8	117.4	70.5	61.3	61.3	61.3
<i>3.00 Social services</i>										
3.01 Social development .....	94.6	95.9	95.7	11.0	—	—	1.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
3.02 Population questions .....	21.5	41.7	56.2	—	3.4	8.2	0.6	—	—	—
3.03 Housing, building, planning .....	34.8	57.9	78.9	6.3	10.5	16.6	2.3	5.7	5.7	5.7
Total .....	150.9	195.5	230.8	17.3	13.9	24.8	3.9	11.4	11.4	11.4
<i>4.00 Other services</i>										
4.01 Statistical services .....	338.8	338.6	370.7	8.6	13.0	16.5	2.0	4.8	4.8	4.8
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,464.0	2,988.7	3,356.7	255.4	196.0	204.9	116.8	106.4	106.4	106.4
<i>5.011 Documents services</i>										
(Total cost distributed among programmes above) .....	250.2	301.2	331.9	49.0	15.6	25.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6

<sup>a</sup> Includes Training Section of the Economic Co-operation Division.

e IV (continued)

nizational unit, programme and object

(dollars)

	<i>Total extra costs of conducting special conferences</i>			<i>Documents services</i>			<i>Other</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
52.5	—	87.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.5	—	87.0
—	—	—	18.1	20.1	22.4	—	—	—	—	311.2	300.5	303.6
—	—	—	13.7	14.4	16.0	—	—	—	—	127.3	221.9	254.5
—	—	—	7.2	10.8	10.4	227.9	241.0	241.0	901.1	857.4	846.0	
—	—	—	1.4	—	1.6	96.9	90.5	122.6	156.6	128.5	161.4	
—	—	—	8.6	10.8	12.0	324.8	331.5	363.6	1,057.7	985.9	1,007.4	
—	—	—	22.3	25.2	28.0	324.8	331.5	363.6	1,185.0	1,207.8	1,261.9	
—	—	—	68.9	71.9	80.0	—	—	—	522.5	646.2	761.6	
—	—	—	30.9	32.3	36.0	—	—	—	173.2	215.2	224.7	
24.3	82.0	—	72.4	75.5	84.1	—	—	—	425.6	406.6	387.1	
—	8.5	5.1	41.4	43.1	48.0	—	—	—	138.9	215.4	282.6	
—	—	—	6.8	7.2	8.0	—	—	—	94.8	133.8	165.5	
—	—	—	17.8	18.7	20.8	—	—	—	57.2	112.7	117.3	
—	—	—	10.3	10.8	12.0	—	—	—	144.0	202.5	212.8	
24.3	90.5	5.1	248.5	259.5	288.9	—	—	—	1,556.2	1,932.4	2,151.5	
—	—	—	7.5	7.9	8.8	—	—	—	114.1	103.8	110.2	
—	—	—	4.1	4.3	4.8	—	—	—	26.2	55.2	69.2	
—	—	—	6.2	6.5	7.2	—	—	—	49.5	80.5	108.4	
—	—	—	17.8	18.7	20.8	—	—	—	189.8	239.5	287.8	
—	—	—	34.5	35.9	40.0	—	—	—	383.9	392.3	432.0	
76.8	90.5	92.1	341.0	359.3	400.1	324.8	331.5	363.6	3,678.6	4,072.5	4,523.8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	39.5	40.0	40.0	341.0	359.3	400.1	



	Classification of expenditure according to n									Sum
										(In thous
	Established posts, common staff costs and home leave travel			Temporary staff, consultants and other temporary assistance			Travel of staff on official business			
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	
<b>C. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (regular budget excluding UNTA) (gross)</b>										
1.01 Executive direction and management .....	145.2	200.7	234.4	0.1	—	—	22.1	17.1	17	17
1.02 and 5.00—Administrative services										
1.02 Administration of UNDP .....	51.5	65.3	72.1	—	—	5.0	2.5	1.0	1	1
5.00 Basic supporting services										
5.01 General administration .....	301.2	369.2	369.3	3.4	2.5	4.0	10.0	7.1	7	7
5.02 Buildings and equipment .....	66.1	90.6	89.8	3.3	2.0	2.0	—	0.7	0	0
Total .....	367.3	459.8	459.1	6.7	4.5	6.0	10.0	7.8	7	7
Total 1.02 and 5.00 .....	418.8	525.1	531.2	6.7	4.5	11.0	12.5	8.8	8	8
2.00 Economic services										
2.01–3 Economic development planning, projec- tions and policies .....	309.5	391.6	412.5	6.2	8.8	8.6	9.1	12.2	12	12
2.04 International trade .....	112.1	145.4	193.9	16.5	18.9	15.4	8.5	8.1	8	8
2.05 Industrial development .....	175.6	239.6	265.1	8.5	14.0	14.4	3.4	10.1	10	10
2.06 Development of natural resources .....	367.6	442.1	440.2	3.2	10.0	11.0	13.0	11.2	11	11
2.07 Transport and communications .....	192.4	241.4	246.6	1.7	4.4	5.4	5.4	7.1	7	7
2.09 Agriculture and forestry .....	47.2	56.9	55.5	—	1.5	2.0	3.3	3.1	3	3
Total .....	1,204.4	1,517.0	1,613.8	36.1	57.6	56.8	42.7	51.8	51	51
3.00 Social services										
3.01 General social development .....	91.1	140.3	143.6	0.7	2.0	2.0	4.4	4.6	4	4
3.02 Population questions .....	19.8	22.2	23.8	—	—	—	0.6	1.5	1	1
3.03 Housing, building, planning .....	42.6	58.1	57.0	2.0	3.4	.	0.8	2.5	2	2
Total .....	153.5	220.6	224.4	2.7	5.4	2.0	5.8	8.6	8	8
4.00 Other services										
4.01 Statistical services .....	156.3	217.3	216.4	11.6	8.7	6.2	5.6	6.0	6	6
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,078.0	2,680.5	2,820.2	57.3	76.0	76.0	88.8	92.3	92	92
5.011 Documents services										
(Total cost distributed among programmes above) .....	273.0	285.2	264.8	2.1	3.0	3.0	26.2	29.7	5	5

<sup>a</sup> International Symposium on Industrial Development.

<sup>b</sup> Fourth and Fifth Regional Cartographic Conferences.

<sup>c</sup> Includes \$37,400 representing the costs incurred with respect to the twenty-third session of ECAFE.

