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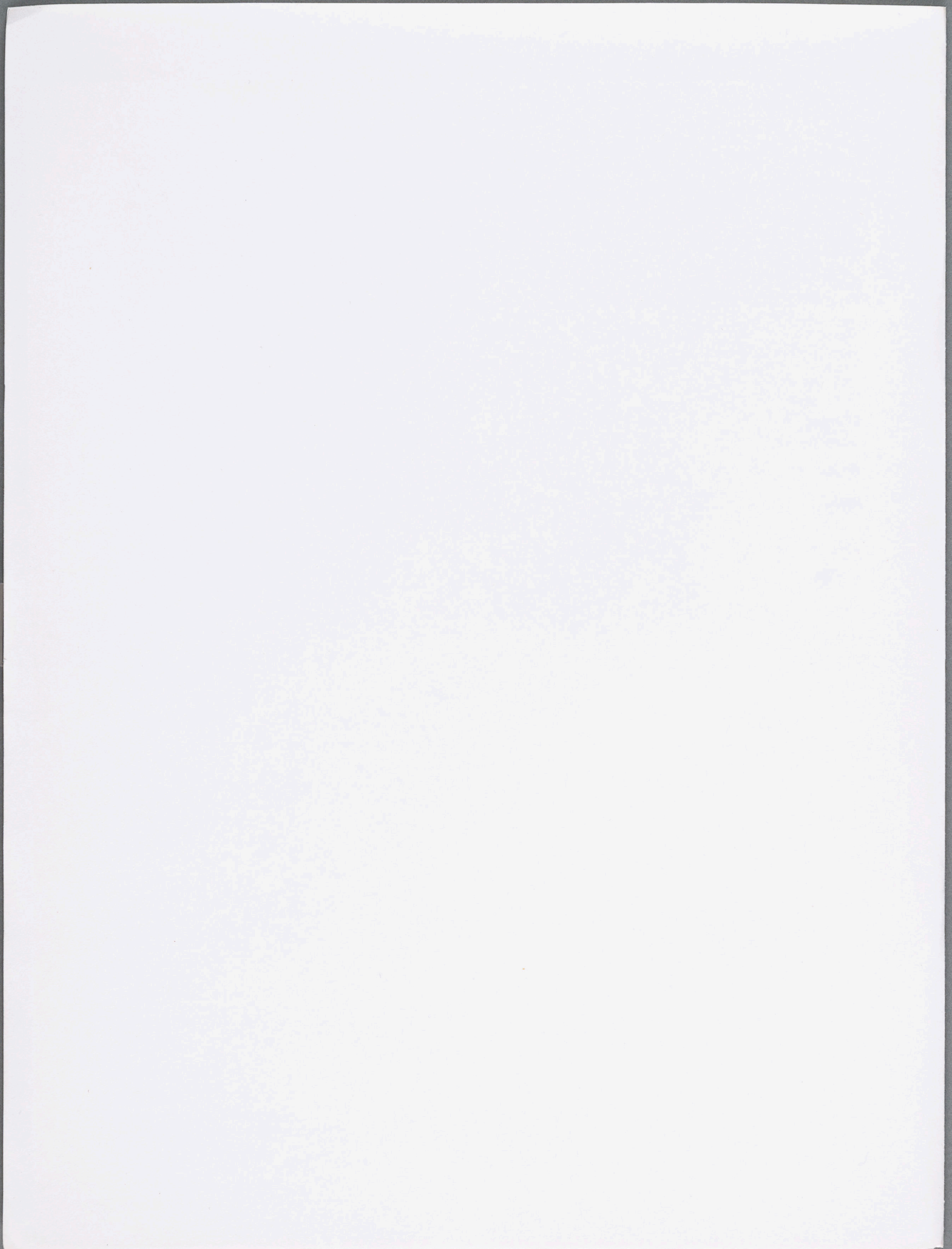
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ACC meeting, Geneva 1953

U.N. Economic and Social Council
Agenda item 33
(Fourteenth session)



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



ANNEXES

FOURTEENTH SESSION

OFFICIAL RECORDS

NEW YORK, 1952

Agenda item 33. Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies:

- (a) **Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination**
 (b) **Review of the 1953 programmes and adoption of United Nations priority programmes in the economic and social fields (Council resolution 402 (XIII))**
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DOCUMENT E/2161 and Corr.1

Tenth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council

[Original text: English]
 [13 December 1951]

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held its twelfth and thirteenth sessions on 29 and 30 October and on 11 December 1951 respectively. The attendance at these sessions was as follows:

TWELFTH SESSION

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 29 October 1951

Members (or alternates)

Mr. Trygve Lie (Chairman), Secretary-General, United Nations;
 Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, ILO;
 Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Director-General, FAO;
 Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General, UNESCO;
 Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, Director-General, IRO;
 Dr. P. M. Dorolle, Deputy Director-General, WHO;
 Mr. Albert Roper, Secretary-General, ICAO;
 Mr. Leon Mulatier, Secretary-General, ITU;
 Dr. G. Swoboda, Secretary-General, WMO;
 Mr. F. Radice, Vice-Director representing the Director-General, UPU.

Observers

Mr. B. Lukac, Executive Secretary, PC. IMCO;
 Mr. E. Wyndham-White, Executive Secretary, IC. ITO;
 Mr. John Alexander, Executive Director, UNHCR;
 Mr. T. Aghnides (on invitation), Chairman, ICSAB.

Rapporteur

Mr. Martin Hill, Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters, United Nations.

THIRTEENTH SESSION

held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, on 11 December 1951

Members (or alternates)

Mr. Trygve Lie (Chairman), Secretary-General United Nations;
 Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General, ILO;
 Mr. Norris E. Dodd, Director-General, FAO;
 Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General, UNESCO;

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President, International Bank;
 Mr. Ivar Rooth, Managing Director, International
 Monetary Fund;
 Dr. G. Brock Chisholm, Director-General, WHO;
 Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, Director-General, IRO;
 Mr. E. R. Marlin (representing the President of
 the Council), ICAO;
 Mr. Leon Mulatier, Secretary-General, ITU;
 Mr. Fulke Radice, Vice-Director (representing the
 Director General), UPU;
 Dr. G. Swoboda, Secretary-General, WMO.

Observers

Mr. J. C. van Heuven Goedhart, United Nations
 High Commissioner for Refugees;
 Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, United Nations Agent
 General for Korean Reconstruction;
 Mr. M. Pérez Guerrero, Executive Secretary of
 TAB;
 Mr. John B. Blandford, Jr., Director, UNRWA.

Rapporteur

Mr. Martin Hill, Director of Co-ordination for
 Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters,
 United Nations.

2. While a full report concerning matters considered
 at these meetings on which action has not yet been
 completed will be given to the Council at its fourteenth
 session, the ACC felt that it might be useful both for
 the members of the Council and for the specialized
 agencies if it were to issue a progress report at this
 stage.

I. REVIEW OF MACHINERY FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3. In the light of the experience which has now been
 acquired, the Committee considered at length the future
 organization of the Technical Assistance Board and
 agreed unanimously upon the following findings and
 recommendations, which the Secretary-General will
 transmit to the Working Party of the Technical
 Assistance Committee when it meets in January. The
 expanded programme of technical assistance holds
 such far-reaching possibilities that it would be pre-
 mature to suggest definitive arrangements as regards
 its management and direction. The experience of the
 first year of operation points to the desirability of
 some strengthening of the central structure in the
 interest of greater concentration of effort and resources;
 but the new arrangements proposed would naturally
 be subject to further review in due course.

I) *Introduction*

4. The Technical Assistance Board was devised to
 undertake a new and challenging task — the over-all
 direction and co-ordination of the expanded programme
 of technical assistance — within the existing frame-
 work of constitutional relationships between the United
 Nations and the specialized agencies. No new inter-
 national organization was set up by the Economic and
 Social Council to administer the expanded programme.
 Nor did the Council place the whole of this respon-
 sibility on any existing international body. By deliberate
 decision the responsibility for the day-to-day operation

of the expanded programme was devolved upon six
 international organizations (including the United
 Nations itself) each of which was charged with
 carrying out an appropriate segment of the task subject
 to the direction of its governing organ. It is true,
 certain important over-all responsibilities with regard
 to the collection and administration of the Special
 Account for Technical Assistance were laid upon the
 Secretary-General of the United Nations; and pro-
 vision was made for a thoroughgoing periodical review
 of the progress of the whole undertaking at the inter-
 governmental level by the establishment of the
 Technical Assistance Committee of the Economic and
 Social Council. But the continuing task of co-ordinating
 the activities of the participating agencies, of promot-
 ing inter-agency co-operation in this field, and of
 giving general direction to the whole enterprise was
 given to a new inter-secretariat body — the Technical
 Assistance Board — with its own small staff.

5. During the short period of its existence, the
 TAB has been faced with an extremely complex and
 difficult task. A great new programme has had to be
 launched, as it were, from six different shipyards, each
 with its own traditions and techniques, its own
 designers, yardmasters, and ultimate directing author-
 ities. Nevertheless, the programme has been launched
 in reasonably good order, excellent co-operation has
 in practice been realized in most cases, a host of
 administrative problems have been solved, and generally
 acceptable working arrangements have been established.
 Much more important, the indispensable basis of
 confidence and good working relations has been
 established, and the prospect for the future in this
 respect is good.

6. Nevertheless, it is necessary to review the exist-
 ing arrangements in the light of the increasing mo-
 mentum of the programme and of the new demands
 made upon them by the Economic and Social Council's
 decision to extend the Board's discretionary authority
 with regard to allocations from the Special Account.
 It is for this reason that the TAB itself has for some
 time been examining its own organization and methods
 of work. The present paper embodies the results of
 a special study of the situation by the Secretary-
 General of the United Nations and the Executive
 Heads of the other participating agencies, following
 extended discussions within the Board itself, and the
 ACC hopes that the intergovernmental working party
 which has been set up by the TAC to improve
 the co-ordination of activities and the effectiveness of
 their administration, will find it helpful.

II) *The development of the work of TAB*

7. In the early stages of its work, TAB was naturally
 obliged to devote much of its attention to setting up
 procedures for achieving effective consultation between
 the various participating organizations regarding
 requests for assistance received by them; to working
 out common administrative and financial policies; to
 devising methods which, while not unduly delaying
 the implementation of requests, would permit the
 Board to consider important requests involving the
 responsibility of several organizations; and to con-
 sidering reports from the participating organizations

on the progress of technical assistance rendered or projected by them.

8. A number of joint projects were considered and initiated by the Board and the problems of co-ordination which emerged in connexion with them were given consideration as they arose. As requests and activities under the programme increased, the problems of co-ordination in particular countries assumed increasing importance and more of the Board's attention and effort has been devoted to this aspect of its work.

9. To meet the need for greater co-ordination in the field¹ as activities expanded, the Board approved the appointment on an experimental basis of a small number of resident technical assistance representatives. In the initial stages these representatives sometimes represented only two or three of the participating organizations which desired to utilize their services. However, as experience of their usefulness was gained, it became clear that to achieve maximum effectiveness the resident representatives should be considered as representatives appointed by TAB itself and thus represent all of the participating organizations.

10. Arrangements for facilitating the consideration of requests and activities of joint interest to two or three participating organizations have also been made. Thus WHO and FAO have been in direct consultation concerning requests and plans for projects involving simultaneous action on malaria control and increased food production, and similar consultations and joint planning takes place between ILO and UNESCO on all requests involving assistance in technical education and vocational training.

11. Liaison with government agencies engaged in carrying out technical assistance programmes on a regional or bilateral basis has been established, and arrangements have been made with such agencies for the exchange of information on requests and projects, and for improving co-operation at headquarters and in the field.

III) *New phase in the development of TAB*

12. As the expanded programme enters into its second financial period, stronger central leadership and continuous central guidance will be necessary to ensure that well integrated and balanced programmes are being developed and implemented which will make the most effective impact on the problems of economic and social development in under-developed countries and ensure the most efficient utilization of the resources available for the programme. The steady increase in the requests for assistance and the more extensive character of the assistance requested, together with the increasing volume of projects actually in operation, imposes an increasing burden not only on the Board and its secretariat, but also on the officials responsible for the administration of technical assistance programmes in the participating organizations. The senior officers of the participating agencies who normally represent their organizations at meetings of the Board, must now devote an increasing part of their time and attention to the administration of that segment of the

¹ The expression "co-ordination in the field" is used in this document to mean the co-ordination within particular beneficiary countries.

expanded programme for which their respective organizations are responsible. Nevertheless, as the programme gathers momentum and more projects are undertaken, the need for continuous over-all review and appraisal of developments in the United Nations expanded programme and its relation with other fast developing parallel programmes will increase.

13. At the same time, the increased responsibility placed on the Board by the decision of the Council for the allocation of funds which are not automatically allocated to the participating organizations will entail a detailed examination of proposed expenditures and objectives of the projects submitted by agencies for grants from such funds. In 1951 the Board made no allocations of funds; in 1952 half of the expected contributions will be allocated by the Board to agencies for carrying out their projects. There will therefore be increasing need not only for the participating agencies, but also for the TAB itself to screen individual requests and projects and to reject requests and projects which do not satisfy established standards.

IV) *Proposed future arrangements*

14. The foregoing analysis of the experience of the TAB and of the problems with which it is faced makes it plain that the present arrangements need considerable strengthening if they are to work effectively in future. With this purpose in view, the following proposals have been adopted unanimously by the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the other participating agencies. They are grouped under three general headings:

- (a) The appointment of a full-time chairman;
- (b) Improving co-ordination in the field;
- (c) Improving the organization and conduct of business.

Appointment of a full-time chairman

15. In order to ensure the most effective direction of the expanded programme as a whole, it has been agreed that a representative of the Secretary-General, having the rank equivalent to that of an Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, should be appointed² to devote his full time as Executive Chairman of the Board and in that capacity be the senior officer in the direction of the expanded programme. It is not proposed that the Executive Chairman should have operating responsibility for the technical activities of any of the participating organizations but he should provide the necessary leadership and guidance for the future development of the programme and, in particular, he would:

- (a) Execute the policies laid down by the Board in accordance with resolution 222 A (IX) and other relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council;
- (b) Co-ordinate and integrate the programmes of the participating agencies;
- (c) Control the operation of the TAB secretariat through the Executive Secretary.

² The appointment would be made by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Executive Heads of the participating agencies.

16. The Executive Chairman would take primary responsibility for the development and maintenance of effective liaison with governments contributing to the programme or requesting assistance under it in respect of matters concerning its programme as a whole, as well as with other technical assistance programmes carried on by regional governmental and private organizations. It is hoped that this will ensure the fullest support and contribution to the programme, and the greatest measure of correlation and integration in technical assistance activities and the most efficient utilization of resources available to the expanded programme.

17. The Executive Chairman in exercising his continuous supervision of the programme as a whole and in appraising the effectiveness of the results achieved should avail himself to the fullest extent possible of the services of the experienced officials of the participating agencies, as well as those of the executive secretariat and the technical assistance representatives in the field.

18. In the intervals between meetings, the Executive Chairman would have authority to act on behalf of the Board, subject to its established policies, but on all matters of great importance he would normally consult members of the Board before taking action and would report to the Board on the actions taken on its behalf.

19. The Executive Chairman should be given the power to require a participating agency not to proceed with a new project, pending a review of the matter by the Board, if in his opinion the project does not appear to be consistent with the provisions of resolution 222 A (IX) of the Economic and Social Council or with the principles set out in annex I to that resolution. In such circumstances the participating agency concerned should have the right to request an early meeting of the Board to discuss the matter.

20. While full authority for the allocation of funds not automatically allocated to participating organizations under the decisions of the Economic and Social Council must under resolution 400 (XIII) rest with the Board, the Executive Chairman should be authorized to make allocations in urgent cases, within such principles as the Board lays down, and subject to the immediate notification of all agencies.

Improving co-ordination in the field

21. The Board is increasingly aware that its contacts with the field must be further developed if it is to co-ordinate activities effectively. To this end it will:

(a) Extend gradually the use of Resident Technical Assistance Representatives and equip them with the secretarial and other assistance necessary for the most effective performance of their task;

(b) Appoint, as an experiment, one or two special representatives, to ensure effective co-ordination in countries or areas to which no permanent resident representatives are assigned;

(c) Establish an effective system of reporting between the Resident and Special Representatives and the Executive Chairman, who should be responsible to the Board for the work of the representatives in the field;

(d) Encourage the establishment of effective co-ordination machinery within the governments of countries receiving technical assistance;

(e) Prepare and organize country and regional meetings of field personnel attended by the Executive Chairman or by senior staff members of participating organizations and of the Executive Secretariat to discuss problems of field co-ordination on the spot.

