

ARTICLE 58

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ARTICLE 58

TEXT OF ARTICLE 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The structure of this study is the same as that of the previous study of this Article, in *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, except that the title of subheading I.A.2.d has been changed from "The Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee" to "The Governing Council and the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme", and that no sub-headings have been included under the heading I.B.6 entitled "Recent trends".
2. There was no new development during the period under review requiring treatment under several headings in the general survey, nor was there any material to be treated in the analytical summary of practice.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

A. Organs of the United Nations concerned in the co-ordination process

1. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

3. During the period under review, the General Assembly continued to deal primarily with the budgetary and administrative aspects of co-ordination, with the assistance of the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). However, co-ordination in substantive fields was also given increasing attention inasmuch as most of the programme questions dealt with by the Second and Third Committees involved joint action by several of the organizations of the system. Although some examples of the relevant General Assembly actions are provided in the study of this Article (particularly under section C below), most of the resolutions concerned are referred to in the study of Article 55, where they are classified according to their broad subject matter.

4. General policy questions relating to the administration and co-ordination of the development activities of the system were also given renewed attention by the Assembly during the period under review. For example, at its twenty-first session, the Assembly adopted resolution 2188(XXI), recommended to it by the Second Committee, which specifically mentioned the Assembly's responsibilities under Chapter IX of the Charter and, in particular, Articles 58 and 60 thereof. The resolution noted that "in order to avoid the duplication of programmes in the future and in order to derive the maximum benefit at reasonable cost from the operational and research activities of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development, a full review of those activities, without prejudice to the continuing work of the Economic and Social Council, is urgently required by Member States". The resolution requested the Economic and Social Council to enlarge its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) by five additional members for the purpose of undertaking such a review and indicated, for the guidance of the Committee, the broad principles on which the economic and social activities of the sys-

tem should be based.¹ Subsequently, at its twenty-fourth session, the Assembly, in resolution 2579 (XXIV), welcomed the final report of the Enlarged Committee and acted on its various findings and recommendations.²

5. The previous *Repertory* study of this Article referred, under the present subheading, to General Assembly resolution 2089(XX) on the establishment of a United Nations organization of industrial development. The following year, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2152(XXI) establishing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as an organ of the General Assembly. The resolution contained the following provisions on co-ordination and co-operation with other organizations in the United Nations system:

"27. The Organization shall play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development.

"28. In its relations with organs and agencies within the United Nations system, the Board [Industrial Development Board] shall act in conformity with the responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those of co-ordination, and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned.

¹The resolution listed these principles as follows:

- "(i) The maximum concentration of resources, at present and increasing levels, on programmes of direct relevance to Member States;
- "(ii) A flexible, prompt and effective response to the specific needs of individual countries and regions, as determined by them, within the limits of available resources;
- "(iii) The minimum burden on the administrative resources of Member States and of members of the United Nations family of organizations;
- "(iv) The evolution of an integrated system of long-term planning on a programme basis;
- "(v) The institution of systematic procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of operational and research activities".

²See also paras. 18 and 19 below.

"29. There shall be a close and continuous working relationship between the Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with the general principle that the former shall be competent to deal with the general and technical problems of industrialization, including the establishment and expansion of industries in developing countries, and the latter with the foreign trade aspects of industrialization, including the expansion and diversification of exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures by developing countries.

"30. The Organization shall establish a close and continuous working relationship with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut.

"31. The Organization shall be a participating agency in the United Nations Development Programme and there shall be close co-operation and co-ordination between the Organization and the United Nations Development Programme. The Executive Director shall be a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

"32. Adequate arrangements shall be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for close co-operation and co-ordination between the secretariat of the Organization and the other departments of the United Nations Secretariat.

"33. The Organization shall exercise its functions, when appropriate, in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"34. The co-ordination between the Organization and the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be carried out at the intergovernmental level by the Board. Adequate arrangements shall also be made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for such co-ordination at the secretariat level.

"35. The Organization may establish appropriate working relationships with relevant intergovernmental organizations."

6. Subsequent actions concerning UNIDO taken by the Assembly during the period under review included: (a) resolutions 2298(XXII) and 2511(XXIV) on the programme of technical assistance in industrial development; (b) resolution 2299(XXII) inviting UNIDO, in co-operation with the United Nations organizations concerned, to study the possibility of intensifying international co-operation in furtherance of the purpose and functions of the Organization in the field of industrial development; and (c) resolution 2528(XXIV) requesting UNIDO, in consultation with the organizations concerned, to intensify its efforts for the training of national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries.

7. A number of resolutions³ were also adopted during the period under review concerning the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, particularly arrangements for co-operation between the Institute and other organizations and agencies in the system.

³These included G A resolutions 2187(XXI), 2277(XXII), 2388(XXIII) and 2509(XXIV).

8. In the period under review, the General Assembly also turned to an increasing extent to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for assistance in carrying out a number of the tasks recommended by its political organs "in which political, economic and social issues [were] inseparable".⁴ Examples of this trend were provided by the General Assembly resolutions dealing with the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference on Non-Nuclear-Weapon States,⁵ and those concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.⁶

a. *The Main Committees*

9. The Fifth Committee continued to consider the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA as a separate item on its agenda, on the basis of reports submitted by ACABQ. An item relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies also appeared regularly on the Committee's agenda. Resolution 2150(XXI), adopted by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and dealing with the *Ad Hoc* Committee's report,⁷ noted that the full implementation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations required the co-operation of the specialized agencies and IAEA "in the spirit of Article 58 of the Charter of the United Nations and in the light of the agreements between them and the United Nations", and urged that these recommendations be given the most attentive consideration by the United Nations system of organizations, with a view to their earliest implementation. The Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), was requested to encourage the adoption of appropriate measures by the specialized agencies and IAEA, particularly those requiring concerted action.

10. The Fifth Committee also had before it, at each of the sessions covered in the present *Supplement*, the chapter of the Economic and Social Council's annual report to the Assembly dealing with the development and co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system. The same chapter was generally referred also to the Second and Third Committees, while the other Committees of the Assembly were, on a number of

⁴E S C (XLVII), Annexes, a.i. 18 (b), E/4688 and Add.1, para. 9.

⁵See, for example, G A resolutions 2456(XXIII) and 2605(XXIV).

⁶The provisions of these resolutions addressed to United Nations organizations related, *inter alia*, to:

(a) Provision of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to these refugees, and introduction of the greatest possible measures of flexibility in the relevant procedures [resolutions 2189(XXI), para. 8; 2311(XXII), para. 3; 2426(XXIII), para. 3; 2555(XXIV), paras. 3 and 9];

(b) Provision of assistance, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, through it, of the national liberation movements, to the people of Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration, including, in particular, the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories [resolutions 2311(XXII), para. 3; 2426(XXIII), para. 3; 2555(XXIV), paras. 4, 5 and 9];

(c) Discontinuance of all collaboration with and the withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa [resolutions 2311(XXII), para. 4; 2426(XXIII), paras. 4 and 5; 2555(XXIV), paras. 6, 7 and 9].

