

ARTICLE 63

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ARTICLE 63

TEXT OF ARTICLE 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The structure of this study is the same as that of Article 63 in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1, 2 and 3*.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

2. References to Chapter X and Article 63 of the Charter were contained in the third and fourth preambular paragraphs, respectively, of General Assembly resolution 2188(XXI) entitled: "General review of the programmes and activities in the economic, social, technical co-operation and related fields of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Children's Fund and all other institutions and agencies related to the United Nations system".

3. In resolution 2529(XXIV) the General Assembly approved in principle the conversion of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) into an intergovernmental organization through a revision of its statutes and, *inter alia*, decided that, once the statutes of the Union had been changed, an agreement between the United Nations and the Union should be

concluded by which the Union should function as an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Assembly did not, however, specify that the converted Union would become a specialized agency of the United Nations.¹

****A. Conclusion of the agreements with the specialized agencies**

****B. Terms of the agreements with the specialized agencies**

****C. Review of implementation of the agreements with the specialized agencies**

¹See also this *Supplement*, under Article 57, para. (a) of the introductory note.

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

****A. The negotiation of, and the entering into, agreements with the specialized agencies**

**** B. Terms of the agreements with the specialized agencies**

C. Co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies

1. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

4. On the recommendation of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1221(XLII) on co-operation with regional economic commissions and international agencies, including non-governmental organizations, in which it invited the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies, the regional housing centres and governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to strengthen and increase their co-operation in the field of housing, building and planning; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee at each of its sessions, beginning at the fifth session,

with a report covering the activities of the organizations of the United Nations family in the field of housing, building and planning, and further requested that the report give special attention to the measures of co-operation taking place or to be undertaken among the United Nations agencies engaged in various activities in housing, building and planning.

5. By resolution 1274(XLIII) the Council invited the International Labour Organisation (ILO), together with the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other specialized agencies concerned, to consider what measures should be taken in order to ensure that, in the long-term programmes which would follow the current Development Decade, special attention should be given to the most urgent problems involved in the development and utilization of human resources as part of a dynamic employment policy. It also requested the regional economic commissions, the Commission for Social Development, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Population Commission, in drawing up their work programmes, to take account of the close relationship between economic growth and social advancement. Lastly, it recommended that UNDP con-

to give favourable consideration to applications for the financing of projects designed to intensify educational, vocational and technical training and to take the fullest account of the requirements of manpower, skilled labour and technical staff in development projects and of the need to begin, even before the investment stage, the training of the personnel required.

6. Pursuant to Council resolutions 935(XXXV) and 1082 A (XXXIX), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council, at its forty-second session, a progress report on transport development. In his report, the Secretary-General reviewed the work done in transport development by the United Nations and by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), placing those activities within the broader framework of the problems of transport development in developing countries and technological approaches to transport development.

7. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted resolution 1202(XLII) in which it requested the Secretary-General to consider ways of avoiding duplication of activities within the United Nations Secretariat units dealing with shipping and ports and to report to it thereon not later than at its forty-fourth session; to continue to study the applicability to transport development in developing countries of the latest scientific and technological advances and to report to it thereon at its forty-fourth session; and to examine, in consultation, as appropriate, with the specialized agencies concerned, the ways in which the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the transport field could best be co-ordinated and improved and to report to it thereon at its forty-fifth session through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC).

8. The Council adopted resolution 1204(XLII) in which it noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General and approved the additions to the work programme. Member States were invited to join those which had already provided support for the programme and to consider the need for co-operation by all concerned in exchanging information through the United Nations as a focal point. They were also invited to explore the applicability of desalination in specific cases through UNDP (Special Fund Component) projects and through direct assistance. The Council requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to intensify the work on water desalination with special regard to the problems facing the developing countries in the application of water desalination techniques, and invited Member States possessing the necessary technology in the field of water desalination to make all practicable use of the machinery of the United Nations in channelling their assistance to developing countries.

