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S.G.

22 October 1968

Attached is a note on Youth and UN Activities in the Field of Human Rights. This question will probably come up this afternoon in the ACC meeting on the item relating to youth. The relevant documentation before ACC, I am told, makes little or no reference to the Human Rights side of the question and since there are decisions taken by the Teheran Conference and by ECOSOC, in addition to your own observations in the Introduction to the Annual Report, linking Human Rights with the problems of youth, we feel it is necessary to associate the Human Rights Division with the efforts that are being undertaken to deal with manifold aspects of the item on youth.

The note has been prepared by Schreiber, who will be present, I understand, at the meeting this afternoon. Schreiber has, of course, been in touch with Martin Hill and Kassum, both of whom are in the picture.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'José', with a horizontal line underneath the name.

José

Note on
Youth and United Nations Activities in the Field of Human Rights

1. The Report on the Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth Problems held at Geneva last July, which is before the Committee as document COORDINATION/R.697, emphasizes and gives evidence of the widespread and increasing preoccupation with youth problems among organizations of the United Nations family. It does not refer, however, to the question of youth in relation to the United Nations programmes in the field of human rights.
2. In this connexion it should be pointed out that in several authoritative pronouncements in various United Nations forums, a definite place has been given to the concern of youth for human rights and the necessity of educating youth in United Nations principles relating to the protection of human rights. Programmes of international action are expected to be devised and implemented in order to fulfil the aspirations of the younger generations for a society more consonant to their ideals of peace and justice, and to meet their claims for a more responsible role in the building up of such a society in the context of a fast changing world.

The Secretary-General, in the Introduction to his latest Annual Report on the Work of the Organization (A/7201/Add.1, paras 129-131), has made specific reference to the human rights considerations involved in the problems of youth as they arise at present with various degrees of acuity in many parts of the world. (See Annex I.) He emphasized the importance of harnessing the enthusiasm and energy of youth for world-wide promotion of human rights as well as for economic and social development and suggests that the United Nations should provide a channel for the constructive examination and confrontations which these problems deserve at the international level.

The Secretary-General, in his report, recalls the awareness of these problems which has been shown by the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran in April-May this year, and, subsequently, by the

Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session.

3. The International Conference on Human Rights adopted significant texts on the subject. The Proclamation of Teheran, unanimously approved at the conclusion of the Conference, contains a special paragraph which reads as follows:

"17. The aspirations of the younger generation for a better world, in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented, must be given the highest encouragement. It is imperative that youth participate in shaping the future of mankind;"

The Conference also adopted a resolution entitled "Education of Youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution XX), the intents and contents of which are far more comprehensive than its title would suggest. In fact, it is not limited to education, but also refers to the concept of "youth participation", and to the elucidation of the aspirations of youth as to the rights and the role of the individual in society, and actually covers a variety of areas of national and international action concerning or involving youth for the purpose of promoting human rights. (See Annex II.)

It recommends, among other things, "the fulfilment of initiatives designed to promote amongst youth the most noble ideals of humanity by means of practical programmes instituted by States, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and especially UNESCO, and by youth organizations;". It further recommends that "the functional organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies concerned should start a detailed examination and study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms;". Finally, it suggests that "the Secretary-General should plan a series of biennial seminars for youth, under the programme of Advisory Services in the field of human rights, on subjects of special concern to youth".

4. The Economic and Social Council, for its part, adopted last summer at its forty-fifth session two resolutions on youth problems, one (resolution 1353) on youth participation in international co-operation, the other (resolution 1354) on programmes of international action relating to youth. (See Annex III). It is clear from these texts, that promotion of human rights as defined in relevant United Nations and specialized agencies instruments should constitute an important factor in the overall approach which these problems require.

To quote from resolution 1353, the Council, after recognizing "the great contribution that the enthusiasm and energy of youth everywhere and their concern for peace and justice can make to the realization of the ideals and purposes of the United Nations, in particular with regard to economic and social development and human rights" specifically invites "the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to take this resolution into account when formulating and pursuing their programmes of economic and social development and human rights".

In resolution 1354, the Council urges that due attention be given to "youth problems in the light of resolution 1353 (XLV), within the framework of the over-all objectives of the second United Nations Development Decade" and requests that measures be taken to strengthen programmes of international action for dealing with youth problems.