⁷G A (XXIII), Annexes, a.i. 74, A/7359.

occasions, charged with the consideration of specific questions dealt with in that chapter.⁸

11. At its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions, the Assembly referred to its Second Committee an item on its agenda dealing with the review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social and technical co-operation fields of the United Nations system of organization. The General Assembly adopted under this item three resolutions (2188(XXI), 2281(XXII) and 2579(XXIV)⁹) recommended to it by the Committee.

b. *The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions*

12. During the period under review, ACABQ continued to assist the General Assembly in its review of financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies, and its examination of the agencies' administrative budgets under Article 17 (3) of the Charter.

13. Apart from special reports, the main vehicles used by the Advisory Committee for advising the General Assembly on questions of administrative and budgetary co-ordination are chapter I of its budget report and its annual report on general co-ordination matters. The relevant sections of the former are transmitted to the Economic and Social Council at its summer sessions. As for the latter, ACABQ suggested¹⁰ to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session that, "in the interest of better co-ordination between various United Nations bodies, the Assembly might also wish to request the Secretary-General to transmit the material, for their information, to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the United Nations Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit". The General Assembly acted on this recommendation in paragraph 2 of its resolution 2611(XXIV).¹¹

c. *Special bodies*

14. The previous study of this Article, in *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, referred, under this subheading, to the establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. The *Ad Hoc* Committee's report,¹² which included a number of recommendations

⁸For example, at its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee passages in this chapter dealing with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and other international organizations. At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the question of the amendment to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly by the insertion of a new article on relations with the specialized agencies and IAEA, which had been raised in the co-ordination chapter of the Economic and Social Council report, should be referred to the Sixth Committee after consideration by the Second and Third Committees.

⁹For details on these resolutions, see para. 4 above and paras. 18-19 below.

¹⁰G A (XXIV), Annexes, a.i. 80, A/7805, para. 7.

¹¹Similarly, arrangements have been in force since 1967 governing the relations between ACABQ and the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in the discharge of their respective responsibilities for the examination of the United Nations work programme (see E S C resolution 1275 IV (XLIII)).

¹²G A (XXI), Annexes, a.i. 80, A/6343.

on co-ordination matters,¹³ was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 2150(XXI) of 4 November 1966. In accordance with the relevant Assembly's decisions,¹⁴ the Secretary-General has, since then, reported regularly to the General Assembly on the implementation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations by the organizations of the system.¹⁵

15. One of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations dealt with the establishment, in agreement with the various organizations of the United Nations family, of a Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), to be administratively attached to the Secretary-General as chief administrative officer of the United Nations and as Chairman of ACC. As authorized by the terms of General Assembly resolutions 2150(XXI) and 2360(XXII), and pursuant to the recommendations of the Council in resolution 1280 (XLIII), JIU came into existence on 1 January 1968 for an initial period of four years. The functions and powers of JIU as defined by the *Ad Hoc* Committee were as follows:

"(a) The Inspectors should make on-the-spot inquiries and investigations, some of which may be without prior notification, as and when they may themselves decide, in any of the services of the different organizations of the United Nations family. Acting singly or in small groups, they should have the broadest powers of investigation in all matters having a bearing on the efficiency of the services and the proper use of funds, and should be accorded at the highest level full co-operation and facilities for the discharge of their duties, including access to any particular information or document. They should be bound by professional secrecy as regards all the information they receive and the contents of their reports. Standards for the conduct of the inspections, and the inspection programme, should be determined by the Unit itself. The inspectors themselves should have no power of decision nor should they interfere in the operation of the services they inspect.

"(b) The Inspectors should draw up, over their own signature, reports for which they should be alone responsible, and in which they should state their findings and propose solutions to problems they have noted. These reports are transmitted by the Unit to the Executive Heads of participating organizations, who have the responsibility of submitting the reports together with their comments, to their governing bodies (the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in the case of the United Nations itself), as well as to the Economic and Social Council through the Committee on Programme and Co-ordination. The comments of Executive Heads are transmitted to the Joint Inspection Unit at the

¹³The Economic and Social Council acted on the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations dealing with the evaluation and co-ordination machinery (G A (XXI), Annexes, a.i. 80, A/6343, paras. 79 and 90) in resolution 1187(XLI) (see para. 25 below). Other related recommendations of the Committee were dealt with in E S C resolution 1264(XLIII) entitled "Implementation of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies". An invitation to ACC and the agencies "to include in their annual reports to the Council information on further progress made in the implementation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee's recommendations" was embodied in E S C resolution 1277(XLIII).

¹⁴G A resolutions 2150(XXI), 2360(XXII) and 2475 A (XXIII). See also in this connexion para. 9 above.

¹⁵See G A (XXII), Annexes, a.i. 80, A/6803; G A (XXIII), Annexes, a.i. 80/Add.1, A/7124 and Add.1.

same time they are submitted to the governing body concerned."¹⁶

16. As of 30 June 1969, members of JIU had submitted seven formal reports and a number of informal notes to organizations in the United Nations family.¹⁷ Of these formal reports, two were addressed specifically to the United Nations, one to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and one to the World Health Organization (WHO); the other three were of interest to several organizations. At its forty-seventh session, in 1969, the Council found it necessary to introduce certain changes in the procedure for the handling of the JIU reports, in the light of experience; accordingly, supplementary arrangements aimed at expediting the handling of these reports and ensuring that "all reports concerning activities under the general responsibility of the Council, with the observations of the Secretary-General, [were] submitted to it without any delay through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" were set forth in E S C resolution 1457(XLVII).

17. The establishment of arrangements for joint consultations and collaboration between JIU and CPC was specifically provided for in the new terms of reference of CPC, which the Council endorsed in resolution 1472 (XLVIII). Direct relationships were also established between JIU and ACC. Members of JIU met with ACC during the 1968 and 1969 spring sessions of the Committee, and the relevant reports of ACC¹⁸ stressed the importance that both the inspectors and the executive heads of United Nations organizations attached to joint discussions on issues of common interest. At the 1969 spring session of CPC, the members of ACC agreed that they would, in accordance with a desire expressed by the inspectors, indicate problems in the study of which they believed the co-operation of the members of JIU would be especially valuable.

18. Another body temporarily added to the central machinery for co-ordination during the period under review was the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (ECPC) charged by the General Assembly with the preparation of a review of existing operational and research activities of the United Nations family. The status and composition of ECPC were defined as follows in operative paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 2188(XXI):

"Requests the Economic and Social Council . . . to enlarge its Committee for Programme and Co-ordination by five additional Member States, to be designated by the President of the General Assembly for a period not exceeding three years . . . ; the Enlarged Committee shall be responsible to the Assembly and, under its authority, to the Council".

19. ECPC, which concluded its work in September 1969, put forward in its final report¹⁹ a number of recommendations dealing, in particular, with:

- (a) The establishment of a reconstituted CPC;
- (b) The use of computers in the United Nations system;
- (c) Machinery for scientific and technical advisory services of the United Nations system;
- (d) Meetings of the United Nations top echelon in the economic and social field;
- (e) Programme co-ordination—prior consultations on work programme by the agencies;
- (f) Co-ordination at the national level;
- (g) Framework of headings for classification of substantive programmes and activities.

