



COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

REPORT ON THE SIXTH SESSION

27 May-5 June 1970

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-NINTH SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 10

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.

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) held its sixth session at United Nations Headquarters from 27 May to 5 June 1970. There were fifteen meetings of the Committee during that period, the summary records of which are contained in documents E/AC.51/SR.276-290.
2. The following members of the Committee were represented: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Denmark, France, Ghana, Guyana, India, Japan, Malta, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.
3. The following organizations and specialized agencies were represented: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 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), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and the Deputy to the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs were present, and other senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat also attended some of the meetings. A list of participants is contained in annex II of the report.
4. At its 276th meeting, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda (E/AC.51/41) with the inclusion of a new item entitled "Other matters" (see annex I). Following a proposal by the Chairman, the Committee decided to consider its agenda under subject headings as set out in E/AC.51/L.52/Rev.1 (see annex III).

II. SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS^{1/}

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

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
The functioning of ACC machinery	10. 11, 13-15
Prior consultations on work programmes by members of the United Nations system	19-21
Country and regional matters	24-26
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^{1/} This chapter has been prepared in accordance with Council resolution 1367 (XLV), para. 6.

Paragraphs

Procedures for the distribution of reports of the
Joint Inspection Unit

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Proposal for the appointment of special rapporteurs

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Preparations for the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC

86-91

III. THE FUNCTIONING OF THE MACHINERY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

6. The Committee examined the various steps that had been taken by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) to improve the functioning of its own machinery since the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC held last October at United Nations Headquarters. These steps were outlined in the thirty-sixth report of the ACC (E/4840, paras. 10-19). The Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs indicated that the ACC had been keenly aware of the need to adapt its machinery in order to increase the assistance it can render to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations organs as well as to the governing bodies of the specialized agencies in their task of formulating policy decisions covering a great range of subjects.

7. The ACC's most significant new decision in that connexion had been to establish a number of temporary ad hoc groups or panels consisting of its own members to consider specific key issues and working in close co-operation with the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. It was explained that the issues to be considered in depth by the ACC groups were not the policy issues referred to by ACC in its annual report in 1969 but rather matters which individual members or groups of members of ACC felt to be of considerable current importance and which required prior consultation so that a co-ordinated approach could be used in submitting proposals to governing bodies.

8. The first group established would study the implications of the "green revolution", i.e. the implications of the spectacular developments in plant breeding and the use of high-yielding cereals - and its related technologies for the policies and programme initiatives of other organizations within the United Nations system. It was emphasized that the "green revolution" if well managed could eliminate much of the malnutrition and hunger in the world, but if badly handled, could involve serious increases in unemployment, pollution and other evils. This was the type of situation where concerted approach by the specialized agencies might increase the capacity of the United Nations system to respond more quickly and more effectively to new developments with far-reaching repercussions.

9. Groups were to be set up later to deal with specific questions within the realm of science and technology; those questions to be identified by the executive heads of the agencies primarily concerned. A meeting of several heads of organizations and programmes is to be held before the Council's forty-ninth session to clarify and strengthen the activities of the United Nations organizations with responsibilities for helping to meet emergency needs arising from natural and other disasters and developing arrangements for co-ordination among them.

10. The Committee welcomed the above decisions as a potentially effective way of handling key co-ordination matters at the top management level.

11. The Committee was informed that the executive heads of agencies and the Secretary-General had met informally to discuss in a preliminary fashion the

proposals of the "capacity study" of direct concern to ACC. No positions had been adopted, one reason being that the main proposals were tied to the abolition of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB), which was opposed by the executive heads in their capacity as members of the Board. The majority of members of the Committee felt that the proposal for dividing ACC into two panels for administrative questions and for economic and social policy respectively would be time-consuming and perhaps even unworkable; and that ACC, strengthened by the Administrator of UNDP and the executive heads of UNICEF, UNCTAD and UNIDO being de jure members, should be retained in its present form. They also supported the maintenance and strengthening of the IACB as the key secretariat body concerned with the UNDP, particularly at a time when the latter would be entering a phase of intensive country programming.

12. The Committee also reviewed the ACC's decisions to streamline its subsidiary bodies, noting that they had been reduced in number on the understanding that ad hoc meetings could be called as necessary to fill the gaps. The Committee was informed that the ACC has confirmed its delegation of authority to its preparatory committee to deal on its behalf with all questions not requiring its direct consideration.

13. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the staff of the Office of Inter-Agency Affairs had been strengthened and that the Office was now in a better position to carry out the increased workload resulting from decisions by the General Assembly as well as by the Council and the Committee itself.

14. The Committee was in agreement that the annual reports of ACC, both in style and presentation, have not been as helpful as they might be to the Committee and the Council in the discharge of their co-ordination functions.

15. The Committee recommends that in the future these reports should bring out more clearly major co-ordination problems, the issues involved and the views of individual agencies on them. It would also welcome more clear-cut proposals for action by the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

IV. PRIOR CONSULTATIONS ON WORK PROGRAMMES BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

16. The Committee considered the system of prior consultations on work programmes in the light of recommendation E of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (ECPC) (E/4748) and the proposals for its implementation set forth in the statement by the ACC (E/AC.51/42). In recommendation E the Enlarged Committee had suggested that all members of the United Nations system with substantial programmes should send these programmes in draft form for comments to organizations having programmes in related areas and that those comments should then be transmitted with the observations of the executive heads concerned to the programme-reviewing organ. The Enlarged Committee felt that if a procedure along those lines were regularly carried out by all organizations it would not only reduce the incidence of duplication and overlapping but would constitute a step forward for the joint planning of work.

17. In its statement the ACC pointed out that intersecretariat consultations on the framing of future programmes already took place on a broad basis in areas where there were programmes of mutual concern including joint activities and the operation of joint machinery. It had been agreed that those informal practices would henceforth be supplemented by a procedure along the lines of that recommended by the Enlarged Committee, though timing problems and problems of programme presentation would have to be ironed out in some cases. It was further stated that organizations that did not operate on a programme basis, and consequently could not participate in the foregoing arrangements, would none the less regularly exchange information regarding any new activities being planned by them with the other organizations likely to be concerned.

18. A representative of the Secretary-General affirmed that a clear distinction needed to be made between two procedures - the procedure of prior consultations at the intersecretariat level which had long been carried out on a broad basis by the various organizations and the new procedure suggested by ECPC which would involve the intergovernmental programme-reviewing organs more directly. So far only the ILO and UNESCO had adopted a procedure along those lines but all organizations operating on a programme basis had agreed that they would adopt it. The new procedure merely provided a regular opportunity for the secretariat of each organization to communicate programme information to the programme-reviewing organs of other organizations. The possibility of doing that was in fact provided for in the relationship agreements between most of the organizations concerned, and organizations had resorted to that course of action from time to time.

19. The Committee took note of the intention of the executive heads to carry out the recommendation of the Enlarged Committee. The Committee expressed concern, however, with regard to the actual procedures which the agencies intended to follow, and in particular the passage in the ACC statement according to which the comments of other organizations would be "the subject of informal consultations, following which matters still calling for the attention of the programme-reviewing organ would be brought to the attention of that organ". That constituted a stage in the procedure which was not envisaged in the Enlarged Committee's recommendation, and it tended to make the arrangements being worked

out excessively complex. Moreover, if it were left to the secretariats concerned to decide which of the comments of other organizations called for attention by the programme-reviewing organs, that would in fact defeat the purpose of the recommended procedure, the essence of which was its methodical and systematic nature. Intersecretariat consultations on the comments of other agencies would indeed be necessary and welcome, but then the programme-reviewing organs should be apprised of their content, the solutions arrived at and problems that remained.

20. The Committee has been assured that the "informal consultations" were designed to ensure that the comments actually submitted to programme-reviewing organs were not based on misunderstandings or minor difficulties regarding practical arrangements that could be easily disposed of, and that no long delays in the submission of comments were envisaged. It trusts that any delays that might be occasioned by these consultations will not prevent programme-reviewing organs from having the comments of other organizations before them when they review the programmes concerned.

21. The Committee intends to pursue some of the matters raised in the foregoing paragraphs when it meets jointly with ACC in July 1970.

V. COUNTRY AND REGIONAL MATTERS

22. The Committee considered regional and country matters at its 287th and 288th meetings. In that connexion it had before it the following documents: the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Africa and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4733 and Add.1), the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and a note by the Secretary-General (E/4731 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), comments on the report by the Joint Inspection Unit on co-ordination and co-operation at the country level (E/4698/Add.1-6 and Add.1/Corr.1, and E/4773), the paper on regional co-ordination submitted to ECPC by its Rapporteur (E/AC.51/L.51), A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations System (DP/5) (sections relevant to regional matters in appendix III of part V and in chapter VII), and, finally, an informal background note by the Secretariat on the "capacity study".