5. As a result of the decisions taken by the Teheran Conference and the Economic and Social Council resolutions may be adopted at the current session of the General Assembly which would call for specific action in this field. In any event, a regular and systematic co-ordination of the work to be undertaken by all agencies and offices concerned should be established at this early stage to ensure efficient all-round progress in line with the comprehensive approach to youth problems which is envisaged. In the long-range process of implementing already existing and future resolutions on these problems with their human rights component, the United Nations through its Division of Human Rights will of course be expected to

assume definite responsibilities in its sphere of activity. It would therefore seem appropriate that it be closely associated in all phases of the joint efforts to be carried out.

ANNEX I

Extracts from the Introduction to the Annual Report of the Secretary-
General on the Work of the Organization 16 June 1967 - 15 June 1968

(A/7201/Add. 1)

129. It is also worth noting that the Teheran Conference and subsequently the Economic and Social Council showed awareness of the current aspirations of large sectors of the young generation. Both the Conference and the Council have recognized youth's special sensitiveness to infringements of human rights as well as the desire of the young "to have their full share in the establishment of major humanitarian demands of our century". They have recognized that in the rapidly changing conditions of the contemporary world it is essential better to understand new ways of thinking and the outlook of peoples in the stand they take towards the rights of man. They stressed the need of extending to youth an education in the spirit of the most noble humanitarian ideals of humanity and the importance of harnessing youth's enthusiasm and energy for world-wide economic and social development and for the promotion of human rights. They recommended, therefore, that Governments and also the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international agencies should study the question of the education of youth all over the world with a view to developing its personality and strengthening its respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and they stressed the importance of interesting and involving youth in both national life and international co-operation.

130. Irrespective of any judgements as to methods used in recent months by youth leaders and youth organizations in many parts of the world to express their views, it must be recognized that those who belong to the younger generations and whose future must be the concern of all, give voice, sometimes confusedly but always forcefully, to their criticism of the difficulties encountered by our societies in adjusting to what appear to them as the ineluctable demands of our times in regard to respect for the rights of the human personality. They consider, often rightly, that solutions could and should be found. In a world of plenty, or capable of the achievement of plenty, they cannot understand or accept what appears to them acceptance of unworthy situations or attitudes of passiveness or cynicism.

131. Most of youth's aspirations towards a better world are in no way opposed to those consistently expressed by United Nations organs, and the Organization could only benefit from providing a channel through which these deeply felt concerns can be better understood and studied, and constructive confrontations between spokesmen of the various generations harmoniously conducted. The results may hopefully lead not only to better understanding and co-operation between generations, but to fruitful developments in democratic processes.

Text of resolution XX adopted by the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran on 12 May 1968.

XX. Education of youth in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

(ADOPTED ON THE REPORT OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE)

The International Conference on Human Rights,

Considering that the promotion, respect and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms are a significant aspiration for the contemporary world, the fulfilment of which implies changes in ways of thinking, the outlook of peoples and the stand they take towards the rights of man,

Recalling that, in the Charter, the United Nations has affirmed its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in equal rights for men and nations,

Reaffirming the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments of the United Nations and other competent institutions working for the rights of man,

Considering that the Universal Declaration was adopted in 1948 by the Member States represented at that time in the United Nations General Assembly and that eighteen years later the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which embody the principles of the Universal Declaration, were also adopted unanimously by a General Assembly with more than twice the membership of that of 1948,

Realizing, therefore, that the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represent ethics common to all members of the international community,

Taking into consideration that it is the hope of humanity that there should be in the future a world in which there does not exist any transgression of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that to that end it is imperative to implant in the consciousness of youth lofty ideals of human dignity and of equal rights for all persons without any discrimination,

Recalling the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, and noting with satisfaction that UNESCO and other specialized agencies have been engaged in joint efforts to implement this Declaration,

Taking into consideration that youth is particularly sensitive to any infringement of human rights and appreciating its vocation and its legitimate desire to be useful to society and to have its full share in the accomplishment of the major humanitarian demands of our century, the fulfilment of which constitutes a primary condition for its happiness and for human progress in general,

Bearing in mind that nowadays, within the process of social, economic and spiritual renewal in which humanity is engaged, the enthusiasm and the creative spirit of youth must be dedicated to eliminating any kind of violation of human rights,

Convinced that youth must know, respect and develop all the good that humanity has achieved so far to reinforce respect for the human personality,

Convinced furthermore that States, international organizations, youth organizations and society in general should undertake continuous and permanent efforts in order to educate youth in the spirit of the most noble ideals of humanity,