These recommendations were endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 2579(XXIV).

2. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

20. In accordance with the established practice, the Council, at its forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions, considered the "Development and co-ordination of the activities of the organizations within the United Nations system" as a separate item on its agenda, on the basis of reports submitted by CPC, ACC and each of the specialized agencies.²⁰ A related item, concerned with the ECPC review of the programmes and activities of the system²¹, was considered by the Council at its resumed forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions.

21. The need to strengthen the Council's co-ordinating role, and to improve the functioning of its co-ordination machinery, were among the main themes of discussion at these sessions. In its resolution 1367(XLV), the Council, recalling the provisions of Chapter IX of the Charter of the United Nations, recognized the importance of strengthening co-ordination and co-operation within the United Nations family and emphasized the "urgent need to rationalize and enhance the effectiveness of its work" in this field. The following year, the Council, in resolution 1459(XLVII), once again drew attention to its special responsibilities under Chapter IX of the Charter and stressed the need for further efforts to give effect to its provisions "inasmuch as the urgency of the task of improving the co-ordination of United Nations activities in the social, economic and related fields, far from diminishing, has increased" and "in view of the need to render the machinery of the organizations in the United Nations system more efficient and to ensure more rational use of means and resources".

22. Reference should also be made, in the same context, to the decision adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session welcoming "the progress recorded by the Economic and Social Council in its review and reappraisal of its role and functions"²² and to the request addressed to the Council by the Assembly in resolution 2579(XXIV) "to examine and to keep under continuing review the machinery for co-ordination and programme review and to introduce improvements or modifications which may appear necessary in the light of the experience gained and of

¹⁶See G A (XXI), Annexes, a.i. 80, A/6343, para. 67.

¹⁷Apart from the United Nations, the following organizations participate in the inspection system by decisions of their respective legislative or governing bodies: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNESCO, WHO, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), IAEA, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

¹⁸E S C (XLV), Annexes, a.i. 23, E/4486 and Add.1-3, and E S C (XLVII), Annexes, a.i. 18, E/4668 and Add.1.

¹⁹E S C (XLVII), E/4748/Rev.1.

²⁰In accordance with past practice, the annual reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund were considered separately by the Council at its resumed forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions.

²¹In this connexion, see also paras. 4 and 19 above.

²²See decision adopted by the General Assembly at its 1473rd plenary meeting on 22 November 1966 (G A (XXI), Resolutions, Supplement No. 16, p. 44.

relevant developments within the United Nations system of organizations”.

****a. The Co-ordination Committee of the Council**

b. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

23. The functions and composition of CPC were reviewed on several occasions during the period under review. At its resumed forty-first session in November 1966, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1187(XLI), decided that CPC should be composed of 16 Member States, to be elected for a period of three years on a rotational basis and on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.²³ The resolution provided that, in the selection of the government experts to serve on CPC, due consideration be given to the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies²⁴ that such experts should have a high degree of experience and competence in the work of the United Nations and its related agencies. The resolution requested CPC, in addition to performing the functions assigned to it by previous resolutions,²⁵ to study the existing procedures for interagency co-operation and co-ordination. In the same resolution, the Council (a) invited the Chairman of ACABQ to continue to take part in the work of the Committee; (b) invited the Governments of Member States and the executive heads of the United Nations organs and programmes to extend to CPC full co-operation and assistance; and (c) confirmed “its decision, in resolution 1171(XLI) of 5 August 1966, to continue the practice of having joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at which Committee members might be represented by the heads of their delegations, and invited the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee to continue to take part in these joint meetings”.²⁶

24. The work of CPC and, particularly, “its suggestions aimed at eliminating duplication, parallelism and redundancy in the work of all organs of the United Nations system” were noted with satisfaction by the Council at its forty-fifth session. In resolution 1367(XLV), the Council approved the CPC recommendations and proposals concerning its future role in respect to programming,²⁷ and requested CPC to make further recommendations regarding the conduct of its work in the field of interagency co-ordination. In the same resolution, the Council (a) re-emphasized the complementarity of the functions of CPC and ACABQ; and (b) invited CPC and ACC, if possible, to prolong their joint meetings by one or two days and to ensure that these meetings were adequately prepared.

25. The composition and terms of reference of CPC were once again reviewed following the consideration by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social

Council of the final report of ECPC.²⁸ The Enlarged Committee, after considering a number of alternatives, including the possibility of transforming CPC into a smaller “expert committee” with members acting in their personal capacity, had recommended that the intergovernmental character of the Committee be retained and that its membership be enlarged to 21. The General Assembly endorsed this recommendation in resolution 2579(XXIV).²⁹ The continuing tasks in the field of co-ordination assigned to the Committee under the ECPC recommendations and other relevant decisions of the Council were summarized as follows in a Secretariat note³⁰ submitted to the fourth session of CPC (the first after its reconstitution):

“The Committee is to advise and assist the Council in discharging its co-ordination functions under Articles 58, 63 and 64 of the Charter and, in particular, to keep under review the activities of the United Nations and its related agencies and programmes, and to study the present procedures for co-ordination and co-operation and to submit its conclusions to the Council on the issues and problems arising therein (E/4748, para. 29). In this connexion, the Committee will have before it the reports of the ACC and the analytical summaries of the agencies’ reports.

“The Committee may prepare and submit to the Council recommendations to the specialized agencies, the General Assembly and to Members of the United Nations, as envisaged under Article 63, paragraph 2, of the Charter (E/4748, para. 30).

“The Committee has continuing authority from the Council to review programmes and procedures, in particular sectors on a systemwide basis, as well as the interaction of different sectors, in order to ensure that programmes in a particular sector respond to the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 2188(XXI). In particular, it is concerned with the review of programme planning, implementation of programmes, their evaluation and the effectiveness of co-ordination machinery (E/4748, para. 31).

“The Committee has the continuing function of making an assessment of the operational and research activities of the United Nations family in the field of economic and social development . . . (E/4748, para. 105).

“The Committee is to continue holding annual joint meetings with the ACC (General Assembly resolution 2579(XXIV)) . . .

“The Committee is to give continuing consideration to the 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 (Economic and Social Council resolution 1450 (XLVII)).

²³See also E C S resolution 1190(XLI) on the terms of office of the members of CPC.

²⁴G A (XXI), Annexes, a.i. 80, A/6343, para. 90 (h).

²⁵See *Repertory, Supplement No. 3*, vol. II, under Article 58, paras. 11 and 12.

²⁶Further provisions regarding the role of CPC in programme matters and the relationships between CPC and ACABQ were contained in E S C resolution 1367(XLV).

²⁷See report of CPC at its second session (E S C (XLV), Supplement No. 9, E/4493/Rev.2, chap. II).

²⁸In resolution 2188(XXI), the General Assembly had recognized the need for a broad and fundamental examination of the machinery for providing economic and technical assistance and requested the Economic and Social Council to enlarge CPC by five additional members for the purpose of undertaking this task. The Council had done so in resolution 1189(XLI), at the same time instructing CPC, in the composition set forth in resolution 1187(XLI), to continue to carry out its functions in accordance with the relevant Council decisions (see also, in this connexion paras. 4, 18 and 19 above).

