

## ARTICLE 66 (2)

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## TEXT OF ARTICLE 66 (2)

It [the Economic and Social Council] may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. New headings have been added and the outline of this study has been rearranged to cover the two new programmes created during the period under review, namely the "World Food Programme" and "Technical assistance in the field of international law", and to take into account the consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

### I. GENERAL SURVEY

#### A. The United Nations Children's Fund

2. Frequently, during the period covered by this *Supplement*, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council called upon Member States and members of the specialized agencies, Governments, private groups and individuals for financial support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).<sup>1</sup> In its resolution adopted during the forty-first session, the Council urged Governments to increase their contributions and called upon supporting organizations, groups and individuals to intensify their efforts to reach an income goal of \$50 million by the end of 1969, at the close of the United Nations Development Decade.

3. The Council, at its thirty-second session, welcomed the decision of the Executive Board and UNICEF encouraging Governments to undertake surveys of the needs of their children with a view to drawing-up long-range programmes for child care and welcomed further the opportunity that development provided for programmes of assistance to be more flexibly adapted to the priority needs of less-developed countries without neglecting the traditional fields of UNICEF's activity. The Council also commended the increased emphasis which UNICEF, in collaboration with the technical agencies concerned, proposed to place on the training of national personnel within the fields of its interests.<sup>2</sup> Both the Council and subsequently the General Assembly<sup>3</sup> indicated their satisfaction that UNICEF had taken steps to translate the objectives of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child into practical

programmes for the welfare of children. The General Assembly endorsed the new emphasis and approach represented by the decisions of UNICEF, in particular those aspects which would assist developing countries to make surveys of child needs and draw up long-term plans and programmes for child welfare on the basis of such surveys. It requested the Secretary-General to support UNICEF in that policy by making available adequate and appropriate technical services, including in particular those relating to social services for children and to training programmes. The General Assembly also expressed the hope that the specialized agencies would co-operate with UNICEF in its new emphasis and approach, particularly by assisting countries wishing to draw up and implement longer-term programmes for child welfare. Resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) were also requested to continue to offer every possible assistance to the Governments and agencies concerned.

4. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly took note with approval of the decision of the Executive Board of UNICEF to orient its work towards the economic and social development efforts of the United Nations Development Decade, and, in that connexion, made several recommendations to Member States including one on taking full advantage of the services which UNICEF could offer.<sup>4</sup>

5. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly took note with approval of the work of UNICEF which had been extended to include education and vocational training and recommended to Governments, when planning their economic and social development, to take into account the needs of children and youth and use to the full such facilities

<sup>1</sup> G A resolutions 1391 (XIV), 1507 (XV), 1678 (XVI), 1919 (XVIII) and 2057 (XX) and E S C resolutions 827 (XXXII), 1023 (XXXVII), 1073 (XXXIX) and 1145 (XLI).

<sup>2</sup> E S C resolution 827 (XXXII).

<sup>3</sup> G A resolution 1678 (XVI).

<sup>4</sup> G A resolution 1773 (XVII).

as UNICEF could provide, including aid for the training of national personnel.<sup>5</sup>

6. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly applauded the award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1965 to UNICEF. It also (a) endorsed the policy of UNICEF in supporting the importance of viewing the needs of the child as a whole; (b) noted with approval the programmes of UNICEF which included assistance to Governments in the fields of maternal and child health, disease control, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training; (c) welcomed the emphasis on assistance to young children of pre-school age, and on the improvement and extension of elementary education and (d) noted with satisfaction the decision of the Executive Board of UNICEF that stress should continue to be placed on developing the basic services which benefited children, on priority programmes directed at their main problems and on the training of national personnel.<sup>6</sup>

7. UNICEF, together with several specialized agencies, was invited by the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, to undertake urgent programmes to assist the indigenous population of the Territory of South West Africa and the Government of the Union of South Africa was requested to seek such assistance.<sup>7</sup>

### B. Advisory welfare services

8. In 1963, the Economic and Social Council supported the view of the Social Commission that the advisory social welfare services were the United Nations principal instrument for putting its social policy into effect and achieving its social objectives; it urged the General Assembly to give due consideration to the urgent needs for those services during its review of the United Nations regular budget for the year 1964.<sup>8</sup>

9. In 1965, the Council requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to co-operation with UNICEF and interested specialized agencies in the further expansion of assistance to family and child welfare programmes in developing countries and to provide the essential supporting technical services, as requested by the Governments, for project planning, implementation and evaluation.<sup>9</sup> The Secretary-General was also requested to give priority to the training component of the United Nations social welfare programme during the United Nations Development Decade and to assistance to developing countries in the establishment and expansion of social welfare training programmes.<sup>10</sup> The Council endorsed the view contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the reappraisal of the United Nations social service programme that it should be strengthened and made recommendations to this effect to the "appropriate authorities of the United

Nations."<sup>11</sup> The Council also requested the Secretary-General to give due attention, *inter alia*, by providing the services of advisers at inter-regional, regional and country levels to assist Governments on questions of planning programmes for the welfare, protection, education, vocational guidance, training and advancement of youth and to consider whether additional resources might be necessary to strengthen United Nations assistance to Governments in that field.<sup>12</sup>