23. The varied documentation represented different aspects and angles and in the circumstances the Committee agreed that treatment of that item could not go beyond general consideration of the subject and a few specific observations. Some members felt that the material available was neither sufficiently detailed nor sufficiently comprehensive to draw meaningful conclusions concerning the fundamental issues involved. Others were of the opinion that observations in the documents provided adequate basis for specific recommendations.

24. It was generally agreed that an over-all review of the regional structure was desirable and, as one delegation said, the "capacity study's" proposal were insufficient basis for that since they were tied exclusively to the focal role of UNDP. A study of the administrative and substantive aspects of regional organization should cover the role of the regional economic commissions, their progress and impediments to progress in fostering economic co-operation and integration as well as their part in technical assistance and pre-investment activities. It should also examine the relations between the commissions and regional and sub-regional groupings, both economic and political, outside and within the United Nations system, in addition to reviewing their prospective functions in respect of the Second United Nations Development Decade. With specific reference to the proposal contained in paragraph 98, in the "capacity study", the Committee was informed that the Secretary-General had discussed its various implications with his colleagues on ACC and that he hopes, after further consultations, including those with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to make a proposal to the Council at its forty-ninth session as to how the ground might be best prepared in this regard. (See chapter XI below relating to the preparations for the joint ACC/CPC meetings.)

25. The Committee strongly favoured the strengthening of the regional economic commissions. While recognizing the importance of their non-operational functions, it considered that it was important that their operational activities should be extended in the context of their present role. The proposal that UNDP assign liaison officers to the commissions' offices was acceptable to most; on the other hand, the suggestion that the future regional bureaux of UNDP be merged with the regional economic commissions was either rejected or regarded with serious

reservations by those who mentioned the subject. Among the Joint Inspection Unit recommendations, that contained in paragraphs 21 and 33 of E/4733 was favourably noted by some delegations who did not agree with the relevant comments of the Secretary-General (E/4733/Add.1, para. 13). The Council may wish to endorse this recommendation of the Joint Inspection Unit in the light of its many earlier decisions on strengthening of the regional economic commissions.

26. Some specific suggestions were made which it was felt could usefully be implemented. These included support for coterminous regions among the specialized agencies, the siting of agency regional and sub-regional offices in the same place, country programming for national projects and presentation of the regional economic commission budgets as a separate part of the United Nations financial estimates and the control of funds designed for Special Fund projects as recommended in the Inspection Report on United Nations activities in Turkey (E/4698). Finally, although the Committee commended many aspects of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, it expressed regret that there had been considerable delay in the transmission of some, and in the submission of certain comments.

VI. FORMAT OF THE ANALYTICAL SUMMARIES OF REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

27. The Committee examined the format for the analytical summaries of the reports of specialized agencies as set forth in the note submitted by the Secretary-General in document E/AC.51/44. It noted that the guidelines for preparing these summaries contained in paragraphs 10-16 of that document had been worked out by ACC in October 1969 and used as a basis for preparing the analytical summaries covering agency activities in 1969. The Committee recommends that these guidelines should continue to be used for the time being, with the following modifications:

(a) It would be useful if an organizational chart could be inserted at the beginning of each summary together with an indication of the changes that have been made during the course of the year;

(b) The Committee again requests that the summaries should include a full account of co-ordination problems (E/4716, para. 40 (e)). It suggests accordingly that the section entitled "Co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system" should comprise of two parts, the first of which would be concerned with achievements and the second with a description of any outstanding co-ordination problems and the difficulties being encountered in solving them;

(c) Information should be included in tabular form on expenditures for the previous and current years on major programmes. This table should be included under the section "Administrative and Budgetary Questions", together with a brief analysis of the main trends of expenditure;

(d) Fuller information should be included on the organizations' response to any criticism that might be made in reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the question of duplication, or lack of co-ordination;

(e) The Committee believes that the analytical reports would be more useful if they contained recommendations for action by the Council;

(f) The Committee felt that the length of the reports was about right but that the section on the development of major programmes might be somewhat shortened to make room for further information on outstanding problems in the field of co-ordination and on the action taken regarding the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

28. The Committee considered the question of the implementation of the Declaration in accordance with paragraph 8 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII). In doing so, the Committee had before it the relevant paragraphs of the ACC report (E/4840, paras. 20-24) and of the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA.

29. Responding to comments on the inadequacy of the information contained in the analytical summaries, a number of representatives of the specialized agencies provided further particulars of the action already taken and envisaged by their organizations to give effect to the Council resolution under reference and to General Assembly resolution 2555 (XXIV) on the same item. A statement was also made on behalf of the High Commissioner for Refugees.

30. Members of the Committee expressed appreciation of the co-operation extended by the UNHCR and by several of the specialized agencies in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions. In particular, members commended those organizations for the measures they had so far taken to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from the dependent Territories in Africa, to strengthen the arrangements for interagency co-operation in that field and to introduce a greater measure of flexibility into the relevant procedures. At the same time, the majority of members of the Committee expressed deep regret that some of the agencies, particularly the IBRD and the IMF, had not taken the steps required for the implementation of the Council and General Assembly resolutions on this subject.

31. It was noted that certain agencies had established relationship agreements or other special arrangements with the OAU. Several members expressed regret that, from the information available, insufficient attention appeared to have been paid to the need to initiate, in co-operation with that organization, concrete programmes of assistance to the national liberation movements in the dependent African Territories, especially in the fields of education, training, health, nutrition etc. Furthermore, these members noted with regret that not all of the agencies had yet taken steps to implement the recommendation of the General Assembly to discontinue all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. A few members of the Committee, recalling the position taken by their delegations during the relevant discussions in the Council and the General Assembly, entered reservations regarding the views set out above as well as on the competence of the Committee to discuss some of the points raised. In their opinion, there could be no objection to the desired refugee assistance programmes, but some of the other activities advocated were inappropriate or went beyond the mandate of the Committee.

32. The majority of members of the Committee were of the opinion that in view of the observance during the current year of the tenth anniversary of the Declaration, an evaluation should be undertaken of the contribution of the agencies

to the process of decolonization and that in the light of that evaluation a co-ordinated programme of measures should be formulated by the agencies with a view to speeding up that process. They agreed that the present item should receive special attention at its session during 1971 and at a subsequent joint ACC/CPC meeting. They also felt that future consideration of the item by the Committee would benefit from the participation of a representative of OAU. They also considered that the proposed review would be facilitated by the preparation of a clear and comprehensive report, for consideration next year, of the activities hitherto carried out by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration. That document should consolidate and replace the information contained in the various separate reports which had previously been and were expected to be submitted concerning the item to the Council, to the General Assembly and 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.

VIII. PROGRAMME QUESTIONS

A. The sea

33. At its 235th and 286th meetings the Committee considered the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV) entitled "Co-ordination of marine activities". In accordance with the request made at its fourth session, 2/ the Committee had before it a note by the Secretary-General entitled "Co-ordination of marine activities" prepared on the basis of comments provided by certain Member States and by organizations concerned (E/AC.51/43) and a note by the Secretariat (E/AC.51/L.53) and the relevant section of the ACC report (E/4840, paras. 51-56).

34. The delegation of Malta which had initiated the proposal for the review stressed that the proposed survey differed in concept from other surveys undertaken from time to time within the United Nations system and that, in the opinion of that delegation, it was made both necessary and urgent by the vital importance that the ocean in all its dimensions was assuming for many countries. The ensuing discussion in the meeting centred around the following points: the suggested survey should, inter alia,

(a) Give a concise picture of trends in the uses of ocean space, identifying clearly new uses and assessing the intensity of both new and traditional uses over the medium term;

(b) Analyse, in the light of the conclusions reached, the possible adverse consequences of the anticipated development not only in terms of potential ecological damage but also in terms of potential resource depletion, economic waste and potential conflict if effective international co-operation does not obtain;

(c) Evaluate the need for an effective international strategy in ocean space and the manner by which such a strategy could, if the need were found to exist, be formulated and implemented through the United Nations system;

(d) Assess in the light of the conclusions reached on the preceding points the activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans with a view to ascertaining whether an adequate forum was provided by existing United Nations machinery for the discussion of basic problems of international concern in this field, whether existing priorities within the United Nations system corresponded to the needs and emerging problems and whether sectoral priorities were always being considered in a more general framework.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. IX.

35. The delegation of Malta favoured the appointment by the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments of a small group of persons of unquestioned and internationally recognized authority, to undertake the review.