Improving the organization and conduct of business

22. As the participating organizations administering the expanded programme have their headquarters in five different countries on two continents, and as the officials of the organizations charged with responsibility for administering their agency's part of the programme cannot absent themselves too frequently from their operational responsibilities at their respective headquarters, it is generally agreed that the work of the Board will be most effective if its normal programme of meetings is limited to six each year. Some of the meetings would be held at the TAB headquarters in New York and some in Europe in association with the agencies established there, with the possibility of meeting elsewhere if this is necessary to coincide with meetings of the TAC. In addition, twice a year, there should be a special review of high policy aspects of the technical assistance programme by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

23. It is recognized that this arrangement will be effective only under the following conditions:

(a) Meetings must be well prepared and documented, giving adequate advance notice of the matters to be discussed and continuing for sufficient time to enable the business to be disposed of properly;

(b) The level of representation should be normally that of a Deputy (or Assistant) Director-General or at least the senior officer in charge of technical assistance operations in the respective agencies;

(c) The fullest use must be made of the "working party" technique to dispose of administrative matters and special problems;

(d) The Board should authorize the Executive Chairman and the executive secretariat to act on its behalf between meetings;

(e) There should be a limited strengthening of the secretariat, increased use being made of the existing resources of the United Nations Secretariat and the staffs of the other participating organizations.

V) Conclusion

24. The Secretary-General and Executive Heads of the specialized agencies are confident that the proposals outlined above will permit the TAB to give effective central direction to the expanded programme and to co-ordinate the greatly expanding future activities of the participating organizations in one single integrated effort to further the economic development of underdeveloped countries in accordance with the guiding principles laid down by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

II. OTHER GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

*Co-operation with United Nations emergency programmes**General principles*

25. It was agreed that the formulation, on the basis of the experience acquired over the past few years, of certain general principles which might govern the relations between *ad hoc* agencies set up by the United Nations to deal with particular problems arising out of emergency situations and the permanent machinery of the United Nations and specialized agencies would be useful. The ACC proposes to formulate suggestions on this subject for submission to the Council at its fifteenth session. These suggestions would attempt to cover in general terms financial and administrative as well as programme relationships.

Korea and the Middle East

26. In consultation with the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Relief Agency and the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Middle East, the Committee took stock of the current situation and problems in Korea and the Middle East. The discussions made clear the need and opportunity for concerted action by the various United Nations organizations in respect of these emergency programmes. It was understood that further consultations between the Agent-General, the Director of UNRWA and the Directors-General would take place through the ACC or directly as necessary.

27. The Executive Heads of the specialized agencies agreed that they would refrain from independent action in Korea and give assistance in the area only in agreement and in co-operation with UNKRA. The Agent-General of UNKRA agreed that he would consult them on questions of policy falling within their respective fields of interest and that it would be his policy to ensure that experts provided by them would maintain contact with their parent organizations in order to make use of the knowledge and experience of those organizations.

28. The Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency urged continued and expanded co-operative relationships between specialized agencies and UNRWA in the Middle East in the interest of their respective programmes and the total United Nations effort. He expressed the hope that the joint projects of United Nations Headquarters and UNRWA in the field of economic and social research and reporting might be of value to the specialized agencies. A proposal was agreed to by the Committee that the possibilities of effecting closer co-ordination among the various United Nations organizations in respect of administrative services and special informational services in the area be studied in the immediate future.

Regional questions

29. The Committee after considering routine matters of regional co-ordination within the United Nations framework of organizations, made arrangements for the formulation of certain general principles which might assist in guiding the future development of the regional activities of certain agencies. It hopes to

report further on this matter after its next session. It also discussed what it considers to be one of the main problems of regional co-ordination, namely relations with non-United Nations regional organizations, since the development of satisfactory working relationships between these organizations is essential to successful co-ordination. It noted the Agreement which has been concluded between ILO and the Council of Europe and the working arrangements at the secretariat level which have been reached between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of that Council.

Consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

30. At the suggestion of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a joint meeting was held on 29 October with the Advisory Committee, with a view to discussing certain questions of mutual concern, including that of developing closer and more continuous working relationships between the Executive Heads of the agencies and the Advisory Committee. Several such questions, including the procedure for the examination of specialized agency budgets by the Advisory Committee and the question of common services were discussed. As regards the former question, a proposal was made, on behalf of the Advisory Committee, to the effect that its reports should in future be transmitted in draft form to the specialized agencies for their comments, any such comments to be carefully considered by the Advisory Committee before the submission of a final text to the General Assembly. This proposal, which was warmly welcomed by the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, was adopted. It was understood that further joint meetings of the same kind would be held in the future.

III. PROGRAMME AND SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

United Nations priority programmes

31. In response to the Council's request that the ACC should comment on the suggestions for United Nations priority programmes put forward at the Council's thirteenth session and submit any suggestions of its own, the Committee thought it would be useful at this stage to formulate certain general considerations which might guide its further consideration of this matter at its spring session.

32. The purposes expressed by the Council make it clear that the basic criterion for United Nations priority programmes must be their practical value in guiding the United Nations and the specialized agencies, when establishing their own programme priorities, in the light of their resources and existing machinery, in determining the emphasis to be placed on various phases of their activity.

33. By this criterion, a list of the most important long-range international economic and social objectives or programmes is not likely to be very helpful. Such a list would be almost coterminous with the purposes, and would cover much of the programmes of the major organizations concerned and would contribute little towards guiding decisions as to the relevant

emphasis to be placed on the particular programmes and projects which make up the total activity of those organizations. Nor would single objectives of economic and social policy provide the necessary guidance unless they were directly related to particular short-range aims or particular programmes. For other reasons again, proposals are unlikely to be helpful that cover a considerable proportion of the existing activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

34. What should be aimed at is rather the formulation from time to time of a few limited objectives and programmes which, in the light of the Council's general review of world economic and social problems and the special responsibilities of the United Nations, seem worthy in the immediate future of especial emphasis — and could effectively be given such emphasis within the framework of the existing activities of the various organizations. It must be remembered also that such objectives must be suitable and ripe for concerted international action at the time. Nor should the claims of particular priorities for particular regions be disregarded.

35. It is suggested that for practical reasons the number of United Nations priority programmes recommended should be strictly limited in number at any one time so as not to exceed the possibilities of immediate effective action and that an indication should be given when priority consideration for particular programmes is no longer necessary.

36. The question of the method and the procedures by which United Nations priority programmes are formulated is naturally of great importance. In order that the recommendations finally adopted should carry the maximum of authority, it is desirable that they should be based not only upon a careful consideration of the major analyses of the world economic and social situation that the Council will have had before it but also upon the review by the governing organs of the specialized agencies and the Council's commissions of the priorities within their respective programmes. Most of the specialized agencies, on the other hand, will have formulated their programme for the ensuing year by the time of the Council's summer session and there will thus inevitably be a delay before they are in a position fully to take account of its recommendation. The ACC believes that it might help to diminish the effect of this timing difficulty, while contributing to the full, within its competence, to the preparation of the Council's discussions, if it adopted a twofold procedure: first, by making some tentative proposals late in the year as to important particular objectives and programmes on which effective concerted action by United Nations organizations appears to be practicable; and secondly, by bringing together before the Council's summer session such comments on these proposals and such priority recommendations as may emerge from the organs of the specialized agencies and the Council's Commissions in the intervening months. These suggestions relating to possible future procedures which the Council may wish to consider at its fifteenth session, would not, of course, apply to the current year.

Consultation on programmes

37. The Committee reviewed at its session held in Paris the manner in which the various processes of consultation on programmes — consultation both at the planning stage and at the stage of execution — were working in practice. It also took advantage of the presence of many of the senior officials responsible for the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to arrange for informal consultations among them both on the implementation of 1952 programmes and the formulation of 1953 programmes.

Long-range activities for children

38. In accordance with the request of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its eleventh session, technical officers of the United Nations (including UNICEF) and of the specialized agencies met in November 1951 to consult on the continuing needs of children and the development of a co-ordinated programme of international measures designed to assist governments in meeting such needs. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination calls the following points to the attention of the Economic and Social Council.

39. The Committee is convinced that great opportunities exist for improving the lot of children through the types of services provided to national governments by the United Nations (including UNICEF) and specialized agencies.

40. The United Nations (including UNICEF) and WHO, FAO, UNESCO and ILO are now carrying out extensive programmes, both at Headquarters and in the field, directly related to the needs of children or designed mainly for the benefit of the family and the community but also fundamental to the welfare of children. Many technical studies are carried out co-operatively by two or more organizations on problems such as school meals, school-leaving age and entrance to employment, and social and mental health aspects of juvenile delinquency. Projects in seventy-five different countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories are now being assisted by these agencies. Co-ordination has been achieved in the planning of many projects through secretariat consultations and participation of the agencies concerned in intergovernmental meetings; and in the execution of the projects through joint approaches to governments and collaboration of field representatives of the agencies concerned.

41. However, the further development of an effective programme of assistance to governments in meeting needs of children requires analysis of the degree to which these needs are being met by national and local governments as well as non-governmental institutions. The emphasis placed by the Economic and Social Council on the principle that international activities in any field should supplement and stimulate national programmes has been kept foremost in current planning.

42. The objectives of national and international programmes for children can be stated in simple and universal terms. National programmes and international aid to develop services for children should be designed to assure that all children are:

(a) Safely born and satisfactorily started on their way in life;

(b) Properly fed and sheltered;

(c) Provided with normal family and community life;

(d) Enabled to enjoy the highest possible standard of health;

(e) Given opportunities for a sound and adequate education;

(f) Protected against labour at too early an age, prepared for useful and satisfying work, and assured of suitable working conditions;

(g) Provided with appropriate services to compensate for abnormal circumstances.

43. In order to know the degree to which these objectives are being met it is necessary for governments to evaluate within their borders what is being done for children through national or local services or private institutions, with due regard to custom and tradition. The United Nations (including UNICEF) and the specialized agencies concerned are ready to assist a limited number of governments requesting such help in 1952 to assess existing services for children and to develop broad and well-balanced national programmes for child services within the framework of a general plan for national social services. Such national plans should reveal not only the points at which national and local programmes should be undertaken but also the most effective concentration of international efforts to assist the programmes. At a certain stage, such plans would also offer a basis for assistance to neighbouring countries with similar traditions and problems.

44. Information already available in the United Nations (including UNICEF) and the specialized agencies makes it possible to proceed, at the request of governments, with certain types of programme without awaiting results of over-all country surveys, e.g.,

(a) Programmes offering or improving positive measures for protection and normal development of children, such as better nutrition, better sanitation, maternal and child welfare clinics, better elementary and vocational education;

(b) Training of health, nutrition and welfare personnel for work both at professional levels and as auxiliary workers, particularly for rural areas.

45. Although technical assistance to governments in the development of national programmes may be given mainly in the less developed areas, certain continuing activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies are of value for both developed and under-developed countries. For example, all countries may profit from the exchange of information on current legislative and administrative developments affecting the welfare of children and technical studies and development of standards for basic services for children and training of national and local personnel.

46. The ACC agreed that the Secretary-General should forward to the Social Commission, and that the Directors-General concerned should forward to

their respective policy-making bodies as required, the most important principles and recommendations resulting from the consultations that had taken place at a technical level.

Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped

47. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination noted that considerable progress in the development of a co-ordinated international programme in the field of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped had been made in a relatively short time, that co-ordinated assistance to governments through the establishment of demonstration centres on the rehabilitation of the handicapped, through group training and fellowship programmes, as well as expert advice had increased to a marked degree during 1951; that a jointly planned programme of research and publications was under way; and that a successful conference of non-governmental organizations directly interested in rehabilitation had been jointly sponsored by the agencies concerned in October 1951.

48. Further, the ACC agreed that the Secretary-General and the Directors-General concerned would forward to the Social Commission and their respective policy-making bodies reports on this subject, which would contain the most important principles and recommendations resulting from the consultations among the agencies, together with a paper, approved by the United Nations, and the participating specialized agencies, on a co-ordinated international programme.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Common services

49. The Committee discussed with the Advisory Committee, at the joint meeting referred to earlier in this report, the report which was to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the co-ordination of services in Geneva. It approved the report and the Executive Heads of the organizations concerned agreed to put its recommendations into effect forthwith.

50. At its Paris session the Committee agreed (a) that the various surveys in Geneva referred to in the first report should be completed at the earliest practicable date; (b) that proposals for extending to other areas in Europe the common rates for interpreters and translators agreed upon in Geneva should be prepared for the next session of the Committee; (c) that the inquiry in Geneva should be extended to cover certain personnel matters and library services; and (d) that a similar inquiry should be made into the extent to which further co-ordination of services could be achieved, without sacrifice of efficiency, in various areas overseas beginning with the Middle East and Bangkok.

International Civil Service Advisory Board

51. The Committee discussed with the Chairman of the International Civil Service Advisory Board the provisional report of that body on in-service training and the members agreed to co-operate closely with the ICSAB in the further stages of its work on that subject.

52. Acting upon a proposal by the Director-General of ILO, it further agreed to request the ICSAB to study the question of standards of professional conduct in the international civil service. Without wishing to limit the scope of the Board's review, the Committee suggested that the review should include matters of conduct which had a bearing on the personal integrity, loyalty and professional reputation of officials, and the maintenance by them of high standards of courtesy, objectivity and disinterestedness.

Public information

53. The ACC reviewed certain problems of public information on the basis of the report of its Consultative Committee. It discussed joint action which might be taken among the United Nations and specialized agencies to make the most effective use of their public information services and to develop further measures of mutual assistance among the services of the United

Nations and the agencies. The Committee stressed the need for making some of the projects, such as film production, increasingly self-supporting and noted with satisfaction the progress made in that field.

Copyright for works of the United Nations and the specialized agencies

54. The ACC agreed that it would be desirable that the Universal Copyright Convention, which would be the subject of an intergovernmental conference to be convened by UNESCO in 1952, should contain a provision assuring copyright protection to the published and unpublished works of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It was understood that UNESCO would propose that the draft convention be amended accordingly. The above-mentioned provision would not affect the freedom of the organizations to waive their copyright whenever its exercise was not required³.

DOCUMENT E/2203

Eleventh report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council

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[14 April 1952]

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held its fourteenth session at United Nations Headquarters on 4 April 1952, the Preparatory Committee of Deputies having undertaken the necessary groundwork in meetings held on 1, 2 and 3 April.

³ As amended, paragraphs (1) and (2) of article II of the draft convention would read as follows:

(1) Published works of nationals of any Contracting State and works first published therein shall enjoy in each other Contracting State, and works published by the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies shall enjoy in each Contract-

2. Members present were: Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations (Chairman); Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General of WHO; Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank; Mr. Ivar Rooth, Managing Director of the Fund; Mr. Edward Warner, President of the Council of

ing State, the same protection as that State accords to works of its nationals first published in its own territory.

(2) Unpublished works of nationals of each Contracting State shall enjoy in each other Contracting State, and unpublished works of the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies shall enjoy in each Contracting State, the same protection as that State accords to unpublished works of its own nationals.

ICAO; Sir Herbert Broadley, Deputy Director-General of FAO (representing Mr. Dodd); Dr. John Taylor, Deputy Director-General of UNESCO (representing Dr. Torres Bodet); Mr. C. W. Jenks, Assistant Director-General of ILO (representing Mr. Morse); and Dr. G. Swoboda, Secretary-General of WMO. Others present included: Mr. A. D. K. Owen, Acting Chairman, TAB; Mr. J. G. van Heuven Goedhart, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, Agent-General of UNKRA; Mr. Maurice Pate, Executive Director of UNICEF; Mr. James Keen, Deputy Director of UNRWA; Mr. B. Lukac, Executive Secretary of PC.IMCO; and Mr. Martin Hill, Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters, United Nations.

3. The twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the ACC were held in Geneva on 29 and 30 October and in Paris on 11 December 1951, respectively. The ACC issued in December a progress report (E/2161) on matters which had been considered at these meetings.

II. GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Co-operation in emergency programmes

Korea and the Middle East

4. The Committee has continued the consultations with the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Relief Agency and the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine referred to in its tenth report to the Council (E/2161), and has discussed with them the current situation and problems in Korea and the Middle East. Details of co-operation in those areas between the two emergency agencies and other branches of the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies will be found in the reports of UNKRA, UNRWA and the appropriate specialized agencies.

5. Those two great emergency programmes provide a challenge and an opportunity to the United Nations as a whole. Every effort is being made by the permanent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to lend them full support, while the emergency organizations are endeavouring to assist in furthering the long-term programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in their area. This co-operation has naturally raised certain institutional problems and it may be useful for the Committee to attempt to formulate briefly the major principles on the basis of which solutions have been sought. These general principles have been subscribed to both by the members of the ACC and by the executive heads of UNKRA and UNRWA.