### C. World Food Programme

10. The General Assembly, at its sixteenth session, approved<sup>13</sup> the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme to provide food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system, to be undertaken jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in co-operation with other interested United Nations agencies and appropriate inter-governmental bodies. It accepted and endorsed the purposes, principles and procedures approved by the Conference of FAO for this initial experimental programme of approximately \$ 100 million for three years. The programme was to be directed towards (a) establishing adequate and orderly procedures on a world basis for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition, (b) assisting in pre-school and school feeding and (c) implementing pilot projects, with the multilateral use of food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly when related to labour-intensive projects and rural welfare. Projects were to be undertaken only in response to requests from the recipient country or countries concerned. The General Assembly approved specifically the establishment of a United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of twenty States Members of the United Nations and members of FAO to provide guidance on policy, administration and operations, and of a joint United Nations/FAO administrative unit reporting to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO. The Inter-Governmental Committee was requested to report annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the Council of FAO. Contributions to the Programme were to be on a voluntary basis and pledged by countries in the form of appropriate commodities, acceptable services and cash, aiming in the aggregate at a cash component of at least one-third of the total contributions. The General Assembly decided to review this programme not later than at its nineteenth session.

11. Appeals to support the World Food Programme were made on several occasions to all States Members and members and associate members of FAO by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>5</sup> G A resolution 1919 (XVIII).

<sup>6</sup> G A resolution 2057 (XX); see also E S C resolution 1145 (XLI).

<sup>7</sup> G A resolution 1566 (XV).

<sup>8</sup> E S C resolution 975 H (XXXVI).

<sup>9</sup> E S C resolution 1086 G (XXXIX).

<sup>10</sup> E S C resolution 1086 H (XXXIX).

<sup>11</sup> E S C resolution 1086 I (XXXIX).

<sup>12</sup> E S C resolution 1086 J (XXXIX).

<sup>13</sup> G A resolution 1714 (XVI).

<sup>14</sup> G A resolutions 1714 (XVI), 1825 (XVII) and 2095 (XX); E S C resolutions 878 (XXXIII), 971 (XXXVI), 1019 A (XXXVII), 1080 (XXXIX) and 1150 (XLI).

12. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, extended the World Food Programme on a continuing basis "for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable".<sup>15</sup> It did so on the understanding that the Programme might be enlarged, curtailed or terminated at the end of any period for which resources had been pledged. The General Assembly also established for the three-year period 1966—1968 a target for voluntary contributions of \$ 275 million. The Council at its forty-first session appealed urgently to States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO for further contributions to the programme.<sup>16</sup>

13. On one occasion, the General Assembly referred to a particular field of activity where the World Food Programme could be of assistance. At its eighteenth session, it invited Member States to make full use of the available international assistance, including that provided under the World Food Programme, on behalf of literacy campaigns.<sup>17</sup>

#### **D. Programmes of technical co-operation for the economic and social development of under-developed countries**

14. During the period under review, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council made appeals to Member States and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for contributions to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), the Special Fund and subsequently to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).<sup>18</sup>

15. Subject to review and elaboration by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-second session approved the use of volunteer workers in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies designed to assist in the economic and social development of the less developed countries.<sup>19</sup> The principles governing the use and assignment of volunteer technical personnel included prior approval of the volunteer by the receiving country, responsibility on the part of the Government providing volunteer personnel for all identifiable costs, respect of the legal status of an international civil servant conferred on the volunteer and requirement that the volunteer take a United Nations oath of office and be subject to the authority of the executive head of the executing agency and his representatives in the field.

16. The Economic and Social Council devoted much attention during the period under review to the problem of a systematic and continuous evaluation of the impact on the development of the developing

countries of the combined programmes of technical assistance co-operation.<sup>20</sup> It made various arrangements for this purpose, including pilot evaluation projects.

#### **1. REGULAR AND EXPANDED PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

17. The General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, requested the Economic and Social Council to consider replacing the term "technical assistance" by the term "technical co-operation" to describe more accurately the nature of technical assistance provided by the United Nations regular programmes of technical assistance and EPTA.<sup>21</sup> In response to that request, the Council decided to use the collective name of "United Nations Programmes of Technical Co-operation" for the work of the United Nations in the field of technical assistance, while maintaining the established titles for the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance and EPTA, as well as the organs related to them.<sup>22</sup>

18. Upon the request of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>23</sup> the General Assembly at its eighteenth session authorized the Secretary-General to make specified adjustments in that part of the regular budget of the United Nations which covered the programmes of technical assistance so as to permit the transfer of funds for the purpose of increasing funds for one or more fields of activities provided for in those programmes.<sup>24</sup> The Council at its thirty-seventh session decided that, in keeping with the preferences of the developing countries, the 1965 and future programmes under the United Nations regular budget would be established under the priority procedures proposed by the Secretary-General and based on priorities requested by the recipient Governments.<sup>25</sup> The Universal Postal Union and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization became participating organizations in EPTA during the period under review.<sup>26</sup>

19. At its thirtieth session, the Economic and Social Council approved in principle a system of "project programming" recommended by TAB for country programming procedures of EPTA<sup>27</sup> and at its thirty-second session, the Council endorsed the detailed arrangements recommended by the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) for the application of project programming beginning with the period 1961—1962;<sup>28</sup> the two-year programming cycle was extended on an experimental basis for the

<sup>15</sup> E S C resolution 1080 (XXXIX) and G A resolution 2095 (XX).

<sup>16</sup> E S C resolution 1150 (XLI).

<sup>17</sup> G A resolution 1933 (XVIII).

<sup>18</sup> G A resolutions 1382 (XIV), 1529 (XV), 1715 (XVI), 1833 (XVII), 2093 (XX); and E S C resolutions 903 C (XXXIV) and 916 (XXXIV).

