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COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

REPORT ON THE NINTH SESSION

(24 May - 14 June 1971)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIRST SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

UNITED NATIONS



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NOTE

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.

E/5038
E/AC.51/55

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	1 - 6	1
II. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION IN 1970 AND RELATED MATTERS	7 - 20	2
III. REVIEW OF THE SPHERE OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION . . .	21 - 25	7
IV. REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY	26 - 44	11
V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS . .	45 - 46	16
VI. ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER	47 - 51	17
VII. STUDY OF REGIONAL STRUCTURES	52 - 60	19
VIII. PROGRESS REPORTS ON SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	61 - 71	21
A. Marine co-ordination	61 - 64	21
B. Report of the special rapporteurs	65 - 66	22
C. Pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit .	67 - 69	22
D. Identification of the least developed among the developing countries	70 - 71	22
IX. PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION	72 - 74	24
X. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE TENTH SESSION	75	25
XI. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	76	26

ANNEXES

I. AGENDA OF THE NINTH SESSION	27
II. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	28

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) held its ninth session at the United Nations Headquarters from 24 May to 14 June 1971. The summary records of the Committee's meetings during the session are contained in documents E/AC.51/SR.326-342.
2. The following members of the Committee were represented: Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Denmark, France, Guyana, India, Japan, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America.
3. The following States Members of the United Nations attended as observers: Austria, Canada, Italy and New Zealand.
4. The following specialized agencies were represented: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Representatives from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) attended the session. The Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management, the Assistant Secretary-General and Director of Personnel, the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, the Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, and other senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat were also present. At the invitation of the Chairman, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) made a statement at the 326th meeting. A list of participants is contained in annex II.
5. At the opening meeting of the session, the Committee elected Mr. S.M. Osman (Sudan) as Rapporteur to replace Mr. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania), who could no longer serve as Rapporteur.
6. The agenda for the session, adopted by the Committee at its opening meeting, is reproduced in annex I.

II. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION IN 1970 AND RELATED MATTERS

7. The Committee considered the agenda item for programme implementation in 1970 and related matters at its 327th, 328th, 329th, 331st and 335th meetings. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on work programme performance in the economic, social and human rights fields for the financial year 1970 (E/AC.51/52 and Add.1) and the Secretary-General's note on the implementation of the 1971 work programme in the economic, social and human rights fields (E/AC.51/53). Introducing the two documents, the Special Adviser for Departmental Programme and Planning recalled the circumstances in which the Committee had agreed to examine a report on work programme performance in 1970 for all activities in the economic, social and human rights fields instead of the usual work programme report. The note with regard to the implementation of the 1971 work programme had been prepared in response to the interest which the Committee had expressed in receiving information on the possible effect of the decisions made in the Fifth Committee at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly with regard to the level of 1971 resources in relation to the implementation of the Organization's work programme.

8. In examining the item, the Committee took advantage of the presence of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe and received from him a first-hand account of the experience of ECE concerning programme performance in 1970. The Executive Secretary described in some detail the role which ECE was increasingly called upon to play in the post-industrial era of Europe and the action taken in response to the Commission decision on the re-organization of the structure of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and the ECE secretariat. The work programme of ECE had been streamlined and redirected to meet its present needs and priorities.

9. The Executive Secretary discussed the four priority areas adopted by the Commission at its twenty-fourth session, namely, promotion of trade, scientific and technological co-operation, long-term economic projections and planning, and problems of environment. A deliberate effort was being made by the principal subsidiary bodies of the Commission to focus activities on these over-all priorities. Examples of the interdependence and interrelationships of these over-all priority areas were also given. The priority topic chosen for the Commission's twenty-sixth session had been "Structural trends in European industry". This study pointed to the evolution towards identical technical structures among European countries.

10. With regard to co-ordination of ECE activities with those of other United Nations bodies, the Executive Secretary did not think it necessary to recommend the establishment of subregional offices since the transport systems of Europe were such as to allow rapid travel in the region. Intersecretariat co-operation was considered necessary to ensure the co-ordination of activities of different agencies. The active participation of the regional economic commissions in the execution of UNDP regional projects and in assisting Governments in formulating project requests seemed most desirable. The Executive Secretary also answered questions regarding co-ordination within the ECE secretariat and co-operation between ECE and other regional economic commissions.

11. The performance report before the Committee contained information submitted by the substantive units in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, UNCTAD and UNIDO in response to guidelines for the preparation of the 1972 budget estimates and 1970 performance report. Information on performance in 1970 has thus been integrated with justifications of the requirements for 1972 and subsequent years so that the performance in 1970 would serve as a logical starting point for the consideration of future needs.

12. The performance report was patterned on reports of the Secretary-General to the Fifth Committee on budget performance in 1968 and 1969. The report did not, however, fully cover field activities financed from extra-budgetary resources which would be reported on in the Secretary-General's report to the Governing Council of UNDP. Available expenditure data showed that for the activities entrusted to the United Nations, exclusive of industrial development, expenditures had risen from \$48 million in 1969 to \$55 million in 1970. For UNIDO field activities, the figures were \$8 million in 1969 and \$9.6 million in 1970. The expenditures on field activities in 1970 represented a 16.3 per cent increase over 1969.

13. The data in the report indicated that a relatively high proportion of authorized posts had remained vacant in 1970 and that vacancies had been a major factor influencing the units concerned in carrying out their work programmes. It was pointed out, however, that a considerable number of additional man-years performed had been obtained by charging short-term staff against vacant posts both at Headquarters and in the regional secretariats.