Principles of co-operation in emergency programmes

6. The first principle of co-operation has been the solidarity of the whole United Nations system in the face of an emergency. In such a situation, the technical experience, the area information and assistance that the specialized agencies and the permanent organizations of the United Nations can furnish should be placed at the disposal of the emergency organization that has been created. The existence of an emergency organization does not of course affect the constitu-

tional powers, responsibilities and procedures of the specialized agencies and its decisions cannot bind them to action. Subject to the foregoing, however, it is agreed that the emergency organization must have final responsibility for determining the nature and scope of the tasks to be undertaken within the broad terms of its mandate to meet the emergency, and must also be the central point of reference for consultation and negotiation with the local centres on matters relating to the emergency programme. Work assigned by the emergency organization directly to the specialized agencies must be planned and executed only in full agreement with it. When special funds for the emergency programmes have been established, the final responsibility for the allocation and use of those funds must rest with the emergency organization. Moreover, separate appeals to governments by specialized agencies for funds to cover their supporting work in the area should normally be avoided, and the work financed out of the central emergency funds in so far as it cannot be covered out of funds otherwise available to the agencies concerned. Several of the agencies have in fact made separate budgetary provision in support of United Nations emergency programmes and have used these funds, under detailed arrangements with the emergency organization, to cover part of the cost of the personnel and the facilities supplied by them. Such support by individual agencies has been and should be encouraged.

7. The principle of centralized authority and financing in no way invalidates the principle that the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, recognizing, *inter alia*, the sole international competence of the specialized agencies within their technical fields, are binding upon emergency organizations as much as upon the other organs of the United Nations. This consideration indeed is of the utmost importance, for while the emergency programme may well provide new and far-reaching opportunities for the effective development of the long-term programmes of the permanent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, it is bound to set standards and have long-term implications of considerable significance in the various technical fields. It is accordingly incumbent upon the emergency organization not only to draw to the fullest extent on the documentation, assistance and advice which the permanent agencies can furnish, but also to make sure that so far as possible all programmes authorized and financed by it which cover fields within the agencies' competence are prepared and executed in co-operation with them. In certain cases, the most appropriate manner in which to do this may well be for the emergency agency to request the specialized agency concerned to assume responsibility for particular activities and to make available to it the necessary grants from the central emergency funds. Such arrangements would be in keeping with the principle to which the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly have always attached much importance, that the maximum use should be made of existing machinery and resources.

8. For the purposes of co-ordination on matters of general policy and administrative principle, regular consultations through the machinery of ACC have

proved most valuable and the Committee has appreciated the arrangements made whereby the Heads of the emergency organizations, or their deputies, have been present at its periodic meetings. Such collective consultations have necessarily been supplemented by bilateral discussions among the responsible officials concerned aimed at the conclusion of co-operative working arrangements and the formulation of mutually agreed policies in specific fields. The experience already acquired has shown that by such means the risk of duplication of work or actions detrimental to the long-term programmes of the permanent agencies can best be obviated, and the resources of the United Nations as a whole be most effectively co-ordinated.

B. UNICEF and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

9. The Committee also wishes to express its appreciation of the arrangements made whereby the Executive Director of UNICEF and the High Commissioner for Refugees, or their representatives, regularly attend the meetings of the Committee and are available for discussion on matters of common interest. Attention was called to the fact that the great programme of UNICEF was entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions and that the High Commissioner had been authorized to establish an assistance fund for refugees which was similarly dependent upon voluntary contributions. The Committee attaches the highest importance to the success of these two operations.

C. Regional co-ordination and relations with non-United Nations regional organizations⁴

10. It will be recalled that in its tenth report to the Council (E/2161, para. 29), the Committee made a brief reference to its study of "certain general principles which might assist in guiding the future development of the regional activities of certain agencies". A summary of its conclusions on this question follows.

11. The Committee wishes at the outset to recall its view (E/1682, para. 26) which it previously expressed, and which was endorsed by the Council, that effective co-ordination of regional activities depends upon adherence to the principle that the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies apply fully to such activities. This principle clearly applies to the agreements among the specialized agencies themselves as well. The ACC has also emphasized in its recommendation to the Council that the regional activities of each organization should be closely integrated with its over-all programme, and that existing arrangements for co-ordination of functional matters should be applied to regional activities.

12. The Committee recognizes that two important characteristics of the various United Nations organizations have to be taken into account in establishing practical arrangements for successful regional co-ordination. The first of these characteristics lies in the variety, from one organization to another, of their regional groupings; certain countries fall within

different regional groupings in different organizations, with the result that the activities of the various international agencies in these countries cannot be adequately dealt with by co-ordination at a single regional centre. Another characteristic is the wide variety of the regional bodies, as between one organization and the next: there is variety not only in the character of the regional bodies of the various organizations in any one region, but also in the authority vested in these regional bodies and the relationship between them and their respective headquarters. These differences in regional groupings and in the relationship between central and regional bodies reflect in part the differences in the functional requirements of the various organizations as well as in the political problems confronting them.

13. Regional co-ordination requires action at three levels: at headquarters, at the regional centres (or as between regional organizations) and in the individual countries in which work is being carried out. The objective is to secure effective regional co-ordination without undermining the authority of the central organizations. The essential criterion is that the measures taken within each organization to co-ordinate central and regional action and measures of regional co-ordination affecting a number of organizations should reinforce and not frustrate one another. For that reason, while recognizing the importance, for certain purposes, of co-operation at the regional level, the Committee considers that the major emphasis should be placed on co-ordination among the various organizations at headquarters and in individual countries.

14. At headquarters level, the procedures for informal consultations among the organizations or more formal action through the machinery of the ACC applied in respect of the activities or proposals of their central organs are equally applicable to matters of a regional character. To permit full use of these arrangements, policy questions of importance should be referred to headquarters, and be taken up, if necessary, with other organizations or governments concerned. The central control should not, however, be so detailed as to require the expansion of administrative machinery or as to cause undue delays in the activities in the field.

15. In the field, it should be the duty of representatives of different agencies to establish regular contacts and keep informed of the activities of other organs. Negotiations with the national or other local authorities on questions of status, facilities, government housing, etc., should generally be based on the same principles, and consideration should be given to the practicability of arranging for one person to negotiate in respect of these matters on behalf of them all. Important problems should be referred to the headquarters or the appropriate regional offices of the organizations, as the case may be.

16. The regional bodies of certain specialized agencies are not merely empowered to formulate policies on matters of a regional character and make recommendations to their member governments direct, but in a number of regional bodies, States or territories of States, which are not members of the parent organizations participate in the work. In some regional bodies,

⁴ Detailed information on regional co-ordination of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies will be found in the Secretary-General's report to the Council (E/2204).

moreover, technical questions are dealt with which have no counterpart at headquarters. For such cases, special arrangements may be necessary.

17. In this general connexion, the Committee wishes to record that the liaison, co-operation and co-ordination arrangements between the United Nations regional economic commissions, which are now continued on a permanent basis, and the specialized agencies are well advanced, as described in the annex to its ninth report to the Council (E/1991/Add.1, paras. 4 and 5). The developments of the last year re-emphasized that the regional co-operation and co-ordination processes in which the United Nations regional economic commissions and specialized agencies are participating also have led to integration of regional activities with those initiated in respective headquarters, e.g., a recent arrangement between ECAFE and FAO, which establishes in ECAFE a joint agricultural unit responsible for all work in the field of agriculture required by the Commission and all the agricultural aspects of wider studies.

18. The forms of arrangements developed by regional economic commissions and specialized agencies apply also, though in varying degrees, to the arrangements among other organizations in the various regions. Needless to say, as the conditions in various regions are different, and as the structure and functions of the organizations vary, the scope, character and forms of these various arrangements will vary likewise. However, co-operation and co-ordination processes do not depend only on machinery; it is merely an aid to a process which depends on the goodwill and discipline of all concerned and which is promoted through advanced and informal secretariat consultations, e.g., informal monthly meetings held during the past year by the ECAFE secretariat with the senior officers of the specialized agencies in Bangkok and similar meetings in the Middle East. It should be emphasized that, in the last analysis, the process of co-ordination involves understanding and co-operation not only among international officials but among governmental representatives as well.

19. The question of administrative co-ordination of field offices has several aspects, of which the following are perhaps the most important:

(a) The selection of a site for the regional offices; and

(b) The co-ordination or pooling of administrative and technical services of such offices situated at the same locality.

20. These two questions are under constant review by the ACC. With regard to the selection of sites for regional offices, the Council at the thirteenth session endorsed the opinion previously expressed by the ACC that while administrative considerations had rarely been decisive in such matters, continued consultation at the secretariat level was desirable and served a useful purpose. In its review of the situation, the ACC has paid particular attention to a number of proposals, including the decision of the Executive Board of WHO at its ninth session to establish its regional office for Africa at Brazzaville, and the offer by UNESCO to provide space for the United Nations and other specialized agencies in its projected new

headquarters in Paris, which is to be completed by 1954. Note has been taken of arrangements whereby the Public Information Office of ICAO in Montreal will act as information office for the United Nations in Canada and of the plan of UNRWA to take over an office building in Beirut where space might be provided to the agencies.

21. Reference is made in section IV A (Co-ordination of services) of the present report to the question of co-ordination or pooling of administrative and technical services for regional or branch offices situated in the same locality.

22. Reference to the question of relations with non-United Nations regional organizations was made in the tenth report of the ACC to the Council (E/2161, para. 29). At its fourteenth session the Committee studied the text of the FAO/OAS agreement with particular reference to the texts of the ILO/OAS, UNESCO/OAS and the WHO/PASO agreements. The Committee noted the agreement and had no observations to make on the proposed text.

23. The members of the Committee are taking all possible action to promote satisfactory working relationship with the intergovernmental regional organizations outside the United Nations family, with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring that the best possible use is made of the resources available to all the different organizations. In a number of cases, formal agreements have been concluded for this purpose, and in other cases the necessary arrangements have been made by administrative action. The extent to which these efforts can be successful will of course be determined by the measure in which they are supported by the action taken by governments which are members of both the organizations within the United Nations family and the various regional organizations. Another vital factor is the willingness of such governments to consider, before envisaging the establishment of new bodies, whether the proposed activities cannot be effectively undertaken by one or more of the organizations comprising the United Nations family.

III. PROGRAMME AND SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS

A. *Review of work programmes*

24. During the past year, further progress has been made in streamlining the work programmes of the various United Nations organizations. The Council's recommendations concerning the methods of reviewing 1953 draft programmes in the light of the criteria for priorities laid down by the Council have been or are now being brought before the appropriate organs of each of the specialized agencies and the Council's commissions. Full information concerning the action taken to give effect to these recommendations will be found in the reports of these bodies and a summary will be prepared and placed before the Council by the Secretary-General.

B. *United Nations priority programmes in the economic and social field*

Introduction

25. The development of broad priorities within each organization and field of activity has a direct bearing

on the question of United Nations priority programmes which the Council will be discussing at its fourteenth session.

26. In response to the Council's request, the ACC, in its interim report (E/2161), put forward certain general considerations relating to United Nations priority programmes and suggested a procedure whereby they might be formulated in future years. It felt that the Council would wish to select such priority programmes on the basis of "their practical value in guiding the United Nations and the specialized agencies, when establishing their own programme priorities, in the light of their resources and existing machinery, in determining the emphasis to be placed on various phases of their activity"; and that only a few such programmes should be chosen at any one time—programmes which were suitably ripe for international attention, which seemed to require increased emphasis, and which could effectively be given such emphasis within the framework of the existing activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The selection should, in the Committee's view, be based on the documentation coming before the Council year by year covering the priority proposals submitted by its own organs, the Secretariat and the specialized agencies as well as by individual governments. It should represent a synthesis of authoritative and, so far as possible, agreed opinion, and should take into account the views of governments as to the work which they, for their part, will find it possible and desirable to undertake.

27. The ACC has recommended from time to time that special emphasis should be given to programmes and objectives widely differing in scope and significance, including some which, however important, were of concern to a limited number of countries only or affected only particular groups of the population. A more systematic presentation would seem to be called for, and the Committee believes that the Council may prefer to limit the use of the term "United Nations priority programmes" to a few broad and comprehensive priorities, the supporting programmes required for their implementation being indicated as necessary in their proper perspective. It believes it to be desirable, moreover, that these broad priorities should be stated in terms of the end purposes to be achieved by international action rather than in terms of means to those ends or methods by which they are to be pursued. If priorities were to be assigned to methods, no limited group of priority programmes could emerge, given the diversity of techniques necessarily employed by the several organizations. Only in terms of end purposes can "priority programmes" be recommended for the United Nations family as a whole, in furtherance of which each agency would employ those special methods or techniques appropriate to its Charter and general field of operations. Apart from long-range priority programmes selected on that basis, the Committee considers that provision should also be made for assigning from time to time special priority to emergency programmes of great importance which require the mobilization of the efforts and resources of various United Nations agencies.

28. "United Nations priority programmes" thus conceived would necessarily fail to embrace many of

the vital activities in the economic and social fields undertaken by the various organizations concerned with a view to promoting "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations"; a large part of the activities of a continuing character which form an essential basis for the prosecution of the tasks of the United Nations and the specialized agencies under their Charters and constitutions would indeed be assumed without calling for special mention. Nor does this approach aim at providing a comprehensive schedule of priorities for the United Nations and the specialized agencies. To draw up such a list would, in the Committee's view, be an impossible task and one which, even if accomplished, would be of questionable utility. Nor again is it attempted, as certain delegations attempted last year, to formulate a comprehensive list of the most important long-range international social and economic objectives and programmes, or one or two overriding objectives or a selection of work programmes of outstanding current importance. In the Committee's considered opinion, the present approach, which closely conforms to that adopted by the Council in the past, is more likely than any of the other approaches suggested, to lead to broad agreement and to be of practical value to the various United Nations organizations in "aligning international effort in the economic and social fields and thereby... concentrating the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies towards agreed objectives".

Suggested priority programmes

29. With these considerations in mind, the ACC calls attention to three great objectives to which special emphasis has been given at successive sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the conferences of the specialized agencies, towards which numerous programmes of international action are already directed, and which seem to call for an intensification of effort by the United Nations as a whole, namely: the economic and social development of under-developed areas; measures for promoting domestic full employment and international economic stability; and the formulation and wider observance of human rights.

30. Special action undertaken by the United Nations in co-operation with the specialized agencies to meet emergency situations, which, although localized, are of special importance to the world community, should, in the Committee's opinion, also be considered as United Nations priority programmes. Two operational programmes fall under this heading at the present time, namely: the programme for Korean reconstruction; and the programme of relief and economic self-support for Palestine refugees.

31. The formulation and wider observance of human rights are a fundamental long-range priority of the United Nations and specialized agencies, while the consideration of work on the draft covenants on human rights is a particular priority for the coming year. As to the problems of economic and social development and economic stability, the Committee feels it desirable to draw attention in its present report to certain directions in which intensified and concerted action would seem to be appropriate.

Economic and social development of under-developed areas

32. The challenge presented to the United Nations by the problem of economic and social development of under-developed areas is highlighted by the contrast between standards of living and productivity in under-developed countries on the one hand and in industrialized countries on the other. Since the war this contrast has tended to become even more marked. At the same time in many under-developed countries, more particularly the most populous, production of food and essential goods has not even kept pace with the increase in population. In countries inhabited by two-thirds of the world's population, low levels of productivity in industry and agriculture and low levels of income go hand-in-hand with illiteracy and lack of technical skills, widespread poverty, recurring famine, undernourishment, ill health, and premature death.

33. The actual conditions of life and characteristics of a country are an important factor in determining what kind and degree of development is feasible, and every development programme must be adapted to a number of local factors both to ensure its economic success and to avoid the dislocation of the economic and social fabric of a country in the process of development. In the formulation and implementation of sound and balanced development programmes — perhaps the most important though the most difficult task the governments of under-developed countries are called upon to undertake — the international agencies have been endeavouring to render increasing assistance.

34. If assistance to governments in promoting economic development and social progress is accepted as an international priority of the highest importance, it must at once be noted that it is a priority not for one or two years but for a decade or even a generation. Moreover, it embraces a very great range of distinct though related objectives towards the attainment of which the United Nations and the specialized agencies can contribute, which indeed already engage a substantial part of their efforts and in the achievement of which the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance provides special opportunities. These efforts call for co-operation in joint action in which it is essential that the governments receiving such assistance should assume a great and growing responsibility.