<sup>19</sup> E S C resolution 849 (XXXII).

<sup>20</sup> E S C resolutions 830 (XXXII), 908 (XXXIV), 991 (XXXVI), 1042 (XXXVII), 1092 (XXXIX), 1151 (XLI), the first resolution referred to evaluation of technical assistance co-operation programmes in the social field.

<sup>21</sup> G A resolution 1383 B (XIV).

<sup>22</sup> E S C resolution 806 (XXX).

<sup>23</sup> E S C resolution 953 (XXXVI).

<sup>24</sup> G A resolution 1988 (XVIII).

<sup>25</sup> E S C resolution 1008 (XXXVII) and E S C (XXXVII), Annexes, a. i. 19, E/3870, Add. 1, paras. 22 and 23.

<sup>26</sup> E S C resolutions 902 (XXXIV) and 1009 (XXXVII).

<sup>27</sup> E S C resolution 786 (XXX).

<sup>28</sup> E S C resolution 854 (XXXII).

years 1963—1964.<sup>29</sup> At its thirtieth session, the Council revised local cost arrangements with a view to simplifying and improving temporary arrangements.<sup>30</sup> The participating organizations were invited to make a greater use of experts from developing countries, and the recipient countries to attach special attention to the promotion of industrial development when establishing project priorities.<sup>31</sup>

20. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly expressed the hope that Governments would continue to support EPTA and contribute to it so that increasing resources would make it possible to carry out the tasks laid upon the Programme and devote urgent attention to the needs of newly independent countries and countries in a similar economic and social condition.<sup>32</sup>

#### \* \* 2. THE SPECIAL FUND

#### 3. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

21. Upon the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly, at its twentieth session, combined the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund in a programme entitled the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).<sup>33</sup> The General Assembly decided that the special characteristics and operations of the two programmes, as well as two separate funds, would be maintained and that contributions might be pledged to the two programmes separately. It reaffirmed the principles, procedures and provisions governing EPTA and the Special Fund not inconsistent with its action and declared that they should continue to apply to relevant activities of the combined programme.

22. The General Assembly established a single inter-governmental committee known as the Governing Council of UNDP to perform the functions previously exercised by the Governing Council of the Special Fund and TAC, including the consideration and approval of projects and programmes and the allocation of funds. In addition, the Governing Council was to provide general policy guidance and direction for that Programme and for the United Nations regular programmes of technical assistance and to report and make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council. In place of TAB and the Consultative Board of the Special Fund, the General Assembly established an advisory committee, which it named the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of UNDP, consisting of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of IAEA or their representatives; the

<sup>29</sup> Subsequently extended for the years 1965—1966 by resolution 949 (XXXVI) and for the years 1967—1968 by resolution 1059 (XXXIX). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, under Article 66 (2), para. 6.

<sup>30</sup> E S C resolution 787 (XXX).

<sup>31</sup> E S C resolution 949 (XXXVI).

<sup>32</sup> G A resolution 1383 A (XIV).

<sup>33</sup> Acting upon the proposals of the Secretary-General, the Council in its resolution 1020 (XXXVII) endorsed a draft resolution and recommended it for adoption by the General Assembly which adopted it with some modification as its resolution 2029 (XX).

Executive Directors of UNICEF and the World Food Programme would be invited to participate, as appropriate.<sup>34</sup>

23. The Economic and Social Council, in recommending to the General Assembly consolidation of the two programmes, decided that its own resolutions concerning them should be deemed to have been amended or superseded, as necessary, upon such consolidation by the General Assembly.<sup>35</sup>

#### 4. PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL<sup>36</sup>

24. Upon the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>37</sup> the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, extended the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) to cover the year 1960.<sup>38</sup> It also recommended that the Secretary-General, in suggesting qualified officials to Governments, should make use of all available resources and, as much as possible, of the experts who had been trained in the centres and institutes for public administration existing in several Member States. At its fifteenth session, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the Council:<sup>39</sup> (a) that the provision of personnel be placed on a continuing basis; (b) that the Secretary-General continue to consult with the specialized agencies and IAEA whenever requests fell within their competence and (c) that the financial resources for this activity be established at an appropriate level.<sup>40</sup> The General Assembly made further recommendations to the Secretary-General concerning the operation of this programme and urged Member States and members of the specialized agencies and of IAEA which were in a position to supply qualified personnel to co-operate with the Secretary-General in implementing the programme.

25. At its thirty-sixth session, the Council authorized, subject to the agreement of the General Assembly, the use of funds, on an experimental basis, from the Special Account of EPTA for the provision of operational personnel by all the participating organizations for the years 1964—1966.<sup>41</sup> At the same time, the Council established certain criteria for the approval of requests for the provision of operational personnel under the Expanded Programme relating to (a) the necessity of training national counterpart personnel,<sup>42</sup> (b) the priority to be accorded to those requests which were related to other assistance and (c) to the consideration to be given to special situations in some newly independent countries. The

<sup>34</sup> See also this *Supplement* under Articles 22 and 68.

<sup>35</sup> E S C resolution 1020 (XXXVII).

<sup>36</sup> See also para. 26 below.

<sup>37</sup> E S C resolution 739 (XXVIII).

<sup>38</sup> G A resolution 1385 (XIV). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, under Article 66 (2), para. 11.

<sup>39</sup> E S C resolution 790 (XXX).

<sup>40</sup> G A resolution 1530 (XV).

<sup>41</sup> E S C resolution 951 (XXXVI); the General Assembly subsequently approved that proposal in its resolution 1946 (XVIII).