1. *Calls upon* States to ensure that all means of education should be employed so that youth grows up and develops in a spirit of respect for human dignity and for equal rights of all men and all peoples without discrimination as to race, colour, language, sex or faith;

2. *Calls upon* States to take all appropriate measures to prepare youth for social life, to stimulate its interest in the problems of the changing world and to secure for it an ever-growing and active share in the life and in the development of society;

3. *Calls upon* States to engage in directing wherever possible and encouraging information media, in order that youth may learn of the aspirations of the world of today and learn to appreciate human values and to understand other peoples and in order to strengthen its resolve to fight for the promotion of moral and spiritual health of society;

4. *Calls upon* States to promote among youth a broad dissemination of ideas and knowledge, based on objective information and free discussion, as an essential prerequisite for enhancing respect for the dignity of man and the variety of human culture;

5. *Recommends* the fulfilment of initiatives designed to promote amongst youth the most noble ideals of humanity by means of practical programmes instituted by States, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and especially UNESCO, and by youth organizations;

6. *Invites* UNESCO to develop its programmes aimed at making children aware, from the time they start school, of respect for the dignity and rights of man and at making the principles of the Universal Declaration prevail at all levels of education, particularly in institutions of higher learning where the future cadres are trained;

7. *Recommends* that youth organizations should pay special attention to international gatherings and exchanges which should lead to better knowledge and better exchanges of views among the young in order to arouse in them an active interest in the cause of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

8. *Recommends* that the functional organs of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies concerned should start a detailed examination and study of the question of the education of youth all over the world for the development of its personality and strengthening of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to organize from time to time an exchange of information on the action taken by the different States in order to ensure that youth is educated and brought up in a spirit of respect for human rights everywhere, so that youth can freely direct its destiny;

10. *Suggests* that the Secretary-General should plan a series of biennial seminars for youth, under the programme of Advisory Services in the field of human rights, on subjects of special concern to youth.

Text of resolutions 1353 (XLV) and 1354 (XLV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its forty-fifth session, on 2 August 1968.

1353 (XLV). Youth participation in international co-operation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that underlying many of the reactions and attitudes of youth in this era is a feeling of world solidarity and a sense of common responsibility for the achievement of peace and economic and social justice,

Aware that the interest and the involvement of youth in both national life and international co-operation is important to the realization of the ideals and purposes of the United Nations, in particular in the fields of economic and social development and human rights,

Considering that the youth of today will assume increasing responsibility in world affairs, including international co-operation and the determination of policies in these fields,

Mindful that the growing participation of youth in the efforts to further economic and social development will promote a greater understanding of development problems and lend strength to their search for world solidarity,

1. *Recognizes* the great contribution that the enthusiasm and energy of youth everywhere and their concern for peace and justice can make to the realization of the ideals and purposes of the United Nations, in particular with regard to economic and social development and human rights;

2. *Calls the attention* of Governments of Member States to the desirability of giving due consideration, in consultation with youth organizations and other appropriate non-governmental organizations concerned with youth problems, to the ways in which the participation of youth in the process of economic and social development and in the protection and promotion of human rights can be further strengthened and enhanced;

3. *Invites* international organizations of students and youth to participate more actively, through existing channels, in the efforts of the United Nations related to economic and social development and the promotion of human rights;

4. *Invites* the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to take this resolution into account when formulating and pursuing their programmes of economic and social development and human rights.

*1559th plenary meeting,
2 August 1968.*

1354 (XLV). Programmes of international action relating to youth

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1086 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, in so far as it relates to youth, as well as its resolution 1353 (XLV) of 2 August 1968,

1. *Urges* that due attention be given to youth problems in the light of resolution 1353 (XLV), within the framework of the over-all objectives of the second United Nations Development Decade and of all United Nations and specialized agencies programmes relating to economic and social development, including human resources,

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the specialized agencies concerned to take all possible measures to strengthen their programmes of international action for dealing with youth problems in society both in developing and developed countries,

3. *Expresses* the hope that international and national youth and youth-serving organizations will co-operate actively in fostering these efforts,

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, after consultation with the agencies and organizations concerned, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, a report to the Council at its forty-seventh session on the measures taken to strengthen and co-ordinate existing programmes.