²⁹See also paragraphs 18 and 19 above. At its forty-eighth session in January 1970, the Economic and Social Council, “bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2188(XXI)”, reconstituted CPC in accordance with the relevant ECPC recommendation (resolution 1472 (XLVIII)).

³⁰E/AC/51/L.41, paras. 11-17 (mimeographed).

“The Secretary-General is to provide the Committee with relevant information on developments within the United Nations system, such as the UNDP Capacity Study (E/4748, para. 35).”

c. *The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination*

26. ACC continued, during the period under review, to deal with the co-ordination of activities in programme and administrative sectors of interagency concern, on the basis of reports by its Preparatory Committee, its two consultative committees on administrative questions and public information (the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions and the Consultative Committee on Public Information) and a number of sub-committees and working groups dealing with programme sectors of system-wide interest.

27. During the period under review, questions relating to the organization and functioning of the intersecretariat machinery for co-ordination figured prominently in the ACC agenda. At its May 1969 session, ACC agreed to a number of organizational measures which it described in its annual report to the Council.³¹ In particular, ACC decided that enlarged responsibilities should be delegated to the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs, which is the secretariat unit charged, *inter alia*, with the servicing of ACC, and that greater authority should be given to its Preparatory Committee.

28. The 1969 report of ACC noted that many broad new subjects of international concern had been added by the Council in the preceding years to those already within the purview of ACC, and that this constant growth in ACC activities was likely to continue in the 1970s. In this context, ACC stated that it viewed as its main task the identification “for the benefit of the Council and the governing bodies of the organizations concerned, (of) the major problems that confronted the United Nations system of organizations, and, collectively, to tender advice on the manner in which its resources should be used to resolve such problems in a constructive manner”. “To this end,” the report stated “the members of ACC would devote major attention to a limited number of key policy issues”.

29. At the resumed third session of CPC, some concern was expressed over the role of ACC, as outlined in this report. During the discussions, it was pointed out that the ACC definition of its own role did not include any reference to co-ordinating functions, and misgivings were expressed as to the way in which its new tasks would fit into the present pattern of co-ordination.³² It was decided that the question would be considered at a joint meeting of ACC and CPC³³ in October 1969. At this meeting, the Secretary-General, speaking on behalf of ACC, provided the following clarification:

“While the first and basic task of ACC is, of course, to ensure good co-ordination and co-operation in the United Nations family, this is now very largely—at any rate as regards the practical details—taken care of by the Preparatory Committee, the various subsidiary organs of ACC and the staff of the Office for Inter-Agency Affairs. In order to carry out ACC’s broader tasks, my colleagues and I felt

and continue to feel that we should devote as much time as possible to major problems and key policy issues, and that task has now, in fact, become of primary importance. By “policy issues”, we naturally do not mean “political issues” nor do we mean to impinge in any way on the authority which belongs to Governments. This would not only be contrary to our duty, but clearly impossible. We refer rather to the factors within the purview of our organizations that all Governments have to take into account in order to devise feasible solutions and to advise on alternatives that are realistically open. This is surely essential staff work that is expected of ACC and it would be a sad waste of the resources available in the United Nations if it did not attempt to provide it.” (E/4755/Add.1, pp. 2 and 3.)

30. The report on the joint meetings noted that “the concern felt by members of the CPC over . . . the ACC report had been largely met . . .”³⁴ and that, “in general, the discussions showed there was a large measure of agreement between the two Committees with regard to approaches to the great tasks before the United Nations”, and the need to strengthen collaboration between intergovernmental and executive authorities in the system.³⁵

31. The practice of holding joint meetings between CPC and ACC, immediately prior to the July sessions of the Economic and Social Council, continued during the period under review.³⁶ In resolution 1459(XLVIII), the Council recommended that the practice be pursued.³⁷

d. *The Governing Council and the Inter-Agency, Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme*

32. The repertory study of this Article in *Supplement 3* dealt, under this subheading (formerly entitled “The Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee”), with the establishment of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the terms of reference of the Governing Council and the Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB). During the first years of operation of UNDP, both the Governing Council and IACB devoted particular attention to the consideration of ways and means of carrying out a realistic assessment of the needs of developing countries, and the capacity of the United Nations system to administer and implement the programme of assistance required. Thus, at its sixth session in June 1968, the Governing Council³⁸ endorsed a proposal, previously discussed in IACB, for the undertaking of a study of the capacity of the United Nations development system; in accordance with a subsequent Governing Council’s decision³⁹, the final report on the study was to be submitted to governments, UNDP and the participating and executing agencies simultaneously by the end of 1969.

33. The Economic and Social Council, at its forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions, and the

³⁴E/4755, para. 16 (mimeographed).

³⁵*Ibid.*, para. 13.

³⁶In addition, as noted above, a “resumed” joint meeting was held in October 1969.

³⁷Other E S C decisions concerning these meetings are dealt with in paras. 23 and 24 above.

³⁸E S C, XLV, Suppl. No. 6A, E/4545.

³⁹E S C, XLVII, UNDP, Report of the Governing Council, E/4706.

³¹E S C (XLVII), a.i. 18 (b), E/4668 and Add.1.

³²See report of CPC on the second part of its third session, E S C (XLVII) E/4716/Rev.1.

³³A note by the Secretariat on the mandate, subsidiary machinery and staff support of ACC prepared for these joint meetings appeared in document E/AC.51/35/Rev.1/CO-ORDINATION/JM:10/Rev.1.

General Assembly, at its twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, adopted resolutions taking note of the reports of the UNDP Governing Council.⁴⁰ On the recommendation of the Governing Council, revised procedures were also introduced during the period under review concerning the technical assistance component of UNDP⁴¹ and regional and inter-regional projects.⁴²

34. At its 1745th plenary meeting, on 17 December 1968, the General Assembly at the invitation of the Economic and Social Council,⁴³ decided to authorize UNDP to provide operational personnel at the request of governments as an integral part of the assistance normally provided by it.⁴⁴

35. Several decisions were also adopted, during the period under review, concerning the membership of IACB and the role of organizations vis-à-vis UNDP. By resolution 1253(XLIII), for example, the Council endorsed a recommendation adopted by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees be invited to attend IACB meetings. Subsequently, by resolution 2207(XXI), the Assembly decided to amend its resolution 2029(XX) so as to include the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a member of IACB. Later, by resolution 2401(XXIII), the Assembly decided that UNCTAD should be a participating organization of UNDP in conformity with its resolution 2029(XX).

e. Commissions of the Council

36. The functional commissions of the Council continued, during the period under review, to consider the co-ordination of the activities of the system in their respective fields of competence, in accordance with their terms of reference, and to submit recommendations thereon for action by the Council.

37. By resolution 1306(XLIV), on international statistical work programmes and co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council, taking account of the discussions at the fifteenth session of the Statistical Commission, requested the Secretary-General "to arrange for joint consultations between representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and a working group consisting of the Chairman and two additional members of the Statistical Commission" to report to the Commission on the progress made in the establishment of an integrated statistical programme and in ensuring the necessary co-ordination of activities.