35. The first objective is increased productivity — involving the wise and effective utilization of human resources by methods including the education and training of local manpower, the fuller and better use of the land both through improved technical methods and by measures of land reform, water control and utilization, the exploitation of mineral resources under appropriate conservation policies, the building up of more balanced and diversified industry and the development of transport and communications. Assistance to governments in all these fields by a wide variety of methods — in particular under the technical assistance programme — is now an established element of the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and a special effort is currently being made to deal with the problems arising from defects in agrarian structure which constitute obstacles to economic development.

36. The improvement of the conditions of life of the people is the fundamental aim of all international development activities. Better health, nutrition, housing and social services, improved conditions of work and education are not only the fruits of economic development but are also the essential conditions for it and will permit of greater productivity and a cumulative process of improvement in all spheres of life. A very significant part of the activities of the United Nations (including UNICEF) and the specialized agencies must continue to be directed towards assisting governments in what may be called, in its broadest sense, the social side of this process, starting from basic requirements such as programmes of fundamental education. Assistance to governments in the movement of population to areas where it can be most productive and enjoy better living conditions as well as in the provision of suitable vocational training and social services are examples of tasks in which the international community can achieve results which are of both economic and social significance.

37. The standard of living in a given country inevitably reflects the relationship between the number of people and the volume of goods and services available for consumption and the way in which such goods are distributed among the population. Concurrently with the measures for increasing productivity and improving social conditions, pilot studies on the inter-relationships between population growth and economic and social development are now being undertaken with the help of the United Nations and specialized agencies in certain countries where there is a high ratio of population to readily available economic resources, with a view to developing appropriate methods and techniques for meeting this problem. In this connexion the Committee notes that the Economic and Social Council is considering at its fourteenth session the question of the calling of a world population conference.

38. The majority of under-developed countries lack the financial resources necessary to promote rapid economic development and have hitherto been unable to secure a sufficient flow of foreign capital either from public or private sources. The problem of international financing is therefore of an urgent character and one to which particular emphasis is now being given. In considering it, it is essential to have regard to the ultimate responsibility which necessarily falls upon the under-developed countries themselves. The direct contribution of United Nations organizations in this field has so far stemmed mainly from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The technical work of the other specialized agencies and the United Nations itself has, however, done much to elucidate the scope and nature of the needs and to help create conditions which will facilitate the flow of capital towards the under-developed areas. Under decisions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the extent and character of the responsibility which the international community can and should assume in this matter is now being reviewed.

39. Of crucial importance to the success of any measures for economic and social development is the building up of effective public administrative machinery

both at a national and at a local level in the economic and social fields. The ACC drew attention to this problem in its eighth report (E/1865) in the following words: "... the Committee has become increasingly aware of the degree to which the realization of the economic and social objectives of the Charter and the efficacy of international effort towards achieving those objectives presuppose the strengthening and development of national administrations responsible for economic and social matters".

Measures for promoting domestic full employment and increasing international economic stability

40. The maintenance of the stability of international economic relationships and the avoidance of international economic disturbances and conflicts, intimately connected as they are with peaceful and friendly relations between nations, are of overwhelming importance to all nations. Such problems have, since the early days of the United Nations, been of continuing concern to the international family and will inevitably so remain.

41. One aspect of the general problem of international economic stability which is specifically mentioned in the Charter is the promotion of full employment. This great objective is of concern not only to the developed and industrialized countries. Measures which tend to maintain economic stability in industrialized countries and so to minimize the possibility of economic depressions serve also the interests of the under-developed countries, since many of these countries are especially vulnerable to international economic disturbances. International measures and policies for economic development and for the maintenance of full employment are in fact essential complements of one another. Even in times of full employment governments must be prepared to check at the earliest opportunity developments which threaten the maintenance of these high levels of domestic economic activity and thereby their own economic stability as well as the stability of international economic relationships.

42. The structural adjustments in the world economy and in its trading system, which are now taking place, cannot be achieved without the adoption by industrially developed countries of economic policies designed for these ends, including policies to avoid undue fluctuations in the demand for and prices of primary goods as well as policies of foreign investment. Failure on their part might well result in deterioration of their own living standards, in mass unemployment, and in the contraction of world trade. Nor in the field of domestic action can policies of full employment be implemented without a wide range of supplementary measures. Among these may be mentioned those designed to counteract inflationary pressures, which if not checked could so distort the structure of both production and distribution as to defeat the fundamental objective and to render impossible the establishment of equilibrium in the balance of payments of countries at the highest possible level of mutually beneficial trade.

43. Should these suggestions concerning United Nations priority programmes commend themselves to the Council, the ACC will continue to keep the whole question under review in relation to matters of current importance. In so doing, it would propose to follow

the procedure outlined in paragraph 36 of its tenth report (E/2161). The implementation of the priority programmes adopted by the Council will naturally bear upon both the normal programmes of the various organizations and upon the additional activities they are undertaking under the technical assistance programme. A number of detailed suggestions concerning matters which have been dealt with by the Committee at its present session are contained in the following paragraphs of this report.

C. Particular questions

Expanded programme of technical assistance

44. At its fourteenth session the Committee discussed a number of broad issues relating to the expanded programme of technical assistance in the light of a statement by the Acting Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. The Acting Chairman had not long previously visited a number of countries in the Middle and Far East and had seen encouraging evidence of the vitality of the programme. He was able to report that for the second year in succession nearly sixty countries had pledged contributions of the order of \$US20 million. What was less satisfactory was the present rate of operations which falls far short of the financial resources at the disposal of the programme notwithstanding the existence of requests amounting to a sum vastly in excess of those resources. The three main obstacles to progress are, first, difficulty in recruiting experts; secondly, unnecessarily complicated administrative methods and, thirdly, the inadequate formulation of governmental requests. Measures are now being taken with a view to overcoming these obstacles and the heads of the agencies agreed to co-operate actively especially by reviewing their own machinery. A further problem is also engaging their attention, namely that of relationships with large bilateral aid programmes in countries in which the expanded programme is operating.

45. In discussing the urgent challenge presented to the United Nations family by the demand for economic and social progress in under-developed countries, members of the Committee laid particular stress on the necessity for reform in systems of land tenure and on the danger that the growth of population in many countries, in part the result of social progress, would render nugatory the economic advances being made in them.

Migration

46. In accordance with the arrangements indicated in the ninth report of the ACC to the Council (E/1991, para. 39), ILO has convened meetings of the Working Group on Migration, at which the United Nations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and IRO have been represented. At these meetings the 1952 migration programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies have been reviewed. In the course of this review the need to relate more closely than had been the case in the past the economic development problems and the social aspects of migration was fully recognized.

47. Agreement was also reached on machinery for reviewing progress and co-ordinating activities in the

field of migration in Latin America. In this connexion it was recognized that the problem of evaluation of capacity to absorb immigrants was broader than that of manpower and had to be considered in terms of other aspects of the programmes of the United Nations, FAO and other organizations, in particular as regards land reform and financial and other methods of accelerating economic development. The ACC attaches special importance to the continued development of these arrangements for co-ordinated action on migration problems in Latin America, and the heads of the organizations concerned have agreed to take the necessary steps to make the Inter-Agency Regional Committee on Migration Problems in Latin America a fully effective body.

48. The ACC has noted the steps which the Provisional Inter-governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe has so far taken to establish relations with the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned. It is hoped that these arrangements may be so developed as to provide for the maximum mutual support between the activities of the United Nations family of organizations and PICMME and avoid duplication of effort. On their side the members of the ACC will do everything possible to secure this result.

Fundamental education

49. In the field of fundamental education, progress has been made during the past year in organizing inter-agency co-operation promoted by UNESCO. A special project for the establishment of international fundamental education centres is already under way, one such centre being now in operation in Patzcuaro, Mexico, and a second centre, in Egypt, being at present the subject of negotiations. Under the leadership of UNESCO, working arrangements have been made on a number of aspects of the fundamental education programme. A definition of fundamental education has been formulated by the agencies concerned and generally accepted by the UNESCO General Conference. Arrangements have been made for agencies to take part in discussions with governments which participate in programmes under the special project, with a view to ensuring that all government departments concerned with such programmes are informed and willing to take part in them. Administrative arrangements have been reached on co-operation among the agencies in the operation of fundamental education centres, through the furnishing of experts in fields such as agricultural extension, nutrition, home economics, co-operatives, rural industries, health education, etc., and the Patzcuaro centre is working along those lines. The United Nations and specialized agencies have also been in consultation concerning training schemes for international experts and the provision of technical assistance upon the request of governments. Points still under consideration include the relationship of the fundamental education programme to similar programmes of the various agencies such as the community welfare centre programme of the United Nations, the technique of recruitment and training of international staff and the possibilities of evaluating the economic and social development achieved through projects of fundamental education.

Land reform

50. Consultation has been initiated by the Secretary-General with the specialized agencies concerned, in particular FAO and ILO, regarding the implementation of the recommendations contained in Council resolution 370 (XIII) on land reform, as endorsed in General Assembly resolution 524 (VI). These recommendations included the preparation of a single questionnaire to be addressed to governments to obtain information on progress in land reform; and the preparation of an analytical report on the results obtained in various countries in agricultural co-operation. Steps have also been taken by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to keep the subject of land reform under review and to give high priority to this problem in their technical assistance programmes. In accordance with a resolution of the FAO Conference requesting the Director-General of that organization to pay particular attention to the subject of agrarian reform in his programme of work and "to take the leadership in organizing with other entities of the United Nations such inter-agency arrangements as may be useful and appropriate", a meeting of the United Nations and interested agencies has been convened by FAO to discuss the work carried on or planned by them in the field of land reform.

51. There have also been consultations and co-operation at the regional level between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of land reform. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its eighth session adopted a resolution on land reform (E/CN.11/341) which, *inter alia*, requests the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, particularly ILO, FAO and UNESCO, to study specific measures for agrarian reform in the perspective of the economic development plans of countries of the ECAFE region and to assist in the formulation and implementation of such measures in a co-ordinated manner. Activities under this resolution will be co-ordinated with those to be undertaken as a result of resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly.

Inter-secretariat consultations in other fields

52. Consultation has taken place within the framework of the ACC on a number of other programmes of mutual interest such as maternal, infant and child welfare, the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and community welfare centres.

53. In the field of maternal, infant and child welfare, the Secretariat of the United Nations, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, has prepared reports for the Social Commission on "an integrated programme for meeting the needs of children" (E/CN.5/256) and on "extension of measures relating to maternal, infant and child care". In the field of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, there have been constant consultations among the various secretariats, and work is going forward on a number of subjects including, *inter alia*, the definition of blindness, special allowances and special appliances for the blind, talking books for Greece, implementation of the resolution of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples on spinal paraplegia, the transfer of IRO

equipment to the United Nations, a conference on mental hygiene, the provision of experts for Brazil, Israel and Egypt and visits of experts to Greece and Singapore. On the question of community welfare centres, a report is being prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the request contained in Council resolution 390 D (XIII). The secretariats of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO have agreed to assign jointly two experts to make a survey of the experience in the Caribbean area. Several agencies concerned have also assisted the United Nations in the collection of material concerning community welfare centres in the Caribbean area and the Middle East.

54. In addition, consultations, involving in certain cases the establishment of inter-organizational arrangements, have been carried out on a number of other problems, including the problem of refugees; tropical housing and the financing of housing; the problem of slavery; restrictive business practices; water control and utilization, and the development of arid zones; the production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper; the transport of dangerous goods; and the supply and requirements of insecticides.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

A. Co-ordination of services

55. The various new surveys and studies referred to in the Committee's tenth report (E/2161, para. 50) have been initiated. In Geneva, the surveys of printing and purchasing services, as well as library services, are well under way. Provisional agreement has been reached on uniform rates of pay for temporary conference staff (interpreters, translators, precis writers, etc.) in Paris and Rome, as well as in Geneva, the question of allowances, however, being still in abeyance. The Committee feels it necessary to point out that increasing difficulty is being experienced in recruiting temporary conference staff and in applying agreed rates in Europe, due to the competitive demands of other inter-governmental organizations in Europe.

B. Scheduling of meetings

56. The ACC has kept under review the problem of so scheduling the meetings of the United Nations and the specialized agencies that the most effective use can be made of existing facilities and services. The Secretary-General has furthermore held preliminary consultations with his colleagues with regard to the preparation of an annual conference pattern, on which he will report to the General Assembly at its seventh session in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 534 (VI).

57. During the discussions in the Committee, it was strongly emphasized that it was essential for the scheduling and arrangements for sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to be adhered to if the meetings of the specialized agencies were to be scheduled in relation to the calendar of these bodies.

C. Publications

58. Further consultations have been held among the various organizations on the co-ordination of publica-

tion activities. The present method of strictly controlling inter-agency dissemination of documentation through centralized points in each organization was reviewed and approved as responsible for introducing considerable economy. With a view to avoiding duplication in the translation of legal texts, a procedure has been initiated which calls for the periodic compilation of lists of all such translations and the distribution of these lists to the organizations concerned. Steps were taken to ensure a more frequent exchange of information as to printing facilities and costs and as to experience with various printers in different regions. With a view to stimulating sales, reciprocal advertising in the publications of the different organizations and the stocking of catalogues and indexes of the publications in the information centres were agreed upon. Arrangements are being made for extending the practice of stocking and selling the publications of other organizations in the various agency bookshops. It was decided, in view of the differences in the reading publics involved, not to consolidate the sales outlets of the various organizations but rather to allow United Nations sales agents to handle the publications of other organizations without prejudice to the latter's existing arrangements.

D. Public information

59. During the past year, increased use has been made of the United Nations Information Centres and Offices throughout the world for the dissemination of information concerning the specialized agencies. Joint public information projects have also been developed. A comprehensive public information mission to South-east Asia was jointly sponsored by the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF and the possibility is now being studied of similar jointly sponsored comprehensive missions to cover other areas of the world where United Nations organizations are at work.

E. Salary differentials and cost-of-living adjustments

60. The ACC is concerned at the divergencies in the treatment of the international staff of different organizations in particular places as a result of the different positions of the various agencies as regards salary differentials and cost-of-living allowances. It is keenly aware of the desire expressed by governments in the various competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies that the United Nations family of organizations make every effort to achieve the maximum co-ordination in administrative as well as in programme matters. It has therefore decided to re-examine the question of salary differentials and cost-of-living allowances and for that purpose has established a special working group composed of representatives of the Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the agencies directly concerned to study the problem and formulate a system designed to solve the problem from a long-range policy point of view, without being limited by existing practices which are in some cases irreconcilable. The members wishing to participate in the plan would take appropriate steps to submit the necessary proposals to their competent bodies.

F. *Follow-up of ICSAB report on recruitment methods and standards*

61. It will be recalled (E/1682, para. 30) that in 1950 the ACC had received the report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board on "Recruitment methods and standards for the United Nations and the specialized agencies", which the Secretary-General later brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its fifth session. The ACC subsequently agreed that progress reports would be made to the ACC on steps which each member might have taken to implement the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned report of ICSAB, and such reports were accordingly submitted to the ACC by nine of its members, containing information on questions such as recruitment, policy, promotions, internal organization, qualification standards, search for candidates, evaluation of candidates and inter-agency transfers.

62. The ACC noted that the reports showed progress in the directions indicated by the ICSAB, although a number of difficulties appeared still to lie ahead, particularly with reference to the impact which recruitment for the technical assistance programme was making on the recruitment apparatus of the participating agencies as a whole. These reports have been transmitted by the Committee to ICSAB for its session of 12 May 1952, for its information.

G. *Joint Panel of Auditors*

63. The Committee recalled that in its ninth report to the Council (E/1991, para. 79), it had expressed the hope that arrangements could be made "for the executive heads of the various organizations to give their views to the Joint Panel [of Auditors] on any points in its report which might be of concern to them collectively, before the report is issued". The Joint Panel had subsequently expressed the view that its sessions were intended primarily for the exchange of opinions and information among the auditors and to enable each auditor to make such use of opinions and information as he might consider to be in the best interests of the organization whose accounts he was reporting on. For that reason, the Joint Panel had decided that the appropriate means of contact with each participating organization should be through the external auditor of the organization, and that the question of establishing a collective relationship with the United Nations or one of the specialized agencies should not often arise. The Joint Panel had felt that that practice protected the independence of each external auditor and at the same time provided a safeguard for the interests of the organizations concerned. The ACC noted those views with satisfaction; it felt, however, that if the Joint Panel were to take up any general questions on co-ordination within its terms of reference, and were to issue reports thereon, the ACC might wish to discuss the matter further at that time.