14. The performance report reiterated the urgent need for establishing an integrated system of planning, programming and budgeting for all activities in the economic and social fields regardless of the sources of financing.

15. The Committee agreed that the performance report represented a significant improvement over previous reports of a similar nature. The Committee nevertheless felt that both the format and the content could be further improved to enhance its usefulness. While recognizing the high standards set by the guidelines for the preparation of the performance reports for the main substantive units, the Committee felt that many of the units had not adhered closely enough to those guidelines, that there seemed to be a tendency to omit references to shortfalls in programme implementation, and that inconsistencies and lack of uniformity marred the presentation of the material. Many members stressed the importance of the early development of an integrated system of programme planning and budgeting, which would yield the kind of information the Committee needed for its decision-making regarding the determination of priorities and the allocation of resources, and looked forward to considering the budget "mock-up" to be submitted to it in September as a significant step in that direction.

16. In order to ensure that future reports are more output-oriented and provide an over-all analysis of performance, a comparative table of programmes executed as given against programmes approved and a discussion of problems encountered and solutions sought in the implementation of priorities in the programme, the Committee recommended that:

(a) The format of the budget performance document for any given year should have a direct correlation with the work programme document for that year in order to enable meaningful comparisons to be made.

(b) The document should be amplified by more detailed and more output-oriented information since it continued to emphasize input factors such as man-months spent in preparation of projects in progress to the detriment of information on allocation of resources and even non-administrative impediments to the implementation of the approved programmes.

(c) The Secretariat should exercise greater central supervision over the preparation of the document to ensure consistency of its various parts. Pending the study on a system of programme budgeting, the Secretariat should prepare an overview section in which the various parts are synthesized, in which the over-all problems of the work programme performance are analysed, and, where possible, and provided this is based on the decisions taken and priorities set by the relevant intergovernmental organs, in which the allocations of resources between the various sections of the work programme are explained.

(d) The period covered by the data presented in the tables should be extended to five years, i.e. the authorization with reference to the specific decisions taken by the competent intergovernmental bodies and performance data for the four previous years together with the authorization data for the current year should be presented for each programme to permit easy comparison of the shifting of emphasis within and between sections. Explanations of the causes for such shifts should be incorporated in the explanatory texts. Inclusion of the current year's authorizations would be most useful in ascertaining the future direction programmes may take and would be of assistance to the various intergovernmental bodies in their decision-making.

(e) The reports should be circulated early in the year to the relevant intergovernmental organs and, as far as practicable, incorporated in the agendas and documentation for consideration by each organization or commission. The results of such considerations, in turn, should be examined by CPC in its review of the topic.

17. In the light of the vacant posts reported in such key areas as the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the Committee gave considerable attention to the impact of recruitment difficulties on the implementation of the work programme, a question which many found to constitute the main theme of the report itself. Several members expressed the view that perhaps it was time to consider whether the principle of equitable geographical distribution was not in practice applied too rigidly, and to decide whether it was worthwhile to perpetuate the retardation of development for the sake of representation. What was supposed to be a means to an end, in accordance with Article 101 (3) of the Charter, had become an end in itself. Citing specific examples where projects had had to be postponed or delayed because staff was not available, those members felt that real priorities were being determined by the recruitment situation. In the context of paragraph 5 of the report of the Secretary-General (E/AC.51/52), members feared that the situation would adversely affect the very formulation of future work programmes. Since future planning apparently depended upon the degree to which previously approved work programmes had been implemented, the recruitment lags presented a much more serious problem inasmuch as they would have a cumulative effect on the formulation and implementation of future work programmes. Those members, as did a few others, held the view that, while personnel and recruitment policy were debated and determined in the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, the Committee was within its rights to consider the implication of the existence of a large number of vacancies at a given time for the

implementation of the approved work programme in the economic and social fields and to put forward to the Economic and Social Council and, through the Council, to the competent organs of the General Assembly any suggestions or recommendations which could improve the situation. Several other members considered that the principle of equitable geographical distribution of personnel, as provided in the relevant Articles of the Charter and resolutions of the General Assembly, was in no way an obstacle to carrying out the programmes of the United Nations and its bodies. They also considered that the CPC should not discuss or formulate recommendations on such a subject, which was outside its competence. In addition, they emphasized that the Secretary-General's report bore no indication of the nature of the factors which had prevented all the vacant posts being filled, and that it was not therefore right to single out one factor from those which had contributed to the vacancies. Finally, some delegations stated their belief that there should be a progressively stricter application of the principle of equitable geographical distribution, pointing out that a more active policy on training should enable the principle to be reconciled with the question of efficiency of the international civil service.

18. While noting that the device of short-term appointments had been utilized to obtain necessary manpower in certain instances for which authorized posts had been provided, the Committee did not consider this device to be more than a palliative and a stop gap measure designated to correct short-term problems. Many members felt that the long-range effect of using this device over a period of time could have adverse effects on the work programme. While appreciating the flexible use of vacant posts to provide additional temporary staff to fully-staffed units within the Department, concern was expressed by some members that the existence of vacancies should not be equated with that of availability of sufficient resources: a small unit such as the Caribbean Office of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), which was fully staffed, could undertake much needed additional work if resources were made available to it. A few other members who did not share this concern emphasized the necessity of more efficient utilization of existing personnel. Other members felt that the Secretariat could make greater efforts to recruit staff for vacant posts and improve its recruitment procedures.