## e IV (continued)

Organizational unit, programme and object

(dollars)

	<i>Total extra costs of conducting special conferences</i>			<i>Documents services</i>			<i>Other</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>
	—	—	—	57.9	53.3	46.4	—	—	—	225.3	271.0	297.8
	—	—	—	4.5	5.7	4.8	—	—	—	58.5	71.9	82.9
	—	—	—	23.7	23.9	23.0	78.6	93.3	93.3	416.9	496.0	496.7
	—	—	—	2.9	2.5	2.0	52.0	63.1	65.7	124.3	158.8	160.3
	—	—	—	26.6	26.4	25.0	130.6	156.4	159.0	541.2	654.8	657.0
	—	—	—	31.1	32.1	29.8	130.6	156.4	159.0	599.7	726.7	739.9
	—	—	—	16.0	22.4	17.3	—	—	—	341.0	434.9	450.6
	—	—	—	47.9	46.3	40.7	—	—	—	184.9	218.7	258.1
68.4 <sup>a</sup>	32.0 <sup>a</sup>	—	93.6	98.6	108.1	—	—	—	—	449.5	394.4	397.7
9.5 <sup>b</sup>	8.5 <sup>b</sup>	62.5 <sup>b</sup>	11.8	20.0	15.1	—	—	—	—	405.0	491.8	540.0
	—	—	12.3	9.4	8.8	—	—	—	—	211.7	262.3	267.9
	—	—	1.2	1.3	1.2	—	—	—	—	51.7	62.8	61.8
77.9	40.5	62.5	182.8	198.0	191.2	—	—	—	—	1,643.8	1,864.9	1,976.1
	—	—	2.2	2.5	2.2	—	—	—	—	98.4	149.4	152.4
	—	—	0.8	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	21.1	24.9	26.5
	—	—	22.7	23.9	.	—	—	—	—	68.1	87.8	59.5
	—	—	25.7	27.6	3.4	—	—	—	—	187.6	262.1	238.4
	—	—	18.3	20.0	17.6	—	—	—	—	192.0	252.0	246.3
77.9	40.5	62.5	315.7	330.9	288.4	130.6	156.4	159.0	—	2,848.3	3,376.6	3,535.9 <sup>c</sup>
	—	—	—	—	—	14.4	13.0	15.0	—	315.7	330.9	288.4

Summ  
Classification of expenditure according to m  
(In thous

	<i>Established posts, common staff costs and home leave travel</i>			<i>Temporary staff, consultants and other temporary assistance</i>		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
<b>D. Economic Commission for Europe (regular budget excluding UNTA) (gross)</b>						
<i>1.01 Executive direction and management.</i>	191.2	215.9	222.5	8.0	8.9	9.6
<i>1.02 Administrative services</i>						
1.02 Administration of UNDP .....	116.8	151.1	161.5	18.9	0.7	1.2
<i>2.00 Economic services</i>						
2.01-3 Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	411.9	496.1	512.1	5.5	3.2	5.7
2.04 International trade .....	162.7	198.3	206.2	3.0	5.9	6.8
2.05 Industrial development .....	201.4	244.6	253.8	3.4	6.9	9.7
2.06 Development of natural re- sources .....	308.7	337.3	350.9	3.0	1.8	3.6
2.07 Transport and communications.	250.2	275.0	281.5	4.4	3.7	3.7
2.09 Agriculture and forestry .....	114.9	120.4	124.6	3.3	5.0	5.4
Total .....	1,449.8	1,671.7	1,729.1	22.6	26.5	34.9
<i>3.00 Social services</i>						
3.03 Housing, building, planning...	113.2	137.7	142.9	5.3	4.2	5.3
<i>4.00 Other services</i>						
4.01 Statistical services .....	253.5	305.3	315.1	2.0	3.8	5.0
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,124.6	2,481.9	2,571.1	56.9	44.0	56.0
<i>5.011 Documents services</i>						
(Total costs distributed among pro- grammes above) .....	1,115.2	1,184.0	1,202.8	—	—	—
<b>E. United Nations Office at Geneva (except ECE)</b>						
<i>3.00 Social services</i>						
3.01 Social development .....	232.1	210.1	173.1	16.9	5.5	1.0
<i>4.00 Other services</i>						
4.03 International control of narcotics						
4.031 Division of Narcotic Drugs .....	356.3	414.3	421.6	2.3	15.5	11.5
4.032 Permanent Central Drug Control Board .....	135.4	169.6	170.6	14.1	3.0	3.0
Total .....	491.7	583.9	592.2	16.4	18.5	14.5
GRAND TOTAL .....	723.8	794.0	765.3	33.3	24.0	15.5
<i>5.011 Documents services</i>						
(Total costs distributed among pro- grammes above) .....	209.4	234.5	237.0	—	—	—

IV (continued)

Organizational unit, programme and object  
(millars)

<i>Travel of staff on official business</i>			<i>Documents services</i>			<i>Total</i>		
<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1966</i>	<i>1967</i>
3.1	3.7	3.7	72.7	79.1	80.2	275.0	307.6	316.0
1.8	2.0	1.5	—	—	—	137.6	153.9	164.2
3.7	4.2	4.3	59.7	54.4	55.3	480.8	557.9	577.4
1.1	1.2	1.5	58.3	62.0	26.9	225.0	267.4	277.4
0.8	1.5	1.8	105.5	120.5	122.6	311.2	373.6	387.9
2.7	4.9	4.9	272.1	295.8	300.7	586.5	639.7	660.1
3.1	3.3	3.3	254.0	240.3	244.1	511.7	522.3	532.6
3.2	3.1	2.3	159.6	182.9	185.7	281.0	311.4	318.0
14.6	18.2	18.1	909.2	955.9	971.3	2,396.2	2,672.3	2,753.4
3.5	3.4	4.0	75.0	91.3	92.8	196.9	236.5	245.0
2.4	2.7	2.7	58.2	57.8	58.5	316.1	369.6	381.3
25.3	30.0	30.0	1,115.2	1,184.0	1,202.8	3,321.9	3,740.0	3,859.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,115.2	1,184.0	1,202.8
2.4	2.5	2.0	47.4	42.6	43.2	298.8	260.7	219.3
2.4	2.0	2.0	134.4	157.1	158.9	495.3	588.7	594.0
2.1	2.5	2.5	27.6	34.8	34.9	179.1	209.9	211.0
4.5	4.5	4.5	162.0	191.9	193.8	674.4	798.6	805.0
6.9	7.0	6.5	209.4	234.5	237.0	973.2	1,095.2	1,024.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	209.4	234.5	237.0

	Classification of expenditure according to									Sum
	(In thou									
	Established posts, common staff costs and home leave travel			Temporary staff, consultants and other temporary assistance			Travel of staff on official business			
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1967
<b>F. Economic Commission for Latin America (regular budget excluding UNTA) (gross)</b>										
0.00 Policy-making organs .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.8	—	—	—
1.01 Executive direction and management .....	309.0	304.7	344.5	6.7	7.0	2.0	15.8	22.6	21.0	21.0
1.02 and 5.00 Administrative services										
1.02 Administration of UNDP .....	60.3	65.1	69.3	—	—	—	1.9	2.0	—	—
5.00 Basic supporting services										
5.01 General administration .....	349.2	412.4	409.4	29.9	8.0	9.0	3.7	5.2	—	—
5.02 Buildings and equipment .....	87.9	115.2	115.7	7.5	2.0	127.0*	—	—	—	—
Total .....	437.1	527.6	525.1	37.4	10.0	136.0	3.7	5.2	—	—
Total 1.02 and 5.00 .....	497.4	592.7	594.4	37.4	10.0	136.0	5.6	7.2	—	—
2.00 Economic services										
2.01-3 Economic development planning, projections and policies .....	409.5	489.4	540.5	21.3	15.0	20.4	7.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
2.04 International trade .....	192.3	304.0	354.4	18.9	17.0	26.2	8.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
2.05 Industrial development .....	215.5	270.7	304.7	17.5	17.0	9.3	5.3	8.0	8.0	8.0
2.06 Development of natural resources .....	84.4	97.4	105.5	16.5	7.5	17.7	3.1	5.6	5.6	5.6
2.07 Transport and communications .....	85.8	96.7	95.3	0.5	5.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
2.09 Agriculture and forestry .....	53.6	102.2	124.1	0.5	—	0.6	3.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
Total .....	1,041.1	1,360.4	1,524.5	75.2	61.5	75.8	29.9	45.2	45.2	45.2
3.00 Social services										
3.01 Social development .....	108.1	192.7	209.2	6.1	13.5	5.3	2.6	4.3	4.3	4.3
4.00 Other services										
4.01 Statistical services .....	230.7	293.8	324.4	45.6	33.0	31.9	5.2	8.6	8.6	8.6
GRAND TOTAL .....	2,186.4	2,744.3	2,996.9	170.9	125.0	251.0	98.1	87.9	87.9	87.9
5.011 Documents services										
(Total cost distributed among programmes above) .....	315.1	386.9	408.3	37.8	19.0	21.0	—	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>G. United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut</b>										
2.00 Economic services .....	97.5	94.8	110.0	—	—	—	3.0	3.3	—	—
3.00 Social services .....	42.0	80.3	94.1	—	—	—	1.2	3.0	—	—
5.00 Administrative services .....	27.0	61.0	71.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	166.5	236.3	275.0	—	—	—	4.2	6.3	—	—
<b>H. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</b>										
2.00 Economic services										
2.04 International trade .....	1,216.2	3,739.0	5,097.0	220.3	525.0	1,218.0	88.7	200.9 <sup>a</sup>	275.0	275.0