*1559th plenary meeting,
2 August 1968.*

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General

*noted.
Hear
19/10/68*

DATE: 18 October 1968

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: _____

FROM: W.W. Cox *W.W. Cox*
DE: Acting Director of PersonnelSUBJECT: Discussions in ACC: Appointment of ICSAB members
OBJET: _____

The report of the Preparatory Committee to ACC, under its item on "Questions concerning ICSAB", will merely note that the recommendations for the appointment of the Chairman and two members of ICSAB will be found in document CO-ORDINATION/R.704, and will add that "ILO reserved its position on these recommendations".

In his oral statement to the Preparatory Committee the ILO Representative simply suggested that the cited document might have been couched in too definite language in stating that, in informal consultations between the organizations which took place during the ICSAB session in Paris in July, "it was agreed to recommend the appointment of Dr. Gertruda Sekaninová-Čákrťová, of Czechoslovakia".

My private information is that, as ILO had originally favoured as the Eastern European candidate Mr. Endre Ustor of Hungary, Mr. Morse may still feel obliged, at the very least pro forma, to restate that position in your private meeting with ACC on the general vacancies. On the other hand, it has been intimated to me that he would probably not take a strong position if the Czechoslovakian candidate was acceptable to the other Executive Heads.

For your briefing I should like to state the position as it emerged from the Paris discussions. ILO retention of the Ustor candidacy was not stated to us at that time, but this may have resulted from the absence from one meeting of their Assistant Director General. It was generally agreed (and I personally explored and confirmed the assumption) that the Czechoslovakian candidate would add a positive and liberal element to the membership. A number of Agencies expressly endorsed my suggestion that in addition it would be very desirable, other qualifications being equal, to have Madame Sekaninová-Čákrťová because the Board has no woman member at this time.

I know and have a high regard for Mr. Ustor. In one respect I feel that the advantage must go to Madame Sekaninová-Čákrťová. Though Mr. Ustor is a distinguished international lawyer, his experience, broad as it is, seems to entirely lie within that special field, and this point was generally recognized in Paris. Both began with legal practice, but whereas Mr. Ustor has attended the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and various international law conferences, Madame Sekaninová-Čákrťová has been Deputy Foreign Minister (from 1949 to 1957);



- 2 -

her participation in many international organizations since the first session of the General Assembly has included the First, Third, Fifth and Sixth Committees, and she has a considerable administrative background. Among her other responsibilities in the Foreign Ministry, she supervised the work of the department for international organizations and also that for international administration. Like Mr. Ustor, she is of Ambassadorial rank and now serves as head of the legal and administrative department in the Ministry of Education, which is responsible for the personnel policy of schools at all levels in the country and universities as well and also for legislative drafting in the education field. She thus seems to have a general background more broadly suited to ICSAB subjects. She is a Member of Parliament and of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, and is active in the United Nations Association of Czechoslovakia, having also been Vice-Chairman of the World Federation of UN Associations. She has excellent English, with good French and fluent Russian.

There is one last point of particular importance. Mr. Ustor is already a member of the International Law Commission. Apart from any general advantage there may be in spreading out the available international appointments, it must be expected that because of his existing commitments to the ILC, he would not at all times be available to meet with both ICSAB and the ILC. It would in fact appear that the 1969 meeting of ICSAB and of the ILC will occur at approximately the same time, one in New York and one in Geneva.

..... I attach a curriculum vitae of both Madame Sekaninová-Čákrťová and Mr. Ustor.

Annex II

Dr. Gertruda Sekaninová-Čákrtyová - Czechoslovakia

Born 1908.

Studied at Faculty of Law of Charles University, Prague, then worked as lawyer.

- 1945 - Joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 1946 - Participated in first part of first session of General Assembly in London, as adviser on Czechoslovak delegation - specifically, in discussions on status of women; participated in Paris Peace Conference.
- 1948 - Czechoslovak observer to Economic and Social Council session in Geneva.
- 1949 - Appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- 1951 - Took part in San Francisco Conference on Peace Treaty with Japan.
- 1957 - Chief of Department of Legislature in Ministry of Education.
- 1964 - Deputy of the National Assembly and member of its Foreign Affairs Committee.

Now Head of Legal and Administrative Department in Ministry of Education.

Member of the Czechoslovak delegation to General Assembly sessions in 1946, 1947, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1965, 1966 and 1967;
Vice-Chairman of WFUNA.

Mr. Endre Ustor - Hungary

Born in 1909.

Doctor of Laws, University of Pécs, 1932.

Qualified for court and Bar in 1936.

From 1936: practised as lawyer.