19. Towards the conclusion of the discussion of the question, the Committee heard a statement from the Director of Personnel in which it was emphasized that studies were under way regarding the development of a long-term recruitment policy and the improvement of recruitment procedures. In connexion with the latter, the Committee was informed that, aside from considerations of equitable geographical distribution, factors such as living conditions in New York, the cost of living and the non-availability of candidates for interviews and other essential preliminary procedures contributed towards delaying recruitment for particular posts. General Assembly resolution 2736 (XXV) had facilitated recruitment, particularly at the regional level, and the Committee could be assured that the principle of equitable geographical distribution was applied in a flexible manner consistent with the directives of the General Assembly and provisions of the Charter.

20. Some members expressed their appreciation and noted with satisfaction the statement in the Secretary-General's note that up to the end of April 1971, the Secretary-General had not had to request that the financial resources available to implement the 1971 work programme be augmented; that the implementation of the approved work programme had not suffered, thus far, through a lack of financial resources; and that the situation had been due largely to the maximum use, on the

most flexible basis, of the totality of resources available to the Secretary-General. Many other members felt, however, that the full implementation of the approved work programmes should not suffer as a result of limitations on resources and that the Secretary-General should make use of the authority given him in the report of the Fifth Committee to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session. 1/ Taking note of the Secretary-General's statement, they pointed out that assessment of the adequacy of the financial resources to implement the approved work programme for 1971 could be made more meaningfully towards the end of the year.

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 73, document A/8099, para. 88.

III. REVIEW OF THE SPHERE OF ACTIVITIES AND COMPETENCE OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR CO-ORDINATION

21. The Committee, in accordance with its decision at the eighth session, resumed its consideration of this item on the basis of the proposals put forward at that session (see E/4989, annexes III and IV). The Committee also had before it a letter dated 7 May 1971 (E/AC.51/L.59) addressed to the Chairman by the Secretary-General in response to the former's request for the comments of the Chairman of the ACC on the proposals before the Committee.
22. During the session, amendments to the proposal put forward at the eighth session by the delegations of Brazil, France and the Philippines (E/4989, annex IV) were submitted by Guyana, India, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania (E/AC.51/L.61); Pakistan (E/AC.51/L.62); and Sudan (E/AC.51/L.63).
23. Following informal consultations, the proposal and the amendments were discussed at the Committee's 341st meeting. The views expressed are reported in the summary record of that meeting. A summary of the views expressed by delegations at the eighth session is contained in chapter II of the Committee's report on that session (E/4989).
24. At the 341st meeting, the Committee agreed to recommend for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the draft resolution reproduced in paragraph 25. The Committee was unable to reach agreement on two phrases in the sixth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 9 of the draft. One member stated that his delegation reserved its position and would maintain its right to complete freedom of action in the Economic and Social Council.
25. The Committee accordingly recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling the provisions of Chapter IX of the United Nations Charter concerning international economic and social co-operation and, in particular, Article 58 concerning recommendations to be made by the Organization for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies,

"Recalling further its resolutions 13 (III) of 21 September 1946, 1367 (XLV) of 2 August 1968 and 1547 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970,

"Considering the need to increase the efficiency of the activities of the United Nations system in the economic, social and related fields, inter alia, through a move by the United Nations family of organizations towards a more co-ordinated and rational approach in terms of the formulation and implementation of programmes on a system-wide basis,

"Noting that the implementation of the goals and objectives set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade will require, on the part of the United Nations system, dynamic action for the fulfilment of the needs of the developing countries, maximum productivity and impact through adequate planning and programming and rational utilization of all available resources,

"Recalling that the policy-making role in the United Nations system is the prerogative of Member States represented in the competent organs of the system and that the different secretariats perform the functions assigned to them by the same organs, in accordance with the constitutional provisions of each organization and agency,

"Noting further that suggestions and recommendations by various /secretariats/ /secretariat bodies/ on possible courses of action would assist the competent intergovernmental bodies in exercising their policy-making and decision-taking roles, 2/

"Noting that, in accordance with the constitutional provisions and responsibilities of each of its components, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in carrying out its functions as the main co-ordinating body at the secretariat level, can, inter alia, effectively assist the Economic and Social Council in fulfilling its task of co-ordinating the activities of the system in the economic, social and related fields by providing the necessary information and basic data, by serving as a clearing-house for matters that can more effectively be dealt with on a system-wide basis, by providing a suitable forum for consultations at the secretariat level on work programmes and by performing such other tasks as may be specifically entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council,

"Stressing the importance of ensuring the effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Stressing further the need for a more effective participation of the regional economic commissions in the co-ordination arrangements at the secretariat level,

"1. Takes note of the establishment of the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination in pursuance of Council resolution 13 (III) of 21 September 1946 and the concurring decisions of the competent organs of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and, in some cases, the relationship agreements concluded between the Economic and Social Council and the agencies;

2/ The Committee was unable to reach agreement on the bracketed words. The discussion on this point is reported in the summary record of the 341st meeting (E/AC.51/SR.341).