9. At its forty-seventh session,² three reports relating to oceanographic matters were presented to the Council in response to the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 2414(XXIII).

10. The representative of UNESCO, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the representatives of FAO, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and IMCO re-

ferred to the various steps taken by their organizations in preparing the long-term programme of oceanographic research and in the development of interagency co-operation in that field.

11. At the conclusion of the debate, it was decided³ that the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Mineral resources of the sea"⁴ should be issued as a United Nations publication. It was also decided that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the organizations concerned, should be requested to report regularly to the Council on the progress achieved in the field of marine science.

12. By resolution 1459(XLVII), the Council invited the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, when examining the machinery for improving and rationalizing the current and future activities of the United Nations system of organizations, to take into consideration the opinions expressed on that subject at the Council's forty-seventh session, in order to report to the Council at its resumed forty-seventh session and to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, with a view to strengthening the Council's co-ordinating role. It recommended that the practice of holding joint meetings of CPC and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) should be pursued, and decided to return at its forty-ninth session to a detailed examination of the question of devising further measures to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Council.

13. The Council also adopted resolution 1458(XLVII) on this question, in which it took note with appreciation of the annual reports and summaries thereof of the specialized agencies and IAEA and decided to dispense with the circulation of the full annual reports, on the understanding that copies would be available for reference purposes during the Council's sessions. The Council requested the agencies and IAEA to continue to submit analytical summaries of their reports and to ensure that those analytical summaries should contain, in so far as possible, comparable information. It also requested CPC, in consultation with the agencies and IAEA, to review the format of the analytical summaries in order to ensure that they provided the information required by the Council.

14. After recalling the statements made by the Director-General of UNESCO at the joint meetings of CPC and ACC held at Bucharest in July 1968, and by his representative at the forty-fifth session of the Council,⁵ the representative of UNESCO informed the Council of recent developments concerning his organization's response to General Assembly resolution 2311(XXII). First, a formal agreement had just been concluded between UNESCO and the Organization of African Unity (OAU)—with the approval of their respective governing bodies—for co-operation in fields of common interest.⁶ Secondly, the UNESCO General Conference had just adopted two important resolutions on the question.⁷ In the first resolution, the General Conference reaffirmed its condemnation of all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racialism and urged all States to contribute actively to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to take appropriate measures to advance those objectives. It recalled to the

²E S C (XLVII), 1630th mtg., para. 1.

³E/4680 (mimeographed).

⁴E S C (XLV), 1553rd mtg., paras. 5-8.

⁵See UNESCO document 78/EX/34.

⁶E/4604.

²E/AC.24/SR.370-372. See also E S C (XLVII), 1630th mtg., paras. 1-7.

attention of the Executive Board and the Director-General the necessity of a further intensification of UNESCO activities, within its own terms of reference, with a view to rendering comprehensive assistance to peoples fighting for their liberation from colonial domination, to eliminating all the consequences of colonialism and to drawing up, in co-operation with OAU and, through its intermediary, with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end. It also invited the Director-General to take steps in close co-operation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, under the 1969-1970 and future programmes, to implement the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and the UNESCO General Conference regarding the liquidation of colonialism and racialism. Finally, it reaffirmed its decision to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other UNESCO activities until such time as the authorities of these countries abandoned their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination.

15. In its resolution 1453(XLVII) on the role of Resident Representatives of UNDP in co-ordination at the country level, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, expressed the view that their co-ordinating role should be exercised in full recognition of the primary responsibility of Member States for the co-ordination of development programmes and projects in their countries. It emphasized the value to the Governments of Member States of having central machinery for the planning and processing, in consultation with the Resident Representative, of requests to the member organizations of the United Nations system for development assistance and re-emphasized the need to maintain the central role of the Resident Representative in achieving co-ordination at the field level of the technical co-operation and pre-investment programmes of the United Nations and its related organizations. The Council also considered that, in order to enable the Resident Representative to discharge the functions indicated in the resolution, he should be able to call upon the agencies' country representatives, where they existed, for assistance and advice, and invited the organizations of the United Nations system to ensure that Resident Representatives were consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects for which those organizations were responsible, and that they were supplied with reports on the execution of those projects.