1945: joined Administration

1949: Legal adviser, Ministry of Finance.

1953: Legal adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1957: Head of International Law Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (with rank of Ambassador since 1964).

1961: Member of Permanent Court of Arbitration

Was Vice-President, International Law Association, Hungarian branch.

Participated in several bilateral and multilateral international negotiations.

1957-65: Representative of Hungary in Sixth Committee of General Assembly.

1961: Rapporteur of Sixth Committee.

1958: UN Conference on Law of the Sea, Geneva - Deputy Chairman of Delegation (Chairman in 1960).

1961: UN Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities, Vienna - Chairman of Delegation.

1961: International Conference on Private Air Law, ICAO - Chairman of Delegation.

1963: UN Conference on Consular Relations, Vienna - Chairman of Delegation.

Author of numerous publications in the field of international law.

Mr. Stark
cc: Mr. Hill
Mr. Lemieux
Mr. Turner
Mr. Cox

10 October 1968

My dear Ambassador,

In an undated letter to me recently Ambassador Ball expressed the concern of the United States Government at the "lack of a common rationale within the United Nations family of organizations for determining top echelon salary and allowance levels". He suggested that the matter was of sufficient importance to warrant examination by the International Civil Service Advisory Board "with a view toward formulation of uniform criteria for grading and remuneration of top executive levels within the system".

I will, as Ambassador Ball requested, bring the matter to the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and I should myself have no objection to asking ICSAB to consider possible solutions to the problem.

I think I should add that there seems to me to be no foundation for the suggestion in Ambassador Ball's letter that increases in executive salaries lead to consequential increases down the line. The facts show that at no time since 1946 have the executive level salaries been adjusted until after the salaries of the lower levels have been increased as the result of reviews by ICSAB or other outside bodies; and the percentage increase in executive salaries since 1946 has been appreciably less than the increase in the levels of the professional or director categories.

Yours sincerely,

U Thant

His Excellency
Mr. James Russell Wiggins
Permanent Representative of the
United States of America
to the United Nations
799 United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

Honorable U Thant
Secretary-General
United Nations

Har
12/19
C.V.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General:

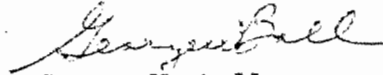
In recent months my government has become increasingly concerned at the lack of a common rationale within the UN family of organizations for determining top echelon salary and allowance levels. I refer particularly to the salaries of the Under-Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Deputy Director-General and Assistant Director-General levels. It appears that, in the absence of common objective standards, emoluments for these posts are arrived at by highly subjective reciprocal comparisons among the organizations. This practice, in addition to placing continued upward pressure on executive salaries throughout the United Nations Common System, renders it exceedingly difficult for member governments to evaluate remuneration proposals for these positions. Because of the effect the executive salaries of one organization have on those of others, and the fact that within each organization increases in executive salaries usually lead to eventual consequential increases down the line, the overall financial impact of proposals for general upgrading of executive positions or for executive salary increases can be significant.

The government of the United States considers this problem to be of sufficient importance and mutual concern to the organizations following the United Nations Common System to warrant examination by the International Civil Service Advisory Board with a view toward formulation of uniform criteria for grading and remuneration at the top executive levels within the system. Accordingly, my government respectfully requests the Secretary General to bring this matter to the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to suggest that

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it might appropriately request the matter be referred to ICSAB
for its consideration and recommendations.

Sincerely,



George W. Ball

26 September 1968

Mr. Philippe de Seynes
Under-Secretary-General for Economic
and Social Affairs

The Secretary-General

Your memorandum dated 19 September 1968

I have noted the views you have expressed in your memorandum cited above.

As I understand it, some of the Inspectors will be here at the time when we are having our next meeting of the ACC, on 22 October 1968. Perhaps you can take advantage of this occasion to discuss the problem of co-ordination with the ACC, the ACABQ and the Inspectors, and reach some conclusions.

cc: Mr. Lemieux

CJ/lm

The Secretary-General

19 September 1968

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Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General for
Economic and Social Affairs

I have oftentimes stressed the defects of the proceeding followed for The Joint Inspection Unit. Whereas its independence is essential in the discharge of its functions, it is not at all profitable in the determination of its programme of work. From the inception I felt that there was likely to be a great waste as the energies and talents of this new and potentially powerful piece of machinery would fail to be directed into the most useful channels.