"2. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to maintain under constant review measures to be suggested to the Economic and Social Council in order to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"3. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to give priority to the study of uniform and co-ordinated methods which would enable the United Nations system to achieve greater productivity and efficiency through economies of scale and related advantages;

"4. Further requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present annually to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the competent intergovernmental bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency a concise report on the way in which the system operates, bringing out the problems solved and in addition highlighting those which are unresolved, for action at the intergovernmental level, as well as making suggestions and proposals designed to facilitate the implementation by the organizations concerned of decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council in the field of co-ordination in order to ensure that actions taken are mutually supporting and complementary;

"5. Calls upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present annually to the Economic and Social Council a list of possible topics for in-depth consideration, with a system-wide coverage; and once the list has been approved, in principle, by the Council, to present to the Council and, as appropriate, the competent intergovernmental bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency separate reports on each topic containing a concise and factual picture of the way in which the system as a whole operates, pointing out in particular any shortfalls or duplication as well as the practical difficulties arising from the implementation of policies and programmes of work related to that topic;

"6. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make available to the Economic and Social Council and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency the results of the work of its subsidiary bodies including the ad hoc groups or panels or, where appropriate, brief summaries including the main topics and trends of discussions;

"7. Urges the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in order to ensure greater efficiency and avoid duplication, to continue to make the necessary arrangements for prior consultations among interested secretariats of the United Nations system before proposals on draft programmes are presented to the intergovernmental bodies and also before changes are made in the execution of approved programmes, keeping the Economic and Social Council informed on developments through periodic reports;

"8. Calls upon the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to ensure, where appropriate, close control over all interagency meetings held for purposes of consultation and co-ordination;

"9. Decides that all members of the Economic and Social Council and of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should receive a notification of any meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, its Preparatory Committee and other subsidiary bodies, together with an indication of the respective agendas of any such meetings /so as to enable them to forward their views and observations, if they so decide/; 3/

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his consideration of the possibility of associating, where and when necessary, the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions and the Director of the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut with the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and/or its Preparatory Committee."

3/ There was no agreement in the Committee about the inclusion of the phrase within square brackets. Some delegations felt that its inclusion should be subject to legal opinion in the context of Article 100 (1) of the Charter as also to such joint discussion between CPC and ACC as might be undertaken. Other delegations felt that there was no need to seek a legal opinion and considered that Article 100 (1) was not relevant to this question. Some other delegations considered that the phrase should be followed by the words "in accordance with constitutional procedures". Still others were of the view that its inclusion should be supported in the present form, while a few moved amendments to the text of the paragraphs as a whole. Should the Economic and Social Council approve the bracketed phrase, some delegations considered that a new operative paragraph should be inserted between operative paragraphs 9 and 10 reading: "Requests the Chairman of ACC to circulate to the members of the Economic and Social Council and CPC any views and observations received in accordance with operative paragraph 9." The suggestion was also made that the words "these bodies" should be substituted for the word "them" in the bracketed phrase.

IV. REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION, THE
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

26. The Committee considered the item at its 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 335th and 336th meetings. It had before it the thirty-seventh report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/5012, parts I and II), as well as ACC's report on recent developments in the use of computers and common information needs in the United Nations system (E/5013), prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1455 (XLVII). Part I of the report contained its customary review of co-ordination matters as well as information on interagency meetings, submitted in accordance with Council resolution 1549 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970. Part II contained a special report on the implications of the "green revolution" for the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system.

27. Members of the Committee commented at length on the ACC reports and raised a large number of questions. They were grateful for the useful work ACC was doing. It was generally felt that, although improvements had been made, the way in which ACC had reported on its activities did not satisfactorily meet some of the concerns previously expressed by the Committee. In particular, the report did not provide sufficient information on the problems and difficulties involved in interagency co-ordination. The Secretariat explained that ACC at its last session had not been able to make any far-reaching changes in the form, content and presentation of the current report which was to be regarded as a transitional one. As stated in the Secretary-General's letter of 7 May 1971 (E/AC.51/L.59), changes would certainly be made in order to achieve further improvements in response to the wishes expressed by members.

28. Some delegations also felt that ACC had again exceeded its competence with regard to a number of matters raised in the report: they noted that the report contained several references to questions on which final decisions had yet to be made by the intergovernmental bodies concerned and this, in their view, reflected a tendency on the part of ACC to impinge somewhat on the policy-making role of those organs. They stressed the need for more discipline over ACC's activities and indicated that ACC should be more aware of the dangers of making proposals and taking decisions in areas which were either politically sensitive or which called for action by intergovernmental bodies. They regretted, for instance, that ACC had committed itself to the so-called "new tasks" of the United Nations to the detriment of the policies of development. They also criticized the fact that in some instances, as in the case of machinery for science and technology currently being discussed in intergovernmental bodies, where opinions were well formed and crystallized, the ACC had none the less considered it advisable to press divergent views. Those delegations regretted that ACC, instead of providing facts on the manner of implementing decisions and obtaining adequate system-wide co-ordination, was still attempting to formulate policies for the system. The Secretariat explained that in some of the instances cited, the action taken by ACC was to be regarded as part of the generally accepted requirement that intersecretariat consultations should take place before programme proposals were presented to the

intergovernmental bodies concerned. That was the case, for example, with the statements in the ACC report concerning the Staff College. In that connexion, the ACC had stated that a great deal of interest was expressed by the organizations in collaborating with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in carrying out the first stage of the establishment of the Staff College. It was, however, ACC's understanding that the Executive Director of UNITAR would report in the regular way to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council on developments relating to the proposed Staff College. In other cases, the arrangements agreed by ACC originated in proposals accepted by intergovernmental bodies. For example, the arrangements for the preparation of the documentation for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment - which was to be undertaken by a functional group of ACC - originated in proposals accepted by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference at its second session. The Preparatory Committee had agreed that the pre-conference documentation to be furnished by the agencies would include the identification of the principal issues requiring the attention of policy makers, the identification of principal alternative approaches and an explanation of the broad direction in which international programmes might proceed. As regards the priority to be attached to economic and social development, the ACC had stated its views in the statement annexed to its thirty-sixth report (E/4840, annex I); in the current report it had also stressed that there should be no weakening of international responsibility for the economic and social progress of the developing countries.