\* The Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning is sharing in the cost with 32 per cent.

<sup>a</sup> Including \$21,900 representing costs of members of UNCTAD Committees.

<sup>b</sup> Share of Conference Service costs at Headquarters, not including costs defrayed from direct appropriations to UNCTAD.

<sup>c</sup> Includes general expenses common costs and printing.

<sup>d</sup> Includes \$115,000 travel of representatives

## e IV (concluded)

## Organizational unit, programme and object

(millars)

Total extra costs of conducting special conferences			Documents services			Other			Total		
1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	—	103.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.8	—	103.9
	—	—	32.6	38.6	37.9	—	—	—	364.1	372.9	406.4
	—	—	0.5	0.6	0.6	—	—	—	62.8	67.6	71.9
	—	—	3.0	3.4	3.6	136.0	137.5	137.5	521.7	566.5	564.7
	—	—	—	—	—	913.4	1,116.5	168.0	1,008.8	1,233.7	410.7
	—	—	3.0	3.4	3.6	1,049.4	1,254.0	305.5	1,530.5	1,800.2	975.4
	—	—	3.5	4.0	4.2	1,049.4	1,254.0	305.5	1,593.3	1,867.8	1,047.3
	—	—	113.9	130.0	139.8	—	—	—	551.8	645.4	711.7
	—	—	20.6	23.5	25.4	—	—	—	240.4	357.1	418.6
35.2	49.0	—	106.6	121.5	131.1	—	—	—	480.1	466.2	453.1
	—	—	20.8	23.6	25.7	—	—	—	125.1	134.1	154.5
	—	—	19.6	22.5	23.9	—	—	—	108.1	127.4	124.0
	—	—	17.3	19.8	21.2	—	—	—	75.0	127.0	150.9
35.2	49.0	—	298.8	340.9	367.1	—	—	—	1,580.5	1,857.2	2,012.8
	—	—	16.7	19.0	20.5	—	—	—	133.5	229.5	239.3
	—	—	17.6	20.4	20.1	—	—	—	299.1	355.8	385.0
35.2	49.0	103.9	369.1	422.9	449.8	1,049.4	1,254.0	305.5	4,009.2	4,683.1	4,195.0
	—	—	—	—	—	16.3	16.5	20.0	369.1	422.9	449.8
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.5	98.1	110.0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.2	83.3	94.1
	—	—	—	—	—	24.5	19.5	—	51.5	80.7	71.0
	—	—	—	—	—	24.5	19.5	—	195.1	262.1	275.0
707.7	1,033.5	1,833.0	825.9 <sup>b</sup>	903.6 <sup>b</sup>		359.9 <sup>c</sup>	473.1 <sup>c</sup>	677.0	3,418.8	6,875.1	9,100.0

## DOCUMENT E/4262

## Financial implications of actions of the Council: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. In accordance with rule 34 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General has advised the Council of the financial implications of proposals before the Council at the time of their consideration. The present document summarizes, in tabular form, the extent of these implications, as related to the pertinent actions of the Council, at both the fortieth and forty-first sessions.

2. The Secretary-General, in this document, also indicates the action he intends to take to secure the necessary financial provision to comply with the decisions of the Council. He would, at this time, mention that the

supplementary estimates for 1966 and the revised estimates for 1967 arising from these decisions and which he will submit to the General Assembly at the twenty-first session, will, of course, be subject to review by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

3. In so far as the requirements foreseen for the years subsequent to 1967 are concerned, due provision will be requested in the initial budget estimates for those years.

## Resolutions adopted by the Council at its fortieth session and related financial implications

Council resolution or document	Title	Financial implications reference	Item	1966 requirements <sup>a</sup>	Requested in initial budget estimates for 1967	1967 requirements <sup>b</sup>	Requirements in subsequent years <sup>c</sup>
					<i>(In United States dollars)</i>		
1103 (XL)	Measures for the Speedy implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	E/L.1112/Add.1	Costs of additional assistance and services for the speedy completion of the special study on racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres			82,000	82,000 for 1968 and 1969
1104 (XL)	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Statement before Social Committee at the 533rd meeting on 2 March 1966 (See E/AC.7/SR.533)	Meeting of a committee of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on substances not subject to international control, August 1966, at Geneva, for one week	6,000			
1109 (XL)	Tourism		Study of methods and definitions most suitable for improving statistics on tourism, requiring the convening of an expert group		5,000		
1112 (XL)	Non-agricultural resources	E/4164/Add.1	Costs of consultant and secretarial assistance for the preliminary work on the carrying out of the survey of the present state of knowledge of the resources of the sea, and of techniques for exploiting those resources			24,000	
		E/4164/Add.2	Costs of specially qualified experts in the respective fields of non-agricultural resources development	9,000			

## Resolutions adopted by the Council at its forty-first session and related financial implications

<i>Council resolution or document</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Financial implications reference</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>1966 requirements<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Requested in initial budget estimates for 1967</i>	<i>1967 requirements<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Requirements in subsequent years<sup>c</sup></i>
<i>(In United States dollars)</i>							
1116 (XLI)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	E/4177/Add.1	Preparation and printing of an indexed compendium of studies and statistical bulletins elaborated by the subsidiary bodies and secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe	1,600	2,950		
1117 (XLI)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	E/4180/Rev.1/Add.1	Staffing and ancillary requirements resulting from the creation of the Asian Conference on Industrialization and the Asian Industrial Development Council			398,080	390,000
1119 (XLI)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa	E/4173/Add.1	Preparation and printing of English and French versions of report and papers on Second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa			28,000	
1126 (XLI)	Slavery	E/4234	Printing in English, French, Spanish and Russian of the Special Rapporteur's Report			13,500	
1127 (XLI)	Development of natural resources	E/AC.6/L.338	Costs of three groups of consultants and preparation and reproduction of their reports, including translation			17,100	
1129 (XLI)	Arrangements for the convening of an International Conference to replace the Convention on Road Traffic and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, done at Geneva, 19 September 1949	—	Re-apportionment between the years 1967 and 1968 of the costs of the Conference as a result of the decision to accept the invitation of the Austrian Government to hold the Conference in Vienna in March 1968		(191,500)		191,500 in 1968
1140 (XLI)	Proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare	E/4206, annex III and E/4206/Add.1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staffing requirements</li> <li>2. Preparatory committee</li> <li>3. Travel of staff</li> <li>4. Pre-conference documentation</li> <li>5. Conference costs</li> </ol>			18,900 10,800 6,000 25,000	18,100 in 1968 5,000 in 1968 3,000 in 1968
			6. Post-conference costs				53,000 for 1968 if held at Headquarters. (91,000 if full summary records are to be provided.) 103,150 for 1968 if held at Geneva. (204,150 if full summary records are to be provided.) 24,750 in 1968