36. As a comprehensive review in depth would require time for careful consideration of objective and balanced recommendations, it was suggested that a report would not be required before the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

37. The delegation of Malta also believed that, despite recent steps that have been taken within the United Nations system to improve co-ordination in matters related to the sea at the Secretariat level, further action was urgent and suggested that as an immediate step, while awaiting the conclusion of the survey, CPC could recommend that a United Nations office for the seas be created within the Department of Economic and Social Affairs by consolidating existing elements concerned with the problems of ocean space within the United Nations Secretariat which were presently dispersed in three departments. This would have little or no financial implications and would have many advantages.

38. During the discussion in the Committee, the majority of members supported the proposal for the comprehensive review of existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV). There was considerable support for the suggestion that the review should be entrusted to an expert group selected by the Secretary-General in consultation with Governments. Some delegations expressed doubt as to the usefulness of the proposed exercise and reserved their Governments' position concerning the conclusions and recommendations of the review. A view was expressed that the proposed review could be undertaken by ACC; another delegation believed that it could be carried out by CPC. One delegation was of the opinion that it would be inappropriate to undertake such a review at the present time in the light of the changes and developments at the intergovernmental and secretariat levels in the field of science and technology.

39. The Committee came to the conclusion that a comprehensive review of existing activities relating to the seas, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV), would be useful and it accordingly recommends that it should be undertaken at an early date but felt that the manner in which it should be carried out together with other modalities could be decided upon by the Council. Those delegations who opposed the proposal reserved their position on the recommendation. Also, the Committee was of the opinion that further improvements in interagency co-ordination and formulation of policy in marine activities throughout the United Nations system was necessary and therefore recommends that while the review is in progress, the ACC should give increased attention to these problems.

40. No definite conclusion was reached concerning the possible establishment of an office for the seas. The Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to study all the implications of this proposal and report on this matter at its next session.

B. Water resources

41. The Committee discussed the question of international action in the field of water resources on the basis of the relevant section of the ACC's report (E/4840, paras. 57 to 59). It wishes to emphasize that the development and utilization of water resources is a matter of vast consequence, not only to the countries of the arid zone but also to all developing countries, particularly in view of the growing water shortage throughout the world. The totality of the efforts of the United Nations system in this field is still very small in comparison with the needs and possibilities for effective international assistance and it is therefore essential to maximize the manpower and funds available. The Committee expresses the hope that greater attention will be paid to alerting and advising Governments about global problems and water policies, especially regarding the use of water for new purposes, for conservation and for recycling water use.

42. Members of the Committee expressed regret that the ACC report did not contain a more comprehensive account of the situation regarding co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system relating to water resources, nor did it contain a description of the allocation of functional responsibilities among the agencies as agreed upon by ACC. Additional information and clarification was however provided by the Secretariat on a number of points in response to questions raised by members of the Committee, but the situation nevertheless remains somewhat unclear. With regard to the special role of the United Nations, as far as the activities of system are concerned, it was noted that this referred to the United Nations primary responsibility for water resources development in general, in consultation with appropriate technical agencies on sectoral aspects; and that arrangements for co-ordination are necessarily flexible and must be adapted to different situations. It was however also hoped that a comprehensive policy of co-ordination could be devised, which would be based on an integrated approach by the various organizations involved.

43. The Committee noted that problems which arose last year regarding areas of competence - in some cases reflecting problems existing in the administrations of national Governments - have now resulted in practical arrangements being arrived at which should resolve these difficulties. The Committee expressed regret however that no mention of this problem was made in the analytical summaries of the various specialized agencies either last year or this year. The problem has been in existence for some years now and is precisely of the kind that should be analysed in the analytical summaries in the context of the Council's recommendation regarding highlighting co-ordination problems. Mention was made of the considerable delays which have occurred in the implementation of UNDP projects involving more than one agency. It is hoped that the difficulties regarding operational responsibilities referred to in the ACC's report will be resolved in the near future in order that delays can be eliminated and that the Committee will be kept fully informed of developments in this area.

C. Science and technology

44. The Committee considered the question of future institutional arrangements for science and technology at its 287th meeting. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1454 (XLVII), the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application

of Science and Technology to Development (E/4827), and the relevant section of the ACC report (E/4840, paras. 33-47).

45. The Committee emphasized the enormous importance of science and technology to economic and social development, particularly the transfer of technology to developing countries. The need to strengthen and reinforce the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in this field - as well as the need for a co-ordinated approach - was also stressed. It was noted that only a small number of Governments had responded to the Secretary-General's request for their views on future institutional arrangements pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1454 (XLVII).

46. A majority of members of the Committee supported the creation of some type of intergovernmental body in the field of science and technology, although one delegation expressed doubt whether there was any need for new machinery. A number of delegations considered that there should be a standing or functional committee of the General Assembly with a membership between that of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, since neither the Council nor its sessional Co-ordination Committee nor the General Assembly itself was ideally suited to deal with matters of science and technology. On the other hand, some other delegations also suggested that there should be a sessional committee of the General Assembly covering all such matters. Some representatives called attention to the advantages of the continued consideration by the General Assembly, in a political context, of the subjects related to the committees on the sea-bed and outer space, and, in an economic context, of the aspects related to the transfer of technology.

47. Several delegations stressed the competence of the Council in economic and social matters, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and considered that science and technology should be considered in close relation to the whole problem of economic and social development. Several delegations supported the creation of a sessional committee of the Economic and Social Council to deal with science and technology. One delegation stated that the Council's Co-ordination Committee might be strengthened for this purpose. Other delegations expressed doubts regarding a new sessional committee of the Economic and Social Council on the grounds inter alia that the Economic and Social Council would not have the necessary technical expertise to deal with the question, and that wider membership would be desirable. It was stressed that the proposed new body should not encroach on the competence of other intergovernmental organs to which questions of science and technology had already been entrusted. One delegation considered that an ad hoc body should be established within the framework of the Council to undertake a further study in depth of the whole question of institutional machinery. The view was expressed that the whole subject needed to be further considered, so that the most suitable machinery, at different levels, could be devised at the end of the mandate of the Advisory Committee in 1971. The Committee expressed appreciation of the work of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, and it was suggested that its mandate should be extended, perhaps in modified form, when it came up for review in 1971.

48. The Committee took note with interest of the reports before it. It also noted with interest the ACC's statement that "any arrangements will be meaningful only if additional resources are made available to tackle major problem areas and if Member States devote more resources to scientific research

and development" (E/4840, para. 45). In the course of the discussion in the Committee, it was observed that the relevant section of the ACC report could be interpreted as implying that the situation regarding institutional arrangements in the field of science and technology could be considered de novo. It was emphasized that the basis for the further consideration of this problem is Council resolution 1454 (XXVII) and the matter cannot be reopened. Furthermore, that the mandate to UNCTAD to set up suitable machinery within its jurisdiction is not open to question. In this context it was noted that studies are being prepared for the Trade and Development Board in consultation with all concerned.

49. The Committee did not reach a consensus regarding the substantive issues involved but wishes to draw the Council's attention to the views expressed during its discussion. The Committee will maintain a continuing interest in the programming and co-ordination aspects of science and technology.

D. Human environment

50. The Committee was informed that preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, although still at an early stage, were proceeding in a satisfactory way.

51. The Director of the Conference secretariat emphasized the very important role that the ad hoc interagency working group, recently established by the ACC, would play and stated that as its first priority the group would attempt to divide the Conference programme into some thirty or forty topics on each of which a working paper would be prepared by the Conference secretariat. He confirmed that several agencies would be seconding staff to the Conference secretariat, although in some cases the final details were still to be worked out; the preparatory work would be done both in New York and at Geneva, so that all existing professional expertise could be mobilized and fully utilized.

52. The Committee expressed the hope that there would be no delay in completing the recruitment of staff for the Conference secretariat. It also urged that the Conference secretariat should be in close touch with activities in the field of the human environment being carried out by other bodies including the preparations for the Meeting of Governmental Experts on Problems relating to Environment to be organized at Prague from 2 to 8 May 1971 by the Economic Commission for Europe, so that full benefit could be gained from other exercises. The Director confirmed that the Secretariat was following the preparations for the Prague meeting and was also in touch with a number of organizations outside the United Nations system that were involved with environmental problems.

53. As regards the documentation for the Conference, the Director of the Conference secretariat stated that national environmental reports to be prepared by Governments would constitute important background papers for the preparations for the Conference and for the information of representatives. The preparation of regional reports was also being considered. The working papers to be prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of all available background material would be the actual discussion papers.

54. The Committee urged that the Conference secretariat should keep Governments fully informed of the progress of preparations, and noted with appreciation that

it was proposed to issue at regular intervals a circular newsletter covering both the substantive and organizational aspects of the preparations.