Mr. Bertrand's notes on the support costs of extra budgetary programmes and on the standardization in the presentation of the United Nations organizations' budgets and accounts certainly represent the very type of inquiry on problems of organization and evaluation towards which the inspectors should be oriented by the legislative bodies or by the heads of agencies. The two notes refer to topics of direct interest and concern to the United Nations family but they stem from an isolated initiative and do not result from an overall and planned programme of work.

Your letter to Mr. Bertrand, dated 28 August 1968 underlines the inconveniences of such a method, especially the overlapping of the second of his studies with the task entrusted to Mr. William McCandless, recently appointed as a consultant by ACABQ to study the possibility of developing a more uniform presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Your letter suggests a postponement of Mr. Bertrand's inquiry, pending the availability of Mr. McCandless' findings which "will have considerable bearing on the points

raised" by the Inspector.

I wonder whether it would not be appropriate to try to better relate the Inspection Unit's activities to the work programme of legislative organs such as the ACABQ and the CPC/ECPC. The discussions which take place in these two bodies enlighten a number of issues; many of them might be usefully looked into by the Inspectors, at least by some of them. The deliberations of the two organs can provide objects of inquiries on matters of importance and urgency to the United Nations system of organizations. It might be possible to draw the attention of the Joint Inspection Unit to that source of potential inquiries, without interfering with its independence. The latter should be understood as a free choice of the method to be followed by the Inspectors and a free determination of their findings but it does not imply a complete lack of guidance as to the matters of priority, especially in the early years of functioning of the Unit.

I wonder whether there could be some possibility to discuss this so that some action might be initiated during the present General Assembly.

* I already adumbrated these ideas in my notes on Ambassador Jha's proposal.

cc: Mr. Narasimhan ✓
Mr. Turner
Mr. Hill

Distr.
RESTRICTED

CO-ORDINATION/R.692/Rev.2
17 October 1968

ENGLISH ONLY

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Forty-sixth session
22 October 1968
New York

REVISED PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- A. Adoption of the agenda
- B. Consultations on current developments and problems including matters connected with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) and related matters
- C. Review of developments in technical co-operation activities, including the United Nations Development Programme
- D. Matters raised in the report of the Preparatory Committee

The Preparatory Committee's report appears in document CO-ORDINATION/R.710 and deals with all topics covered in the provisional agenda contained in document CO-ORDINATION/R.692/Rev.1. While ACC may wish to take up each topic in turn, its special attention is invited to the following matters:

- (1) United Nations Development Decade (paragraphs 11 to 14)
- (2) Review of the functioning of inter-agency machinery for co-ordination (paragraphs 16 to 21)
- (3) Role of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions in relation to the work of ACC (paragraph 22)
- (4) Water resources development (paragraphs 31 to 32)
- (5) International Education Year (paragraphs 37 to 43)
- (6) Current work on youth (paragraph 44)
- (7) United Nations programming missions (paragraphs 48 to 50)
- (8) Questions concerning ICSAB (paragraphs 55 to 56)

- (9) Questions relating to reports by Inspectors (paragraphs 57 to 62)
- (10) Date and place of the next session of the ACC, of the Preparatory Committee and of ACC subsidiary bodies (paragraphs 72 to 74)

E. Any other matters



18 October 1968

NOTES IN PREPARATION FOR ACC MEETING ON 22 OCTOBER 1968

GENERAL

All heads of agencies are coming except Messrs. Maheu, McNamara, Schweitzer and Mili, who will be represented by Messrs. Adiseshiah, Southard, Demuth and David respectively. All top United Nations officials and heads of Programmes except Prince Sadruddin are expected. It will be Mr. Aquino's first attendance.

At the Preparatory Committee meetings co-operative arrangements were made for current work; most outstanding difficulties were overcome or solutions were suggested for ACC endorsement. No report is to be issued by ACC this time, but it is proposed that, as usual, members may use the ACC (and Preparatory Committee's) findings when reporting to their own organs. On a few points (Inspectors, International Education Year, Computers) precise texts have been proposed for such purposes.

PRIVATE MEETING 10.30 a.m. 38th floor

Apart from the political roundup, the following matters would seem to require discussion:

ICSAB

(a) Proposals by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and Mr. Ball, both to the effect that ACC might request ICSAB to study the question of salaries and allowances for the top echelon; (b) appointment of two members and the Secretary of the Board (document CO-ORDINATION/R.704 attached).