29. The Committee expressed appreciation for the ACC report on the implication of the "green revolution".

30. With regard to programme questions, satisfaction was expressed at the arrangements which had been made for co-ordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was noted that the ACC Sub-Committee would be maintained with new terms of reference, in order to ensure intersecretariat co-operation in carrying out the decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, particularly with regard to review and reappraisal. The Committee was informed of the Sub-Committee's new terms of reference. Some members, however, expressed reservations concerning the fact that the ACC and its Sub-Committee were carrying on activities in the appraisal of the results of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

31. Some delegations disapproved of the initiatives taken in regard to the proposed world population institute and expressed concern at the fact that the ACC was dealing with an important policy issue which had not been endorsed by the Economic and Social Council or the General Assembly. Questions were also asked regarding the financing of the institute and it was explained that various proposals had been made in the feasibility report of the United Nations/UNESCO/WHO mission (ST/SOA/SER.R/12), and it was expected that those proposals would be among the questions to be discussed and reported on by the ad hoc interagency working group operating within the framework of the Sub-Committee on Population (see E/5012, part I, para. 34).

32. Another programme matter on which questions were raised was the arrangements concerning assistance in cases of natural disaster. It was explained that in designating the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs as the focal point in the United

Nations Secretariat for the co-ordination of action in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2435 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1547 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, the Secretary-General had entrusted a number of functions to the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs which are outlined in document ST/SGB/131/Amend.24.

33. In practice, the primary task of the focal point in the initial emergency relief phase was to serve as the clearing-house for reliable information on the scale, character and impact of disasters, on priority relief requirements and on the availability of local resources to meet them. It was considered that the arrangements had proved useful, particularly in the case of the East Pakistan cyclone disaster.

34. Questions were also raised as to why certain matters had not been included in the ACC report. For example, there was no mention of the division of responsibilities between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for projects involving prospecting for nuclear metals, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1550 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, or action taken by ACC with regard to the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1491 (XLVIII) of 26 May 1970. It was explained that the question of division of responsibilities between the United Nations and IAEA in mineral surveys had not been taken up in ACC following the adoption of Council resolution 1550 (XLIX), but that co-operation was taking place between the United Nations and IAEA at the technical level, for instance, in projects in Greece and Pakistan for which IAEA was executing.

35. The Secretariat also provided information on the action which was being taken to implement Council resolution 1491 (XLVIII) on the role of the co-operative movement in economic and social development, which included discussions held at an interagency meeting on rural and community development which had been convened by ACC. It was noted that a report would have to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1972 and that, in the meantime, pilot projects for concerted action in this area had been undertaken in a number of selected countries.

36. Members of the Committee also raised questions on the public information matters covered in the ACC report. With regard to the designation of the Centre for Economic and Social Information (CESI) as the central point for providing integrated and coherent information on development for the national commissions which were established to mobilize public opinion in support of development (E/5012, part I, para. 64), it was explained that for some time the information services of the United Nations family had felt the need for a more integrated form of information regarding economic and social development and that that need had been particularly stressed at two meetings of Government information representatives organized by CESI in 1970 and 1971. The Government representatives had asked that a central point should be established from which a flow of such information could be provided in response to requests already being received from national commissions for the Second United Nations Development Decade, information media and Government information services. The CESI Programme Committee had decided that CESI was the obvious central point and CESI had moved a section of its staff to Geneva to undertake the work. Those arrangements were considered the best means of implementing General Assembly resolution 2567 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 which endorsed the concept that "the role of the organizations of the United Nations

system will be to assist the national information media and meet their varying needs, in particular by supplying adequate and appropriate basic information from which those media may draw both substance and inspiration for their work".

37. As regards the section of the ACC report concerning the work of the Consultative Committee on Public Information (E/5012, part I, paras. 53-57), it was explained that ACC had given its support to a number of encouraging efforts to increase interagency co-operation in that field, and its endorsement in paragraph 57 was not intended to apply specifically to the proposed regional information bureaux which had yet to receive the approval of the General Assembly. The Committee further noted that the agencies' information officers would work very closely with the proposed regional information bureaux but would not form part of the staff of the bureaux.

38. Finally, with regard to the annex to the report containing information on interagency meetings, it was suggested that it would have been helpful if ACC had included information on matters to be discussed by its subsidiary bodies, as well as on matters discussed by those bodies during the period under review. It was noted that, in future, summaries could be provided of the results of meetings of ACC subsidiary bodies, although there might be some difficulty about including information on matters to be discussed at future meetings, since the agenda for those meetings normally reflected current problems and the implications of decisions recently taken by intergovernmental organs which could not often be anticipated.

39. Before responding to specific questions regarding the report of ACC on recent developments in the use of computers (E/5013), the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management advised the Committee that that report was, in fact, a second progress report containing information of a general nature, which supplemented that given in a comprehensive technical report to the General Assembly (A/8072) and in a summary of an ACC report to the Council at the forty-ninth session (E/4893). He then gave the members of the Committee a brief report on the progress made in the establishment of the International Computing Centre (ICC) at Geneva. The agencies participating in the ICC (Geneva), namely United Nations, UNDP and WHO, were most anxious to interest other agencies in joining with them in that venture, and he assured the Committee that they would do everything to encourage the eventual participation of the other agencies in the activities of the ICC (Geneva). He felt that once it could be demonstrated that the ICC (Geneva) could provide services on a more economical basis than existing facilities, other agencies would overcome their natural caution and agree to join. The representatives of the Secretary-General provided clarification on the question of the treatment of confidential material in the data banks, and concerning arrangements for the exchange of information between the ICC (Geneva) and national statistical services.