38. The introduction in the rules of procedures of the regional economic commissions of new provisions concerning arrangements for interagency consultations on new proposals before the commissions is dealt with under article 63 (see also para. 55 below).

⁴⁰E S C resolutions 1252(XLIII), 1344(XLV) and 1431(XLVII) and G A resolutions 2180(XXI), 2278(XXII), 2408(XXIII) and 2512(XXIV). A further resolution (2280(XXII)) on operational activities for development dealing, in particular, with the financial resources of UNDP was adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-second session in 1967.

⁴¹E S C resolution 1432(XLVII) and G A resolution 2513(XXIV).

⁴²E S C resolution 1250(XLIII) and G A resolution 2279(XXII).

⁴³See decision adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its 1550th meeting, on 24 July 1968 (E/4561, p. 11).

⁴⁴Interim decisions, authorizing the continued use of the fund of the technical assistance component of UNDP for the provision of operational personnel, had been adopted the previous year by the General Assembly (see G A resolution 2179(XXI) and decision adopted at the 1618th plenary meeting on 4 December 1967) on the proposal of the Economic and Social Council.

3. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

39. The Secretary-General continued to play an important role in the co-ordination process, both in his capacity as Chairman of ACC and in performing functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

B. Development of co-ordination processes

**1. PROVISIONS IN THE AGREEMENTS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

**2. EARLY STAGES OF THE CO-ORDINATION PROCESS

3. RELATIONS WITH INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

40. The repertory study of this article in *Supplement No. 3* referred, under this subheading, to E S C resolution 1153(XLI), on the possible transfer to the United Nations of the responsibilities and assets of the International Relief Union. The following year, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1268(XLIII), recommended that UNESCO, in accordance with its Constitution, should: (a) take over from the Union responsibility for the scientific study of natural disasters in fields within its competence; (b) arrange for the continuation of the relevant activities of the Union; and (c) work out, in agreement with the Union, arrangements for the transfer to the UNESCO of the assets of the Union. The resolution also invited ACC to study the implications which the proposed transfer might have for the co-ordination of the activities of the system in connexion with natural disasters.

41. At the same session, the Council adopted resolution 1267(XLIII), on relations with non-United Nations inter-governmental organizations in the economic and social fields. The resolution noted that, since the inception of the United Nations, a large number of inter-governmental organizations had been established in the economic and social fields, and that many of them already collaborated at an informal as well as on a formal basis with United Nations organizations. In its operative part, the resolution invited the Secretary-General to continue to maintain and to strengthen contacts at the secretariat level with major inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations system in the economic and social fields, and, "where it considers it would help to further the aims and work of the Council, to propose to the Council the names of . . . organizations . . . that should be represented by observers at sessions of the Council" with the entitlement to "participate with the approval of the Council and without the right to vote, in its debates on questions of concern to them". The subsidiary bodies of the Council were likewise invited to make recommendations regarding the desirability of similar relationships between themselves and organizations active in fields of concern to them.

42. In the same resolution, the Council, having considered a request submitted by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, and recalling previous resolutions⁴⁵ by which it had "established contact and co-operation with certain non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations on an *ad hoc* basis", decided to establish relations with

⁴⁵These included 412 B (XXIII), 678(XXVI), 1013(XXXVII) and 1053(XXXIX).

an organization called Regional Co-operation for Development. To this end, the Council requested the Secretary-General to (a) ensure reciprocal exchange of information and documentation; (b) provide for the representation of the organization at meetings of the United Nations organs dealing with matters of mutual interest; and (c) provide for consultations and technical co-operation between the organization and the United Nations on matters of mutual interest.

**4. PRIORITIES

5. OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES

43. Developments concerning UNDP are dealt with under heading 2(d) above. As far as UNICEF is concerned, the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-third session, adopted resolution 1258(XLIII), commending "the Fund for its continued close co-operation with other agencies in the United Nations family"; in endorsing the policies and programmes of the Fund, as reported by the Board to the Council, the resolution made specific reference to the work of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy and the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee. The following year, in resolution 1348(XLV), the Council recognized "the valuable contribution of the Fund to the fulfilment of long-range economic and social functions of the United Nations system of organizations" and noted that the Board continued "to develop co-operation with other members of the United Nations system involved in the education of children and youth". At its forty-seventh session, the Council, in resolution 1445(XLVII), again noted "with appreciation, the close co-operation existing between the Fund and other organizations of the United Nations system, both at their respective headquarters and in the field, in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes and projects". In endorsing the policies of the Fund "aiming at providing aid for countries in the protection, and in the preparation of future responsibilities, of the younger generation", the resolution commended the emphasis that the Fund was placing "on the 'country approach' whereby aid is given in accordance with the priorities established by the developing countries concerned".

44. As regards the World Food Programme (WFP), the General Assembly, in resolutions 2290(XXII) and 2527(XXIV), acted on the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council,⁴⁶ regarding targets for pledges to WFP for the years 1969-1970 and 1971-1972 respectively and the convening by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), of the third (1968) and fourth (1970) Pledging Conferences for WFP.

45. At its twenty-second session, the Assembly, recalling previous resolutions calling for a programme of studies on multilateral food aid,⁴⁷ directed the organizations concerned "to devote special attention to the study of the co-ordination of all food aid programmes" (G A resolution 2300(XXII)). The following year, in resolution 2462(XXIII), the General Assembly again stressed the need for the special competence and experience of

WFP to be "brought to bear, in co-operation with interested organizations of the United Nations system, in the further adaptation of multilateral aid operations to meet the needs which arise". The resolution requested the United Nations/FAO Inter-Governmental Committee of WFP to review existing documentation and studies on the subject and to submit recommendations on the matter, with the assistance of the executive heads of the United Nations and FAO and in consultation with other interested organizations in the system. The Director-General of FAO, in consultation with executive heads of other interested organizations, was likewise invited "to give consideration to the possible ways, including the suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report,⁴⁸ of making appraisals of prospective food deficits and food aid needs and of ensuring that sufficient foodstuffs are available to cope with unforeseen urgent situations and to report, as appropriate, to the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to the Economic and Social Council".

46. Reference should also be made, under this sub-heading, to the actions of the General Assembly concerning the United Nations Capital Development Fund. By its resolution 2186(XXI) of 1966, the General Assembly decided to bring into operation a United Nations Capital Development Fund "as an organ of the General Assembly which shall function as an autonomous organization within the United Nations". The purpose of the Fund, as defined by the Assembly, was "to assist the developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest base". The Assembly provided that "every effort should be made to co-ordinate the assistance rendered by the Capital Development Fund with assistance from other sources, so as to achieve the maximum permanent beneficial effect on the economies of the developing countries, taking into account the need to preserve the autonomy and the multilateral character of the Fund". The resolution further provided for (a) the setting up of an Executive Board of the Fund, which would report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, and (b) the appointment by the Secretary-General, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly, of a Managing Director of the Fund who "shall, to the maximum extent possible, make effective use of the existing facilities of the United Nations" system of organizations.