Functioning of Inter-Agency Machinery for Co-ordination

You stated in the Introduction to the Annual Report on the Work of the Organization that you would raise this matter in the ACC. The Preparatory Committee is studying aspects that relate to the subsidiary organs. ACC may wish to have a preliminary exchange of views on how a discussion of broader issues might be prepared for the Spring session. Such issues could include

ACC's own functioning and that of the ACC Secretariat, the Preparatory Committee and the Consultative Committees.

Report of the Committee of Seven

In your letter to the heads of agencies on 16 August convening this meeting of ACC, you mentioned that there may be matters in the report of the Committee of Seven which members of the ACC will find it useful to discuss. Although the report has not yet been studied here, and any discussion at ACC would seem quite premature, we propose to give each member a numbered copy in confidence at the private meeting. You might like to say that their written comments on any matter that concerns them could be sent in confidence to you.

Youth

Mr. Morse might raise this matter at ACC, but I doubt if he will, since there are to be high-level consultations outside the meeting on the membership and terms of reference of a team to provide a new inter-agency approach to problems of youth. Messrs. de Seynes, Labouisse and Adiseshiah are also involved.

Inspectors

Several general issues seem to be emerging, including the best procedures to prevent confusion and duplication in the consideration of reports (like that by Mr. Macy on Turkey) which affect several agencies (on this the Preparatory Committee has made suggestions); possible means of using the Inspectors to better effect, e.g. by encouraging them to study problems raised by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination or the ACABQ (Mr. de Seynes has views on this); subjects for discussion at ACC's meeting with the Inspectors next Spring (the Preparatory Committee suggests as a topic "the rationalization of evaluation activities in the UN system"). Much of this can be discussed at the regular meeting but you may like to ask if there are any comments about Inspectors that members would prefer to make privately.

* * *

REGULAR MEETING (Conference Room 8)

Item B Consultations on current developments and problems including matters connected with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) and related matters

As regards the "Bulgarian" resolution, I feel that there is little now to discuss except the kind of report which the Secretary-General is to submit under the paragraph which reads

"Requests the Secretary-General to assist the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned in working out appropriate measures to implement the relevant resolutions and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session."

A suggested text for this report, cleared by the Department of Trusteeship has been agreed by the Preparatory Committee and is attached (Conference Room Paper No.3). UNESCO, FAO and ILO will be taking decisions on implementing the resolution in the next few weeks, reporting thereon to the Council's resumed session in mid-November.

The High Commissioner for Refugees has much the biggest role in this whole operation and, as stated in the Preparatory Committee's report (CO-ORDINATION/R.710, para.7) hopes that the "ACC session will provide an opportunity for consultations with several specialized agencies on this subject". These consultations are being arranged outside the ACC.

* * *

This item provides an opportunity for members to mention any development that may be worrying them. Possibly Mr. Michelmores, Mr. Boerma and Mr. Aquino might mention Middle East refugees. Mr. Labouisse may wish to talk about the Biafra situation, and Messrs. Boerma and Aquino about the principle of "government requests" that has prevented them from acting.

Item C Review of developments in technical co-operation activities, including the United Nations Development Programme

This item remains on the agenda because of a decision taken by ACC twelve or fifteen years ago that there would be a review of the development of technical co-operation at every session. Several members still want to have such an item on the agenda from time to time since it is the only occasion when the whole technical co-operation programme (including aid under the regular budgets, UNICEF, WFP etc. in addition to UNDP) can be reviewed under the Secretary-General's chairmanship; but I think that once a year would be quite sufficient and it might better be in the Spring. There seems nothing ready for useful discussion now.

Item D Matters raised in the report of the Preparatory Committee (CO-ORDINATION/R.710)

This item covers the whole report of the Preparatory Committee. In this report, certain topics have been drawn to the ACC's special attention and on some a decision is required. I have marked the most important paragraphs indicating at some points the names of participants who would seem most concerned. It would seem simplest to take the report section by section. I could introduce each section briefly and bring out, as we go along, points requiring special consideration and/or decision.

The only matter likely to be at all acrimonious concerns United Nations programming missions (paras. 48 to 50 of CO-ORDINATION/R.710). WHO and UNESCO consider that these missions raise a question of principle. They object to the United Nations sending a mission "to advise governments on overall priorities without adequate agency participation". If Messrs. Candau and Adiseshiah speak, Mr. de Seynes is ready to reply.