40. The Committee expressed the hope that, bearing in mind their specific requirements, other organizations of the United Nations system would join the International Computing Centre. Approval was expressed for the terms of reference of the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems and Related Activities agreed upon by ACC.

Reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

41. The Committee had before it the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (E/4974, E/4975, E/4976, E/4977, E/4978, E/4979, E/4980, E/4981, E/4982 and E/4983. The reports of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IAEA were introduced by the representatives of those agencies. The Committee also had before it a letter from the Director-General of the IAEA to the Secretary-General of the United Nations relating to IAEA reporting procedures (E/L.1424).

42. The Committee expressed appreciation for the agencies' reports and noted with satisfaction that the agencies had largely followed the guidelines laid down by the Economic and Social Council for the preparation of the reports. In particular, the chapters on co-ordination of activities with other organizations were considered useful.

43. Members of the Committee commented on various aspects of the agencies' reports; for example, the sections of the ILO report on the development of human resources and on employment planning and promotion were considered very useful, and satisfaction was expressed, inter alia, at the efforts of UNESCO to promote the free flow of scientific information through its World Science Information System (UNISIST) programme, and FAO's work in connexion with the "green revolution". WHO was commended for its co-operation with the ILO and other agencies, for its active participation in ICC, and for having included in its report a recommendation for specific action by the Council. Some members stressed that although the IAEA's functions regarding the implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons were growing, the Agency's primary purpose was still to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to give technical assistance to developing countries. Several members of the Committee commended the arrangements for the handling of Joint Inspection Unit reports described in the reports of UNESCO and WHO.

44. A number of members approved the new reporting procedures of IAEA, and expressed the hope that they would lead to a reduction of documentation.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

45. The Committee was unable to consider the item because the comprehensive report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 14 (a) of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV) could not be made available to it in time for thorough discussion before the fifty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

46. The Committee expressed regret at the delay in the completion of the report and decided to defer consideration of the item to its tenth session in September 1971. The Committee was confident that at that time all the relevant documents would be available in the different official languages, and that the representatives of the specialized agencies and the appropriate Secretariat officials would be present. It expressed the hope that its report on the item could be considered by the Economic and Social Council at its resumed fifty-first session and transmitted to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. One member, however, expressed the view that CPC was not competent to take a position on the programme of work of the Council, whose resumed session in the autumn was traditionally reserved for consideration of the reports of IBRD, IMF and UNCTAD.

VI. ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTER

47. The Committee was able to hold only a preliminary discussion on the item since it received the Secretary-General's report entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster" (E/4994) in the middle of the last week of the session. The Committee also had before it a memorandum (E/L.1404) on "International disaster relief" addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom. The Committee's preliminary exchange of views on the subject is reflected in the summary record of its 338th meeting.

48. Members expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's report, but stated that the proposals and recommendations made required detailed and expert consideration before recommendations could be made at the intergovernmental level. Interest was also expressed in the proposals contained in the United Kingdom memorandum and in the suggestions put forward in the course of the discussion. Some delegations expressed the hope that governmental consideration could be completed in time for the conduct of meaningful discussion and for recommendations by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session.

49. Some delegations considered that the United Nations system should be increasingly involved in the provision of assistance in cases of natural disaster. Others stressed the importance of ensuring that any new arrangements should not interfere with the existing network of agencies providing relief. It was also pointed out that it was the sovereign rights of Governments to decide how to extend such assistance. It was stressed that measures to provide relief in the event of disaster should not encroach upon the sovereignty of the State concerned or be used as a pretext for political interference.

50. Several delegations expressed support for the proposal to establish a permanent United Nations office to deal with all aspects of natural disaster. It was noted that the difference between the United Kingdom proposal for a disaster relief co-ordinator and the Secretary-General's proposal seemed to be largely one of emphasis. Some delegations considered that the office should concentrate only on co-ordinating relief assistance, while others suggested that the office should be concerned with all phases of natural disaster assistance and prevention. A number of members stressed that the establishment of such an office should not involve excessive expenditure or the creation of an unwieldy machinery. A few members could not support the proposals and considered that there was no need for any new United Nations machinery for that purpose.

51. Attention was also drawn to the importance of increasing the volume of resources available for disaster relief. It was recalled that the delegation of Pakistan had proposed at the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly that the United Nations office for disaster relief should both co-ordinate the use of existing resources and endeavour to increase the resources available. In that connexion, the relative advantages and disadvantages of establishing a disaster fund were discussed. Several members proposed that special pledging conferences

should be convened by the Secretary-General when a natural disaster occurred to provide additional funds for relief. They also suggested that the Secretary-General should be authorized to advance funds from the United Nations budget in the amount of sums pledged at such conferences and that his drawing rights on the Working Capital Funds should be increased from \$150,000 to \$500,000 a year. They further suggested that a specified amount, perhaps \$US1 million of the UNDP Program Reserve, might be set aside for programmes in the field of natural disasters. Some delegations stated that they could not subscribe to those proposals, and therefore reserved their positions.

VII. STUDY OF REGIONAL STRUCTURES

52. The Committee discussed the item at its 335th and 336th meetings on the basis of a preliminary report by the Secretary-General entitled "Regional co-operation: study of regional structures" (E/5030 and E/5030/Add.1). The Committee also had before it the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/4935 and E/4935/Add.1).