47. Article X of the Fund's statute, dealing with co-operation and co-ordination with other organs of the United Nations system and other organizations provided, *inter alia*, (a) for the maintenance of close and continuing working relationships between the Fund and other United Nations organizations, "without prejudice to the independence of [the Fund's] activities"; (b) that, in its relations with United Nations organs and agencies, the Fund shall act in conformity with responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council under the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those of co-ordination and with the relationship agreements with the agencies concerned; and (c) that provision should be made for the participation in the meetings of the Executive Board of the Secretary-General, the executive heads of UNIDO and UNDP or their representatives, and of representatives of the specialized agencies, the IAEA, the

⁴⁶E S C resolutions 1255(XLIII) and 1443(XLVII). In resolution 1256(XLIII), the Council also approved an amendment to rule 6 of the General Regulations of UNDP concerning the reserve of its resources for emergency food needs.

⁴⁷G A resolutions 2096(XX) and 2155(XXI).

⁴⁸E S C (resumed XLV), Annexes, a.i. 2, E/4538.

regional development banks and, when appropriate, the regional economic commissions.

48. The following year, the General Assembly, by resolution 2321(XXII), "considering that, owing to the initial lack of financial resources, it would not be possible in the first year to give full effect" to resolution 2186(XXI) directed the Administrator and the Governing Council of UNDP to perform, on a provisional basis, the functions, respectively of the Managing Director and of the Executive Board of the Fund.⁴⁹ At its fifty-fifth session, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1350(XLV), endorsed a decision adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP at its sixth session⁵⁰ requesting the Administrator in consultation with Member States concerned, to continue his efforts with a view to beginning the operation of the Capital Development Fund. In its resolution 2525(XXIV) the General Assembly asked the Governing Council to undertake "an exploratory study with a view to broadening the functions of the Fund so as to normalize, stimulate and develop its activities and make it operational and effective, in order to enable all Member States to give it their support".

49. Another relevant action of the General Assembly during the period under review was the adoption of resolution 2297(XXII), approving the accord between UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on the establishment, effective 1 January 1968, of an international trade centre to be operated jointly by the two organizations "on a continuing basis and in equal partnership". The resolution further noted that the United Nations rules governing technical co-operation projects would apply, *in toto*, to those activities of the Centre to be financed from technical co-operation funds.

50. Finally, reference should be made under this sub-heading to Economic and Social Council resolution 1444(XLVII), in which the Council, having considered General Assembly resolution 2460(XXIII) on the utilization of volunteers in the United Nations development projects, invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Administrator of UNDP and in consultation with the heads of the United Nations organizations concerned "to study the constitutional, administrative and various financial arrangements for the creation of an international corps of volunteers".

6. RECENT TRENDS

51. During the period under review, a great deal of attention was devoted in many quarters of the United Nations to the tasks of taking stock and of reorganization. In this process of rationalization of structures and procedures, the co-ordinating bodies of the United Nations played a particularly active role.

52. As a result, several initiatives were taken and proposals made with a view to strengthening the capacity and structures of the system and to ensuring that the central machinery for co-ordination was adequately equipped to cope with its continually increasing workload. Mention might be made in this connexion of the UNDP Governing Council's review of the capacity of the United Nations development system; the formu-

lation by both ECPC and the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies of recommendations aimed at improving existing administrative procedures and the functioning of the co-ordination machinery; the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade; the attention given by the Economic and Social Council to the regional structures of the system and arrangements for the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes;⁵¹ and the ACC review of its own role and functions. Also, a process of review and reappraisal was initiated by the Council involving existing institutional arrangements in practically all of the fields of major inter-agency concern, such as science and technology, the sea, tourism and the human environment.

53. Although different in both origin and scope, all of these initiatives served to emphasize, in the words of the Secretary-General, "the immense organizational and programme complexities of the United Nations system and the absolute necessity for closer co-operation among its components".⁵²

54. Most of the activities referred to above were still under way at the end of 1969. However, the preparations involved and, in some cases, the preliminary findings, which have a bearing on the application of the Articles of the Charter dealing with co-ordination and inter-agency relations are described in the relevant *Reportory Studies* included in this *Supplement*.⁵³

C. Co-ordination and co-operation in substantive fields

55. The attainment of effective inter-agency collaboration in the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and the harmonization of the measures and long-term plans of the agencies with the plans for the Decade, were among the main concerns of both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during the period under review. Thus, in its resolution 2218(XXI), the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations concerned, to prepare a concise and systematic survey of the various principles and guidelines for action in the field of development contained in the resolutions, declarations and similar instruments of the United Nations and its related agencies. The following year, the Assembly, in resolution 2305(XXII), requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organizations of the system, to incorporate in the preliminary framework of the International Development Strategy being prepared by him, suggestions on the appropriate means of harmonizing measures that could be considered by international organizations on the one hand, and by developing and developed countries on the other. Similarly, the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session (ESC resolution 1356(XLV)), noted that the Committee for Development Planning had requested the organizations of the United Nations to offer comments on a preliminary outline of an international development strategy for the 1970s, and that many of the agencies were in the process of preparing long-term sectoral plans, and expressed the hope that those plans would be

⁴⁹By resolution 2410(XXIII), the Assembly provided for the continuation of these provisional arrangements. See also G A resolution 2377(XXIII) on the convening of a separate Pledging Conference for the Fund for the year 1968.

⁵⁰E S C (XLV), Suppl. No. 6A (E/4545), para. 267.

⁵¹E S C resolution 1263(XLIII).

⁵²G A (XXV), Suppl. No. 1A (A/8001/Add.1), para. 100.

⁵³In addition to this study, see also the sections dealing with Articles 63 and 64.

brought into phase with the strategy and would thus make the maximum contribution to its objectives.⁵⁴ This request was reiterated in General Assembly resolution 2411(XXIII), which urged UNCTAD, UNIDO and the agencies to accelerate their preparatory work for the Second United Nations Development Decade and to bring their sectoral plans into phase with the Decade.

56. As regards the regional economic commissions, the Economic and Social Council at its forty-seventh session, in resolution 1442(XLVII) urged a greater and more effective participation of these bodies in the operational arrangements for the formulation of policies and plans for the Decade. In the same resolution, the Council noted with appreciation the measures being taken to ensure the co-operation of the specialized agencies in the implementation of the work programmes of the Commissions, and urged the agencies to give favourable consideration to requests for the provision of experts and other services essential for the development of the regions. Subsequently, the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session called upon organizations in the system to make available as soon as possible to the Preparatory Committee of the Second United Nations Development Decade the contributions expected of them (G A resolution 2571(XXIV)); and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the heads of the organizations concerned, to carry out a comprehensive examination of the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries and to recommend measures within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade for dealing with them (G A resolution 2564(XXIV)).