## Resolutions adopted by the Council at its forty-first session and related financial implications (continued)

Council resolution or document	Title	Financial implications reference	Item	1966 requirements <sup>a</sup>	Requested in initial budget estimates for 1967	1967 requirements <sup>b</sup>	Requirements in subsequent years <sup>c</sup>
<i>(In United States dollars)</i>							
1141 (XLI)	Research training on regional development	E/4206, annex III	1. Preparatory teams 2. Staffing requirements	10,000 <sup>d</sup>		25,000 25,000	25,000 annually
Report of the Social Committee (E/4261)	Report of the Commission on Human Rights	Report of the Commission on Human Rights (E/4184, annex II; statements at 552nd and 553rd meetings of the Social Committee (See E/AC.7/SR.552 and 553)	Consultant and secretarial assistance for the initiation in 1967 of the study on the arrest, extradition and punishment of persons responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity			17,000	
			Additional staffing requirements to fulfil the function of co-ordinating the measures and activities undertaken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, regional organizations, and national and international organizations concerned, relating to the International Year for Human Rights			52,550	
E/AC.7/L.506	Report of the Commission on Human Rights	E/AC.7/L.506 Add.1	Costs of extending 1967 session of the Commission to be held at Geneva, by two additional weeks; comprising conference staff costs and additional subsistence allowances for Headquarters-based staff attending the session			13,400	
Report of the Economic Committee (E/4255)	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/4203, annex VI and E/C.5/149)	International Symposium for Industrial Development 1. Provision of Russian language versions of general documentation and reports of the regional symposia 2. Provision of full summary records in the proposed four working languages of the symposium (Data confirmed by the United Nations Office at Geneva)			76,750 135,000	
			3. Reduction in level of interpretation services (6,600)				
1148 (XLI)	Economic Planning and Projections	E/4207/Add.1 and 2	1. Additional staffing requirements to service the Committee 2. Consultants 3. Meeting of Committee in Santiago, Chile			122,000 50,000 94,090	112,700 annually
Report of the Co-ordination Committee (E/4260)	Questions relating to science and technology	E/4178/Add.1	1. Survey of regional institutions 2. Meeting of high-level representatives of universities and research institutions			30,000 10,700	

## Resolutions adopted by the Council at its forty-first session and related financial implications (concluded)

Council resolution or document	Title	Financial implications reference	Item	1966 requirements <sup>a</sup>	Requested in initial budget estimates for 1967	1967 requirements <sup>b</sup>	Requirements in subsequent years <sup>c</sup>
					(In United States dollars)		
			3. Publication of popular book	6,500		25,600	
Report of the Social Committee E/4268 and E/AC.7/L.509)	Financing of Housing and Community facilities	E/AC.7/L.509/Add.1	Costs of consultants and official travel		3,000	15,000	
1147 (XLI)	Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council	E/4165, and oral statement at the 1442nd meeting of the Council	Increased costs of travel of the additional members of the subsidiary organs				
			(a) Commission on Human Rights			9,900	
			(b) Commission on Status of Women			9,900	
			(c) Social Commission			9,900	
			(d) Population Commission			8,100	
			(e) Commission on Narcotic Drugs			2,700	
			Statistical Commission			40,500	5,400 in 1968 <sup>e</sup>
E/AC.24/L.301/Rev.1 (as amended orally)	Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and Human rights fields and its budgetary requirements	E/AC.24/L.302	Additional staffing requirements			44,900	56,900 annually
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	Financing of economic development <sup>f</sup>	E/AC.6/L.347	Costs of convening a meeting of experts in New York			10,500	

<sup>a</sup> The requirements under this column will be met from the existing 1966 resources except when otherwise indicated.

<sup>b</sup> Items under this heading will be included in the revised estimates resulting from actions of the Council at the fortieth and forty-first sessions to be presented to the General Assembly at the twenty-first session.

<sup>c</sup> Requirements shown under this heading, adjusted to allow for any general increases in prices and wages will be included in the initial budget estimates for the years stated.

<sup>d</sup> To be included in 1966 supplementary estimates.

<sup>e</sup> The increased requirements shown for years subsequent to 1967 are based on the pattern of meetings existing prior to the forty-first session.

<sup>f</sup> This item was still under consideration by the Economic Committee at the time this document was prepared. The related financial requirements have been included, it being understood, however, that the item will be deleted from this note by means of an addendum, should the Committee and the Council withhold their approval.

## DOCUMENT E/4266

## Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]  
[4 August 1966]

1. At its 310th to 312th meetings, held on 3 and 4 August 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), considered item 31 of the Council agenda (Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting held on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work programme of the United

Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/4179/Rev.1 and Add.1-18), and the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/4215), chapter II of which dealt with the United Nations Work programme. It also had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegation of India (E/AC.24/L.301).

3. During the course of the discussion of this item, the Committee heard a statement by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (E/AC.24/L.304) on the possibility of providing for the budgetary requirements of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in

a separate section of the budget. A reference was also made to paragraph 62 of the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination which stated "it was hoped that the most appropriate method of achieving a budget on a programme basis including the possibility of a separate chapter for economic and social activities, would be developed in conjunction with the current examination of budgetary procedures for the United Nations as a whole". A number of delegations expressed support for the proposal and hoped that the General Assembly would give due consideration to it. A number of other delegations were unable to accept that suggestion. One delegation suggested that a report by the Secretary-General on the subject might facilitate discussion of the question at a future session of the Council.

4. The representative of India introduced his draft resolution at the 310th meeting and submitted a revised text (E/AC.24/L.301/Rev.1) at the 312th meeting. He subsequently made the following further changes in his text:

(a) In operative paragraph 1, the words "existing resources" were replaced by the words "available resources".

(b) In operative paragraph 3, the words "as well as on the modifications in the programme arising from

prior decisions of the Council and their budgetary implications" were replaced by the words: "indicating changes in the programme arising from decisions of the Council and other United Nations organs concerned and their budgetary implications;"

(c) Operative paragraph 4 was re-drafted to read as follows:

"Further requests the Secretary-General to provide the Council as early as possible during its spring session with a preliminary indication of the related budgetary estimates for the succeeding financial years;"

(d) The following words were added at the end of operative paragraph 5: "and other United Nations organs concerned."

5. The financial implications of the foregoing draft resolution were submitted to the Committee by the Secretary-General (E/AC.24/L.302).