H. *Postal services*

64. The Committee noted with interest the resolutions of the governing bodies of certain specialized agencies envisaging the possibility of those agencies participating in the United Nations Postal Administration, or

making their own arrangements with the governments concerned. The Council will recall that this matter was mentioned in the first report of the ACC to the Council (E/614, para. 27), which indicated that a number of specialized agencies would wish to participate in a United Nations postal scheme, under appropriate arrangements. The Committee felt that there would be great advantage in making common or joint arrangements in regard to postal matters and facilities for the United Nations and the specialized agencies and has put in hand the preparatory work necessary for the formulation of proposals which would enable the United Nations Postal Administration to act on behalf of the specialized agencies. The Committee understands that proposals which would enable the United Nations Postal Administration to participate directly in the Universal Postal Union are under consideration. It hopes that such proposals will prove acceptable to the Universal Postal Congress at its next session, and that they will be framed in such a form as to enable the United Nations Postal Administration to act on behalf of the specialized agencies by agreement with the governments concerned.

I. *Other administrative and financial matters*

65. The Committee continues to have under review a number of other questions in the administrative and financial fields, such as social security provisions, use of soft currencies, clarification of conditions of employment for "semi-local" staff and inter-agency transfers, development of comparable standards of recruitment and methods of grading, review of common financial regulations and definitions of objects of expenditures and standard panels for the annual budgetary information annexes. The Committee will continue to give consideration to these questions during the summer, prior to the submission by the Secretary-General of the report on these matters to the General Assembly at its seventh session.

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66. The Committee has from time to time called attention to the cardinal importance, in the interest of good over-all planning and use of international resources, of consistent positions being taken by the representatives of individual governments in different international organs and agencies. It notes that the replies of governments concerning the effect they have given to General Assembly resolution 125 (II) which "calls upon Members to take measures to ensure on the national level a co-ordinated policy of their delegations to the United Nations and to the different specialized agencies" show that increasing stress is being laid upon this question by governments. Sixteen have reported that they have either created special inter-departmental co-ordination machinery or established special units in the Foreign Ministry for handling relations with international organizations, or have adopted both methods. The Committee wishes to express its keen satisfaction at the progress reported in this matter which is of special importance to its own work and its hope that similar measures will be introduced in other countries.

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Information on regional co-ordination of programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and relations with non-United Nations regional organizations: report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report supplements and brings up to date the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Information on regional co-ordination of programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (E/1991/Add.1), submitted to the Council at its thirteenth session and prepared in accordance with the Council's request (resolution 259 (IX), annex) "for full information on co-ordination of regional programmes". It further contains information, as requested by the Council in resolution 402 (XIII), annex, paragraph 40, on relations with non-United Nations regional inter-governmental organizations. It was prepared in collaboration with the specialized agencies, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and other United Nations bodies.

2. The report is divided in four parts, namely: (I) programme co-ordination between United Nations regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies; (II) other programme co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in respect of particular regions; (III) programme co-ordination among the specialized agencies in respect of particular regions; and (IV) relations with non-United Nations regional inter-governmental organizations.

3. In part I, it has been thought best to make certain changes in this year's report in line with recent discussions in the Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and in order to avoid

duplication of effort. Those passages of the annual reports of the United Nations regional economic commissions to the Council which deal with relations with the specialized agencies would seem to cover significant developments in full detail, and part I consists therefore of only a brief introduction for each of these Commissions, followed by cross references to the relevant passages in the annual reports and with additional information given where necessary.

4. Part II, which is similar in arrangement to last year's report, contains illustrations of main points of contact between the United Nations and the specialized agencies as regards programmes which are "regional" in a wide sense of the word. Most of the subjects dealt with here have been or are being reported to the Council under separate items of its agenda.

5. As in the report for last year, part III has been prepared on the basis of material contributed by the specialized agencies at the request of the United Nations Secretariat. The information is by no means comprehensive, but represents a cross-section of inter-agency relationships in the field.

6. Part IV, which likewise contains material contributed by the specialized agencies, presents information on relations with non-United Nations regional inter-governmental organizations on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, whether in the nature of formal agreements or of working relations and exchange of information established at the Secretariat level.

PART I

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

A. *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the specialized agencies*

7. During the period under review, closer and more extensive co-operation was developed between the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and several of the specialized agencies. Informal meetings were held periodically between the ECAFE secretariat and representatives of specialized agencies stationed in Bangkok, including FAO, UNESCO and WHO. Visits were exchanged between the ECAFE secretariat and the UNESCO Science Co-operation Offices in the region as well as the ILO Asian Manpower Field Office.

8. Developments in programme co-ordination between ECAFE and the various specialized agencies are referred to in the Commission's annual report to the Council at its fourteenth session (E/2171), which covers the period from 8 March 1951 to 8 February 1952 (for relations with ILO, see document E/2171, paras. 111 and 112; with FAO, paras. 106 to 108; with UNESCO, paras. 113 to 115; with WHO, para. 116; with ICAO, para. 117; with the Bank, para. 109; with the Fund, para. 110; with WMO, para. 119; and with ICITO, para. 118).

9. As regards FAO, on 5 March 1952 in Bangkok, the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE signed a Memorandum of Understanding defining the areas of joint interest of the two bodies, agreeing on joint staff arrangements and drawing up a joint work programme. Under the joint staff arrangements, the Executive Secretary is to establish an ECAFE agricultural unit, to which he will assign all work in the field of agriculture required by the Commission and all the agricultural aspects of wider studies. The Chief of this Unit is to be a senior agricultural economist and staff member of FAO, nominated by the Director-General in consultation with the Executive Secretary of ECAFE. Additional professional personnel is to be provided partly by FAO and partly by ECAFE. The joint work programme for each year is to be agreed upon by the Executive Secretary of ECAFE and the Director-General of FAO. Such an agreement has already been reached on the joint work programme for 1952.

B. *Economic Commission for Europe and the specialized agencies*

10. Relations between the Economic Commission for Europe and the specialized agencies during the period under review have continued to be maintained on the pattern outlined in document E/1991/Add.1. Significant new developments with respect to inter-secretariat and inter-agency collaboration are referred to in the Commission's annual report to the Council at its fourteenth session (E/2187), which covers the period 14 June 1951 to 18 March 1952 (for relations with

⁵ See document E/1991/Add.1, para. 98.

ILO, see document E/2187, para. 5; with FAO, para. 4; with UNESCO, para. 7; with WHO, para. 6; and others, para. 8).

C. *Economic Commission for Latin America and the specialized agencies*

11. The Economic Commission for Latin America continued to maintain close relations with the specialized agencies and to develop further co-operation with them in 1951. The International Labour Organisation, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, together with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council (see paragraph 133 below), are participating in the Inter-Agency Regional Co-ordinating Committee on Migration in Latin America which was established pursuant to a resolution adopted by ECLA at its fourth session, and at which the Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) indicated its wish to be represented.

12. The secretariat of ECLA has participated in various meetings convened by specialized agencies in Latin America, and a number of informal meetings have been held between the secretariat of ECLA and representatives of specialized agencies for the discussion of subjects of common interest.

13. Detailed information on the co-operation between ECLA and the specialized agencies is given in the fourth annual report of ECLA to the Council at its fourteenth session (E/2185), which covers the period 17 June 1951 to 14 February 1952 (for relations with ILO see document E/2185, paras. 39 to 44 and 94; with FAO, paras. 26 to 29, 39 to 44 and 91 to 93; with UNESCO, paras. 39 to 44 and 98; with WHO, paras. 39 to 44; with ICAO, paras. 99 to 100; with the Bank, paras. 95 to 96; with Fund, para. 97; and others, para. 106).

14. In connexion with FAO, it is of interest to note that implementation of the agreement between the Executive Secretary of ECLA and the Director-General of FAO⁵ of November 1950 was further advanced in August 1951 through the establishment of an ECLA Agricultural Section and the appointment by FAO, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of ECLA, of a senior agricultural economist to head that section.

PART II

OTHER PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN RESPECT OF PARTICULAR REGIONS⁶A. *Technical assistance for economic development*

15. The expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries, which entered into force in July 1950, is in itself a programme of co-operative action on a regional basis between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Outside the framework of the expanded programme, technical assistance is also provided through co-operative action under the regular technical assistance programmes of certain organizations. Such joint

⁶ Programme co-ordination in respect of particular countries is not included.

action is either arranged directly by the organizations concerned or through the good offices of the Technical Assistance Board.

16. In its third report to the Technical Assistance Committee, the Technical Assistance Board described in some detail instances of technical assistance on a regional basis provided by the United Nations and the specialized agencies up to July 1951 (E/2054, para. 921 to 991). Additional information up to April 1952 will be found in the fourth report of TAB to TAC.⁷ The following examples of regional activities through joint action of the United Nations and specialized agencies, of which a more detailed account may be found in the above-mentioned fourth report of TAB, are felt to be of particular interest.

(i) *Training centre, Pakistan*

17. A training centre in Pakistan, patterned on the Lahore Institute of 1950, has been organized jointly by the host country, FAO and the United Nations, for the formulation and appraisal of development projects. While it was originally conceived as a national training centre, the possibility is being explored of opening the centre to all Asian countries which were unable to send participants to the Lahore Institute. In addition, FAO has been called upon to consider organizing a training centre on the Lahore pattern for the Arabic-speaking countries of the Middle East.

(ii) *Mediterranean Training Centre on Agriculture and Allied Plans and Projects, Ankara, October to December 1951*

18. The Mediterranean Centre on Agriculture and Allied Plans and Projects was conducted under the joint sponsorship of the host country (Turkey), FAO, the Bank, and the United Nations. Similarly to the centres in Lahore and in Santiago, Chile, this centre trained its participants in the principles of project formulation, the financial feasibility and benefits of development schemes and projects and, in general, the practical aspects of agricultural development. The centre had an official attendance of sixty participants, forty from Turkey and twenty from eleven Mediterranean countries.

(iii) *Latin-American Training Centre on Agriculture and Allied Plans and Projects, Santiago, Chile, September to December 1951*

19. The Latin-American Training Centre on Agriculture and Allied Plans and Projects was jointly sponsored by the host country (Chile), FAO, the Bank, and the United Nations. Its purpose was to help participants improve their ability and skills in methods of formulating and developing national agricultural programmes. The training dealt with such questions as the principles of general economic planning, the methods of formulating goals of consumption, production and trade of agricultural products, and the technical and policy measures to be applied in attaining these goals. Sixty-eight participants from eighteen Latin-American countries attended the centre. The Government of Chile and each of the sponsoring

⁷ This report has been distributed in the second half of May 1952.

organizations provided lecturers and technicians as well as the administrative staff.

(iv) *Seminar on development programming in Latin America*

20. A seminar on problems of development programming, sponsored jointly by the Bank and ECLA, was held from 20 to 28 June at the Pan American Union in Washington and was attended by twenty-three economists from thirteen Latin-American countries. Among the methods discussed were the following: assessment of natural and financial resources available for development; estimating the probable amounts of future private investment in development; planning for governmental outlays in the proper relationship to national income and private investment; the choice for development of the fields of production most likely to raise living standards; programming development in specific fields; and the formulation of monetary, fiscal and trade policies which would improve the economic situation.

(v) *Training and production centres for fundamental education*

21. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the co-operation of ILO, FAO and WHO, has established or is preparing the establishment of regional fundamental education centres. Their purpose is to train personnel to carry on fundamental education in the countries of various regions. These centres are also to produce material on literacy teaching, health, agriculture, nutrition, home economics and rural arts and crafts. One such centre, in which the Organization of American States also participates (see paragraph 155 below), was opened in May 1951 in Patzcuaro, Mexico, with trainees from a number of Latin-American countries.

22. Preparations are under way for the opening of similar centres in other countries, in particular Ceylon, Egypt and Liberia.

(vi) *Central American seminar on agricultural credit*

23. The Government of Guatemala has offered to act as host country for a seminar on agricultural credit to be held in the autumn of 1952. The Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations (through ECLA) will co-sponsor the seminar, which is expected to last one month. While it is being organized specifically for the Central American countries, all governments members of ECLA as well as interested international organizations are being invited to take part.

(vii) *Seminar on statistical techniques*

24. A seminar sponsored jointly by the Government of Finland and FAO was held from 6 to 15 September 1951, in order to provide an exchange of information on the latest developments of statistical techniques. The United Nations and ILO provided additional lecturers. While the seminar was primarily designed for participants from Finland, governments of countries in the area were also invited to send representatives.

(viii) *Training centres for vital and health statistics*

25. Two training centres for vital statistics and health statistics have been organized jointly by the

United Nations and WHO. The centres have provided lectures and project demonstrations in a three-month course of study. At Cairo participants from ten Eastern Mediterranean countries attended. At Nuwava Eluja, Ceylon, participants from seven countries of southeast Asia attended.

B. *Activities on behalf of children*

26. In resolution 417 (V), the General Assembly requested the Executive Board of UNICEF to "take all necessary steps to ensure close collaboration between the Administration of the Fund and the specialized agencies, pursuant to the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies".

27. The relationship which has developed between UNICEF, the United Nations and the specialized agencies has been based upon the recognition that the predominant function of the Fund is to provide essential supplies and equipment to governments to assist in child care projects, and that the relevant technical departments of the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies are to provide governments with technical advice and services required in connexion with projects for which UNICEF furnishes supplies and to provide UNICEF with advice on the technical soundness of the plans made in individual countries for the use of UNICEF aid.

28. The co-operative arrangement between UNICEF and WHO, which applies to all programmes in the field of health for which supplies are required of UNICEF, is of particular interest. These programmes are carried out in the various regions in accordance with the principles laid down by the Joint Committee on Health Policy of UNICEF and WHO, at its third session. Both UNICEF and WHO have delegated broad responsibilities to their regional offices for the planning and execution of these programmes.

29. In 1951, WHO took over technical responsibility for the International Tuberculosis Campaign which had been sponsored by the Joint Enterprise, consisting of UNICEF and three voluntary organizations. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and WHO have also co-operated on other work with regard to tuberculosis, such as the establishment and strengthening of tuberculosis training centres. At the same time, particularly in Europe — even in some countries which no longer consider themselves members — WHO has continued to give technical advice on, and approval to, many projects, especially programmes for training, for the promotion of maternal and child health and for the control of disease, for which UNICEF had been asked to provide supplies. The World Health Organization has continued to administer a certain number of fellowships granted by UNICEF in 1951. Further subjects of joint work during the year were milk sanitation, a study of visual aids and teaching equipment, and assistance to various technical institutions.

30. With the International Children's Centre in Paris, WHO has worked on general problems of child health, particularly mental health problems of childhood. Together with the United Nations Secretariat and WHO, UNICEF sponsored the training course on handicapped children given in London. The World

Health Organization contributed fellowships to two similar courses in Paris, a child health symposium held at Mégève, a course in social pediatrics and a course in vaccination against communicable diseases, all of which were sponsored by the International Children's Centre.

31. The following paragraphs cover in detail the co-operation between UNICEF and the international organizations in respect of particular regions.

(i) *Asia and the Far East*

Food and Agriculture Organization:

32. At the request of UNICEF and after consultation with WHO, FAO has developed a set of principles for child-feeding projects in Asia. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has also participated in the development of a demonstration school-lunch programme in the Philippines.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

33. Consultations have taken place between representatives of UNICEF and UNESCO in New Delhi and Manila with respect to the fellowship interests of the two organizations.

World Health Organization:

34. Among the programmes in Asia in which both UNICEF and WHO participate are the following: maternal and child welfare services and training (Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines); malaria control (India and Pakistan); BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaigns (Burma, China (Taiwan), India, Pakistan and the Philippines); yaws control (Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand); and anti-syphilis campaigns (India).

35. In addition, UNICEF provides equipment and WHO the technical advisers for DDT production plants in Ceylon, India and Pakistan, the DDT to be used entirely for public health purposes. An antibiotics production plant is being established in India with similar help from UNICEF and WHO.

36. The World Health Organization is seconding a medical adviser to the UNICEF Regional Office for Asia, and members of the WHO regional office are also available to UNICEF.

United Nations:

37. The United Nations Secretariat has seconded a child welfare consultant to the UNICEF Regional Office for Asia, to provide technical advice to the UNICEF staff and, where appropriate, to the governments receiving UNICEF assistance, and to help in obtaining the maximum advantage for child welfare made possible by UNICEF supplies.

(ii) *Europe*

Food and Agriculture Organization:

38. The Food and Agriculture Organization has participated in the surveys of needs, the framing of recommendations for UNICEF Board policy, and assistance to governments in developing operational

plans in connexion with milk-conservation projects. These operational plans are subject to the technical approval of FAO. In addition, FAO consultants have made analyses of the milk powder produced in test runs and have suggested methods of overcoming certain deficiencies. Consultants from FAO have helped to draw up operating manuals for equipment supplied by UNICEF, and the syllabus for the courses in dairy management and equipment operation at the training centre in Rome. In this general connexion, FAO consultants have assisted in the training of dairy personnel from Greece, Malta and Yugoslavia. The Food and Agriculture Organization has made available to the Greek Government the services of a qualified dairy engineer to assist with the installation and operation of the milk-conservation projects.