57. The co-ordination of the activities of the system in the field of natural resources was also given special attention during the period under review. In its resolution 2158(XXI) on permanent sovereignty over natural resources, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the activities of the Secretariat in the field of natural resources with those of the other United Nations organs, particularly UNIDO, and of the regional economic commissions and agencies concerned. Subsequently, at its forty-second session, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the IAEA, to intensify the work of the United Nations on water desalination (resolution 1204(XLII)); and established an *ad hoc* committee to review the preparations for a long-term survey programme for the development of natural resources, including relevant problems of co-ordination within the United Nations system (resolution 1218(XLII)). Further provisions related to the preparatory work for this survey programme were contained in resolution 1287(XLIII). The importance of co-ordinated action in respect, in particular, of water resources was stressed by the Council in resolution 1317(XLIV). In the same resolution, the Council requested the continued publication, on a triennial basis, of system-wide reports on water resources development. At the same session, the Council invited organizations to lend assistance in disseminating the report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the natural resources of developing countries (E/4608) and in promoting appropriate action on its recommendations.

58. The strengthening of the activities of the system in the field of population was also a major concern of the United Nations organs concerned during this period. In its resolution 2211(XXI), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue the implementation of the work programme in the field of population endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1084(XXXIX), and to continue his consultations with the specialized agencies concerned in order to ensure that the population activities of the system were effectively co-ordinated. In the same resolution, the Assembly called upon the Council, the Population Commission, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned "to assist, when requested, in further developing and strengthening national and regional facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population". Subsequently, the Council, in its resolution 1279(XLIII), urged the organizations of the system to make every effort within their competence with a view to developing and rendering more effective their programmes in the field of population, including training, research, information and advisory services. The following year, the Council, in its resolution 1347(XLV), (a) recognized the need for the United Nations and the specialized agencies to assist the developing countries, upon request, in dealing with problems arising out of their current and prospective population trends and in formulating and promoting national policies of their own choice in the field of population; (b) noted the setting up of a United Nations Trust Fund for Population Activities; (c) welcomed the decision of ACC to establish a Sub-Committee on Population; and (d) called for intensified action to improve co-ordination and avoid duplication within the system in this sphere.

59. The co-ordination of international activities in the field of science and technology, and the strengthening of the institutional arrangements of the system in this area, were also the subject of special attention during this period. In its resolution 1312(XLIV), the Council, noting a recommendation of the Trade and Development Board for the establishment of an intergovernmental committee to consider the transfer of technology to developing countries, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare a study reviewing the extent to which the functions mentioned in the Board's recommendations were already included in the current and planned programmes of work of the United Nations organizations concerned, and analyzing in that light the draft terms of reference of the proposed committee. At the following session, the Council in its resolution 1361(XLV) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and with the appropriate organizations of the system, to prepare a report outlining the means by which the scope of the present and contemplated activities in the field of transfer of technology could be more clearly defined, strengthened and co-ordinated. The Council pursued its consideration of the question of the institutional arrangements within the United Nations system relating to science and technology at its forty-sixth⁵⁵ and forty-seventh sessions. At the latter session the Council adopted resolution 1454(XLVII) by which it decided to extend the term of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development until 1971 with an enlarged membership of 24. In the same resolution, the Council recognized the need for

⁵⁴At the same session, the Council (E S C resolution 1357(XLV)) requested the Secretary-General to give particular attention, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and organizations concerned, to the formulation of a programme of action, as part of the International Development Strategy for the 1970s, by which a mobilization of public opinion regarding the Decade could be achieved.

⁵⁵See, in this connexion, E S C resolution 1429(XLVI).

“the reinforcement and co-ordination of present and contemplated activities including the desirability of the establishment of an intergovernmental machinery in the field of the application of science and technology to development” and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the matter to the Council the following year.

60. In the field of the human environment, the Council in its resolution 1346(XLV) recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organizations concerned, to submit to the Council a comprehensive report on the scope and progress of work already being carried out on the main problems of the human environment and on the areas which might, with particular advantage, be considered at an international conference. Subsequently, in its resolution 1448(XLVII), the Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution setting forth the purposes and objectives of a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Acting on these recommendations, the Assembly adopted resolution 2581(XXIV) inviting, *inter alia*, the specialized agencies and the IAEA to collaborate closely with the Secretary-General in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and to assist, as appropriate, in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference. At the same session, the Assembly requested⁵⁶ the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, to supplement reports and studies under preparation in connexion with the Conference with a review of harmful chemical substances and other noxious agents which might dangerously affect man's health and activities in the marine environment, and of national and international activities dealing with prevention and control of marine pollution.

61. The problems of marine pollution and, generally, the co-ordination of the activities of the system in the field of marine science and its applications were the subject of several General Assembly and Council resolutions in the period under review. Thus, in its resolution 2172(XXI), the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, FAO and its Committee on Fisheries, WMO, and other organizations concerned, to undertake a comprehensive survey of activities in the field of marine science and technology undertaken by United Nations organizations, Member States and other organizations and institutions concerned and to formulate proposals for a programme of international co-operation in this area and the strengthening of marine education and training programmes. In three related resolutions adopted at its forty-fifth session, the Council (a) invited the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organizations concerned, to continue to promote further systematic investigation aimed at improving the present knowledge of marine environmental conditions (resolution 1380(XLV)); (b) invited the General Assembly to endorse the concept of a co-ordinated long-term programme of oceanographic research taking into account initiatives and programmes initiated by the Commission and other agencies concerned (resolution 1381(XLV)); and (c) requested UNESCO to study appropriate means of imparting a wider knowledge of the sea and its resources as part of secondary education programme (resolution 1382(XLV)). Subsequently, at its twenty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2414

(XXIII), on international co-operation on questions relating to the oceans, which urged the organizations concerned to take measures for the further improvement of international collaboration in relation to fisheries development and conservation (G A resolution 2413(XXIII)). Reference should also be made in this context to the decision adopted by the Council at its forty-seventh session⁵⁷ requesting the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the organizations concerned, to report regularly to the Council on the progress achieved in the field of marine science, and to two resolutions on the subject (2560(XXIV) and 2580(XXIV)) adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session. In the former resolution, the Assembly commended the close working relations developed by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the United Nations, FAO, WMO and IMCO and the establishment of an Intersecretariat Committee on Scientific Programmes Relating to Oceanography. In the latter resolution, the Assembly requested the Council to consider instructing CPC to examine the need for a comprehensive review of the existing activities of the United Nations system relating to the seas and oceans.

62. As regards international action for the promotion of tourism, the General Assembly in its resolution 2148(XXI) designated 1967 as International Tourist Year, and invited Member States and the international organizations concerned to exert all possible efforts for its success, with special emphasis to encouraging tourism to developing countries. Subsequently, the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1363(XLV), noted the plans to transform the International Union of Official Travel Organizations into an inter-governmental organization, and decided to place on the agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled “Review of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system of organizations for the development of tourism”, in order to consider in depth the role of tourism in development and the necessary integration and co-ordination of the relevant programmes. Following the Council's discussions and acting on its recommendation,⁵⁸ the Assembly, at its twenty-fourth session, adopted resolution 2529(XXIV) providing that, once the statutes of the Union had been changed to convert it into an inter-governmental organization, the United Nations should enter into agreement with it. It was decided in this connexion that the agreement should “recognize the decisive and central role that the Union is to play in the field of world tourism in co-operation with the existing machinery in the United Nations” and that the Union would function as an executing agency of UNDP.