E. Tourism

55. The Committee studied with interest the Secretary-General's report on co-operation and relationships between the United Nations and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), and was informed that the functions of the transformed organization were envisaged as supplementing and not replacing the existing areas of competence and co-ordinating machinery within the United Nations system. The Committee was informed that arrangements are presently under review within the United Nations with the intention of having the Department of Economic and Social Affairs take over functions in the field of tourism now performed by UNCTAD. The Committee understands that the contemplated changes have not yet been brought to the attention of the Council since the new arrangements have not been finalized but nevertheless the Committee wishes to draw the matter to the attention of the Council. In general, the field of competence of IUOTO would cover the organizational, administrative and promotional aspects of tourism, such as providing assistance to the developing countries to create their national tourist services, which will be important sources of foreign exchange for the economic and social development of their countries. On the other hand, the United Nations organizations would continue to deal with questions essentially pertaining to basic planning, investments, infrastructure and tourist plant facilities.

56. The Committee noted that the necessary arrangements for ensuring co-ordination would have to be provided for in the agreement between the United Nations and the transformed organization. It agreed that the assumption by the transformed organization of a more central and decisive role could greatly strengthen world tourism, and particularly tourism in developing countries, without duplicating existing activities, since the transformed organization would in effect be dealing for the most part with the demand side of tourism - with matters essentially pertaining to the tourism market - while the United Nations family of organizations would continue to deal more with the supply side - with questions essentially pertaining to basic planning, investments, infrastructure, and tourist plant facilities. It welcomed the role of the transformed organization as delineated in paragraph 9 of the Secretary-General's report (E/4861).

57. The Committee considers that it would be premature to comment substantively on this question at the present stage since the revised statutes of the organization have not yet been adopted. It intends to revert to the programme and co-ordination aspects of the transformation of IUOTO after the extraordinary General Assembly of IUOTO has met in September 1970. Meanwhile, it trusts that in making the final arrangements the question of possible duplication and conflict with existing organizations will be kept in mind, and that careful attention will be paid to the need for ensuring co-ordination. It expressed the hope that it would be kept fully informed of future developments.

58. Finally, the Committee requested that the statements made during its discussion of the question should be brought to the attention of IUOTO.

F. Outer space

59. The Committee took note of the arrangements being made to co-ordinate activities in this field and to ensure the continued co-operation of the agencies concerned with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (E/4840, paras. 60-61). It also noted the Secretary-General's appointment of an expert whose full-time task would be to promote the practical applications of space technology, in order to ensure that States not advanced in space research, particularly developing countries, are enabled to take full advantage of various applications of such technology of particular value to them.

60. The Committee intends to revert to these questions once the measures referred to in the ACC report have been fully implemented.

G. Social aspects of development

61. The Committee considered the social aspects of development in the light of the relevant section of the ACC's report (E/4840, paras. 67-72) and the recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to undertake a review of technical co-operation activities in social development (E/CN.5/432). In its final report, the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination had recommended that the recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs should be referred to the reconstituted Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for consideration in the light of the comments of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of UNDP, the specialized agencies, and the Commission for Social Development.

62. The representative of the Secretary-General mentioned that the UNDP Governing Council in January 1970 had taken note of the fact that several of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs had already been taken into account in the preparation of the UNDP "capacity study", and decided to consider them again in the context of its further discussions and action on the "study". The report of the Special Rapporteurs had subsequently been reviewed by the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-first session. ^{3/} Although in general agreement with the substance of the report, the Commission intended to give further consideration to the various recommendations at its next session, in the light of the Governing Council's deliberations and other relevant developments. The recommendations made by the Special Rapporteurs had also been commented on by a number of Governments and reviewed by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

63. The Committee took note of those developments and decided to revert to the question after the Commission for Social Development had acted on the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteurs, with a view to submitting to the Council its views on the Commission's conclusions.

^{3/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7.

H. Population

64. The Committee took note of the relevant section of the ACC report (E/4840, paras. 78-82) which referred inter alia to recent developments concerning the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which the Secretary-General has entrusted to the Administrator of UNDP to manage.

65. A representative of UNDP provided further information with regard to the activities of the Fund, including the functions and composition of the various consultative bodies 4/ connected with it. He pointed out that the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee for the United Nations Food for Population Activities was concerned only with projects being financed by it, while the ACC Sub-Committee dealt with broader operational questions and the co-ordination of training and research activities.

66. With regard to other activities referred to in the ACC report, the Committee expressed particular interest in the brochure which is to be prepared in collaboration with interested organizations, to outline for the information of Governments and others; the scope, capacity and procedures of activities in the fields of population projects available through the United Nations system, and urged that steps be taken for its early publication.

I. Public administration

67. The Committee took note of the section of the ACC report dealing with public administration and development (E/4840, paras. 63-66), and the arrangements being worked out for the preparation of a co-ordinated programme in public administration for the Second United Nations Development Decade, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2561 (XXIV). It welcomed the close co-operation which appeared to exist between the Public Administration Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the corresponding units of other organizations, which had been achieved through informal consultations without any formal co-ordination machinery.

4/ They include (a) Inter-Agency Consultative Committee comprising of representatives of organizations in the United Nations system concerned with population activities; (b) Technical Panel with representatives from major governmental and non-governmental bodies assisting developing countries on population matters; and (c) Advisory Board attended by a number of distinguished personalities appointed by the Secretary-General which include the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions.

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

68. In response to questions raised by members of the Committee regarding the nature of the difficulties for the common system, referred to in paragraph 94 of the ACC's report (E/4840), which most organizations foresaw as a result of the decision of the United Nations to introduce language incentives for professional staff, the representative of the Secretary-General explained that the difficulties related to the change in salary increments. Under General Assembly resolution 480 (XXIII), staff members in grades P-1 through D-2 would be entitled to a within-grade increment after a shorter period than otherwise applicable, on passing a test in the knowledge of a second language. Since the incremental periods formed part of the salary system applied throughout the organizations, a change in that respect, for staff members of the United Nations only, was considered as likely to affect the operation of the common system.

69. In providing for the introduction of language incentives in the United Nations, the General Assembly was fully aware of its implications for the other organizations in the common system. The matter was dealt with both in the report of the Secretary-General, which was submitted to the Assembly, and in the report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, which had been requested to consider the question and to give its advice to the organizations.

70. The Committee noted the conclusion of the International Civil Service Advisory Board that it was impracticable at the present time to base salary scales for the professional category on a study of world market rates for the required skills.

71. The Committee noted the statement in paragraph 97 of the ACC's report that attention had been concentrated on the revision of the ACC's annual report to the Council on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes and that a revised set of programme headings for this purpose was in preparation, which would be tested for their appropriateness during the next few months.

72. The Committee expressed its interest in these tests, welcomed the fact that the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs would be associated with the Staff Office of CCAQ in examining the data produced by them and requested that it be kept informed of the nature of the revisions being contemplated in the existing framework of headings.

X. OTHER MATTERS

A. Information storage and retrieval questions

73. The Committee considered questions relating to computer facilities on the basis of the relevant section of the ACC report (E/4840, paras. 104-112), which dealt with both computer and microfiche questions. It was informed that the study which the Auditor-General of Canada had undertaken at the request of ACC on the computer facilities and operations of agencies located in Europe was intended to cover essential elements of which the report which the Council had requested in resolution 1455 (XLVII) will have to take account. The study would be completed soon and a special meeting of the Computer Users' Committee had been scheduled towards the end of June 1970 to review it. The ACC would consider the study immediately after and it was hoped that the ACC could provide further information on the matter to the Council at its forty-ninth session. The CPC could, for its part, be informed of relevant developments in this field at the time of the ACC/CPC joint meetings. Members of the Committee regretted that progress in the computer field continued to be very slow and that the only real contribution made by the Computer Users' Committee so far related to the standardization of codes.

74. With regard to microfiches, the Committee noted with satisfaction that the organizations of the United Nations system had recently agreed on the text of a standard for their production. It was noted that the use of microfiches could greatly reduce documentation storage and transport costs. The interagency standard would facilitate the interchangeability of the microfiches produced, and consequently the use by Governments of United Nations documentation.

B. Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group on Tax Treaties between Developing and Developed Countries

75. At its 296th meeting, the the Committee expressed great satisfaction with the work of the Ad Hoc Group on Tax Treaties between Developing and Developed Countries and complimented it on further far-reaching progress achieved towards evolving specific guidelines and texts of solutions for tax treaties between developed and developing countries. The Committee unanimously agreed that the harmonious spirit of mutual accommodation of differing interests achieved by the Group was of great importance for international tax relations between developed and developing countries and the guidelines formulated already represent an important form of technical assistance in the conclusion of future treaties.