****a. Priorities and concentration of effort and resources**

b. Regional co-ordination

16. For the first time in 15 years, the Council had before it a report⁸ prepared by ACC on co-ordination at the regional level. The report began by describing the regional machinery of the 13 organizations of the United Nations family at both the intergovernmental and intersecretariat levels. It pointed out that the machinery differed considerably among the various organizations since some organizations had extensive regional arrangements with permanent regional intergovernmental organs, while others had regional offices

mainly guided by Headquarters intergovernmental organs, and others again worked almost entirely at the global level. Only about half had constitutional provisions for regional machinery. The report gave a comprehensive description of the actual methods and practices that had developed for co-ordination in Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa, both within the United Nations family and with non-United Nations intergovernmental organizations. It also reviewed briefly the limitations and difficulties that needed to be dealt with in the future. Finally, the report contained a number of conclusions and recommendations. It stated that although the existing interagency arrangements for co-ordination at the regional level were far-reaching and varied, the problem of ensuring adequate co-ordination was growing with the continuing increase in the number of organizations and bodies active in each region. In some instances, that growth had been so rapid that the development of essential new co-ordination arrangements had tended to fall behind. While increases in the number of intergovernmental bodies and offices of a regional character resulted from efforts to meet widely-felt needs, the money and time spent on co-ordination needed to be increased even more rapidly.

17. At the conclusion of its consideration of the matter, the Council took note⁹ with appreciation of the report of ACC on co-ordination at the regional level. It noted the continuing increase in the number of organizations and bodies both within and outside the United Nations family which were active in the various regions, and also in the number of regional and subregional offices. It was concerned over the fact that those developments made the task of ensuring adequate co-ordination of the various regional activities more difficult while, at the same time, more necessary than ever. In order to deal with that situation, the Council agreed with ACC that increasing efforts should be made at the secretariat level, both at the Centre, making use of the machinery of ACC, and in the regions themselves; it likewise agreed with the view of ACC that it would be useful if the regional economic commissions could be represented more regularly at meetings of the ACC subsidiary bodies working in sectors where there were substantial regional programmes. Finally, it expressed the hope that efforts might be made to ensure adequate and increasing consultations on matters of mutual interest between senior officials of the regional economic commissions and of the agencies.

18. The Council, at its forty-fifth session,¹⁰ decided to introduce a new rule along the lines of rule 80 into the rules of procedure of the functional commissions and also adopted resolutions 1375(XLV), 1376(XLV) and 1377(XLV), recommending that the regional economic commissions should do likewise.¹¹

19. The Council, also in resolution 1374(XLV), drew the attention of the General Assembly to Council resolution 1281(XLIII) and to the thirty-fourth report of ACC¹² and recommended that it amend its rules of procedure by the insertion of a new chapter entitled "Co-

⁸E S C (XLIII), Annexes, a.i. 17, E/4335 and Add.1.

⁹E S C (XLIII), 1507th mtg.

¹⁰E/AC.24/SR.361. E S C (XLV), 1561st mtg.

¹¹Rule 80 of the rules of procedure of the Council dealt with action to be taken by the Secretary-General and by the Council regarding co-operation with specialized agencies concerned when an item was proposed or a proposal put forward involved new activities which were of concern to one or more specialized agencies.

¹²E S C (XLV), Annexes, a.i. 23, E/4486.

ordination of economic and social questions” and a new rule 162 to read as follows:

“CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

“Rule 162

“1. Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda or the supplementary list for a session or as an additional item under rule 15 contains a proposal for new activities [of an economic and financial nature or of a social and humanitarian nature] to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the General Assembly on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

“2. Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting of either the General Assembly or a Main Committee for new activities [of an economic and financial nature or of a social and humanitarian nature] to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Secretary-General shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

“3. Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the General Assembly shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.”