World Health Organization:

39. The World Health Organization provides a medical adviser to the UNICEF Regional Office in Paris and continues to assign special consultants for visits to countries in connexion with requests for UNICEF aid, the initiation of projects including assignments of project personnel by WHO and the evaluation of the progress of health projects aided by UNICEF.

40. In the spring of 1951, a course for workers in the field of handicapped children was given in the United Kingdom, under the joint sponsorship of UNICEF, WHO and the United Nations, the course being directly related to UNICEF-aided projects in a number of European countries.

United Nations:

41. Arrangements have been made for the social welfare adviser assigned to the United Nations European Office to act as liaison officer with the Paris office of UNICEF.

(iii) *Latin America*

Food and Agriculture Organization:

42. The Food and Agriculture Organization has participated with UNICEF in developing child-feeding projects in Central America into long-range basic nutrition programmes. Representatives of FAO have also advised the governments concerned in the initial stages of the formulation of plans for projects involving assistance from UNICEF.

43. The Food and Agriculture Organization has co-operated with UNICEF in assisting countries with milk-conservation projects along the same lines as those followed for Europe and the Near East; such projects have been approved for Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Nicaragua, and similar projects are being planned for other countries.

World Health Organization:

44. Among the programmes in Latin America in which both UNICEF and WHO participate are the following: maternal and child welfare services and training (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay); immunization campaigns against pertussis and diphtheria (Brazil, Chile and Colombia); insect control (British

Honduras, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru); yaws and rural syphilis control (Dominican Republic and Haiti); anti-typhus campaigns (Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru); BCG vaccination campaigns (Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica and Trinidad); and training of future BCG vaccinators (Paraguay). The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and WHO are also jointly furnishing assistance to the children's hospital in La Paz, Bolivia.

45. In addition WHO, through its co-operation with the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP) (see paragraph 160 below), has participated with UNICEF in the developing of child-feeding projects in Central America into long-range basic nutrition programmes for children. These projects are being carried on in British Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

United Nations:

46. The United Nations has seconded a child-welfare consultant to the UNICEF Area Office for Central America and the Caribbean, to provide technical advice to the UNICEF staff and, where appropriate, to the governments receiving UNICEF assistance, and to help in obtaining the maximum advantage for child welfare made possible by UNICEF supplies. Plans are under way for the seconding of a child-welfare consultant to the UNICEF Regional Office in Lima, where close contact has been maintained with the United Nations technical assistance representative stationed in the area.

(iv) *Near and Middle East*

Food and Agriculture Organization:

47. In the spring of 1951, a joint FAO-UNICEF survey was made in five countries in the Near and Middle East on the possibilities of making better use of local milk supplies for the benefit of children. Aid was subsequently granted by UNICEF to Iran for a milk-conservation project in Teheran. The project, which was surveyed jointly by FAO and UNICEF, will involve supplies to be given by UNICEF and technical advice and assistance in training by FAO.

World Health Organization:

48. Among the programmes in the Near and Middle East in which both UNICEF and WHO participate are the following: maternal and child welfare services and training (Lebanon and Syria); anti-bejel campaigns (Iraq and Syria); BCG vaccination campaigns (Aden, Egypt, Iran and Turkey); and a DDT production plant (Egypt). In most cases, UNICEF provides the supplies and WHO the project personnel.

49. Active working relationships have been developed with the WHO regional office for the area, with a special liaison officer to work with UNICEF included on the WHO staff. In addition, WHO has provided special consultants who, together with the UNICEF staff, have surveyed proposals involving assistance from both organizations.

United Nations:

50. The United Nations social welfare advisers to countries of the Near and Middle East, operating out of UNRWA's Beirut office, are to be made available to UNICEF to advise on present and planned UNICEF activities in the area (for further information on the relations between UNICEF and UNRWA, see paragraphs 62 to 64 below).

*(v) Africa**Food and Agricultural Organization:*

51. The problem of *kwashiorkor* (malignant malnutrition in young children) has been actively under consideration by FAO and WHO, and FAO has examined requests made to UNICEF for aid in overcoming this problem in a number of African territories through the use of dried milk provided by UNICEF. Actual projects will probably get under way in 1952 (in the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa and Ruanda Urundi).

World Health Organization:

52. Organization of the WHO African Regional Office in 1951 coincided with plans by the UNICEF Executive Board to include aid for children in Africa in its 1951-1952 target programmes and budget. Aid by UNICEF in the health field has been requested by governments for both North Africa and Africa south of the Sahara. These requests are being jointly investigated with WHO, and it is expected that provisions for concrete assistance may be approved by the Executive Board of UNICEF in April 1952. Malaria, trachoma and yaws control are the key problems under consideration.

C. Assistance to Palestine refugees

53. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has had the close co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in regard both to its relief activities and to long-range questions of technical assistance.

International Labour Organisation:

54. Consultations have taken place with ILO as to possible assistance in the analysis of manpower requirements, training needs, development of placement services and related labour problems among the refugees, and ILO has offered the services of an expert to survey these questions. The International Labour Organisation has also offered to co-operate with the Agency in the development of handicraft activities, particularly among the less easily employed elements of the refugee population, by providing a handicrafts expert to participate in the vocational training programme of the Agency's Education Division.

Food and Agriculture Organization:

55. The Food and Agriculture Organization continues to provide technical assistance to countries in which the Agency operates. An agricultural economist has been furnished by FAO to Jordan, for whom the Agency contributes a portion of subsistence costs. In addition, short-term surveys on specific problems have been provided by FAO at the request of the Agency,

and the latter has provided facilities in the case of FAO conferences, seminars and training centres, such as the FAO regional conference held in Bloudane, Syria, in August 1951. A senior FAO nutrition expert is to visit the area to advise on the use of protective foods.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:

56. An agreement governing relations between the Agency and UNESCO until the end of 1951, which was signed in March 1951, embodies the general understanding reached late in 1950. New points in the agreement are that UNESCO has undertaken to contribute some \$US80,000 towards the educational programme for Arab refugees, and that the Agency has undertaken to provide staff and facilities as hitherto within a budgetary limitation of \$US400,000. A similar arrangement will continue for 1952.

57. The Agency and UNESCO are operating jointly some 117 schools staffed by 916 headmasters, teachers and vocational instructors. These schools have a total enrolment of about 51,000 pupils, which constitutes an increase of approximately 50 per cent since the beginning of the Agency's operations.

58. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is also actively participating in the carrying out of the Agency's long-range plan to make refugees self-supporting through the provision of training facilities. Under active consideration is the establishment of large-scale agricultural training projects, in which the active co-operation of UNESCO is anticipated.

International Civil Aviation Organization:

59. The Agency is establishing increasingly close relations with ICAO in connexion with the technical assistance projects of ICAO for the countries of the area.

World Health Organization:

60. WHO has provided the Agency with its chief medical officer, who has assumed technical direction of the Agency's health programme, as well as a malariologist and a public health engineer. In addition, WHO has made a monetary grant to the Agency and provided it with experts in the fields of venereal disease control, trachoma, nutrition, environmental sanitation, nursing, and maternal and child health.

61. The World Health Organization is co-operating actively in the long-range planning of the programme of technical assistance for the Agency, for which health services will be required at the new sites and in the new communities for which plans are being made in various areas of the Middle East. In addition, there has been an exchange of information between the Agency and the WHO regional office in Alexandria on such questions as malariology, environmental sanitation, health education, nursing, bilharziasis and venereal disease control.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund:

62. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has provided skim and whole milk

for some 350,000 children and eligible mothers among the refugees, with UNICEF contributing the supplies and the Agency the reconstitution facilities, such as mixing centres and distribution points, including equipment, transportation and personnel. The Agency and UNICEF have worked closely together in analysing health problems, particularly those of undernourishment, among refugee mothers and children. The Agency has provided UNICEF with advice in the social welfare and health fields, and has, in turn, received the assistance of UNICEF in providing milk to the undernourished children (see paragraph 50 above).

63. Supplementary items of diet, if available, such as margarine and rice, and certain supplies such as lumber for reintegration projects, have been furnished to the Agency by UNICEF.

64. The long-range needs for personnel, equipment and supplies in the fields of maternal and child health and care are being examined jointly by the Agency, UNICEF and WHO, as the Agency's programme of reintegration develops.

United Nations:

65. The United Nations is providing a social welfare adviser on special problems of community organization, administration of relief, etc., who will be made available to the Agency and the Middle Eastern countries.

66. An adviser on child welfare is being provided to work closely with UNICEF and the Agency in the milk-feeding programme for the refugee mothers and children, and an industrial economist is being supplied to Jordan, his subsistence costs being shared by the Agency.

67. Close liaison is maintained with the United Nations on questions concerning the value and practicability of specific technical assistance projects to be executed by the United Nations in the area, and the Agency advises on suitable candidates for these projects and helps in the negotiations with the countries concerned on providing the experts.

D. Protection of refugees

68. The main problem of co-ordination during the first year of the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was the co-ordination of activities with IRO. As IRO gradually closed its offices in various parts of the world, responsibilities for the protection of refugees in those areas were handed over to the Office of the High Commissioner. Branch offices were established at Bonn and Vienna, in July and September 1951 respectively, which, in agreement with IRO, took over the main files and documentation of the IRO offices for Germany and Austria; similar arrangements were made to take over responsibilities in the other places where the High Commissioner has opened branch offices, namely Athens, Brussels (with sub-offices in The Hague and Luxembourg) and Washington. Branch offices have also been opened in Bogotá, Hong Kong and London, with additional ones to be opened shortly in Paris and Rome (see paragraph 98 below).

(i) Europe

International Labour Organisation:

69. An official at the High Commissioner's headquarters in Geneva is in charge of day-to-day contact with ILO in matters relating to the various problems connected with migration.

World Health Organization:

70. The High Commissioner is in contact with WHO concerning mental health problems among refugees, and a survey mission to Trieste, which was sponsored jointly by the High Commissioner and WHO, was successful in bringing to the attention of certain governments and organizations concerned a detailed report about tuberculosis conditions among refugees in Trieste.

(ii) Middle East

71. The High Commissioner is endeavouring to make arrangements for representation in Iran at a very small cost.

PART III

PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION AMONG THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN RESPECT OF PARTICULAR REGIONS

A. Asia and the Far East

Food and Agriculture and World Health Organization:

72. A training course in nutrition, sponsored jointly by the Government of India, through the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, and by FAO and WHO, was held at Calcutta from September to December 1951. It was attended by trainees from Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Thailand.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — International Labour Organisation — Food and Agriculture Organization — World Health Organization:

73. The Second Regional Conference of National Commissions of UNESCO met at Bangkok from 26 November to 10 December 1951 and was attended by representatives of ILO, FAO, WHO and the United Nations. Among the items of common interest discussed by the Conference were fundamental and adult education, the extension of free and compulsory education, the teaching and diffusion of science, technical assistance and teaching about the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

B. Europe

International Labour Organisation — World Health Organization:

74. The International Labour Organisation and WHO have worked together on a preliminary survey of the health of seafarers and on the International Anti-Venereal Disease Commission of the Rhine.

74b. The International Labour Organisation and WHO have also collaborated on a special course on human relations in industry, for Scandinavian indus-

trial medical officers, executives, works managers and personnel managers.

Food and Agriculture Organization — World Health Organization:

75. A nutrition conference for Europe, sponsored jointly by FAO and WHO, is being organized for 1952.

International Civil Aviation Organization — International Telecommunication Union:

76. The ITU Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC), held in August 1951, agreed to a plan for the allotment of radio frequencies for use by the Aeronautical Mobile Service in specified areas, which is substantially based on proposals developed by ICAO and accepted by the International Aeronautical Radio Conference convened by the ITU in 1949. The plan will be implemented gradually, as the other services using frequencies now assigned to aeronautical needs are transferred to other parts of the frequency bands.

77. The ICAO Regional Air Navigation Meeting for the European and Mediterranean Region, convened in Paris on 26 February, considered the most urgent frequency requirements of aviation in the region, with a view to early action by governments to enable these needs to be met within the framework of the above-mentioned ITU plan.

World Meteorological Organization — International Civil Aviation Organization:

78. The World Meteorological Organization was represented at the third session of the ICAO Regional Air Navigation Meeting for Europe and the Mediterranean, which took place in Paris in February and March 1952.

79. The International Civil Aviation Organization was represented at a meeting of WMO telecommunication experts held in Paris in February 1952, which dealt with problems related to the international exchange of meteorological information in the WMO European area.

International Telecommunication Union — World Meteorological Organization:

80. The World Meteorological Organization was represented on a joint commission for a general programme of inter-connexion in Europe and the Mediterranean basin, which met at Florence in October 1951 under the sponsorship of ITU and which submitted the requirements of meteorological services in the region, in so far as they concerned liaison by wire or by Hertzian beam.

C. The Americas

Food and Agriculture Organization — World Health Organization:

81. A joint survey of the incidence and aetiology of *kawasaki* was carried out in Central America in November and December 1951 by FAO and WHO nutrition experts.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — International Labour Organisation — Food and Agriculture Organization — World Health Organization:

(For the fundamental education centre in Patzcuaro, see paragraph 21, above).

International Civil Aviation Organization — World Meteorological Organization:

82. Discussions and recommendations for action by States concerning aeronautical meteorology have been an essential element in the regional air navigation meetings convened by ICAO. The World Meteorological Organization was represented at the Regional Air Navigation Meeting for the South American and South Atlantic meetings convened by ICAO in Buenos Aires in November 1951.

83. The International Civil Aviation Organization was represented at a WMO meeting held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in June 1951, at which a number of recommendations were made which augmented or supported the recommendations made in the meteorological field by the ICAO Caribbean Regional Air Navigation Meeting held in Havana from 11 April to 2 May 1950. In particular, the WMO meeting recommended the installation of a network of radio wind (rawin) observations essential to an efficient hurricane warning service in the Eastern Caribbean area (see paragraph 169, below).

D. Near and Middle East

Food and Agriculture Organization — World Health Organization:

84. The Food and Agriculture Organization and WHO have co-operated in the Near and Middle East in meat inspection and the control of zoonoses (animal diseases transmittable to man), particularly brucellosis.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — World Health Organization:

85. The World Health Organization participated in the UNESCO fundamental education projects in the Sindibis area of Egypt and Iraq (see paragraphs 21 and 22, above).

International Civil Aviation Organization — International Telecommunication Union:

86. The International Civil Aviation Organization is co-ordinating frequency requirements for aeronautical beacons in the Middle East with the general plan for radio beacons adopted by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of ITU in August 1951.

E. Africa

Food and Agriculture Organization — World Health Organization:

87. The joint survey by FAO and WHO on *kwasior*, which was conducted in Africa in 1950, is being followed up by work on maternal and infant nutrition, and a joint committee on nutrition problems is to meet in 1952.

PART IV

RELATIONS WITH NON-UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS*A. Asia and the Far East**(i) United Nations**South Pacific Commission:*

88. The agreement establishing the South Pacific Commission provides for co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in matters of mutual concern. In 1950, an observer from the United Nations attended the first South Pacific Conference. There has been an exchange of documents and correspondence on the secretariat level between the Commission and the United Nations.

Economic Organization of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in southeast Asia:

89. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has maintained working relations with the Economic Organization of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in southeast Asia (for further details, see the report of ECAFE to the Council at its fourteenth session, document E/2171, paragraph 120).

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan:

90. In accordance with paragraph 10 of its terms of reference, ECAFE has maintained consultative relations with the control authority in Japan, for the purpose of mutual information and advice on matters concerning the economy of Japan in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East (see document E/2171, paragraphs 121 and 122).

Council for Technical Co-operation in south and southeast Asia (Colombo Plan):

91. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has maintained working relations with the Council for Technical Co-operation in south and southeast Asia (Colombo Plan); the Executive Secretary of ECAFE was invited to attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee for south and southeast Asia.

*(ii) International Labour Organisation**South Pacific Commission:*

92. The International Labour Organisation has supplied the secretariat of the South Pacific Commission with information concerning ILO activities related to the projects undertaken by the Commission, particularly in regard to vocational training. The Commission was represented at the ILO Asian Regional Conference, which met in Ceylon in January 1950.

Colombo Plan:

93. The International Labour Organisation has been in touch with the Director of the Colombo Plan through the Asian Field Office.

*(iii) World Health Organization**Colombo Plan:*

94. Through three of its Regional Offices (Eastern Mediterranean, southeast Asia, and Western Pacific), WHO maintains close liaison with the Colombo Plan on programmes of technical assistance for economic development wherever the two organizations have related interests and activities. A constant exchange of information and opinions has taken place, with a view to closer collaboration, and at the present time the possibilities are being explored of supplies and equipment being provided by the Colombo Plan for the implementation of WHO programmes in Asia. For these reasons, the Colombo Plan has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly.