<sup>42</sup> Similar to the recommendation contained in E S C resolution 907 (XXXIV), see para. 26 below.

Council also established the amount recipient Governments were to contribute towards the cost of each post.

### E. Technical assistance in the field of public administration<sup>43</sup>

26. At its thirty-fourth session, the Council emphasized the need for assistance in the development of national civil service systems, it urged that every effort should be made to provide enlarged facilities for the training of key administrative personnel required in the developing countries and indicated the types of facilities which were needed.<sup>44</sup> It also made recommendations on basic conditions for furnishing operational personnel to Governments, on the importance of close co-ordination between the United Nations and related agencies and on the factors to be considered in the development of their assistance programmes to the developing countries.

### F. Technical assistance in certain fields relating to human rights

27. Both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council made recommendations during the period under review on specific projects under the programmes of advisory services in the field of human rights. For example, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize an international seminar on *apartheid* and a seminar on the question of elimination of all forms of racial discrimination,<sup>45</sup> and the Economic and Social Council made recommendations on holding seminars in the field of human rights in Mongolia and in Yugoslavia during the year 1965; it also decided that a seminar on the civic and political education of women should be organized on a world-wide basis.<sup>46</sup>

28. In the period under review, the General Assembly decided to increase the resources for the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights to permit the provision of human rights fellowships each year, in addition to the seminars.<sup>47</sup> The Economic and Social Council made recommendations on the organization of seminars devoted to the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and on regional courses on human rights; the General Assembly made recommendations concerning technical assistance for the promotion of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms during the United Nations Development Decade.<sup>48</sup> At its twentieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, made up of voluntary contributions, to be used towards (a) legal assistance

to persons charged under discriminatory and repressive legislation in South Africa; (b) relief for dependants of persons persecuted by the Government of South Africa for opposing the policies of *apartheid*; (c) education of prisoners and their dependants and (d) relief for refugees from South Africa.<sup>49</sup>

29. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council made several recommendations during the period under review concerning the use by Governments, and provision by the Secretary-General and the various United Nations technical assistance bodies, of technical assistance services for the purpose of improving the status of women, in particular, promoting the advancement of women in developing countries and their participation in national social and economic development, training appropriate cadres of women for assisting the development of their countries, eliminating operations based on custom and holding regional seminars on the status of women and for the civic and political education of women.<sup>50</sup>

30. The General Assembly and the Council invited various bodies, including TAB and the Special Fund, to assist the less developed countries in developing and strengthening their national information media.<sup>51</sup>

### G. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics control

31. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control within the regular budget of the United Nations and requested the Secretary-General, in this connexion, to provide technical assistance in its various forms to requesting Governments, subject to the direction of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with approved policies and with the co-operation of the specialized agencies.<sup>52</sup> The Economic and Social Council, at its thirtieth session, by resolution 770 C (XXX), drew the attention of Governments of countries in the Middle East to the various facilities available for technical assistance in the field of narcotics control and, in particular, to the suggestion of the Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission<sup>53</sup> for periodical visits of a small group of experts who would consult with Governments in the region which had common or interlocking problems.

32. On several occasions, the Council asked either the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies, or the Secretary-General, FAO, the World Health Organization and, in particular, the technical co-operation authorities of the organizations of the United Nations family to give favourable consideration to requests from Governments

<sup>43</sup> See also para. 43 below.

<sup>44</sup> E S C resolution 907 (XXXIV).

<sup>45</sup> G A resolutions 2060 (XX) and 2017 (XX). See also E S C resolution 1103 (XL).

<sup>46</sup> E S C resolutions 1017 (XXXVII) and 1124 (XLI).

<sup>47</sup> G A resolutions 1679 (XVI) and 1782 (XVII). See also E S C resolution 889 (XXXIV).

<sup>48</sup> E S C resolutions 773 A (XXX), 958 D (XXXVI) and 959 (XXXVI) and G A resolution 2027 (XX).

<sup>49</sup> G A resolution 2054 B (XX).

<sup>50</sup> G A resolutions 1509 (XV), 1920 (XVIII), 2059 (XX); E S C resolutions 771 D (XXX), 884 E and F (XXXIV), 1067 A (XXXIX) and 1068 C and E (XXXIX).

<sup>51</sup> E S C resolution 819 (XXXI). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, under Article 66 (2), para. 15.

<sup>52</sup> G A resolution 1395 (XIV).

<sup>53</sup> E/CN. 7/382 (mimeographed). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, under Article 66 (2), para. 28.

for assistance in the following projects: an Inter-American seminar on the coca leaf,<sup>54</sup> the question of combating the habit of chewing coca leaf and replacing the coca bush,<sup>55</sup> a survey of the economic and social requirements of an opium-producing region in Burma<sup>56</sup> and a similar survey in Thailand.<sup>57</sup>

#### H. Technical assistance in the field of international law

33. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established by resolution 2099 (XX) a programme of assistance and exchange to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, consisting of steps to encourage and co-ordinate existing international law programmes carried out by States and by organizations and institutions and forms of direct assistance and exchange, such as seminars, training and refresher courses, fellowships, advisory services of experts, the provision of legal publications and libraries and translations of major legal works.<sup>58</sup> Under this resolution, the Secretary-General was authorized to initiate the preparatory work for the programme in 1966. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was invited to participate in the implementation of the programme and the Secretary-General was requested to reach agreement with its Director-General as to which parts of the programme were to be financed and administered by each organization. By the same resolution, the General Assembly also established an Advisory Committee of ten Member States appointed every three years by the General Assembly to advise the Secretary-General on the substantive aspects of the programmes contained in the report of the Special Committee<sup>59</sup> and on the implementation of the resolution and to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly. The Secretary-General was further requested to invite Member States, interested national and international institutions and organizations, and individuals to make voluntary contributions and otherwise assist the programme.