6. The Committee then approved the revised draft resolution, with the foregoing changes, by 17 votes to none with 3 abstentions, and accordingly recommends adoption by the Council of the following draft resolution:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1177 (XLI). Work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and its budgetary requirements

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolutions 1046 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 and 1093 (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965 on the presentation by the Secretary-General of a work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields together with adequate information on its budgetary implications.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (E/4179/Rev.1 and Add.1-18), the comments thereon submitted by the Special Committee on Co-ordination in its report on its fourth session (E/4215) and the statement of the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs in the Council,<sup>13</sup>

Considering that the increase in the scope and importance of United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and the diversification of those activities reinforce the need constantly to seek to ensure better use of resources in the execution of programmes and therefore necessitates a continuing review of the procedures obtaining with respect to those activities,

Considering the desirability of more forward planning of programmes, on a realistic basis, with an assessment of priorities, where necessary,

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to making, each year, a careful scrutiny of the United Nations work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields in the light of the budgetary implications of that programme,

Bearing in mind the importance of relating the expenditure on administrative and substantive services to the corresponding field activities for programmes in the economic and social fields,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2049 (XX) of 13 December 1965 by which the Assembly established the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and without prejudice to future consideration, by the Council, of any recommendations which, following the Assembly's consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, may be adopted by the General Assembly or transmitted by it to the Council,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report on the work programme as a constructive step in the direction of an integrated programme and budget approach which would enable the Council to correlate the programme and available resources;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council, including the regional economic commissions, as appropriate, the various sections of the work programme, and requests those organs to include such comments as they may have on those sections in their annual reports to the Council;

<sup>13</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1431st meeting.

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit annually to the Council at its spring session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, further reports on the work programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and the budgetary implications of that programme, indicating changes in the programme arising from decisions of the Council and of other United Nations organs concerned and their budgetary implications;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Council, as early as possible during its spring session, with a preliminary indication of the related budgetary estimates for the succeeding financial year;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare the work programme for the period 1967-1968 in the light of the improvements suggested by the Special Committee on Co-ordination, annexed to this resolution, and to include therein a list of projects which were required to be postponed or dropped, as well as a list of new projects taken up in 1966 as a result of decisions of the Council and of other United Nations organs concerned;

6. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, continue his review of the procedures governing the programming, budgeting and management of the United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and that he report thereon as appropriate;

7. *Recommends* that the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should continue to be invited to take part in the consideration of the work programme by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and that the Committee's report should again be available to the Advisory Committee when it reviews the 1968 budget estimates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition, to submit annually to the Council at its spring session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, a summary of the financial implications of the recommendations of its subsidiary commissions and committees.

*1445th plenary meeting,  
5 August 1966.*

#### ANNEX

##### EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION ON ITS FOURTH SESSION

63. The Committee feels that it would be better equipped to review the work programme if the financial data were based on programme budgeting (see paragraph 61 above). Until such new procedures are introduced, the general survey will be based on statistical estimates which however should be improved. Among such improvements (subject to review in the light of the decisions of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies) the Committee wishes to suggest the following:

(a) A brief introductory chapter might be included in future reports setting forth the general policy which the Secretary-General has followed in drawing up the programme.

(b) The costs of economic and social activities might include their share of common services at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva.

(c) Figures should be adjusted for changes in prices, including salaries. For example, it might be possible to present the data in terms of the salary scales of one year, thus giving a better idea of the extent to which the various programmes have grown or contracted in real terms.

(d) If possible, figures might also be provided on the total expenditures in each field of activity.

(e) An effort should be made to indicate — or, when precise data are unobtainable, to estimate — costs of meetings of policy-making organs (including relevant meetings of the General Assembly). These expenditures should take into account not only direct conference costs, but also other costs such as those of documentation and the substantive services required to prepare it.

(f) An effort might also be made to estimate carefully the cost of substantive services which are devoted to supporting operational activities. The cost of the substantive services would be composed of three components: (i) support for policy-making organs; (ii) support for operational activities, and (iii) research and other activities.

64. The Committee has the following additional recommendations regarding the presentation of the sectoral work programme:

(1) An effort should be made to associate more closely the programme and financial data. The Committee considers that individual project descriptions should include an indication for every project of the total resources required to carry them out, e.g. in man-months or as a percentage of total resources of the unit concerned. The project descriptions should also include a rough approximation of their completion dates; these descriptions should be as uniform as possible.

(2) At present, sectoral work programmes are not accompanied by any descriptions of activities in the field (which now comprise more than half of all economic and social activities). It is important that a concise summary of these projects in each sector should be added to clarify the relationship between policy-making and research activities at Headquarters and in the regional commissions on the one hand and field activities on the other.

(3) For a number of programmes the description of activities is limited to a definition of functions. This general statement would be much more useful if it gave a clear idea of the work being done in preparing for and servicing meetings, in carrying out research, and in supporting field projects as well as the relative amount of time spent in each of these areas. It should throw light on the ways in which research is serving in a practical way the needs of policy-making organs and work in the field, or otherwise serving the priority needs of Member States. In addition, the description might indicate the areas where the level of activity may be reduced or increased. It was also suggested that as regards activities in the social field, information about related work of the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme should be presented so as to provide a more comprehensive picture of these activities.

(4) A list of all the projects should be maintained with the data reflecting the resources required for them and their probable duration. Only major projects should be described in detail, together with projects which are being completed and new projects. For each project summarized, an effort should be made, whenever possible, to assess its effectiveness in carrying out the policy aims of the General Assembly, the Council

and/or the subsidiary body concerned. In particular, the way in which it is serving the priority needs of the developing countries may be explained.

(5) It was noted that difficulties in presentation of the work programme had arisen owing to the different organizational

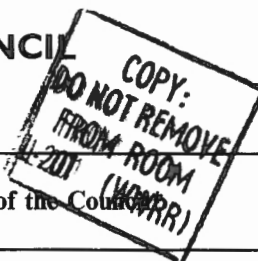
patterns at Headquarters and in the regional commissions. A system of cross-references should be introduced to deal with instances where projects in the same sector come under different organizational units at Headquarters and in the regional commissions.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 31 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4164	Report of the Economic Committee	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.</i>
E/4164/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution B submitted by the Economic Committee in document E/4164: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4164/Add.2	Financial implications of draft resolution C submitted by the Economic Committee in document E/4164: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/4165	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.</i>
E/4173/Add.1	Financial implications of the second Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See document E/4262.
E/4177/Add.1	Financial implications of resolution 4 (XXI) of the Economic Commission for Europe: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Idem.</i>
E/4178/Add.1	Financial implications of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee: note by the Secretary-General	<i>Idem.</i>
E/4179 (Summary)	Summary of the report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4179 and Add.1-18	Report of the Secretary-General	Ditto.
E/4180/Rev.1	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 2.</i>
E/4180/Rev.1/Add.1	Financial implications of resolution 68 (XXII) of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4184	Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-second session	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 8.</i>
E/4203	Report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its sixth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 6.</i>
E/4206	Report of the Social Commission on its seventeenth session	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 10.</i>
E/4206/Add.1	Financial implications of the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/4207/Add.1 and 2	Financial implications of the Committee's proposals: notes by the Secretary-General	<i>Idem.</i>
E/4215	Report on the fourth session of the Special Committee on Co-ordination	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 3.</i>
E/4231	Financial implications of actions of the Council: preliminary statement by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4232	Extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6307)	Ditto. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 7.</i>
E/4234	Financial implications of the draft resolution suggested by the Special Rapporteur on Slavery (E/4168/Add.3, para. 78): note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4255	Report of the Economic Committee	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 10.</i>
E/4260	Report of the Co-ordination Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 12.
E/4261	Report of the Social Committee	<i>Ibid.</i> , agenda item 21.
E/4268	Report of the Social Committee	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 18.</i>
E/AC.6/L.338	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.334 and amendments E/AC.6/L.336: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.2	Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	<i>Idem.</i> See also <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document E/4270, paras. 2-7.</i>
E/AC.6/L.347	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.6/L.341/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/AC.7/L.506	Philippines and Sweden: draft resolution	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 21, document E/4261, paras. 3 and 25-27.</i>
E/AC.7/L.506/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.506: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/AC.7/L.509	Peru: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.7/L.509/Rev.1
E/AC.7/L.509/Add.1	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.7/L.509: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/AC.7/L.509/Rev.1	Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document E/4268, paras. 14 and 15.</i>
E/AC.24/L.301	India: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Replaced by E/AC.24/L.301/Rev.1.
E/AC.24/L.301/Rev.1	India: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. See E/4266, paras. 4 and 6.
E/AC.24/L.302	Financial implications of draft resolution E/AC.24/L.301: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/AC.24/L.303	United States of America: text proposed for inclusion in the Co-ordination Committee's report	Mimeographed. See E/AC.24/SR.-312.
E/AC.24/L.304	Statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the 311th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee	Mimeographed.
E/C.5/149	Regional and international symposia on industrial development: statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See E/4262.
E/L.1112/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/L.1112	Mimeographed. For summary see <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, 1414th meeting, paras. 13-16.</i> See also E/4262.