Pacific Science Council

95. The Pacific Science Council is the executive body of the Pacific Science Association, which was founded in 1920 by principal scientific organizations representing countries within or bordering on the Pacific or with interests therein. Membership is open to countries, territories or dominions, each member country or territory being represented at the congresses of the Council by a principal scientific organization. A health information centre has been established by the Council; in this respect, WHO cautioned against duplication of the epidemiological work already being carried out by its Singapore Epidemiological Intelligence Station as well as by the South Pacific Commission. An exchange of documents, information and publications is maintained between the WHO Singapore Station and the Council's Health Information Centre.

South Pacific Commission:

96. The World Health Organization collaborates closely with the South Pacific Commission's Health Service, by means of an exchange of epidemiological information, information on quarantine regulations, and other technical consultations. A close exchange of information on activities has been established so as to preclude the duplication of work. At times the Commission has sought the technical advice of WHO on specific health programmes. The World Health Organization is represented at some meetings of the Commission. Liaison has been established between WHO Headquarters, its Regional Office for the Western Pacific, and its Singapore Epidemiological Intelligence Station, on the one hand, and the South Pacific Commission, on the other, on all phases of work of mutual interest. For these reasons, the South Pacific Commission has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly.

*(iv) United Nations International Children's
Emergency Fund**Council for Technical Co-operation (Colombo Plan):*

97. Contacts have been maintained by UNICEF staff with the secretariat of the Colombo Plan, for the exchange of information on current and proposed activities.

(v) *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe:*

98. The problem of European refugees in Shanghai, which could not be solved before the termination of IRO, has been turned over to the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe, both of which have received some of the residual assets of IRO in order to enable action to be taken. A representative appointed jointly by the High Commissioner and the Committee is visiting the Far East to take the necessary action and to set up a joint office for this purpose (see paragraph 68 above).

(vi) *Technical Assistance Board**Colombo Plan:*

99. Working relations have been established between TAB and the Colombo Plan. The Technical Assistance Board recently appointed a liaison officer to the Council, who is at present stationed at Colombo, Ceylon.

B. *Europe*(i) *United Nations**Council of Europe:*

100. On 15 December 1951, working arrangements at secretariat level were made between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. They were to cover the exchange of information on questions of mutual interest, particularly in the economic and social fields, as well as mutual consultation, technical co-operation and attendance of representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations at meetings of organs of the Council where questions of interest to the United Nations were to be discussed.

101. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe maintains working relations with the secretariat of the Council, particularly in the fields of transport and housing.

Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe:

102. Consultations have been taking place between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive head of PICMME regarding the establishment of working arrangements at secretariat level between the two organizations.

Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine:

103. The United Nations maintains regular contact at secretariat level with the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine, for the exchange of information on questions of common interest.

104. In 1947, at its first session, the Inland Transport Committee of ECE decided to maintain close contact with the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine and the Temporary Committee on Rhine Traffic,⁸ and to exchange information and observers with these two organizations. The Central Commission

⁸ The Temporary Committee on Rhine Traffic has since been abolished.

for Navigation on the Rhine took a similar decision, and since 1947, there has been an exchange of documentation and observers. The Central Commission has been consulted by the Inland Transport Committee of ECE on questions relating to inland waterways. In connexion with the drawing up of regulations on the transport of dangerous goods by inland waterways, a joint meeting was held, consisting of ECE working parties dealing with this matter and the Central Commission, and members of the Transport Division of the ECE secretariat have attended meetings held under the auspices of the Commission.

Central Office for Railway Transport:

105. The United Nations maintains regular contact at secretariat level with the Central Office for Railway Transport, for the exchange of information on questions of common interest.

106. There is close collaboration (exchange of documents, observers) between ECE and the Central Office of Railway Transport. The Transport Division of the ECE secretariat takes an active part in the meetings convened by the Central Office and particularly those concerned with the revision of the CIM and CIV (carrier's liability, monetary problems, the right of consigners to dispose of goods, transport of dangerous goods, transport of containers and régime of privately owned wagons). The Central Office has likewise been regularly represented and has taken a very active part in the deliberations of the ECE Inland Transport Committee. In addition, a joint meeting of experts on the transport of dangerous goods has been organized in common by the Transport Division of the ECE secretariat and the Central Office.

International Authority for the Ruhr:

107. The ECE secretariat maintains informal contact with the International Authority for the Ruhr.

Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC):

108. The United Nations maintains working relations at secretariat level with OEEC on statistical matters, especially as regards national income and trade statistics.

109. Working relations at secretariat level are maintained with OEEC in all fields of activity covered by ECE.

European Customs Union Study Group:

110. Collaboration at secretariat level has been developed between United Nations and the European Customs Union Study Group, in order to adjust the descriptions of tariff items in the tariff nomenclature of the Group to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification and to define items of the latter in terms of the tariff nomenclature.

(ii) *International Labour Organisation**Organization for European Economic Co-operation:*

111. There has been extensive co-operation on practical problems between ILO and OEEC since the latter organization began its work in 1948. This co-operation has been chiefly in connexion with OEEC work on

manpower, productivity, and employment questions. The Council of OEEC, on a recommendation by its Manpower Committee, decided on 5 August 1948 to invite ILO to participate in meetings of its Manpower Committee whenever the latter considered such action useful. On 12 November 1948, the Council adopted a recommendation on vocational training, by which ILO was invited to establish as soon as possible an international course for European countries on the training of supervisors within industry and to consider the possibility of developing and encouraging international arrangements for the exchange of trainees between countries.

112. The Organization for European Economic Co-operation has also been concerned with the development of possibilities for the emigration of surplus population from certain European countries, and arrangements were made for that organization to be represented at the fourth conference of American States members of ILO (Montevideo, April-May 1949). The Organization for European Economic Co-operation has made available to ILO a grant of approximately one million dollars to facilitate the movement of workers from Europe overseas in implementation of the conclusions of the conference.

113. On the question of productivity, OEEC organized an inquiry to be made by statisticians into American methods of productivity measurements and labour statistics, in which ILO participated. On the question of calculating percentage rates of unemployment, the Manpower Committee of OEEC set up a joint working group on statistical questions, on which ILO was represented.

Brussels Treaty Organization:

114. The machinery set up by the Brussels Treaty Organization in the social field has enabled the five signatory Powers to consult together in regard to matters pending before ILO. The organization has, for example, indicated that a considerable measure of harmony was reached in regard to proposals for the revision of the international social security regulations. Consultations have also taken place in regard to a revision of international regulations concerning migration for employment and concerning the question of co-operation of public authorities with employers' and workers' organizations.

Council of Europe:

115. The International Labour Organisation has co-operated with the Council of Europe in preparing, for the use of its Consultative Assembly, material on social security, migration and housing, and has further helped the Assembly in formulating recommendations for a European social security code.

116. The International Labour Organisation has also provided expert advice to the Council on full employment and the employment situation in various States members of the Council, on the possibilities of defining a common European policy in the social field, on the preparation of a European social security code and on the drafting of texts of general agreements on social security laws.

117. The International Labour Organisation was represented in a study group on refugees set up by

the Council, which met in February 1951, in order to examine the information supplied by governments on the scope of the refugee problem as it affected their own territory, and has been represented at the meetings of the group of experts convened by the Committee of Ministers of the Council to study the refugee and surplus population problem.

118. The general question of relations with the Council of Europe was placed before the Governing Body of ILO at its 113th session (Brussels, November 1950), and a number of general principles were approved. At its 117th session, in November 1951, the Governing Body approved an agreement with the Council,⁹ setting forth relationships between the two organizations (on such questions as mutual consultation, proposal of agenda items, regional meetings, technical assistance, exchange of information, etc.).

Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine:

119. The Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine showed great interest in the work undertaken by ILO, as a result of a resolution adopted by the ILO Inland Transport Committee in May 1947 in regard to social security and conditions of work of Rhine boatmen. The Commission was represented at the Special Tripartite Conference on Rhine Boatmen, convened by ILO in 1949, in order to draw up the technical clauses of the agreements concerning social security and conditions of employment of the boatmen, as well as at the Conference of Governments concerning Rhine Boatmen convened by ILO in Paris in July 1950, in order to adopt the final text of the general provisions of those two agreements.

(iii) *Food and Agriculture Organization*

Organization for European Economic Co-operation:

120. The Food and Agriculture Organization and OEEC have collaborated on the development of European agricultural advisory services and on the preparation of food balance sheets. In addition, FAO has given assistance on the methods of preparing food balance sheets in European countries, on the Mediterranean grasslands study and similar questions, and has co-operated with OEEC in forestry investigations.

121. Following a proposal of the Fisheries Subcommittee of its Food and Agriculture Committee, OEEC undertook a fish-marketing survey in its member countries. A group of experts appointed by the member countries was placed in charge of the survey, with the co-ordination of work being carried out by officers on loan from FAO. The Chief of the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Fisheries Division of FAO served as Co-ordinating Secretary of the group, which carried out the survey between August 1950 and February 1951. Much of the basic statistical data used was supplied from FAO files, and FAO was charged with compiling and editing the report, which is to be published shortly by OEEC.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea:

122. The Food and Agriculture Organization has provided an observer at the meetings of the Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and collaborates with the

⁹ For the text of the Agreement, see document E/2159.

Council on the improvement of European fisheries statistics and the co-ordination of the statistics of the Council and those of FAO.

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea:

123. The basis for collaboration between FAO and the International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea was established at the session of the Commission in September 1951. Further co-operation is to be effected through the Mediterranean Fisheries Council of FAO when this body comes into being.

(iv) *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

Council of Europe:

124. Since 1949, working relations have been established and a regular exchange of information on matters of common interest has taken place between the secretariats of UNESCO and the Council of Europe. At its sixth session (June-July 1951), the General Conference of UNESCO authorized the Director-General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, to negotiate a draft agreement between the two organizations with the secretariat of the Council. A preliminary draft, prepared by the secretariat of UNESCO and examined in October 1951 by a Negotiating Committee appointed by the Executive Board of UNESCO, was transmitted to the Council for study and comments, and a final draft will be submitted to the Executive Board of UNESCO and to the Committee of Ministers of the Council for approval.

(v) *World Health Organization*

Council of Europe:

125. The World Health Organization has maintained contact with the Council of Europe for over a year. The Council, through its Social Commission, intends to undertake certain work in the field of health. In order to avoid duplication and overlapping of work, a draft agreement between WHO and the Council has been drawn up. This agreement will be submitted to the World Health Assembly for approval, probably in 1953. In the meanwhile, and for these reasons, the Council has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly in May 1952, in order to achieve full familiarity with the activities and future plans of WHO. Pending the signing of a formal agreement, the secretariats of the WHO Regional Office for Europe and of the Council of Europe are regularly exchanging information on their activities.

International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy:

126. A draft agreement between WHO and the International Committee, to formalize an effective relationship between the two organizations, will be submitted to the Fifth World Health Assembly (May 1952) for approval. An exchange of information between WHO and the International Committee has taken place over the past several years, and WHO

has attended the meeting on Legal Medicine and the General Meeting of the International Committee. As both organizations have a common interest in certain phases of medicine and public health, it is expected that the Assembly will define the form of future co-operation and relations. In view of these facts, the International Committee has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly.

International Office of Epizootics:

127. The World Health Organization is interested in those animal diseases which affect human health (rabies, brucellosis) and participates in the annual meetings of the International Office of Epizootics. The World Health Organization co-operates with the Office in formulating recommendations to governments concerning epizootics. The Office is invited to send representatives to meetings of the relevant WHO expert committees, and has participated in the work of the Expert Committee on Brucellosis and the Expert Committee on Zoonoses, an official of the Office serving, in each case, as a member of the Expert Committee. No formal agreement between WHO and the Office has yet been drawn up, but constant liaison and exchange of information are maintained.

Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe:

128. A formal exchange of letters has taken place between WHO and PICMME, in which PICMME has indicated its desire to utilize the technical experience and competence of WHO. Working relationships have been established. Officials of WHO attended the second session of PICMME, held in 1952. The Committee has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly.

Rhine River International Anti-Venereal Disease Commission:

129. The World Health Organization services the annual meetings of the Commission, providing space, personnel and travel funds. The Commission, whose principal function is to co-ordinate national services for the control of venereal diseases among boatmen and their families, maintains two offices, one in Strasbourg and another in Rotterdam, inside the WHO Rotterdam Port Demonstration Centre. Research and studies of procedures for contact tracing are carried on by the Commission, the results of which have a bearing on the general anti-venereal disease programme of WHO.

(vi) *International Civil Aviation Organization*

Council of Europe:

130. Although no formal working relationship has been established between ICAO and the Council of Europe, the secretariats of both organizations maintain contact and exchange documentation on subjects of mutual interest, the most significant of which is the integration of European air transport, regarding which several proposals have recently been placed before the Council.

C. The Americas

(i) *United Nations*

Organization of American States:

131. At its third session, the General Assembly requested (resolution 253 (III)) the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to be present as an observer at the sessions of the General Assembly.

132. Close working relations have been maintained with OAS, at secretariat level, and through it with a number of its co-operating agencies, in connexion with projects in the social field (child welfare, status of women, housing and town and country planning, population questions, etc.) of interest to States members of that organization.

Inter-American Economic and Social Council:

133. In accordance with its terms of reference, ECLA has developed close co-operation and co-ordination arrangements with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council of OAS (for further details, see the fourth annual report of ECLA (E/2185), paras. 39 to 44 and 101 to 105. See also paragraph 11 above).

Caribbean Commission:

134. United Nations relations with the Caribbean Commission began in 1947, when United Nations observers attended the first meeting of the Caribbean Research Council. From then on close liaison at the secretariat level has been maintained to mutual advantage. In 1950, the Secretary-General sent observers to two conferences of the Commission: a technical conference on trade statistics, at which action was taken to avoid duplication in research by the use of standard classifications and forms established by the United Nations, and the fourth regular West Indian Conference, which is held biennially to facilitate consultation between territorial representatives. At the latter conference, the United Nations also made available an expert on housing under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 58 (I), concerning advisory social welfare functions. The Commission invited the United Nations to co-operate in the preparation of a paper on the role of government in industrialization for use at its Industrial Development Conference in January 1952, which was attended by a United Nations observer, and the United Nations has also been requested to assist in the preparation of documentation for the fifth West Indian Conference.

135. In accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 9 of its terms of reference, ECLA maintains liaison and exchanges documents and information with the Caribbean Commission, with a view to avoiding duplication of work (see document E/2185, para. 107).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History:

136. The United Nations Secretariat has maintained informal working relations with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).

137. The General Assembly of PAIGH, at its fifth session in 1950, at Santiago, Chile, requested the Economic and Social Council to recognize its Fifth

Pan American Consultation on Cartography as the first United Nations regional conference on cartography, as envisaged in resolution 261 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council.

Inter-American Travel Congresses:

138. The United Nations maintains regular contact at secretariat level with the Pan American Union's Travel Division, which acts as permanent secretariat of the Inter-American Travel Congresses, for the exchange of information on questions of common interest.

139. The United Nations has been invited to be represented at the fourth Congress, to be held in April 1952, at Lima, Peru.

Pan American Highway Congresses:

140. The United Nations maintains regular contact, at secretariat level, with the Pan American Highway Congresses and was represented at the fifth Congress, held in October 1951, at Lima, Peru.

Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for Movement of Migrants from Europe:

(For relations of ECLA with PICMME, see paragraph 11 above, and document E/2185, para. 106).

(ii) *International Labour Organisation*

Organization of American States:

141. At its 107th session (December 1948), the Governing Body of ILO expressed its willingness to establish close working relationships between ILO and OAS and authorized the Director-General of ILO to discuss the question with the Secretary-General of OAS. Negotiations were undertaken which led to the conclusion of the Agreement between ILO and OAS, which came into force on 26 July 1950.¹⁰

142. The International Labour Organisation has been represented at the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, in connexion with questions relating to migration, labour conditions, co-operatives and technical assistance. The International Labour Organisation has also been represented at the regional seminars on social welfare convened by OAS, which have included in their agenda the questions of co-operation and the education of workers, and is working with the Pan American Union on plans for the joint convening of a seminar on vocational training in 1952. It has co-operated closely with the Inter-American Indian Institute in connexion with its work on conditions of life and work of indigenous populations in Latin-American countries; it has supplied the Inter-American Commission of Women with a report on maternity protection legislation in American countries and has been represented at meetings of the Commission.