53. The Committee was informed that, in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970, a questionnaire had been prepared in close consultation with the specialized agencies and had been sent to Governments in early December 1970. At the time of the regional economic commission sessions in 1971, very few replies had been received from Governments. The Economic Commission for Europe, with eighteen replies, had had the best response. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) had decided, at its tenth session in February 1971, that the Executive Secretary should prepare his report on regional structures with the assistance of the ECA Executive Committee. That Committee had held its fifth session in May 1971. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) had decided, at its twenty-seventh session, in April 1971, to finalize its position on the basis of the answers received. At its fourteenth session in April/May 1971, the Economic Commission for Latin America, had adopted a provisional consensus, subject to possible modification in the light of any further replies received from regional Governments within three months. The Economic Commission for Europe, at its twenty-sixth session, held in April 1971, had not adopted a resolution; the highlights of ECE's discussion and the relevant recommendations were incorporated in the Secretary-General's preliminary report (E/5030). In the circumstances, the Secretary-General suggested that his report be submitted to the Council at its fifty-third rather than at its fifty-second session.

54. Several members suggested that the fact that many developing countries did not have adequate time and facilities to deal with the task of answering this type of complex questionnaire might well account for the paucity of replies. The Committee took the view that better results could have been obtained had the questionnaire been simpler, and expressed the hope that in preparing future questionnaires the Secretary-General would take those factors into consideration and ensure that questionnaires were as simple as possible.

55. Some members felt that the Secretary-General could have been more analytical in his preliminary report as certain trends seemed to have emerged from the replies received from Governments. In the view of some members, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office at Beirut (UNESOB) should be called upon to play an important role with regard to the implementation of the International Strategy for Development. Some members also referred to the need for greater decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations to the regional commissions, including the need for providing the facilities for greater operational activities. In that connexion members stressed that effective utilization of the knowledge and experience of the regional bodies would enhance the efficient operation of the United Nations

development co-operation cycle. Furthermore, in the majority of the cases the replies from the Governments concerned seem to indicate that the regional economic commissions and UNESOB should be the focal points for co-ordinating economic and social programmes of the United Nations system in their respective regions. It was noted that at a recent meeting the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions had considered the question of achieving the closest possible co-operation between the regional bureaux of UNDP and the regional economic commissions in order to ensure the most effective utilization of resources at the regional level and that the question would be further reviewed.

56. A few delegations expressed reservations with regard to the desirability of further decentralization or of increasing the operational role of the regional economic commission. Reference was made to the fact that the procedures for country programming had already been defined in the "consensus" approved by the Governing Council of the UNDP and that inter-country programming involved complex matters still in the process of refinement by the Council. It would be difficult therefore, to define at this stage the possible participation of the regional economic commissions in regional and subregional projects.

57. With regard to the co-ordinating role of the regional economic commissions, the view was expressed that a regional body similar to ACC, under the leadership of the executive secretary concerned, should be established to co-ordinate the work of the regional economic commission and the specialized agencies concerned at the regional level.

58. A few members made reference to subregional activities in the ECAFE region. While satisfaction was expressed with such co-operative efforts at the subregional level as the Regional Co-operation for Development and the Association for South-East Asian Nations, attention was drawn to the special features of the region: it encompassed a vast area and contained two thirds of the world's population. Moreover, since the largest country in the region was not represented in the Commission, those members considered that any decision on regional structures in the ECAFE region which did not take this fact into account would be unrealistic. It was suggested also that co-ordination primarily at the country level would be advantageous.

59. With regard to the activities of ECE, satisfaction was expressed at the increased attention the Commission intended to devote to those aspects of its work which were of special interest to the less developed countries of southern Europe. The ideas proposed by the Executive Secretary to strengthen the Commission's role in co-ordinating the regional approach in various fields, particularly international trade co-operation, were welcomed.

60. The Committee endorsed the Secretary-General's suggestion that his report on the study of regional structures should be submitted to the Council at its fifty-third session.

VIII. PROGRESS REPORTS ON SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. Marine co-ordination

61. The Committee considered the question at its 332nd meetings. It had before it a short note (E/AC.51/54) in which the Secretary-General outlined the background of the question and drew attention to the many aspects of marine affairs being dealt with by various organs of the United Nations. In particular, the Secretary-General's note emphasized the work being undertaken in preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and the Conference on the Law of the Sea, and in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1537 (XLIX) of 27 July 1970 on marine co-operation. That resolution called for a comprehensive background study on the trends in the various traditional, as well as foreseeable new uses of the seas, the likely effects of those uses on the marine environment and the conflicts of technical uses that might be foreseen. The Council requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to indicate any proposals they might wish to make for strengthening international co-operation in marine affairs, taking into account the results of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and to submit a brief report to the Council with suggestions for strengthening international co-operation relating to the seas. In view of those developments, the Secretary-General suggested that it might be appropriate to await the results of the study called for in Council resolution 1537 (XLIX) before discussing in depth the question of co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in marine affairs.

62. A number of delegations expressed their general agreement with the Secretary-General's suggestion. The view was expressed that the question of marine co-ordination was of particular importance in view of the wide range of activities in the field of marine affairs undertaken by the various bodies of the United Nations system. It was pointed out that the economic uses of the sea offered great opportunities for accelerated development. It was also pointed out that the relevant services of the United Nations Secretariat should receive increased support in order to discharge their broadened responsibilities.

63. In response to questions, the Assistant Director-in-Charge, Ocean Economics and Technology Branch, explained that the work in that field entrusted to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was being carried out in close consultation with the specialized agencies, so that the comprehensive study on the uses of the seas would constitute an agreed statement by all the agencies and organizations concerned. The work was proceeding as rapidly as possible, but the study could not be completed before early 1972. The Secretary-General's final report on the possibilities for strengthening international co-operation relating to the sea, which was required to take into account the results of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, would be available to Member States by late 1972 or early in 1973.