#### I. Provision of services of an emergency character through specially created bodies

34. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for another three years;<sup>60</sup>

<sup>54</sup> E S C resolution 962 B (XXXVI).

<sup>55</sup> E S C resolution 1105 (XL).

<sup>56</sup> E S C resolution 962 B II (XXXVI).

<sup>57</sup> E S C resolution 1025 C (XXXVII).

<sup>58</sup> The arrangements made by the General Assembly for preparatory studies in connexion with this programme are contained in its resolutions 1816 (XVII) and 1968 (XVIII). In resolution 1968 C (XVIII), the General Assembly invited Member States, interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations programmes of technical assistance in this field.

<sup>59</sup> That Committee was set up under G A resolution 1968 A (XVIII) to draw up a practical plan and proposals for technical assistance in the field of international law.

<sup>60</sup> G A resolution 1456 (XIV).

it made recommendations concerning co-operation of the Governments concerned with the Agency, repatriation or compensation of refugees and continuation of the work of the Agency, including expansion of its programme of self-support and vocational training of refugees. Further recommendations were made by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, when, *inter alia*, it directed the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to take measures including rectification of the relief rolls, to assure the most equitable distribution of relief based on need.<sup>61</sup> The mandate of UNRWA was extended by the General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, until 30 June 1965,<sup>62</sup> until 30 June 1966 at its nineteenth session,<sup>63</sup> and until 30 June 1969 at its twentieth session.<sup>64</sup> Repeated appeals to all Governments for contributions to UNRWA were made by the General Assembly during the period covered by this *Supplement*.<sup>65</sup>

35. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a further period of five years from 1 January 1964.<sup>66</sup> At the eighteenth session, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>67</sup> decided to enlarge the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from twenty-five to thirty members so as to achieve the widest possible geographical representation, and requested the Council to elect the five additional members during its resumed thirty-sixth session.<sup>68</sup>

36. During the period under review, several recommendations were made by the General Assembly concerning refugees. The High Commissioner was requested to continue his efforts to afford international protection to refugees, to provide satisfactory permanent solutions and to pursue his efforts on their behalf by giving particular attention to new refugee groups. States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies were invited to continue to lend their support to the alleviation of refugee problems along the lines indicated, such as improving their legal status, facilitating the voluntary repatriation, resettlement or local integration of refugees and providing the High Commissioner with the necessary financial means to enable him to carry out his tasks.<sup>69</sup>

37. The General Assembly again appealed to Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and to interested non-

<sup>61</sup> G A resolution 2052 (XX).

<sup>62</sup> G A resolution 1856 (XVII).

<sup>63</sup> G A resolution 2002 (XIX).

<sup>64</sup> G A resolution 2052 (XX).

<sup>65</sup> G A resolutions 1456 (XIV), 1604 (XV), 1725 (XVI), 1856 (XVII), 1912 (XVIII) and 2052 (XX).

<sup>66</sup> G A resolution 1783 (XVII).

<sup>67</sup> E S C resolution 965 B (XXXVI). See also this *Supplement* under Article 68.

<sup>68</sup> G A resolution 1958 (XVIII). See also this *Supplement* under Article 68.

<sup>69</sup> G A resolutions 1388 (XIV), 1499 (XV), 1502 (XV), 1673 (XVI), 1959 (XVIII) and 2039 (XX).

governmental organizations to increase their contribution and to continue giving all possible aid to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to use his good offices to provide assistance to them.<sup>70</sup> Recommendations were made by the General Assembly to the United Nations in the Congo, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies concerning continued assistance to the refugees from Angola in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville).<sup>71</sup> The General Assembly made recommendations to the High Commissioner on assistance to refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia, including a request that he should continue this action to assist them to return to their homes and when necessary, facilitate resettlement in their homeland; it also requested increased assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese administration.<sup>72</sup> Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies were also invited by the General Assembly to devote special attention to the problems of refugees in Africa and to co-operate actively with the High Commissioner by placing the necessary means at his disposal.<sup>73</sup>

#### J. Some characteristics of services provided to Governments by the United Nations

38. As in previous studies of Article 66 (2) in the *Repertory*, and its *Supplements Nos. 1 and 2*, this section is devoted to the description of instances where the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (a) decided to inform the Governments concerned of the facilities available for technical assistance or recommended them to take advantage of such facilities, (b) dealt with the priorities to be given to certain projects and (c) recommended the rendering of services to stated countries, regions, or to a category of countries.

39. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to indicate to Governments the availability of technical assistance in certain fields of activity which they had under consideration, such as land reform,<sup>74</sup> economic development and planning institutes,<sup>75</sup> literacy campaigns,<sup>76</sup> new sources of energy,<sup>77</sup> social defence<sup>78</sup> and technical assistance in the field of international law.<sup>79</sup>

40. The General Assembly and the Council also

<sup>70</sup> G A resolution 1784 (XVII); see also G A resolution 1167 (XII).

<sup>71</sup> G A resolution 1671 (XVI).

<sup>72</sup> G A resolutions 1389 (XIV), 1500 (XV), 1672 (XVI) and 2107 (XX).

<sup>73</sup> G A resolution 2040 (XX).