76. The Committee also noted with great interest the Group's considerations of the questions referred to it by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on how the tax treaty provisions on exchange of information could be utilized to combat tax evasion and capital flight. The Committee unanimously endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General included in the work programme that the third meeting of the Group be convened in 1971 as recommended by the Group to continue its successful work.

C. The use of minutes instead of summary records (report of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/4802))

77. The Committee considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of minutes instead of summary records (E/4802) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (E/4802/Add.1) at its 281st meeting. In the course of the meeting a number of questions regarding the arrangements for the production and distribution of summary records were discussed as well as the form and utility of minutes. The Secretariat undertook to study several suggestions that were made during the debate in the meeting.

78. A number of representatives expressed their preference for summary records; some others felt that for certain types of meetings minutes would suffice, and that in some circumstances no records were necessary. The Committee noted the Secretary-General's comment (E/4802/Add.1, para. 8) that the improvement of facilities for listening to the sound recordings which are made of meetings - recommendation 6 of the Inspector - was the subject of technical studies currently being carried out. Since the result of those studies was not available, the likely cost of these improvements was not known. Further, the number of specific instances of the use of minutes instead of summary records examined by the Inspector was limited, thus the full impact of a more general recourse to minutes was not known with precision. In the circumstances, the Committee felt that the subject required further study and that no specific decisions on those recommendations were required from the Committee.

79. It was pointed out that the reference in the report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination changing its position was incorrect (E/4802, para. 5); the reference should have been to the Enlarged Committee which did experiment with minutes at one of its sessions.

80. The Committee adopted a suggestion that the summary records for its meetings in which draft reports are considered should include only changes agreed, and general discussions should not be summarized. Expressions of reservations not appearing in the report should be mentioned in the summary records. The Council may wish to adopt a recommendation for its subsidiary bodies along these lines.

81. During the discussion, reference was also made to the poor quality of summaries resulting in a large number of corrections. It was suggested that the issuance of corrected summary records in final form should be discontinued and corrections received should be issued immediately as corrigenda to the relevant provisional summary records. In this connexion, mention was also made of the problem arising from inaccurate summaries of views of other delegations by delegations submitting corrections, which affected the objectiveness of reporting debates generally. A representative of the Secretariat pointed out that if delegations did not agree to a resummation of their positions, the only course open was to invite attention to such cases through points of order.

82. In the course of the discussion in the meeting, a number of references were made to the volume of documentation in general, a subject to which the Committee will return.

D. Programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations:
Inspection report by Mr. M. Bertrand

83. With reference to paragraph 31 of the addendum 11 to the report of the Committee on its fifth session (E/4346), the Committee was informed that the views of the ACABQ on the report by Mr. M. Bertrand (A/7822) are not likely to be available in time for their consideration by the Committee late in June 1970. It decided therefore to consider the report at its meeting in September 1970.

E. Procedures for the distribution of reports of the
Joint Inspection Unit

84. The Committee recommended that the Council should request the Secretary-General to issue as United Nations documents the comments of executive heads of organizations other than the United Nations and action taken by governing organs on all reports of the Joint Inspection Unit being submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council as soon as they were made available by the organizations concerned.

F. Proposal for the appointment of special rapporteurs

85. The Committee received with appreciation a suggestion of the Delegation of Denmark for the appointment of special rapporteurs for the purpose of (a) preparing a survey of reports and studies projected and carried out in the United Nations (and if feasible, in the specialized agencies in so far as such studies are related to the co-ordinative functions of CPC) and (b) considering a more rational calendar of meetings for United Nations bodies in the economic, social and human rights fields. The Committee took the view that some details will require fuller examination and that it would be advisable to undertake informal consultations before the end of July.

XI. PREPARATIONS FOR THE JOINT MEETINGS OF THE CPC AND THE ACC

86. The Committee continued its consideration of preparations for the Joint Meetings which it is to have with ACC on 2 and 3 July 1971. It confirms its earlier view that the following topics should be taken up at that time: (a) the Second United Nations Development Decade, (b) arrangements for prior consultations by agencies on their work programmes, (c) institutional arrangements for science and technology.

87. As regards the Second United Nations Development Decade, members of the CPC expressed the hope that the members of ACC would be prepared to discuss with their organizations' preparations and plans for a maximum contribution by each agency towards the attainment of the goals, objectives and policy measures set out in the strategy for the Decade. The opinion was also expressed that it might be useful to review briefly problems connected with the review and appraisal of the progress being made during the Decade with special emphasis on the co-ordination aspects.

88. In a brief discussion on the action being taken by the United Nations family in connexion with the implementation of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, it was pointed out that the ACC statement (E/4840, annex I) could not form the basis of the discussion at the Joint Meetings as this statement was outdated. It was suggested therefore that the members of ACC might wish to delineate the role of the various organizations in the United Nations family in the implementation of the strategy and further that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination be apprised of the detailed arrangements envisaged to set up the review and appraisal machinery.

89. As regards the discussion of prior consultations, the CPC wishes to suggest that this topic should be considered in a broader framework than that contained in the ECPC proposal, i.e. including the kind of preliminary programme consultations preceding the formulation of the draft programmes of individual agencies as well as consultations at the planning stage with special attention to the role of the ACC's new functional panels on the "green revolution" and other key issues.

90. The CPC would wish to receive in greater detail the views of the members of ACC with regard to possible changes in the institutional arrangements for science and technology.

91. If there is time, CPC also hopes that it might be possible to have a preliminary exchange of views with regard to any proposal the Secretary-General may have concerning the suggestions on regional structures contained in the UNDP "capacity study" and other relevant reports which were before the Committee at its sixth session.

ANNEXES

Annex I

AGENDA FOR THE SIXTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda for the sixth session
2. Reports of ACC, the specialized agencies and IAEA
 - (a) Annual report of ACC
 - (b) Analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA
 - (c) Review of the format of the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies
 - (d) Prior consultations on work programmes by members of the United Nations family
 - (e) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations
3. Information on developments within the United Nations system
 - (a) A study of the capacity of the United Nations development system
 - (b) The report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand
 - (c) The report on budget presentation in the United Nations system by Mr. W.F. McCandless
 - (d) The impact of national priorities on the planning, execution and evaluation of programmes: paper submitted to ECPC by the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago
 - (e) The recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs appointed to review technical co-operation activities in social development
 - (f) Report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies
 - (g) Regional co-ordination: paper submitted by the Rapporteur to ECPC
 - (h) Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixth session

- (i) Reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade
- 4. Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit
 - (a) Report on the Economic Commission for Africa
 - (b) Report on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
 - (c) Report on the use of minutes instead of summary records
 - (d) Comments on the report on co-ordination and co-operation at the country level
- 5. Examination of the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of organizations in the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV)
- 6. Science and technology
- 7. Tourism
- 8. United Nations work programme (with special reference to programme changes)
 - (a) Report of the Industrial Development Board
 - (b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on tax treaties between developed and developing countries
 - (c) Report on the outflow of trained technical personnel from the developing to the developed countries
- 9. Preparations for the Joint Meetings of ACC and CPC
- 10. Other matters
- 11. Report of the Committee

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Members

Argentina

Mr. Ernesto Luis Enrique de la Guardia, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations

Mr. Eduardo Bradley, Minister Plenipotentiary, Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations

Mr. Carlos H. Bunge, Second Secretary (Economic Affairs), Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations

Brazil

Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, First Secretary of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations

Mr. José Artur Denot Medeiros, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations

Bulgaria

Mr. Stefan Todorov, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations (Vice-Chairman)

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich, Senior Counsellor, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations

Denmark

Mr. Mogens K. Isaksen, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations

Mr. Peter Hansen, Attaché, Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations

France

Mr. Maurice Viaud, Minister Plenipotentiary, Adviser, Economic and Social Council Affairs, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations

Mr. Robert Faurif, Foreign Ministry, Paris France

Mr. Bernard Prague, Commercial Attaché, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations

Ghana

Mr. Emmanuel Sam, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations

Mr. K. Sekyiamah, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations

Mr. M.C.K. Hamenoo, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Ghana to the United Nations

Guyana

Mr. Duke E. Pollard, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Guyana to the United Nations

Mr. Miles Stoby, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Guyana to the United Nations (Vice-Chairman)

India

H.E. Mr. Samar Sen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations (Chairman)

Mr. M. Dubey, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations

Mr. Ranjit Gupta, Second Secretary, Head of Chancery, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations

Japan

Mr. Takeshi Naito, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations

Mr. Makato Taniguchi, Secretary, Economic Affairs Division, United Nations Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Tadayuki Nonoyama, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations

Malta

H.E. Mr. Arvid Pardo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. S.J. Stellini, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations

Pakistan

H.E. Mr. Agha Shahi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Pakistan Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Sayid A. Karim, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Pakistan Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Reaz Rahman, Second Secretary, Pakistan Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Mohammad Farooq, Third Secretary, Pakistan Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Munir Akram, Third Secretary, Pakistan Mission to the United Nations

Philippines

H.E. Mr. Privado G. Jimenez, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Philippine Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Leandro I. Verceles, Second Secretary, Philippine Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido, Third Secretary, Philippine Mission to the United Nations

Sierra Leone

Mr. Matthew Benedict Ganda, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations

Trinidad and Tobago

Mrs. Sheila Solomon, Foreign Service Officer III, Ministry of External Affairs, Trinidad and Tobago

Mr. Babooram Rambissoon, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations

Uganda

H.E. Mr. E. Otema Allimadi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of Uganda
to the United Nations

Mr. Francis G. Okelo, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Uganda to the
United Nations

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

H.E. Mr. Aledsei V. Zakharov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Permanent Mission of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations

Mr. Gennady P. Lissov, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics to the United Nations

Mr. Vladimir A. Anissimov, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations

Mr. Oleg N. Briouchkov, Attaché, Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics to the United Nations

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. Mark E. Allen, Minister, Economic and Social Affairs, Permanent Mission of
the United Kingdom to the United Nations

Mrs. Margaret Beryl Chitty, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United
Kingdom to the United Nations

United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. C.S.M. Mselle, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Republic
of Tanzania to the United Nations (Rapporteur)

Mr. Ismat A. Steiner, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission of the United Republic
of Tanzania to the United Nations

United States of America

Mr. Clarence I. Blau, Counsellor for Economic and Social Affairs, United States
Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Paxton T. Dunn, Adviser, Economic and Social Affairs, United States Mission
to the United Nations

Member of the United Nations represented by an observer

Italy

Mr. Alessandro Quaroni, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations

United Nations bodies

United Nations Development Programme

Mr. Michael H. Geoghegan, External Relations Officer

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. F.J. Homann-Herimberg, Representative at United Nations Headquarters

Specialized agencies and the International
Atomic Energy Agency

International Labour Organisation

Mr. A.A. Shaheed, Director, ILO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mr. Geraldo M. Eboli, Deputy-Director, ILO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. Morris A. Greene, Assistant Director, FAO Liaison Office with the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. Alfonso de Silva, Director, UNESCO Bureau of Relations with the United Nations in New York

Mr. Victor Nikolsky, Senior Liaison Officer, UNESCO Bureau of Relations with the United Nations in New York

World Health Organization

Dr. R.L. Coigney, Director, WHO Liaison Office with the United Nations

Mrs. V. Kalm, Liaison Officer, WHO Liaison Office with the United Nations

World Meteorological Organization

Mr. Louis Harmantas

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. L.L. Issaev, Director, IAEA Liaison Office with the United Nations

Annex III

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

1. At its 276th meeting, the Committee agreed to consider its agenda by grouping items and subitems under the main subject headings that they encompassed, as proposed in document E/AC.51/L.52. The annotations under these subject headings have been revised to take into account the modifications made by the Committee to its provisional agenda (E/AC.51/41), and to incorporate some of the documentary references contained therein.

2. After each heading, the relevant paragraph references in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) appear in parentheses.

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1. Prior consultations on work programmes (E/4840, para. 25)

3. The statement of the ACC on the arrangements being made by the specialized agencies to implement the relevant ECPC recommendation will be taken up under this heading (E/AC.51/42; item 2 (d) of the agenda). This is one of the topics that have to be prepared for the forthcoming discussions with ACC at the joint meetings.

2. Second United Nations Development Decade^{a/} (E/4840
paras. 28-32, annex I and Add.1/Rev.1)

4. This is one of the topics that have to be prepared for the forthcoming discussions with ACC at the joint meetings.

3. Science and technology (E/4840, paras. 33-47)

5. The Secretary-General's report on future institutional arrangements for science and technology (E/4845; item 6 of the agenda) will also be taken up under this heading. Science and technology is one of the topics that have to be prepared for the forthcoming discussions with ACC at the joint meetings.

^{a/} The Committee decided to postpone consideration of the documents listed under item 3 (h) and item 3 (i) (Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its sixth session) (Reports of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade) of its agenda.

4. The sea (E/4840, paras. 51-56)

6. The background paper on co-ordination of marine activities (E/AC.51/43), submitted under item 5 (Examination of the need for a comprehensive review of existing activities of organizations in the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans in the light of present and emerging needs of Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2580 (XXIV)) of the agenda, will also be taken up under this heading.

5. Tourism (E/4840, para. 62)

7. The Secretary-General's report (E/4861) under item 7 (Tourism) will also be taken up under this heading.

6. Social aspects of development (E/4840, para. 67-72)

8. The recommendations of the special rapporteurs appointed to review technical co-operation activities in social development (E/CN.5/432; item 3 (e) of the agenda) and comments thereon will also be considered under this heading.

7. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by members of the United Nations system (E/4840, paras. 20-24)

9. The appropriate passages in the analytical reports of the specialized agencies and IAEA will also be taken up under this heading.

8. The functioning of ACC machinery (E/4840, paras. 10-19)

10. The "capacity study" comments on the machinery for interagency co-ordination might also be referred to under this heading.

9. Financial and budgetary questions^{b/} (E/4840, paras. 95-99)

11. The question whether the report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand is to be taken up at the joint meetings will also have to be settled.

10. Regional and country matters

12. There are many documents that might be taken up under this heading, i.e., the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic Commission for Africa

b/ The Committee decided to postpone consideration of the documents listed under item 3 (b) (Report on programming and budgets in the United Nations family of organizations by Mr. M. Bertrand), and its summary (A/7822 and A/7968) and item 3 (c) (Report on budget presentation in the United Nations system by Mr. W.F. McCandless) (A/7821) of its agenda.

and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/4733 and Add.1, and E/4731 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1; items 4 (a) and (b) of the agenda); the paper on regional co-ordination submitted to ECPC by its Rapporteur (E/AC.51/L.51; item 3 (g) of the agenda); the comments of the "capacity study" on regional structures (item 3 (a) of the agenda); and the comments on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on co-ordination and co-operation at the country level (documents E/4698/Add.1-6 and Add.1/Corr.1 and E/4773; item 4 (d) of the agenda). c/

11. Other matters

13. The Committee at its 276th meeting decided to include in its agenda a new item entitled "Other matters". A number of questions raised in the report of ACC could also be discussed under this heading. They include the human environment (E/4840, paras. 48-50), water resources (paras. 57-59), outer space (paras. 60-61), population questions (paras. 78-82), abuse of narcotics (paras. 83-89), public information questions (paras. 90-91), administrative and personnel questions (paras. 92-94) and information storage and retrieval questions, including computers and microfiches (paras. 104-111). There is also the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of minutes instead of summary records (E/4802 and Add.1; item 4 (c) of the agenda).

* * *

14. It may be desired to consider separately the analytical summaries of the reports of the specialized agencies and questions relating to their format (items 2 (b) and (c) of the agenda). A note by the Secretariat on the format of the analytical summaries is contained in document E/AC.51/44.

* * *

15. As regards the papers listed under item 8 (United Nations work programme), the Committee decided that it would consider at this session only the progress report of the Secretary-General on tax treaties between developed and developing countries (E/4858; item 8 (b) of the agenda).

c/ A related paper on the impact of national priorities on the planning, execution and evaluation of programmes, submitted to ECPC by Trinidad and Tobago (item 3 (d) of the agenda) will be considered by the Committee at a later session.