**Agenda item 32: Documentation of the Council**
**CONTENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4223	Note by the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4259	Report of the Co-ordination Committee .....	2
	Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....	3
	Check list of documents .....	3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1443rd meeting; see also the records of the 310th and 311th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.310 and 311).

**DOCUMENT E/4223**
**Note by the Secretary-General**

[Original text: English]  
[7 June 1966]

1. The Economic and Social Council, in paragraph 8 of part I of its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), on the subject of documentation, decided to review at its forty-first session the measures taken to implement the resolution.

2. The Council will recall that, pursuant to operative paragraph 1 of the resolution, the Secretary-General put before it, at the fortieth session, a note (E/4157) containing proposals designed to reduce to more manageable proportions the volume of documentation requiring the Council's attention or make such documentation better suited to its needs. The Council, at its 1419th meeting, held a preliminary discussion of the proposals and decided to consider them further at the forty-first session.

3. In regard to operative paragraph 2 of the resolution, the Secretary-General, in his report on the review and reappraisal of the Council's role and functions (E/4216), which is also to be considered at the forty-first session, has made a number of suggestions designed to bring about a better balance of agenda items between the two main sessions of the Council held each year. He has also reiterated his view that, as a general rule, the functional commissions and other subsidiary organs of the Council should meet biennially.

4. Several steps have been taken by the Secretary-General to implement paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Council's resolution. Thus, summaries have been included in, or prepared for, a number of reports and studies currently before the Council. A list of the principal reports to be prepared by the Secretary-General for the forty-first session was put before the Council at the fortieth session (E/4157, part II) indicating those which were expected to be issued in accordance with the six-

weeks rule. While these documents have not in all cases appeared on schedule, the Secretary-General believes that the Council will note a considerable improvement in the situation as compared with previous years.

5. The Council has also received from a number of the specialized agencies, in conjunction with their annual reports, the short analytical reports which it requested in paragraph 5 of the above-mentioned resolution.

6. The examination of the problems of providing documentation for the Council's consideration, including, *inter alia*, "an analysis of the existing mechanical and organizational arrangements", which the Council, in part II of its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX), requested the Secretary-General to undertake, has been carried out by the Administrative Management Service with the help of a consultant. The consultant's report has now been transmitted, with the Secretary-General's observations, to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The comments of the Advisory Committee on the subject will be brought to the Council's attention as soon as they are available.

7. The Secretary-General, for his part, concurs with the analysis of the problems made by the consultant and agrees in general with the suggestions made for improving the situation and has already taken several steps along the lines proposed. A Joint Planning Committee has been established comprising the Secretary of the Council and the Chief of Documents Control in the Office of Conference Services. A small Editorial Unit has been established in the Economic and Social Council secretariat under the authority of the Secretary of the Council, who is now the central point of contact between the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of Conference Services. The co-operation of

specialized agencies has also been sought in the preparation of translations of studies requested of them by the Council and, in cases where translations cannot be provided, the agencies have been asked to undertake more complete referencing of their manuscripts than in the past. With the co-operation of the United Nations Office at Geneva, arrangements have been made for a more systematic organization of contractual translation into French than has heretofore been the case; similar possibilities for translation into Spanish are being explored.

8. It is hoped that these arrangements will contribute to an improvement in the provision of documentation to the Council. As the Secretary-General pointed out, however, in a note addressed to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the documentation for the Economic and Social Council constitutes only a part of the total documentation workload of the Secretariat, a workload which is beyond the capacity of the relevant services. This fact in turn limits the possibilities for dramatic improvement.

## DOCUMENT E/4259

### Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]  
[3 August 1966]

1. At its 310th and 311th meetings held on 3 August 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), considered item 32 of the Council's agenda (Documentation of the Council). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/4223) and could also refer to another note by the Secretary-General on documentation of the Council (E/4157) submitted to the Council at its fortieth session.

3. In addition the Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Canada (E/AC.24/L.298). In the light of a number of suggestions made orally during the 310th and 311th meetings, the representative of Canada accepted the following changes in the text of this draft resolution:

(i) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "nature" was replaced by the word "quality".

(ii) The following new paragraph was inserted at the beginning of the operative part of the draft resolution:

"1. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the requests made to the Secretary-General in operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX);"

(iii) In operative paragraph 1 (now 3), sub-paragraph (b) was revised to read as follows:

"(b) Replies to questionnaires addressed to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations calling for substantially factual information should where appropriate be analysed and the analysis issued

as a Council document; the full original text of the replies would be available for examination by the Governments of Member States, it being understood that the reply of any Government would be published at its request;"

(iv) Operative paragraphs 2 (a), 2 (d), 3 (a) and 3 (b) were deleted and the remaining parts of these paragraphs were combined in a single new operative paragraph 4 to read as follows:

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare for the Council, whenever feasible, short analytical summaries of the contents and conclusions of the reports of the functional and regional economic commissions and standing and *ad hoc* committees;

"(b) To indicate those reports which are of a technical nature requiring detailed study by experts of Governments of Member States rather than by the Council, while drawing the attention of the Council to any sections of such reports requiring specific action on its part;

"(c) To submit to the Council in 1967 further proposals designed to reduce the volume or improve the conciseness of documentation requiring the Council's consideration."

4. The Committee then unanimously approved the draft resolution as revised by the sponsor and therefore submits the following text for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See below "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council".]



## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### 1154 (XLI). Documentation

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1203 (XII) of 13 December 1967 and resolution 1272 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, concerning documentation,

Recalling its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX) of 31 July 1965,

Noting with appreciation the improvements already made in reducing the volume of documentation and in ensuring that documents shall be available to Governments of States Members of the United Nations in good time,

Desiring to improve still further the quality of the documentation which requires its consideration, in order that it may more effectively discharge its various responsibilities,

Taking note of the reports prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1090 E (XXXIX) (E/4157 and E/4223), well as of the comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see E/4232, paras. 52-68),

Bearing in mind its resolution 1172 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 concerning the submission of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

1. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to the requests made to the Secretary-General in operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of its resolution 1090 E (XXXIX);

2. Endorses the Secretary-General's proposals contained in paragraphs 9 to 15 of his report (E/4157);

3. Decides that:

(a) The reports referred to in paragraphs 10 to 12 of the report of the Secretary-General should be submitted one year less frequently than they are now unless developments call for greater frequency;

(b) Replies to questionnaires addressed to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations calling for substantially factual information should, where appropriate, be analysed and the analysis issued as a Council document; the full original text of the replies would be available for examination by the Governments of Member States, it being understood that the reply of any Government would be published at its request;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare for the Council, whenever feasible, short analytical summaries of the contents and conclusions of the reports of the functional and regional economic commissions and of the standing and *ad hoc* committees;

(b) To indicate those reports which are of a technical nature requiring detailed study by experts of Governments of Member States rather than by the Council while drawing the attention of the Council to any sections of such reports requiring specific action on its part;

(c) To submit to the Council in 1967 further proposals designed to reduce the volume or to improve the conciseness of documentation requiring the Council's consideration.