<sup>74</sup> G A resolutions 1426 (XIV) and 1932 (XVIII); E S C resolution 975 D (XXXVI).

<sup>75</sup> G A resolution 1708 (XVI).

<sup>76</sup> G A resolution 1933 (XVIII).

<sup>77</sup> E S C resolution 779 (XXX).

<sup>78</sup> E S C resolution 830 D (XXXII).

<sup>79</sup> G A resolution 2099 (XX).

recommended to the Secretary-General, to TAB and its Executive Chairman, the Special Fund and its Managing Director, UNDP, the World Food Programme, the regional economic commissions or the "appropriate United Nations organs" in general, to give "priority" or "as much assistance as possible," or "sympathetic consideration" to providing assistance to Governments in the various economic and social fields. Among those fields were land reform,<sup>80</sup> literacy,<sup>81</sup> urban, rural and community development, housing, building and planning,<sup>82</sup> balanced economic and social development,<sup>83</sup> development of human resources,<sup>84</sup> training of national cadres of specialists at all levels in the under-developed countries,<sup>85</sup> economic development and planning institutes,<sup>86</sup> development of the petroleum industry in the under-developed countries and of new sources of energy,<sup>87</sup> industrialization,<sup>88</sup> population,<sup>89</sup> science and technology,<sup>90</sup> the establishment and development of co-operatives,<sup>91</sup> the conservation and restoration of national resources, flora and fauna by the developing countries,<sup>92</sup> African educational development,<sup>93</sup> world population and housing censuses,<sup>94</sup> development of tourism,<sup>95</sup> peaceful uses of outer space,<sup>96</sup> teaching of the purposes, principles, structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States,<sup>97</sup> the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale<sup>98</sup> and provision of advisory services

<sup>80</sup> G A resolution 1426 (XIV), 1526 (XV), 1606 (XV), 1828 (XVII) and 1932 (XVIII).

<sup>81</sup> G A resolution 1677 (XVI) and E S C resolutions 1032 (XXXVII) and 1128 (XLI).

<sup>82</sup> G A resolutions 1393 (XIV), 1676 (XVI), 1915 (XVIII) and 1917 (XVIII); and E S C resolutions 975 E (XXXVI) and 976 B, C, E and F (XXXVI).

<sup>83</sup> G A resolution 1674 (XVI); E S C resolution 903 B (XXXIV).

<sup>84</sup> E S C resolution 975 B (XXXVI).

<sup>85</sup> G A resolution 1824 (XVII); E S C resolutions 797 (XXX) and 985 (XXXVI).

<sup>86</sup> G A resolutions 1708 (XVI) and 1718 (XVI).

<sup>87</sup> E S C resolutions 758 (XXIX) and 1033 B (XXXVII).

<sup>88</sup> G A resolutions 1824 (XVII) and 2091 (XX); E S C resolutions 839 (XXXII), 893 (XXXIV), 1081 (XXXIX) and 1182 (XLI).

<sup>89</sup> E S C resolution 1084 (XXXIX).

<sup>90</sup> E S C resolution 1047 (XXXVII).

<sup>91</sup> E S C resolution 760 (XXIX).

<sup>92</sup> G A resolution 1831 (XVII).

<sup>93</sup> G A resolution 1832 (XVII).

<sup>94</sup> E S C resolution 1054 B (XXXIX).

<sup>95</sup> E S C resolution 1109 (XL).

<sup>96</sup> G A resolutions 1721 D (XVI) and 1802 (XVII), section II.

<sup>97</sup> E S C resolution 1012 (XXXVII). The Council in this resolution, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to give consideration to providing study grants to textbook authors, persons responsible for educational television and radio and persons responsible for school curriculum development for the purpose of spending time in the Headquarters of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to become better informed concerning the achievements, activities, structure and principles of the United Nations.

<sup>98</sup> E S C resolution 966 (XXXVI).



for the preparation of national and regional development plans in Africa.<sup>99</sup>

41. During the period under review, both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council made several recommendations concerning assistance related to natural disasters. Specific requests to bear in mind the immediate and long-term needs of certain countries affected by natural disasters and to provide assistance to them for rehabilitation were addressed to the Secretary-General, TAC, TAB, the Special Fund, UNICEF, the World Food Programme and their executive heads.<sup>100</sup> Recommendations of a more general character were also made by the Council on emergency action by the United Nations organizations in cases of natural disaster<sup>101</sup> and in connexion with assistance to Governments in the field of seismological research.<sup>102</sup> At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Council, approved the proposal of the Secretary-General that he be authorized to draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 for emergency aid in any one year, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster.<sup>103</sup>

42. Another area of assistance which received attention both from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council during the period under review was that of assistance to former Trust Territories and newly independent countries. Recommendations were made for prompt and effective assistance on an adequate level to those States<sup>104</sup> and, at its fifteenth session, the General Assembly decided to increase technical assistance to them.<sup>105</sup>

43. On several occasions, the General Assembly invited the Administering Members of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to make full use of the United Nations programmes of technical assistance and public administration for training in public administration and related functions;<sup>106</sup> it also requested the Secretary-General to give such assistance as was possible and as might be sought by the Member States concerned in connexion with study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>107</sup> At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly established a special training programme for South West Africa which included technical education, education for leadership and teacher training. The Secretary-General was requested to use the existing United Nations programmes of

technical co-operation for that purpose.<sup>108</sup> At its seventeenth session, a similar programme was established by the General Assembly for Territories under Portuguese administration.<sup>109</sup> The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to make the benefits of the United Nations technical co-operation programmes available to those indigenous inhabitants of the Portuguese Territories who were or who might be temporarily residing outside the Territories.<sup>110</sup>