Annex IV

A STUDY OF THE CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM: BACKGROUND NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

I. QUESTIONS BEFORE THE UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL

1. The UNDP Governing Council, at its ninth session, considered the "capacity study"; a/ a summary of the discussion will be found in chapter VI of the Council's report (E/4782). b/ A number of interim decisions were taken at that time to prepare for the Council's special session, which was held from 16 to 26 March 1970.
2. The Governing Council had a number of documents associated with the "capacity study", c/ in addition to the "study" itself, before it at its special session. Details regarding the statements made at the special session are contained in summary records DP/SR.139-206.
3. The Governing Council decided to give priority to the consideration of two subjects - country programming and implementation - on the understanding that other questions, such as personnel and management resources, information systems, financial resources and cost accounting, would be taken up subsequently. A drafting group set up by the Council reached a consensus on a paper on country programming d/ on which the Council itself would act at its tenth session in June 1970. As regards implementation, the President of the Governing Council submitted a working paper containing proposals reflecting the discussion which the Governing Council had had on that subject, which was annexed to the progress report to the special session.
4. In order to facilitate discussion at the tenth session of the Governing Council, the Administrator has prepared a report (DP/L.134 and Add.1) dealing with: (a) policies and principles for the over-all disposition and management of the future resources of UNDP; (b) the programming of UNDP assistance at the country and intercountry levels; and (c) the immediate measures that need to be taken to strengthen the organization of the UNDP Administration at Headquarters and in the

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- a/ A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System (DP/5, vols. I and II).
- b/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forth-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6.
- c/ They included among others: (a) "Comments of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board on the capacity study" (DP/6); (b) "Report of the Administrator: a basic action programme for the UNDP" (DP/7); (c) "Comments of the Consultants on the capacity study" (DP/8).
- d/ See, for the text of this paper, pages 2-6 of the Governing Council's progress report (DP/L.128).

field so that the new policies and principles can be implemented. The Governing Council also intends to review procedures for the implementation and follow-up of approved programmes and projects at the tenth session.

5. As regards legislative and other factors involved in the structural changes being considered and, in particular, the removal of all distinctions between a Technical Assistance and Special Fund type of project, the Administrator is having a detailed study made with a view to providing the Council during the session with a working paper identifying the actions which would be required by his proposals and which could be adapted, as necessary, to the Council's own decisions.

6. Proposals on information systems, personnel for development assistance, and other resources and facilities will, as envisaged by the Administrator in his report to the special session (DP/7), be reported to the Governing Council at subsequent sessions.

II. QUESTIONS OF PRESENT OR POTENTIAL INTEREST TO MEMBERS OF CPC

7. In order to present the relevant information in a form which will be most convenient for members of the Committee, the Secretariat has organized it rather arbitrarily around certain subject headings. These subject headings have been chosen in the light of topics in which CPC and ECPC have shown interest in recent years. However, the annotations under each topic seek to avoid any overlapping between the possible consideration of any of these matters by CPC and that scheduled to take place at the tenth session of the UNDP Governing Council.

A. Structure of the United Nations system, particularly relationships between operational and non-operational activities

8. There are a number of passages in the "capacity study" which deal in a general way with the structure of the United Nations system as it has developed over the past twenty-five years and as it might develop in the years to come. There are also a number of passages which concern relationships between operational and non-operational activities within that structure. Much of chapter VII and parts of chapters II, III and V of the "capacity study" deal with various aspects of this matter. e/

B. Machinery for interagency co-ordination

9. Comments on the intersecretariat machinery for co-ordination may be found in chapter I, paragraph 100, and chapter VII, paragraphs 103-111, of the "capacity study".

e/ See DP/5, chap. two, paras. 10-15, 19-23, 31, 36, 41-43, 48-49, 60-61; chap. three, paras. 76-77, 138-139, 142-146, 170, 177; chap. four, para. 15; chap. five, para. 115; chap. seven, paras. 1-63, 121, 133-153.

10. The Inter-Agency Consultative Board, at its session from 3 to 5 February 1970, recommended to the Governing Council that the Board continue to serve "as the policy advisory body of UNDP. At the same time, it should be strengthened, especially by making provision for adequate preparatory work."

11. The ACC, at its April session, continued to review the structure and functioning of its own machinery. It had before it an analysis of the "capacity study's" suggestions and recommendations on matters of direct concern to it. Decisions taken following this review are set forth in chapter I A of its report (E/4340).

12. As for the intergovernmental machinery, there is a suggestion at the conclusion of chapter one of the "capacity study" that the Economic and Social Council, appropriately reconstructed and equipped, should play a more important role in the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system. Elsewhere the "capacity study" suggests that the Council should be the "focal point for the co-ordination and policy orientation of all the economic and social activities of the United Nations system and for all development operations undertaken by the system" (DP/5, chap. seven, para. 151). The consultants on the "capacity study" have included in their report the following recommendation to the Economic and Social Council:

"We recognize the vital role of the Economic and Social Council as the main co-ordinating body of the economic and social activities of the United Nations system. The Council would seem well advised to consider a more efficient machinery for policy co-ordination than that existing at present. The Commissioner's suggestions deserve great attention in this context.... The strengthening of the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council should be regarded as a matter of highest priority and the solution to this problem should not be put off into the distant future." (DP/3, para. 37)

C. Regional structures

13. The "capacity study" contains a number of comments and suggestions on regional matters in appendix III of part V. It proposes in this connexion that "the Economic and Social Council should commission an investigation into ways and means of rationalizing the distribution and function of all the regional economic structures of the United Nations system". Other comments and recommendations on regional activities will be found, particularly in chapter seven. f/ The Administrator has suggested that the "capacity study" proposal should be considered by Governments (DP/7, para. 40).

14. The consultants on the "capacity study" state that "a detailed and thorough study should precede the change of organizational structures at the regional level. We call attention to the differences between regions served by the regional economic commissions in considering their respective functions" (DP/8, para. 38). The

f/ See DP/5, paras. 112 et seq. The following additional paragraphs also relate to regional matters: chap. one, paras. 60 and 98; chap. three, paras. 136, 150; chap. four, para. 73; chap. eight, paras. 112-119, 152.

Secretary-General has brought these proposals and findings to the attention of ACC, believing that careful study was needed of the administrative and substantive issues which a change in regional structures of different organizations would involve. He hopes to be in a position, after further consultation with the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to make proposals to the Council at its forty-ninth session as to the manner in which the ground might best be prepared in this regard.

D. Second United Nations Development Decade

15. The "capacity study" comments on the United Nations development system's contribution to the Second United Nations Development Decade will be found in chapter four. g/ The study also contains a number of comments and suggestions on the assessments of over-all social and economic country needs that would be prerequisites of country programming. h/

16. The general principles approved by the Working Group of the UNDP Governing Council at its special session contained, inter alia, the following statement: "individual developing countries should have, at their request, assistance from the United Nations in the general field of planning and from the specialized agencies in sectoral planning" (DP/CRP.6, para. 3).

E. Questions of evaluation

17. The "capacity study" comments and observations on evaluation appear principally in paragraphs 141-145 of chapter five. i/ The comments of IACB and the Administrator will be found in their respective reports (DP/6, para. 37, DP/7, paras. 31-33).

18. The working paper on implementation, submitted by the Chairman of the UNDP Governing Council and annexed to its report, contained the following paragraphs relevant to evaluation:

"13. Evaluation of UNDP-assisted activities carried out within the United Nations system should only be made with the agreement of the Government concerned. This should be carried out jointly by the Government, UNDP and the executing agency or agent concerned.

"14. Evaluations of these and all other kinds should be on a selective basis and restricted to the minimum essential for the improvement or follow-up of the projects concerned, for the needs of Governments, and for the improvement of the Programme."

19. The ACC Study Group on Evaluation will meet in due course to review these matters.

g/ See DP/5, chap. four, paras. 1-11, 16, 18-24, 25, 60-61, 71-75.

h/ See DP/5, chap. five, paras. 13-14, 55, 58-62, 66-67 and 77.

i/ See also DP/5, chap. three, paras. 118-121; chap. five, paras. 19, 141-175, 193; chap. six, para. 31; appendix 11, paras. 29-38.

F. Global research projects

20. The "capacity study" touches upon several substantive programmes which are carried out at present on a global basis as part of the non-operational programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Examples are the application of science and technology to development, protein, population, natural resources, educational planning, marine science and technology, and mastering the environment. The "capacity study" raises, inter alia, the question of the role of UNDP with regard to these activities.

21. In this connexion, it may be mentioned that at its eighth session the Governing Council had:

"Attached great importance to UNDP activities in the various fields of basic and applied research, on programmes which are related to the solution of regional and interregional development problems involving the implementation of new technology through the support of existing or new research institutions in the developing countries, and authorized the Administrator to waive counterpart contributions from the requesting Government or Governments for this type of project to be submitted under the normal procedure of UNDP" (E/4706, para. 191).

The Administrator's views are contained in paragraphs 93 and 94 of his report.

G. Questions relating to information systems

22. The "capacity study" deals with these questions in chapter six. The Administrator has indicated that UNDP "as a potential major user of the information system is ready to participate actively in the development of an adequate system and will initiate interagency discussions at the earliest possible date" (DP/7, para. 36).