**c. *Co-ordination of activities of the specialized agencies with respect to operating or emergency agencies of the United Nations*

d. *Co-ordination of assistance in cases of natural disaster*

20. In resolution 1268(XLIII) the Council, after considering the Secretary-General's report,¹³ recommended that UNESCO, in accordance with its Constitution, should take over from the International Relief Union responsibility for the scientific study of natural disasters in fields within its competence, arrange for the continuation of the relevant activities of the Union, and work out, in agreement with the Union, arrangements for the transfer to UNESCO of its assets. It also invited ACC to study the implications which the proposed transfer of the activities of the Union to UNESCO might have for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters, and the best means for ensuring such co-ordination, and requested the Secretary-General to report further to the Council as soon as possible on the measures taken in compliance with the resolution.

21. In resolution 1384(XLV), the Council recommended for adoption by the General Assembly a draft resolution whereby the Assembly, *inter alia*, would extend for another three years the authority given to the Secretary-General in resolution 2034(XX), namely, to

draw on the Working Capital Fund in the amount of \$100,000 in any one year for emergency aid in connexion with natural disasters, with a normal ceiling of \$20,000 per country in the case of any one disaster; decide, if funds were left from the amount of \$100,000 referred to above, to authorize the Secretary-General, as an interim measure, to expend up to \$10,000 per country for assistance to Governments, at their request, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Red Cross Societies, in the elaboration of national preparations to meet natural disasters, it being understood that consideration would be given to obtaining, in the future, the necessary funds for such assistance from other sources; request ACC to review periodically programmes and projects throughout the United Nations system which related to natural disasters; request the Secretary-General to submit an interim report on the implementation of the resolution to the Council in 1970 and a comprehensive report at its fifty-first session; and decide to review at its twenty-sixth session all aspects of the activities of the United Nations family of organizations in connexion with natural disasters.

2. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

22. On examining the report of the meeting of experts on the United Nations programme in public administration,¹⁴ the Council adopted resolution 1199(XLII) in which it expressed the conviction that the United Nations system of organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned could make a valuable contribution to the promotion of more effective public administration. It expressed its satisfaction concerning the significant progress achieved in co-ordination and co-operation among the United Nations and specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned in the field of public administration. It commended the report of the meeting of experts as a valuable contribution to the further elaboration of a programme of assistance in the field of public administration. It decided that public administration should be accorded an appropriate place in planning for the period following the Development Decade, and to that end, requested the Secretary-General to elaborate more specific objectives and programmes in that field. It took note of the Secretary-General's plans for raising the status of the Public Administration Branch to that of a division and for providing all the necessary support for the work of the division. It requested the Secretary-General to consider, as appropriate and feasible, the outposting of qualified staff to the regional economic commissions and to the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, appropriate means of effectively implementing the provision in General Assembly resolution 723(VIII) for the collection, analysis and exchange of information in the field of public administration, and to report on the subject to the Council at an early session. It requested the Secretary-General, in formulating his annual proposals for the regular programme of technical assistance under part V of the United Nations budget, to maintain the level for interregional and regional programmes in public administration at least at the level attained when there had been a separate section for public administration in the budget. It also invited the Governing Council of UNDP to give sympathetic consideration to requests for assistance from developing

¹³E S C (XLIII), Annexes, a.i. 17, E/4402.

¹⁴E/4296-ST/TAO/M/38.

countries, especially in those aspects of public administration to which attention had been drawn in the report of the meeting of experts. Finally, it called for a review of the programme in public administration by a meeting of experts from time to time, the report of such reviews to be considered by the Economic and Social Council.