44. Services to specified countries or specified territories were considered by the General Assembly on several occasions. Thus, the General Assembly expressed the trust that the Secretary-General, the Special Fund, TAB and the specialized agencies would give urgent and sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance made by the Government of Togoland.<sup>111</sup> In the case of Libya, the General Assembly at its fifteenth session requested the Secretary-General, TAB, the specialized agencies concerned and IAEA to give due consideration to its specific development needs<sup>112</sup> but, at its seventeenth session, the General Assembly considered that the question of assistance to Libya no longer required its special consideration and requested the Secretary-General and the organizations concerned to deal with the needs of Libya in the general framework of assistance to the newly independent countries.<sup>113</sup> The General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, recommended assistance by UNICEF to the Territory of South West Africa.<sup>114</sup> Various United Nations bodies were requested to give special consideration to the needs of Burundi and Rwanda (formerly Ruanda-Urundi) and the Secretary-General was authorized, as an exceptional procedure, to incur expenses necessary to ensure the execution of the projects started in 1962, up to an amount of \$200,000.<sup>115</sup> With respect to three other Territories, the General Assembly considered that a serious effort should be made to provide economic, financial and technical assistance through United Nations programmes of technical co-operation and the specialized agencies to the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland,<sup>116</sup> and requested the Secretary-General to provide such assistance.<sup>117</sup> At its twentieth session, it established a Fund for the Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to be made up of voluntary contributions and to be administered by the Secretary-General.<sup>118</sup>

<sup>99</sup> G A resolution 1718 (XVI).

<sup>99</sup> G A resolution 1718 (XVI).

<sup>100</sup> G A resolutions 1753 (XVII), 1882 (XVIII) and 1888 (XVIII); E S C resolutions 746 (XXIX), 766 (XXX), 930 (XXXV), 970 (XXXVI) and 1014 (XXXVII).

<sup>101</sup> E S C (XXXVI), Annexes, a. i. 4 and 6, E/3833, para. 7 (b).

<sup>102</sup> E S C resolution 767 (XXX).

<sup>103</sup> G A resolution 2034 (XX) and E S C resolution 1090 C (XXXIX).

<sup>104</sup> G A resolution 1415 (XIV); E S C resolutions 752 (XXIX) and 768 (XXX).

<sup>105</sup> G A resolution 1527 (XV). See also this *Supplement* under Article 80.

<sup>106</sup> G A resolutions 1412 (XIV), 1534 (XV) and 1697 (XVI).

<sup>107</sup> G A resolution 1471 (XIV).

<sup>108</sup> G A resolution 1705 (XVI).

<sup>109</sup> G A resolution 1808 (XVII). See also G A resolutions 1973 (XVIII) and 2108 (XX).

<sup>110</sup> G A resolution 1973 (XVIII).

<sup>111</sup> G A resolution 1417 (XIV).

<sup>112</sup> G A resolution 1528 (XV). See also *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, under Article 66 (2), para. 23.

<sup>113</sup> G A resolution 1834 (XVII).

<sup>114</sup> G A resolution 1566 (XV).

<sup>115</sup> G A resolutions 1746 (XVI) and 1836 (XVII). In its resolution 1606 (XV), the General Assembly recommended that the Administrative Authority of Ruanda-Urundi request, under the technical assistance programmes, an expert mission to study the problems of land tenure and land utilization in Ruanda-Urundi.

<sup>116</sup> G A resolution 1817 (XVII).

<sup>117</sup> G A resolution 1954 (XVIII).

<sup>118</sup> G A resolution 2063 (XX).

45. Technical assistance to the Republic of the Congo is another instance of assistance to a specified country. Referring to it in his annual report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session, the Secretary-General stated that "Civilian operations in the Congo are an undertaking without precedent in the history of the United Nations. They have been and remain the most comprehensive technical assistance effort ever planned in the Organization".<sup>119</sup> The origin of those operations goes back to the Security Council resolution 143 (1960) of 14 July 1960 in which, *inter alia*, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Government of the Republic of the Congo to provide that Government with such military assistance as might be necessary until, through the efforts of the Congolese Government with the technical assistance of the United Nations, the national security forces might be able, in the opinion of the Government, to meet fully their tasks. This resolution of the Security Council was adopted in response to the initial statement to the Council by the Secretary-General,<sup>120</sup> in which he referred, *inter alia*, to a request by the Government of the Congo for urgent technical assistance in the field of administration, aiming especially at assistance in developing the security administration of the country. In his first report on the implementation of the Security Council resolution,<sup>121</sup> the Secretary-General said that his statement to the Council at its 873rd meeting might be regarded as a basic document on the interpretation of the mandate from the Security Council. In a memorandum included in his second report,<sup>122</sup> the Secretary-General stated that the Security Council conceived the civilian part of the operation in the Congo and the military part as interrelated and mutually supporting elements of assistance. With respect to the civilian activities, they could be based on the traditional pattern and methods of technical assistance and the programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX), but they must go further. In addition to providing technical assistance on a technical and advisory level, with the experts having the normal relationship to the Govern-

<sup>119</sup> G A (XVI), *Supplement No. 1* (A/4800), p. 47.

<sup>120</sup> S C, 15th yr., 873rd mtg., paras. 18-29.

<sup>121</sup> S C, 15th yr., Suppl. for July-Sept., S/4389 and Add. 1-6.