64. The Committee took note of the document by the Secretary-General, as well as the explanations offered in the course of the discussion, and decided to take

the item up again at a subsequent session when the report to be prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1537 (XLIX) was available.

B. Report of the special rapporteurs

65. At the 333rd meeting, the special rapporteurs informed the Committee that they had been unable to complete their survey of reports and studies projected and carried out in the United Nations in the economic and social fields because some regional economic commissions and units of the Secretariat had not submitted the required information in good time. The special rapporteurs hoped, with the co-operation of the units concerned, to be able to complete their survey in time for its submission to the Committee at its tenth session.

66. The Committee took note of the statement by the special rapporteurs and urged those units that had not yet done so to provide the required information as rapidly as possible. The Committee agreed that the survey should be submitted to the Committee at its tenth session. The Committee would decide at that stage, in the light of circumstances, when to examine the survey in detail.

C. Pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

67. The Committee considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America (JIU/REP/70/3 - S. Ilic, C.S. Jha and A.F. Sokirkin) and related comments (E/4935 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2) at its 334th, 335th and 336th meetings. Matters relating to the handling of JIU reports were also raised during the Committee's discussion of the reports of ACC, the specialized agencies and IAEA.

68. The Committee noted with concern that the report had not been placed on the agenda of the recent session of ECLA and had not been discussed during the session. The omission, for whatever reason, to place the report on the Commission's agenda was, in the view of some delegations, inconsistent with the recommendations in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1554 (XLIX) and 1555 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 and was particularly regrettable in view of the quality of the report. The report was a model of its kind and contained many valuable and constructive suggestions that deserved detailed consideration.

69. Attention was drawn to the procedures for handling JIU reports adopted in certain of the specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO and WHO, and the suggestion was made that steps should be taken within the United Nations to expedite the circulation and consideration of reports. In order to avoid delays, the possibility might be explored of circulating reports with only the preliminary comments of the Secretary-General.

D. Identification of the least developed among developing countries

70. At its 333rd meeting the Committee noted with interest the chapter of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session dealing with this subject (E/4990, chap. II).

71. There was general agreement that the Committee was not an appropriate forum for discussion of the substantive issues involved in the identification of the least developed among developing countries. It was agreed that at a later stage, when the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had taken a decision in principle on the question of identification, the Committee should, if so requested by the Council, co-ordinate the action to be undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system to assist the least developed among developing countries.

IX. PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOINT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR
PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE
COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

72. The Committee resumed consideration of this item at its 334th, 336th and 337th meetings in the light of the Secretary-General's letter dated 7 May 1971 (E/AC.51/L.59), communicating the comments of the ACC on the list of topics suggested by the Committee at its eighth session (E/4989, paras. 28 to 32).

73. In the course of the discussion, members expressed regret that some important topics, notably the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance in cases of natural disaster, could not be discussed at the Joint Meetings because the Committee itself had been unable to consider them adequately owing to the absence of the necessary documentation. Some members considered that the review of the sphere of competence of ACC and the question of future institutional arrangements for science and technology need not be included in the agenda for the Joint Meetings. Several members stressed, inter alia, that the first item should not, by its very nature, be discussed with ACC and that consideration of the second question had reached a stage in which Governments, being aware of the position of ACC, were ready to take a decision at the Economic and Social Council level.

74. After taking into account the preferences expressed by members the Committee agreed, however, to authorize its Chairman to propose to the Chairman of ACC that the following topics should be considered at the Joint Meetings:

(a) Review of the sphere of activities of ACC, with particular reference to improving its co-operation with CPC in order to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council; and

(b) Future institutional arrangements for science and technology.

X. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR
THE TENTH SESSION

75. At its 339th meeting the Committee approved the following provisional agenda for its tenth session, to be held from 13 to 23 September 1971:

1. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
2. New form of presentation of the United Nations budget: report of the Secretary-General
3. Report of the Special Rapporteurs
4. Report of the Committee on its tenth session to the Economic and Social Council.

XI. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS^{4/} .

76. The conclusions and recommendations of the Committee at its ninth session are contained in the following paragraphs:

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
Programme implementation in 1970 and related matters	15, 16 and 18
Review of the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	25
Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	27, 29, 40 and 42
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	46
Assistance in cases of natural disaster	47
Study of regional structures	54 and 60
Progress reports on specific developments within the United Nations system	64, 66, 68 and 71
Preparation for the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	74
Consideration of the provisional agenda for the tenth session	75

^{4/} This chapter has been prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1367 (XLV), para. 6.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA OF THE NINTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Programme implementation in 1970 and related matters
3. Review of the sphere of activities and competence of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
4. Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency
5. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
6. Assistance in cases of natural disaster
7. Study of regional structures
8. Progress reports on specific developments within the United Nations system
 - (a) Marine co-ordination
 - (b) Report of the special rapporteurs
 - (c) Pending reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
 - (d) Identification of the least developed among the developing countries
9. Preparations for the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
10. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the tenth session
11. Report of the Committee to the Economic and Social Council on its ninth session

Annex II

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Mr. Horatio K. Matthews, Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management

Mr. M.H. Gherab, Assistant Secretary-General of Personnel

Mr. Michael Potrubatch, Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Kenneth Dadzie, Deputy to the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs

Secretary of the Committee

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver

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United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Mr. J. Stanovnik, Executive Secretary

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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* * *

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Mr. Robert Najjar, Deputy Director, Liaison Office with the United Nations

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