23. The Council, in resolution 1263(XLIII), expressed its appreciation to the Governments which had agreed to receive evaluation missions. It expressed the hope that the Inter-Agency Study Group on Evaluation would continue its work as outlined in the Secretary-General's report,¹⁵ and invited ACC to request the Group to undertake a thorough study of measures taken or contemplated by United Nations organizations for the purpose of improving the methods applied for the drafting and use of reports from the field. It requested ACC to report to the Council at its forty-fifth session on the work of the Group, including its consideration of the findings and recommendations of past and forthcoming evaluation missions, and on its proposals for rendering more effective the operation of technical co-operation programmes. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its forty-fifth session on the detailed arrangements decided upon for the Office of Technical Co-operation, and to submit to the Council at its forty-seventh session the reports of the pilot evaluation missions undertaken in 1967 and early in 1968, together with any comments or recommendations he might be in a position to provide. It also requested him to provide the necessary support for, and to promote due co-ordination of, evaluation efforts. Finally, the Council welcomed the initiation by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) of a research project aimed at developing improved methods and techniques for project evaluation, sectoral evaluation and evaluation of the over-all impact of combined programmes of technical co-operation, and the convening of a small group of experts to assist in that task; the Council requested the Secretary-General to inform it at its forty-fifth session of progress achieved in that work.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

24. By resolution 1381(XLV) the Council decided to transmit the report¹⁶ of the Secretary-General entitled "Marine Science and Technology" to the General Assembly for further consideration at its twenty-third session. It invited the General Assembly to endorse the concept of a co-ordinated long-term programme of international co-operation of oceanographic research designed to increase, in the interests of world economic development, the resources available to all people of the world, taking also into account such initiatives as the proposal for an international decade of ocean exploration and several international programmes already considered, approved and adopted by IOC for implementation, in certain cases in co-operation with other specialized agencies.

25. The Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its forty-fourth session a report on the application of the latest scientific and technological advances to the transport development of developing countries¹⁷ and decided to consider further, as appropriate, specific recommendations made in that report.

26. The Council unanimously adopted resolution 1299 (XLIV) in which it requested the General Assembly to reconsider the biennial reporting requirements specified in its resolution 2036(XX) and to substitute a quinquennial housing survey of an analytical and comparative character. It further requested the Secretary-General to consult with the ILO in order to secure that Organization's co-operation with all other United Nations bodies concerned, and particularly the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. It requested the Secretary-General to initiate the publication of a quinquennial housing survey in 1973, which would put equal emphasis upon the rural and urban sectors of housing, especially with reference to the developing countries, on the basis of data as current and comprehensive as possible, and with the co-operation of existing statistical offices and services of the United Nations family.

27. By its resolution 1318(XLIV), the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on petroleum and natural gas resources¹⁸ which had been presented to the Council with a view to informing it on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2173 (XXI) in which the Secretary-General was invited to study the technical and financial implications of carrying out surveys of petroleum and natural gas resources in the developing countries and to submit specific proposals on that subject to the Council.

28. Endorsing with several amendments a text submitted by the Commission for Social Development,¹⁹ the Council adopted resolution 1407(XLVI) in which it called upon Governments to create better conditions for the education and employment of the young generation and for ensuring their full involvement in the life of society. It recommended that the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned co-ordinate their activities and take into account the material and spiritual conditions necessary for the integration of youth into economic and social life when formulating their objectives and programmes. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned with young people, to prepare as soon as possible an analytical study in depth of the world social situation of youth, and to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly an item entitled "The problems and needs of youth and its participation in national development".

29. In resolution 4(XXV) entitled "Co-ordination of United Nations activities with regard to policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa", the Commission on Human Rights had recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution for consideration and adoption by the General Assembly. Under the draft resolution, the General Assembly would establish an *Ad Hoc* Committee which would be requested to submit proposals to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session on (a) the responsibilities of the various organs and bodies in regard to combating policies of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and segregation in southern Africa; (b) concerted action by the organizations of the United Nations system and Member States for the widest and most effective dissemination of information on the evils of *apartheid*, segregation and racial intolerance and the efforts of the international community to secure their elimination; (c)

¹⁵E S C (XLIII), Annexes, a.i. 12, E/4312.