1443rd plenary meeting,  
4 August 1966.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 32 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/4157	Note by the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fortieth Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 17.
E/4216	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Ibid.</i> , <i>Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 4.
E/4232	Extracts from the sixth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6307)	Mimeographed. For the report, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 7</i> .
E/4262	Financial implications of actions of the Council: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 31.
E/AC.24/L.298	Canada: draft resolution	See E/4259, paras. 3 and 4.


**Agenda item 33: Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council\***

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1439th and 1442nd meetings.

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**
**1147 (XLI). Enlargement of subsidiary organs of the Council**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

Recalling its resolution 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, in which it established the present level of membership of its functional commissions,

Noting that since its thirty-second session there has been a further increase in the membership of the United Nations,

Taking into consideration the deep interest of many States Members of the United Nations in participating in, and contributing to, the work of these subsidiary bodies of experts,

1. *Decides* to enlarge, with effect from 1 January 1967, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women to thirty-two members each, these members to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

- (a) Eight members from African States;
- (b) Six members from Asian States;
- (c) Six members from Latin American States;
- (d) Eight members from western European and other States;
- (e) Four members from socialist States of eastern Europe;

2. *Decides* to enlarge, with effect from 1 January 1967, the Population Commission and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to twenty-seven members each, to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

- (a) Seven members from African States;
- (b) Five members from Asian States;
- (c) Five members from Latin American States;
- (d) Seven members from western European and other States;
- (e) Three members from socialist States of eastern Europe;

3. *Decides* to enlarge the Statistical Commission to twenty-four members, to be elected on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

- (a) Five members from African States;
- (b) Four members from Asian States;
- (c) Four members from Latin American States;
- (d) Seven members from western European and other States;
- (e) Four members from socialist States of eastern Europe;

4. *Decides* to enlarge the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to twenty-four members, taking into account the criteria now used for election to this Commission as well as the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

5. *Decides further* that after the elections to fill the vacancies created by the enlargement of the Commissions and of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, it shall be determined by lot which countries, in the initial stage, serve for various terms.

*1442nd plenary meeting,*  
*4 August 1966.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 33 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/L.1113 and Corr.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution	Replaced by E/L.1113/Rev.1
E/L.1113/Add.1	Financial implications of the draft resolution contained in document E/L.1113	Mimeographed. See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes</i> , agenda item 31, document B/4262
E/L.1113/Rev.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution	Replaced by E/L.1137 and Add.1
E/L.1116	Czechoslovakia, Romania and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendments to document E/L.1113/Rev.1	Mimeographed
E/L.1137 and Add.1	Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Dahomey, Ecuador, Gabon, India, Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela: draft resolution	See 1442nd meeting, paras. 1 and 13 and resolution 1147(XLI)

## DOCUMENT E/L.1122

**Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4204, para. 35)**

[Original text: Russian]  
[ 7 July 1966]

1. Add the following words to paragraph 1 of the operative part:  
“... and of the requests of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and the Women’s International Democratic Federation (WIDF) for category B consultative status.”
2. Delete paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL****1115 (XLI). Review of applications from non-governmental organizations for consultative status**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/4204),

1. *Decides* to defer for one year consideration of the request of the All-African Trade Union Federation for Category A consultative status and of the requests of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and the Women’s International Democratic Federation (WIDF) for Category B consultative status;

2. *Decides* to grant the requests of the following organizations for reclassification from Category B to Category A consultative status:

International Union of Local Authorities (IULA),  
United Towns Organization (UTO);

3. *Decides* to grant the request for Category B consultative status of the following organizations;

Community Development Foundation, Inc.,  
Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA),  
European Insurance Committee,  
International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations,  
The Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce,

The International Association of Ports and Harbours;

4. *Decides* to place the following organization on the Register of the Secretary-General:

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (APPI).

*1427th plenary meeting,  
8 July 1966.*

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 29 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/C.2/L.26	Applications and reapplications for consultative status: draft report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations	Mimeographed.
E/C.2/R.32 and Add.1	Applications and reapplications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General	Ditto.




---

**Agenda item 35: Appointment of members of committees of the Council\***


---

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1442nd meeting.*

**DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**
**Appointment of eighteen members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development**

At its 1442nd meeting, on 4 August 1966, the Council approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend, for a further period of three years, the membership of the following members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development:

Professor Svend Aage Andersen	Mr. Salah El-Din Hedayat
Dr. Pierre Victor Auger	Professor Kankuro Kaneshige
Mr. Mamadou Aw	Professor Eni Njoku
Mr. Nicolae Cernescu	Dr. Oliverio Phillips Michelsen
Dr. Carlos Chagas	Dr. Abdus Salam
Dr. Josef Charvát	Dr. M. S. Thacker
Mr. Abba Eban	Sir Ronald Walker
Mr. Francisco García Olano	Professor Carroll L. Wilson
Dr. Jermen M. Gvishiani	Sir Norman Wright

**Appointment of a member of the Committee for Development Planning**

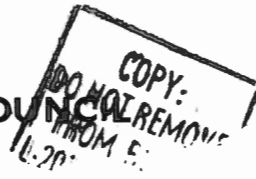
At its 1442nd meeting, on 4 August 1966, the Council approved the Secretary-General's proposal of Mr. Mohamed Diawara (Ivory Coast) for membership on the Committee for Development Planning.

---

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 35 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4208	Appointment of a member of the Committee for Development Planning: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4243	Appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: note by the Secretary-General	Ditto.


**Agenda item 38: Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly\***

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, 1445th meeting.*

**DECISION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

At its 1445th meeting, on 5 August 1966, the Council decided that its report to the General Assembly would be similar in form and character to that of previous years, and that it would be prepared by the President of the Council in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the secretariat.

**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 38 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/4178 and Corr.1	Third report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12.</i>
E/4178/Add.1	Financial implications of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee: note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. See <i>official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31, document E/4262.</i>
E/4179/Rev.1	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31.</i>
E/4179/Add.1-18	Addenda to the report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.
E/4262	Financial implications of actions of the Council: report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 31.</i>
E/L.1118	Note by the Secretary-General	Mimeographed.



COPY:  
DO NOT REMOVE  
FROM ROOM  
1-201 (WWRR)

**Agenda item 39: Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union\***

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/4227 and Add.1	Letter dated 10 June 1966 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General .....	1
E/4257	Report of the Co-ordination Committee .....	3
Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council .....		3
Check list of documents .....		3

\* For the discussion of this item, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session*, 1443rd meeting; see also the summary record of the 311th meeting of the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/SR.311).

**DOCUMENT E/4227 AND ADD.1**

**DOCUMENT E/4227**

**Letter dated 10 June 1966 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General**

*[Original text: French]*  
*[15 June 1966]*

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to request the inclusion of a supplementary item in the provisional agenda of the forty-first session of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with rule 13 of the Council's rules of procedure. This item is entitled: "Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union".

In support of this request, I attach an explanatory memorandum.