63. In the field of statistics, the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-second session, noted⁵⁹ the intention of ACC to establish a Sub-Committee on Statistics and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the agencies concerned, to prepare a report for consideration by the Sub-Committee and, thereafter, the Statistical Commission on fields of statistics for which world standards appear to be desirable, so as to enable the Commission to make recommendations thereon prior to their adoption. Other relevant actions taken by the Council in this area include resolution 1218(XLII) B, on the co-ordination of statistical question-

⁵⁶G A resolution 2566(XXIV).

⁵⁷E S C (XLVII), 1630th meeting. See also E S C (XLVII), Resolutions, E/4735, p. 7.

⁵⁸E S C resolution 1471(XLVII).

⁵⁹E S C resolution 1214(XLII).

naires, and resolution 1306(XLIV), requesting the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the executive heads of specialized agencies, to promote the development of an integrated and co-ordinated international statistical programme based on long-term planning.

64. Several resolutions were also adopted by the Economic and Social Council during the period under review on inter-agency co-ordination in the field of housing, building and planning. Thus, at its forty-second session, the Council adopted resolution 1221 (XLII) inviting the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to strengthen their co-operation. In the same resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to provide the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning at each of its sessions with system-wide reports on ongoing activities in this area, with special attention to measures to increase co-operation. At the same session, the Council urged⁶⁰ Member States, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the United Nations agencies concerned, to undertake practical pilot programmes directed at the improvement of living conditions in squatter settlements or slums of urban and rural areas; the Secretary-General was requested to consult with Governments of Member States and international organizations to determine the possibilities of obtaining financial, technical and material support for such programmes. In two related actions taken at its forty-fourth session, the Council requested the Secretary-General (a) to initiate the publication of a quinquennial housing survey with the co-operation of the statistical offices and services of the United Nations family (E S C resolution 1299(XLIV)) and (b) to ascertain the views of Member States on a number of proposals aimed on focusing world attention on housing and, having obtained the advice of ACC, to report its findings to the Council (E S C resolution 1300(XLIV)).

65. As in the past, both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council sought the co-operation of the specialized agencies in the carrying out of several initiatives in the field of social development. The actions taken by these bodies included (a) G A resolution 2215 (XXI), setting forth guidelines for the preparation of the periodic reports on the world social situation and requesting the Secretary-General to include therein recommendations, to be made in consultation with ACC, for strengthening inter-agency co-ordination; (b) E S C resolution 1227(XLII), inviting the Commission for Social Development to make recommendations on ways of strengthening the operational programmes of the system in the social field, and requesting the Secretary-General to designate, from among the States Members of the Commission and on the basis of their individual capacities, five Special Rapporteurs to undertake an examination and assessment of such programmes of technical assistance, in consultation with the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions. The executive heads of the organizations concerned were further requested "to give favourable consideration to requests for assistance in all aspects of the social field"; (c) E S C resolution 1406(XLVI), requesting the Secretary-General to forward the report of the International Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare to the responsible policy-making bodies of the United Nations system, so that due consideration

could be given to its findings, and recommendations; (d) G A resolution 2436(XXIII), recommending that Member States should incorporate social as well as economic objectives and targets in their national plans, programmes and research, giving special attention to certain specified objectives, and requesting the Secretary-General, the governing bodies of UNDP, other programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to provide, within available resources, all possible assistance to Governments in their efforts to pursue such objectives; (e) E S C resolution 1408(XLVI), requesting the Secretary-General to make arrangements for an inter-agency study of the report of the Special Rapporteurs (see (b) above), so as to ensure that the recommendations which were directly related to inter-agency co-operation were considered in detail in the further strengthening of the operational activities of the system; (f) E S C resolution 1409 (XLVI), providing that the expertise of the specialized agencies and other bodies, including the regional economic commissions, in the social development and planning fields, as well as in the corresponding economic fields, should be fully utilized in formulating the goals and programmes of the Second United Nations Development Decade; and (g) G A resolution 2543 (XXIV), recommending that international organizations and agencies concerned with development should consider the Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted by the Assembly in resolution 2542(XXI) "as an important international document in the formulation of strategies and programmes designed to achieve social progress and development".

66. The co-ordination of international assistance in combatting protein malnutrition was also given special attention during the period under review. In resolution 1257(XLIII), the Economic and Social Council, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, invited the executive heads of the United Nations organizations concerned, in particular the UNDP, to "give favourable consideration to requests from developing countries for the promotion of increased technical and financial assistance in support of activities designed to accelerate work on the production, availability and use of edible protein. The resolution further recommended that WHO, FAO and UNICEF "examine the utility and feasibility of expanding the scope and functions of the . . . Protein Advisory Group (PAG)" and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with ACC, to "undertake a review of the present and proposed programmes of the United Nations system of organizations, with a view to the possible reallocation of resources directed towards the implementation of proposals designed to close the protein gap". In endorsing these provisions, the General Assembly by its resolution 2319(XXII) (a) called for "concerted and well-co-ordinated action by the organizations in the United Nations system to combat protein malnutrition"; and (b) expressed the hope that the services and advice of PAG "will be utilized to the fullest possible extent by the organizations in the United Nations system to assist in and co-ordinate the work on projects involving the supply and human consumption of protein". The following year, the Assembly, in resolution 2416(XXIII), (a) took note of the Secretary-General's report on the protein problem and of the comments thereon of the Council; (b) welcomed the action taken by FAO, WHO and UNICEF in expanding the scope of PAG; and (c) called for periodic reporting on the matter and an increase in the resources to enable the system to expand their activities in the protein field.

⁶⁰E S C resolution 1224(XLII).

67. Other resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during the period under review, involving co-operation and co-ordination with the specialized agencies, dealt, *inter alia*, with programmes and activities in the following areas: narcotics (E S C resolutions 1195(XLII) and 1400(XLVI)); public administration (E S C resolution 1199(XLII) and General Assembly resolution 2561(XXIV)); trade and development (E S C resolution 1266(XLIII) and General Assembly resolutions 2206(XXI) and 2402(XXIII)); tax reform planning (E S C resolution 1271(XLIII)); human resources development (E S C resolution 1274(XLIII)); promotion of private foreign investments in developing countries (E S C resolutions 1286(XLIII) and 1359(XLV)); status of women (E S C

resolutions 1326(XLIV), 1327(XLIV), 1328(XLIV), 1394(XLVI) and 1396(XLVI)); export credits and export promotion (E S C resolutions 1358(XLV) and 1452(XLVII)); youth (E S C resolutions 1353(XLV), 1354(XLV), 1407(XLVI) and G A resolution 2497(XXIV)); education (E S C resolution 1355(XLV) and G A resolution 2412(XXIII)); co-operatives (E S C resolution 1413(XLVI) and G A resolution 2459(XXIII)); outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries (G A resolutions 2320(XXII) and 2417(XXIII)); transport development (E S C resolutions 1202(XLII) and 1373(XLV), both dealing with the co-ordination of activities concerned with shipping and ports and 1372(XLV)).

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