¹⁶E/4487 and Corr.1 and 2.

¹⁷E S C (XLIV), Annexes, a.i. 4, E/4464 and Add.1 and 2.

¹⁸E S C (XLIV), Annexes, a.i. 3, E/4465.

¹⁹E S C (XLVI), Commission for Social Development, report on the twentieth session, E/4620, chaps. IV and X, draft resolution III.

co-ordination of the activities undertaken in that respect by the various departments of the United Nations Secretariat in assisting the different organs and bodies; and (d) the machinery and methods for ensuring or contributing towards better co-ordination between the activities undertaken in regard to *apartheid* and racial segregation in southern Africa by the various organs and bodies of the United Nations and the other organizations in the United Nations system. Under the draft resolution, the Assembly would further invite the co-operation of the specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and would request the Secretary-General to assist the *Ad Hoc* Committee in carrying out the tasks assigned to it.

30. On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council decided, at its forty-sixth session, to consider, in the exercise of the co-ordinating functions assigned to it by the Charter and taking into account the prerogatives of the various intergovernmental organizations, how the activities of the organs and organizations of the United Nations relating to the education of youth in the respect of human rights could best be co-ordinated with other activities of those bodies designed to satisfy the requirements and aspirations of youth.

31. In resolution 1369(XLV), the Council drew the attention of Governments to the desirability of taking further steps to ensure more appropriate co-ordination at the national level, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a survey for the forty-ninth session on (a) the means and methods currently employed by the Governments of Member States for the purpose of co-ordinating their national policies in respect of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations, and (b) the difficulties generally encountered in ensuring such co-ordination, including suggestions for overcoming them. It urged the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the agencies to ensure the full implementation of rule 80 of the rules and procedure of the Council and the regional economic commissions and of the agencies. It invited ACC to keep under review the problem of decisions being taken in different organizations within the United Nations system which might lead to duplication or divergent action and to indicate in its annual reports to the Council such decisions, if any, with a view to their possible harmonization. Finally, it invited CPC to give special attention to that question in considering the ACC reports.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS TO MEMBERS

32. In the period under review, at the request of CPC,²⁰ the Council paid particular attention to the question of

co-ordinating the policy of delegations to the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the national level so that conflicting decision would not be taken on similar subject in different organizations. ACC had also commented on the question, stating that some of the problems encountered in the field of co-ordination had arisen, at least in part, because of the difficulty in reconciling decisions taken by intergovernmental bodies.

33. By resolution 1281(XLIII), section I, the Council urged Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and IAEA to continue to take further steps necessary to ensure that positions taken by the national delegations to meetings of the various organizations were co-ordinated, and suggested that such Governments of Member States as had not already done so, should consider the possibility of establishing central governmental machinery charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating at the national level their participation in organizations within the United Nations system.

34. At the conclusion of the debate on future institutional arrangements for science and technology, the Council adopted resolution 1454(XLVII) which recognized the need for the reinforcement and co-ordination of current and contemplated activities, including the desirability of establishing intergovernmental machinery, in the field of the application of science and technology to development. It requested the Secretary-General, after consulting the Governments of Member States and organizations within the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental organizations concerned, to submit a comprehensive report to the Council at its forty-ninth session on how best to meet the needs for reinforcement and co-ordination and the place and role of any intergovernmental machinery that might be set up.

35. By resolution 1404(XLVI), the Council dealt specifically with international co-operation in the field of education, and recommended that States Members of the United Nations and members of UNESCO and other specialized agencies increase and co-ordinate their technical assistance to developing countries in education and training. It also requested UNESCO to co-operate with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the preparation of the report on improving education statistics through computer techniques, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2458(XXIII).

²⁰E S C (XLIII), Suppl. No. 9A (E/4395), para. 7.