*(Signed)* Roger SEYDOUX  
*Ambassador and Permanent Representative of France*

**NOTE REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION**

The International Relief Union (IRU) was established — on the initiative of Mr. Ciruolo, a member of the Italian Senate — by a Convention signed at Geneva on 12 July 1927 by thirty States and unanimously approved on 10 December 1927 by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Union has a dual purpose:

(a) In the event of any disaster due to *force majeure*, the gravity of which exceeds the limits of the powers of the stricken nation, to furnish to the suffering population first aid by means of funds, resources and assistance of all kinds which the Union considers it its duty to assemble;

(b) In the event of any public disaster, to co-ordinate as occasion offers the efforts made by relief organizations.

These very ambitious ideals have only been partly achieved by the Union, for the organization did not receive the additional assistance it needed in order to bring its resources up to the level of its objectives. The resources stem from an initial fund of 452,900 Swiss francs, which was formed from contributions made at the time by the signatory Governments. This fund and the income from it constitute the entire resources of the Union.

It may well be that neither the time nor the circumstances were propitious for the development of effective international co-operation in this domain. In any event, by 1965 only about twenty Governments were still members of the Union.

Thus, in its thirty-eight years of existence, and despite the voluntary and devoted aid it has received, the Union has been unable to achieve its objective of international mutual assistance and has had to confine its activities to scientific research and documentation.

A desire to safeguard the essential principles of the Convention, coupled with the impossibility of finding a satisfactory solution to the problem of financing, led the member Governments, as early as 1950, to advocate consultations with the United Nations with a view to

negotiating a transfer of the responsibilities of the Union to an international body responsible for the co-ordination of relief activities.

After a period of uncertainty, negotiations with the United Nations Secretariat were resumed in 1963.

Since the Secretariat had reacted favourably, all nine members of the Executive Committee of the Union, which met at Geneva on 15 December 1965 under the chairmanship of Mr. Ruegger (Switzerland), expressed themselves in favour of transferring the assets and the responsibilities of the Union to the United Nations, with the sole proviso that both the Convention of 1927 and the principle of the legally binding obligation of solidarity of the member States should remain in force.

The Executive Committee accordingly decided to deposit the Convention of 12 July 1927 with the United Nations and to submit a draft resolution to the Economic and Social Council under which the Secretary-General of the United Nations would take all steps necessary to continue the Union's work of disseminating information.

Since France is the only country which is a member both of the Union and of the Economic and Social Council, the French Government has the honour to submit to the Council the attached draft resolution, which reflects the decisions of the Union's Executive Committee.

[For the text of this draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.300), see document E/4257, para. 4.]

### DOCUMENT E/4227/ADD.1

#### Resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union on 15 December 1965

[Original text: French]  
[2 August 1966]

*The Executive Committee of the International Relief Union,*

*Mindful* of the fact that, despite the assistance generously provided by some Governments since 1963, the Union has not obtained sufficient support from its members to overcome the difficulties which impede its work and to which the Union's Study Committee drew attention as long ago as in 1956;

*Noting* that in such circumstances the Union cannot solve the problem of organizing and co-ordinating inter-State relief in the event of a disaster;

*Noting further* that this problem is of concern to the United Nations, as is shown by the adoption by the Third Committee of the General Assembly, in October 1965, of a draft resolution on assistance in cases of natural disaster (see Economic and Social Council resolution 1090 C (XXXIX));

*Convinced* of the need, already stressed in resolution I of the Union's seventh General Council, to maintain the Convention of 12 July 1927 establishing an International Relief Union in force so as to safeguard both its validity in law and the principle, enshrined in that international instrument, of the obligation of assistance between States;

*Desiring* to ensure the continuance of the Union's work, and more particularly of the important and original work carried out by the Union for nearly thirty years in the scientific study of disasters and of means of combating them;

*Persuaded* that it is desirable that any effort aimed at the development of mutual assistance between Governments should be pursued within the United Nations, and that the Unions' experience and resources should to that end be placed at the disposal of that Organization;

*Decides* to recommend the States members of the Union to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a proposal for an agreement the bases of which would be as follows:

1. Custody of the Convention of 12 July 1927 would be assigned to the United Nations, which would watch

over the maintenance of the moral obligation of mutual assistance between the States Parties to the Convention and could, if it so deemed appropriate, invoke the Convention to induce States to co-ordinate their action in the matter of relief to populations stricken by disaster;

2. The Union's assets, comprising its capital, its archives, its stock of publications, the equipment of its scientific documentation service and its secretariat, would be transferred to the United Nations;

3. It would be the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in the exercise of the powers vested in him:

(a) To adopt such measures as he might deem appropriate to ensure the continuance of the Union's work, more particularly in the matter of the scientific study of disasters and the dissemination of the results of such study, using for this purpose the resources of the Union and the experience of its secretariat;

(b) To consider the possibility of establishing, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Union's seventh General Council, a prize which would perpetuate the memory of the Union's founder and would be awarded, by a jury consisting of independent persons, to individuals who or institutions which, by action or by study, have rendered particularly meritorious service in the matter of assistance to populations and the prevention of disasters;

(c) To arrange, if appropriate, for an examination of the possibility of using the Convention of 12 July 1927, *mutatis mutandis*, for the purpose of strengthening in the legal respect the machinery for mutual assistance already existing or to be established within the international community.

4. The transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union would terminate the Union's activity as a permanent independent institution. The Executive Committee would cease to exist and the General Council would adjourn *sine die*.



## DOCUMENT E/4257

## Report of the Co-ordination Committee

[Original text: English]  
[3 August 1966]

1. At its 311th meeting held on 3 August 1966, the Co-ordination Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece), considered item 39 of the Council's agenda (Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union). This item had been referred to the Committee by the Council at its 1420th plenary meeting on 5 July 1966.

2. The Committee had before it a letter dated 10 June 1966 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (E/4227) and the text of the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union on 15 December 1965 (E/4227/Add.1).

3. The Committee also had before it under this item a

draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.300) submitted by France in replacement of the text originally proposed for the Council's approval in the letter from the representative of France. The delegation of Iran announced its co-sponsorship of the draft resolution.

4. After inserting the words "forty-second or" in operative paragraph 2 after the words "To report on this matter to the Economic and Social Council at its", the Committee unanimously approved this draft resolution (E/AC.24/L.300) and therefore recommends to the Council the adoption of the following text:

[Text adopted by the Council without change. See "Resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council" below.]

## RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**1153 XLI). Transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having taken cognizance* of the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union of 15 December 1965 concerning its relations with the United Nations (E/4227/Add.1),

*Paying a tribute* to those who, in proposing the Convention of 1927, gave legal force to the principle of international solidarity on the occasion of natural disasters,

*Taking note* of the resolutions, the most recent being Economic and Social Council resolution 1049 (XXXVII) of 15 August 1964 and General Assembly resolution 2034 (XX) of 7 December 1965, in which the organs of

the United Nations have assumed certain responsibilities for assistance in cases of natural disaster,

*Requests* the Secretary-General:

1. To examine with the International Relief Union the extent to which its assets, activities, publications and archives could constitute a beneficial contribution to the action, both governmental and non-governmental, now being undertaken by the international community in the field of assistance in cases of natural disaster;

2. To take such measures as he may consider desirable in this connexion;

3. To report on this matter to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-second or forty-third session.

*1443rd plenary meeting,  
4 August 1966.*

## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents pertaining to agenda item 39 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
E/AC.24/L.300	France: revised text of draft resolution contained in document E/4227	Mimeographed. See E/4257, paras. 3 and 4.