23. The Governing Council was informed on 22 March 1970 that the proposals on information systems would have to be discussed on an interagency basis in the light of discussions in the Governing Council; and that it was the Administrator's intention to arrange for these discussions at interagency meetings to be convened after the tenth session of the Governing Council in June 1970. It would be the hope of the Administrator to submit to the Governing Council, at its eleventh session in January 1971, his proposals based on these discussions (DP/CRP.4).

24. The annual report of ACC to the Council deals with information storage and retrieval questions in E/4840, paragraphs 104-112.

H. Financial questions

25. The "capacity study" deals with these questions in chapter nine. This chapter deals, inter alia, with certain questions in which CPC and ECPC have expressed interest, e.g. the presentation of expenditures in the ACC report to the Economic and Social Council and overhead costs.

I. Personnel questions

26. The first part of chapter eight of the "capacity study", as well as some of the comments of the IACB and the Administrator on the various proposals, j/ touches upon questions which have certain implications for personnel administration throughout the United Nations system as a whole. The IACB plans to study further the question of human resources for development assistance and its findings are to be referred to ICSAB, where appropriate.

27. On 22 March 1970, the Governing Council was informed that "the Administrator would, following the tenth session of the Governing Council and in the light of such guidance as he may receive at that session, initiate necessary studies with a view to developing appropriate proposals to establish, within the common system, special conditions of service for UNDP field staff and UNDP-financed operational staff and related personnel questions. He would also consult with the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the further steps to be taken to enable the Administrator to have broad autonomy for personnel administration. The Administrator hopes to submit to the Governing Council, at its eleventh session in January 1971, a progress report on these matters" (DP/CRP.4).

28. Chapter eight contains, inter alia, a proposal (subparagraph 26) for the establishment of a United Nations staff college. The Administrator, in this connexion, recommends the following:

"Present efforts in respect of the training of career personnel should be intensified. Among other measures, regular staff college type courses should be established and consideration should be given to the establishment of a staff college" (DP/7, para. 60).

29. The question is now under study; a UNITAR official has been charged with the preparation of a feasibility study on the staff college, and a panel of consultants from the specialized agencies and outside is now being established in order to assist him.

J. Common premises and services

30. Parts III, IV and V of chapter ten deal respectively with telecommunications, common premises and common services. As regards common premises, the "capacity study" supports the draft recommendation submitted to ECPC by the delegation of Malta (E/4748, annex V). The Governing Council was informed on 22 March 1970 that the Administrator intended to request the Secretary-General to invite ACABQ to undertake as soon as possible a feasibility study of existing proposals for the provision of common premises for all United Nations organizations at the country level (DP/CRP.4). Certain efforts to increase common premises are already under way also at the intersecretariat level.

31. The "capacity study" also recommends that the United Nations Development Programme take the initiative in organizing a group of specialists to undertake

j/ See DP/5, chap. one, paras. 110-123; chap. eight, paras. 1-23; DP/6, paras. 39-40; DP/7, paras. 50-65.

a country-by-country survey of telecommunication arrangements, the survey to be made in co-operation with ITU, UPU and the services of the United Nations Telecommunications Unit (DP/5, chap. ten, para. 31). The Administrator stated that UNDP would organize a group of specialists to undertake "a survey of the needs of the United Nations development system with a view to introducing faster means of communication. The survey would take into consideration the economic as well as the technical aspects of telecommunication links, and also mail and diplomatic pouch services" (DP/7, para. 33). The Governing Council was later informed on 22 March 1970 that the Administrator will undertake, with the assistance of proper specialists, a survey of the needs for and means of improved communications for UNDP and submit to the Governing Council at its eleventh session in January 1971 proposals, together with their financial implications, based on this survey.

32. A similar inquiry with regard to the provision of common services was proposed by the "capacity study" and endorsed by the Administrator (DP/5, chap. ten, para. 39; DP/7, para. 35).

Annex V

PROPOSAL FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS
SUBMITTED BY THE DELEGATION OF DENMARK

1. The experience of the reconstituted CPC, in the opinion of the delegation of Denmark, has revealed certain deficiencies in the Committee's work which might be remedied through the utilization of the instrument of special rapporteurs foreseen in the final report of ECPC (E/4743, paras. 23-25). The use of this instrument might enhance better planning of the Committee's work, and provide a stimulus for more effective action. The proposal to appoint special rapporteurs (a) to prepare a survey of reports and studies projected and carried out in the United Nations (and if feasible in the specialized agencies in so far as such studies are related to the co-ordinative functions of CPC) and (b) to consider a more rational calendar of meetings for United Nations bodies in the economic, social, and human rights field, has been made with this aim in mind.
2. The ECPC spent a considerable amount of time discussing how the work of a reconstituted CPC could be most effectively organized. Recommendation A (E/4743, paras. 15-20), which contains the results of nine months of extensive deliberations, delineates the working methods of the reconstituted Committee. Inadequate secretariat support - documentation not being supplied in time, not being designed to meet the needs of the Committee etc. - was pointed out as a major handicap in the discharge of the Committee's functions. This seems to have been partially remedied through various recommendations adopted at the second session of CPC, a/ and through the strengthening of the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and its constructive approach towards aiding the Committee in its work. An optimal solution to the problems of organizing the work of the Committee, however, has evidently not yet been found.
3. The concept of special rapporteurs was conceived as an instrument for the Committee to prepare - in close co-operation with the Secretariat - documentation for the Committee, outlining issues and providing background material of an independent character, which would help CPC in carrying out its functions. The reports of the rapporteurs would be internal documents of the Committee merely for the purpose of singling out and analysing in depth issues relevant for the Committee and would not in any way, as implied by one delegation, delegate decision-making to the rapporteurs.
4. During the previous sessions of CPC, the lack of a clear, concise picture of the activities of the United Nations has become increasingly evident despite the commendable efforts of the Secretariat to provide the Committee with an ever-improving quality of documentation on the work programme on a formal as well as on an informal basis.

a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/4493/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1).

5. A cursory glance at the summary records of the Committee, or a comparison between the budget performance and work programme documents for any year, seems to indicate that the Committee considers the work programme without sufficient background information.

6. A prerequisite for departing from the piecemeal approach, which hitherto has characterized the Committee's consideration of programme and co-ordination, would, in the opinion of the delegation of Denmark, be the preparation of a survey of the reports and studies in the economic and social field carried, or being projected, in the United Nations Secretariat. Without such a total picture of the non-operational activities of the United Nations in this field, which is not to be found in any existing document, it seems very difficult to consider the contents of the work programmes of the various Secretariat divisions or to detect and examine instances of duplication or overlapping and to assist the main intergovernmental organs in the assignment of priorities. It is tentatively suggested that the proposed survey might be based on the following criteria:

(a) Functional classification, taking into account the efforts carried out in the Secretariat to employ the scheme of classifications suggested in the report on budget presentation in the United Nations system by Mr. W.F. McCandless;

(b) Brief description of subject-matter and content,

(c) Resource allocation;

(d) Designation of priority;

(e) Legislative authority. In this connexion, it may be recalled that the Committee, in accordance with the recommendations contained in E/4748, paragraph 33 (b), and confirmed in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1367 (XLV) and 1456 (XLVII), is to carry out an assessment of the continuing validity of legislative decisions of more than five years' standing. The comments recently made in this Committee by the delegation of Malta on the report entitled "Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States" (E/4762) is one illustration of the problem involved;

(f) Action already taken and contemplated on the report.

7. The value of the proposed survey as an instrument for the discharge of the co-ordinating functions of CPC would evidently be greatly increased if its scope was enlarged to encompass the non-technical reports and studies of the specialized agencies. Any such extension of the scope of the survey would, naturally, take into account the competence of the programme-formulating authorities of the agencies.

8. The problem of an integrated schedule of meetings of bodies in the economic, social, and human rights fields would seem to be another suitable task for special rapporteurs. Reference need only be made to the strain under which delegations and the Secretariat were put during the past few months, when there has been a considerable and serious overlap of meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme Governing Council, ECLA and CPC.

9. Since the suspension of the activities of the Committee on Conferences there has been no intergovernmental institution in existence with the sole or primary purpose of examining this problem. The appointment of special rapporteurs - working in close co-operation with the Secretariat - to advise on the scheduling of meetings for 1972 and possibly reviewing the calendar might enable CPC to assist the Economic and Social Council in a significant way in its tackling of these problems.

10. The tasks outlined above might, of course, be carried out through other instruments than special rapporteurs. In proposing the use of special rapporteurs, the delegation of Denmark has been guided by the desirability of injecting an intergovernmental co-ordinating element to give direction to the collecting and processing of the necessary documentation, as well as by the consideration that the employment of this device would not in this case entail financial implications. But primarily it is believed that the vitalization of this procedure could evolve into a useful instrument for better planning and discharging of the functions of CPC.

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