<sup>122</sup> *Ibid.*, S/4417/Add. 5.

ment, there would be activities on a level of higher administrative responsibility, for which the experts employed would receive a new and untried status. The Security Council in its resolution 146 (1960) of 9 August 1960 confirmed the authority given to the Secretary-General by Security Council resolutions 143 (1960) and 145 (1960), and the General Assembly, at its fourth emergency session, considering that it was essential for the United Nations to continue to assist the Central Government of the Congo with a view, *inter alia*, to protecting and advancing the welfare of the people of the Congo, fully supported the Security Council resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take vigorous action in accordance with those resolutions and, *inter alia*, to assist the Central Government of the Congo in the restoration and maintenance of law and order.<sup>123</sup>

46. The case of West Irian serves as an example of technical assistance for a designated area, with the United Nations providing administration and management, but financed by voluntary contributions made for that purpose. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1752 (XVII), authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the tasks entrusted to him in the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West New Guinea (West Irian). In the spirit of that Agreement, the Secretary-General established a United Nations Development Fund for Irian Barat, (West New Guinea) to assist the Government of Indonesia in the economic and social development of West Irian, open to contributions from Member States of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and administered by the Secretary-General. The Government of the Netherlands offered to the Secretary-General for that purpose an annual payment of \$10 million, for three years, to begin with. The fund was designed to finance pre-investment and investment projects in West Irian, acceptable to the Government of Indonesia, and in co-operation with United Nations technical assistance to Indonesia.<sup>124</sup>

#### **\*\*K. Services at the request of the specialized agencies**

<sup>123</sup> G A resolution 1474 (ES-IV).

<sup>124</sup> See G A (XVIII), *Supplement No. 1* (A/5501), p. 40; G A (XIX), *Supplement No. 1* (A/5801), p. 26 and G A (XVIII), Plen., 1255th mtg., para. 33.

## **II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE**

### **\*\*A. How the Economic and Social Council performs services**

#### **B. The approval of the General Assembly**

47. The question of the approval by the General Assembly did not arise since neither of the two new programmes created during the period under review, namely the World Food Programme and technical

assistance in the field of international law, were established by the Economic and Social Council.<sup>125</sup>

#### **C. The services**

##### **1. SERVICES PROVIDED BY SPECIALLY CREATED BODIES**

48. In addition to services provided by the several specially created bodies already in existence

<sup>125</sup> See paras. 10 and 33 above.

and described in the earlier studies, services have also been provided during the period under review by the World Food Programme, undertaken jointly by the United Nations and FAO to provide food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the United Nations system.<sup>126</sup>

## 2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

49. Another programme of services was added when the General Assembly decided by resolution 2099 (XX) to establish a programme of technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. It should be noted, however, that as the General Assembly indicated in its resolution, requests by Member States could be made for assistance with respect to certain aspects of international law under the existing United Nations regular technical assistance programme and under EPTA.

### \*\*3. SERVICES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

#### D. Eligibility for services

50. On several occasions, the General Assembly made recommendations on the provision of technical assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>127</sup>

#### E. The request

##### 1. THE FORMAL REQUEST<sup>128</sup>

51. In establishing a continuing programme of technical assistance in narcotics control, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide technical assistance in that field at the request of, and in agreement with Governments.<sup>129</sup>

52. The General Assembly in approving the establishment of an experimental World Food Programme,<sup>130</sup> endorsed the principle formulated in the first part of the resolution, approved by the

Conference of FAO on 24 November 1961, that projects under that Programme should be undertaken only in response to requests from the recipient country or countries concerned.<sup>131</sup>

53. In approving the use of volunteer technical personnel in the operational programmes of the United Nations and related agencies,<sup>132</sup> the Economic and Social Council established a principle that no volunteers should be sent to a country without the prior approval of the receiving country, and any such volunteer might remain only with the permission of such a country.<sup>133</sup>

## 2. THE SCOPE OF THE REQUEST

54. In connexion with the provision of operational personnel under EPTA, the Council considered that the criteria for the approval of requests should include (a) a requirement for the training of national counterpart personnel (b) accordance of priority to those requests which showed an established relationship between the operational assistance to be provided and other assistance being provided by the participating organizations in long-term planning and (c) consideration of the special situations existing in some newly independent countries.<sup>134</sup>

## 3. OBLIGATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE REQUEST

55. In connexion with the provision of operational personnel under EPTA, the Council decided that the same provision would apply as in the case of such assistance provided under the United Nations regular programme<sup>135</sup> namely, that recipient Governments should contribute towards the cost of each post an amount not less than the total emoluments of one of its nationals performing similar duties.<sup>136</sup> It also decided that the contribution for an operational expert by the recipient Government should be no less than 12.5 per cent of the total cost of such an expert, in conformity with the principles governing local cost contributions under the Expanded Programme.

<sup>131</sup> G A resolution 1714 (XVI).

<sup>132</sup> See para. 15 above.

<sup>133</sup> E S C resolution 849 (XXXII).

<sup>134</sup> E S C resolution 951 (XXXVI).

<sup>135</sup> See *Repertory Supplement No. 2*, under Article 66 (2), paras. 11 and 39.

<sup>136</sup> E S C resolution 951 (XXXVI).

<sup>126</sup> See para. 10 above.

<sup>127</sup> See paras. 43 and 44 above.

<sup>128</sup> See also para. 7 above.

<sup>129</sup> G A resolution 1395 (XIV).

<sup>130</sup> See para. 10 above.