Inter-American Committee on Social Security:

143. There have been close relations between ILO and the Inter-American Committee on Social Security since the establishment of that organization in 1941-42. The Governing Body of ILO has been represented at the three Inter-American Conferences on Social

¹⁰ For the text of the Agreement, see Fourth Report of ILO to the United Nations (E/1719, appendix IX).

Security and in 1944 decided to appoint members of the Governing Body as its representatives at the Permanent Inter-American Conference on Social Security, in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Inter-American Conference on Social Security, which in addition provides that the Director-General of ILO, either personally or by means of a representative, should be a member of the General Committee of the Conference and of the Permanent Committee, and be empowered to appoint the Secretary-General of the Permanent Committee at the request of the Committee and in consultation with it.

Caribbean Commission:

144. The International Labour Organisation has been in contact with the Caribbean Commission from the time of the establishment of the Anglo-Caribbean Commission in 1942. The Governing Body of ILO, at its 108th session in March 1949, noted the recommendations adopted by the third session of the West Indian Conference of interest to ILO and authorized its Director-General to give all possible technical assistance to the secretariat of the Caribbean Commission, so as to enable it to apply the recommendations of the Conference on labour questions. The International Labour Organisation and the Commission co-operated in the preparation for the West Indian Conference in 1950 of a paper on agricultural labour and mechanization, and ILO has in principle agreed to supply the fifth session of the West Indian Conference with documentation on vocational training, and to co-operate in the convening by the Caribbean Commission of a conference on industrial development and prepare for it a document on labour productivity.

(iii) *Food and Agriculture Organization*

Organization of American States:

145. With a view to formalizing further the co-operative relationship between FAO and OAS which had been established by an exchange of letters in 1947 between the Director-General of FAO and the Director of the Pan American Union, the Director-General of FAO invited the Executive Secretary of the Pan American Union early in 1951 to appoint representatives to a joint working party which would draft a comprehensive agreement between FAO and OAS. The draft agreement,¹¹ modelled on those between ILO and UNESCO, on the one hand, an OAS, on the other, was approved by the sixth session of the FAO Conference in November 1951.

146. A major joint undertaking with OAS was the simultaneous holding of the Second Latin-American Regional Meeting on Food and Agriculture Programmes and Outlook, and the Fourth Inter-American Agricultural Conference, in December 1950, at Montevideo. The agenda of the two meetings were correlated by a joint working party, and joint sessions during the meeting served to bring about fuller discussions than would have been the case if the meetings had been held separately. Attendance at both meetings was strengthened by their being held simultaneously, and the burden on member governments was consequently lessened.

147. The Food and Agriculture Organization also collaborates with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in the operation of the Executive Committee on Renewable Resources in the American Continent. This Committee reviews the plans of the two organizations and co-ordinates work undertaken in North and South America.

148. Under the joint auspices of OAS and FAO, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences held a meeting at Turrialba, Costa Rica, on methods of agricultural extension services most suited to Latin America. A training centre for agricultural extension workers is being planned as a consequence of this meeting, as an additional joint undertaking.

Caribbean Commission:

149. At the request of the Secretary of the Caribbean Commission and in preparation for the West Indian Conference, FAO provided a paper on the position of agriculture in the Caribbean economy. In making studies for this paper, two FAO officials visited the region and consulted with the secretariat of the Commission and with officials of principal territories in the region.

150. The Food and Agriculture Organization has also co-operated with the Caribbean Commission on questions such as the organization of co-operatives and the teaching of home economics.

151. In co-operation with the Commission, FAO will organize a home economics and nutrition conference in the first half of 1952.

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries:

152. In April 1951, the first meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of working arrangements with FAO to avoid duplication of work. The Food and Agriculture Organization has submitted a survey showing the possibilities for using existing statistics in the work of the Commission and is further collaborating with the Commission, particularly on the question of statistics.

Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama:

153. An agreement to strengthen the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), in order to facilitate its becoming a nutrition training centre for the whole region, has been signed by FAO, WHO and the governments members of the Institute (see paragraph 160, below).

(iv) *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

Organization of American States:

154. A formal agreement between UNESCO and OAS was concluded on 8 December 1950 in Havana.¹²

155. The Organization of American States co-operated with UNESCO in the creation in May 1951 of the Training and Production Centre for Fundamen-

¹¹ For the text of the draft agreement, see document E/2210.

¹² For the text of the Agreement, see Report of UNESCO to the United Nations, 1950-1951 (E/2048, annex XI).

tal Education in Latin America at Patzcuaro, Mexico (see paragraph 21 above), and participates in the work of the Centre.

156. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and OAS jointly sponsored a conference on the development of public libraries in Latin America held at São Paulo, Brazil, in October 1951.

157. In the framework of the Agreement between the two organizations, OAS was represented at the sixth session of the General Conference of UNESCO (Paris, June-July 1951), and the Director-General of UNESCO attended the first meeting of the Inter-American Cultural Council of the OAS (Mexico, September 1951). A resolution unanimously adopted by the Inter-American Cultural Council recommends the early establishment, in conformity with article IV of the Agreement, of a joint committee to study methods of co-ordinating activities of the two organizations.

(v) *World Health Organization*

Caribbean Commission:

158. The WHO Regional Office for the Americas maintains liaison with the Caribbean Commission. The Commission has undertaken certain work in the field of public health, such as an anti-venereal disease programme in Trinidad, consultations having taken place prior to the inauguration of the work to ensure that there was no duplication of effort. In view of these common interests, the Caribbean Commission has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly.

Institute of Inter-American Affairs:

159. The WHO Regional Office for the Americas has a major interest in the work of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, and maintains liaison and co-ordination on a policy, zone and country level. The programmes of the Regional Office and of the Institute frequently complement each other, and often there is co-operation in the field of specific work projects. For example, the Institute assisted in the architectural design for the health centre, part of the WHO Health Demonstration Area, in El Salvador.

Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP):

160. The Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama derives considerable technical and other support from WHO and from FAO. On occasion, funds are granted to INCAP for the carrying out of collaborative projects. The Director of INCAP is also on the staff of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and the closest co-ordination and collaboration exist, as a result of which the activities of INCAP contribute substantially to the nutrition programme of WHO in the Americas (see paragraph 45, above).

Organization of American States:

161. An Agreement between the Pan American Sanitary Organization (WHO Regional Organization for the Americas) and OAS was signed on 23 May 1950, under the terms of which PASO is designated as an

Inter-American Specialized Organization of OAS. The Agreement provides that PASO shall give technical advice on matters of public health and medical care to the Council of OAS and its other organs, upon request; that OAS and PASO may be represented at the meetings of each other's governing bodies, but without vote; that a full exchange of information, publications, and documents shall be maintained. It provides also for various other mechanism and arrangements to ensure effective collaboration.

162. After the signing of this Agreement, OAS established a Co-ordinating Committee on Technical Assistance (CCTA-OAS). The Pan American Sanitary Organization is represented on this Committee, thus allowing for a full exchange of information and for co-ordination in the field of technical assistance for economic development in the Western Hemisphere.

163. The Organization of American States has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly.

Pan American Sanitary Organization (PASO):

164. Article 54 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization provides that:

"The Pan American Sanitary Organization represented by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Pan American Sanitary Conferences, and all other inter-governmental regional health organizations in existence prior to the date of signature of this Constitution, shall in due course be integrated with the Organization. This integration shall be effected as soon as practicable through common action based on mutual consent of the competent authorities expressed through the organizations concerned."

165. In accordance with the provisions of this Article, an Agreement between WHO and PASO was approved by the Second World Health Assembly, on 30 June 1949. Under the terms of the Agreement, PASO and PASB serve, respectively, as the Regional Organization and the Regional Office of WHO for the Americas Region. They have therefore become integrated with WHO, and the same working relationship, in general, is maintained as between WHO and its other regional organizations and offices. The Agreement further provides that the Pan American Sanitary Conference may adopt and promote health and sanitary conventions and programmes in the Western Hemisphere, provided that such conventions and activities are compatible with the policy and programmes of WHO and are financed separately. The World Health Organization allocates funds to PASB acting as Regional Office, and full reports are made by PASB on its administration, finances and activities.

(vi) *International Civil Aviation Organization*

Organization of American States:

166. The Organization of American States is one of the intergovernmental agencies with which ICAO is in relationship under the terms of ICAO Assembly resolution A1-10. There is no formal agreement, however, governing their working relationship. The Organization of American States was invited to attend the

third session of the ICAO Facilitation Division, held at Buenos Aires from 21 November to 7 December 1951.

Pan American Institute of Geography and History:

167. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH) has a similar relationship with ICAO as OAS. The International Civil Aviation Organization and PAIGH have collaborated actively in the cartographic field. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History has been invited to attend meetings of the ICAO Map Division, the last one of which was held in October 1951 in Montreal and was attended by the Chairman of the Aeronautical Chart Committee of the PAIGH.

168. Similarly, ICAO attends meetings of PAIGH dealing with aeronautical chart and other cartographic problems.

(vii) *World Meteorological Organization*

Caribbean Commission:

169. The World Meteorological Organization has set up a temporary working group identical with the Sub-Commission for Protection against Hurricanes, which WMO had organized on behalf of the Caribbean Commission (see paragraph 83 above).

(viii) *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*

Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama:

170. Close co-operation has been maintained in Central America between UNICEF and the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP). School-feeding programmes assisted by UNICEF have provided the practical base for much of the work of INCAP in nutrition education and for the introduction of locally produced foods with a high protein content into the diet habits of the population. In connexion with the regional Nutrition Workshop for Central America, which was established in February 1952 under the joint sponsorship of INCAP and FAO, UNICEF staff members assisted in the section of the Workshop devoted to the organization and administration of child-feeding programmes (see paragraph 45 above).

American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood:

171. Contact has been maintained between UNICEF and the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, for the purpose of exchanging information on current and proposed activities.

(ix) *Technical Assistance Board*

Organization of American States:

172. Arrangements have been made between TAB and the Co-ordinating Committee on Technical Assistance of OAS for supplying the Committee with information on requests for technical assistance received by organizations members of TAB from governments members of OAS, and with documents of use in the co-ordination of the programmes; it has further been

agreed that in consultation with the chairman of TAB, the Committee would be invited to be represented by an observer at meetings of TAB at which important requests of special interest to OAS would be under consideration. Reciprocal arrangements have likewise been made for TAB representation at meetings of the Committee.

D. *Near and Middle East*

(i) *United Nations*

League of Arab States:

173. At its fifth session (resolution 477 (V)), the United Nations General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer.

(ii) *United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East*

League of Arab States:

174. At the time of the meeting of the League of Arab States in October 1951 at Alexandria, the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, by special arrangement with the League, entered into consultations with a special committee established by the League for that purpose. The Superior Council of the League has been instrumental in collecting contributions for the relief of Palestine refugees, and the Agency has provided for the transportation and distribution of the supplies. Interest has been expressed by the League in the educational and social conditions among the refugees on which the Agency has been asked to assist in supplying the latest information.

E. *Africa*

(i) *United Nations*

Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara:

175. Official notification of the establishment of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) has been made to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the transmission of its statutes. Contact on secretariat level has been made with the Secretary-General of the Commission at its headquarters in London.

(ii) *International Labour Organisation*

Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara:

176. The International Labour Organisation has been officially informed of the establishment of CCTA by the member governments of the Commission, and of the setting up under CCTA of the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Permanent Inter-African Bureau and the Inter-African Soils Bureau, as well as the planning of additional bureaux of a technical nature, such as the Inter-African Labour Bureau, recommended by the Elisabethville Conference of 1950.

177. A conference on statistics was convened under the auspices of CCTA in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia,

in July 1951, to which conference ILO sent a representative.

(iii) *World Health Organization*

Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara:

178. The World Health Organization and CCTA maintain a full exchange of information and have at times undertaken joint ventures. In November 1950, a Malaria Conference in Equatorial Africa was jointly sponsored by WHO and the Commission and was followed by a meeting of the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria. In November 1952, the Commission will hold a conference on mother, infant and child nutrition in Africa, at Gambia, West Africa, at which WHO will be represented by observers. In the same manner as in the case of the Malaria Conference, the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition will meet in Gambia immediately after the conference to consider the same problem — mother, infant and child nutrition — but on a world basis. In the case of both the malaria and the nutrition conferences, fuller co-operation between WHO and the Commission is attained because the members of the expert committees are also members of the conferences.

179. The work of the Commission on the continent of Africa is of special interest to the WHO Regional Office for Africa, which is exchanging information and

establishing effective working relations with the Commission.

180. In view of this co-operation, the Commission has been invited to be represented by observers at the Fifth World Health Assembly.

(iv) *World Meteorological Organization*

Southern African Air Transport Council:

181. Working relations have been established between the Regional Association for Africa of WMO and the Southern African Air Transport Council, and exchanges of information have taken place. The President of the Regional Association took part in the first meeting of the Southern African Committee for Air Navigation and Ground Organization, which was held at Pretoria in January 1952, under the auspices of the Council.

(v) *United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund*

Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA)

182. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has exchanged information with CCTA on certain aspects of the problem of African children, such as the aim and scope of possible UNICEF work in Africa and the question of malaria and *kwashiorkor*.

DOCUMENT E/L.453

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution A (E/2306)

[Original text: Russian]
[28 July 1952]

Make the following changes in the list of priority programmes in the economic and social fields:

1. *Section B:* add a new item reading as follows: "Discontinuance of the curtailment of civil industry and expansion of civil production."

2. *Section C:*

(a) Add the following new item: "Improvement of the situation of the unemployed and semi-unemployed, *inter alia*, by the establishment of State unemployment insurance, free medical services, the payment of allowances, the improvement of housing and other living conditions."

(b) At the beginning of section C, sub-section (c), add the following: "Restoration and extension of international economic relations by the renunciation of discrimination and restrictions in international trade", leaving the rest of the item in the wording proposed by the Committee.

3. *Section D:*

(a) In the second phrase in sub-section (a) add after the words "Social insurance and related measures" the following: "extension of social insurance and provision of assistance in old age, disablement and sickness".

(b) In the second phrase of section D, sub-section (b), add after the words "Strengthening of public health programmes" the following: "provision of medical services more easily accessible to the population without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language, religion, material position and social origin".

4. *Section E:*

(a) At the end of section E, sub-section (d), add the following: "without distinction of any kind on grounds of race, sex, language, religion, material position and social origin".

5. *Section F:*

(a) Add the following two new items:

(1) "Implementation of resolution 110 (II) of the General Assembly concerning measures to be taken against propaganda and the inciters of a new war".

(2) "Participation of women in the struggle for peace and the security of the nations, action to eliminate discrimination against women in political and economic matters, including measures to secure the full implementation in all countries of the principle of equal pay for equal work by men and women".

(b) In sub-section (b), add the following after the words "Universal Declaration of Human Rights": "and based on distinctions of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, or property, birth or other status".

(c) Replace sub-section (c) by the following new item: "Promotion of freedom of information and of the Press; the use of all means to encourage and

promote, with the help of truthful and objective information, the development of friendly relations and co-operation between nations in the settlement of economic, social and humanitarian problems, and prevention of the use of freedom of information and of the Press for the purpose of creating enmity between nations, for war propaganda and for racial discrimination."

Check list of documents

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page (in this fascicule)</i>	<i>Observations and references to other sources</i>
E/2161 and Corr.1	Tenth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council	1	
E/2203	Eleventh report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council	8	
E/2204	Information on regional co-ordination of programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and relations with non-United-Nations regional organizations: report of the Secretary-General	8	
E/2306	Report of the Co-ordination Committee		Mimeographed document only.
E/2327	Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies—resolutions adopted by the Council at its 662nd meeting		Resolution 451 (XIV).
E/L.453	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution A (E/2306)	34	

promote, with the help of fruitful and objective information, the development of friendly relations and co-operation between nations in the settlement of economic, social and humanitarian problems and prevent the use of force or the threat of force and of the use of the right of intervention and of the right of self-determination for the purpose of creating enmity between nations, for war propaganda and for racial discrimination.

(b) In sub-section (b), add the following after the words "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and "and" based on distinctions of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin or property, birth or other status.

(c) Replace sub-section (c) by the following new item: "Freedom of freedom of information and of the press; the use of all means to encourage and

Check list of documents

Document No.	Description	Language	Number of Copies
E/1948/1	Final report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council	English	1
E/1948/2	Final report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Economic and Social Council	English	1
E/1948/3	Information on regional co-ordination of programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and relations with non-United Nations regional organizations: report of the Secretary-General	English	1
E/1948/4	Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: resolution adopted by the Council at its 100th meeting	English	1
E/1948/5	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: amendment to draft resolution A (E/1948/5)	English	34

Micrographed document only
Resolution 481 (XIV)