The Preparatory Committee has proposed that next year's Spring session of ACC be held in Rome late in April, the Inter-Agency Consultative Board meeting five weeks earlier in Geneva. ACC could not meet much earlier than late April without seriously impairing its work (and its report, which is so basic to ECOSOC and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination as well as the agencies). But it might advance its dates by one week or possibly even two if that would enable the IACB to synchronize with it. Several members, if unable to make two trips to Europe in the Spring, may press for some compromise.

ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE AFRICAINE
SECRETARIAT PERMANENT DU GROUPE AFRICAIN
AUX NATIONS UNIES

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE
AFRICAN GROUP TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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CM/Res.149 (IX) - CM/Res.174 (XI)

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger, - Septembre 1968

RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTÉES PAR LE CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
LORS DE SA ONZIÈME SESSION ORDINAIRE A ALGER

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

LE PROBLEME DES REFUGIERS EN AFRIQUE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant les résolutions AHG/Res.26 (II), CM/Res.19 (II), CM/Res.52 (IV), CM/Res.88 (VII) et notamment la résolution CM/Res.104 (IX) de septembre 1967,

Conscient de la gravité et de l'importance du problème des réfugiés en Afrique,

Désireux de réaliser une solution africaine de ce problème,

Reconnaissant le caractère essentiellement humanitaire du problème et soucieux de prendre des mesures pour améliorer les conditions de vie des réfugiés et les aider à mener une vie normale,

Persuadé que l'Afrique ne pourra pas résoudre ce douloureux problème à elle seule, sans l'assistance de la communauté internationale,

Prenant note du rapport de la Commission spéciale de l'OUA sur les réfugiés qui s'est réuni à Addis-Abéba du 17 au 22 juin 1968, et du rapport du Secrétaire général administratif sur les travaux du bureau de placement et d'éducation pour les réfugiés,

Prenant en considération le désir exprimé par certains Etats membres, qui n'ont pas eu la possibilité de faire étudier par leurs services compétents le projet de Convention sur les réfugiés en Afrique :

1. Demande aux Etats membres qui ne l'ont pas encore fait de communiquer au Secrétaire général administratif avant le 15 décembre 1968, leurs observations relatives au projet de Convention de l'OUA sur les réfugiés, projet actuellement en leur possession;
2. Décide d'examiner le projet de Convention à sa prochaine session et, à cet effet, invite les Etats membres à prendre toutes dispositions appropriées;
3. Demande aux Etats membres qui ne l'ont pas encore fait d'accéder à la Convention des Nations Unies de 1951 sur le statut des réfugiés et au Protocole de 1967, et d'en

appliquer les dispositions aux réfugiés d'Afrique conformément aux dispositions de la résolution CM/Res.104 (IX),

4. Demande aux Etats membres de coopérer pleinement avec le Bureau de placement et d'éducation pour les réfugiés en lui apportant toute l'assistance requise;
5. Félicite le Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour sa sollicitude particulièrement positive à l'égard des réfugiés africains, et forme des souhaits pour le renforcement de l'action des Nations Unies en vue d'une solution heureuse du problème;
6. Exprime sa gratitude aux institutions spécialisées et aux organisations humanitaires qui apportent leur aide généreuse aux réfugiés d'Afrique.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

TERRITOIRES SOUS DOMINATION PORTUGAISE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Prenant note des rapports du Secrétaire général administratif, du Comité de libération et du Comité des Cinq sur l'Angola,

Rappelant les résolutions pertinentes adoptées par la Conférence des Chefs d'Etat et le Conseil des Ministres,

Constatant avec satisfaction les progrès accomplis par les nationalistes africains dans leur légitime lutte de libération,

Déplorent l'assistance multiforme que le Portugal reçoit de ses alliés de l'OTAN et de ses partenaires économiques et financiers,

Gravement préoccupé des menaces et des actes d'agression constamment perpétrés par le Portugal contre les Etats africains limitrophes des territoires qui sont sous sa domination,

Réaffirmant sa conviction que les crimes perpétrés par le Portugal contre les peuples africains constituent un crime odieux contre l'humanité :

1. Réaffirme la légitimité de la lutte des peuples qui luttent contre l'oppression colonialiste du Portugal,
2. Condamne fermement les odieux crimes de génocide perpétrés par le Portugal qui en violation flagrante de la Charte des Nations Unies, fait usage du napalm, de gaz toxiques et d'autres armes contre les peuples africains en lutte pour leur liberté et leur indépendance, ce qui constitue une menace à la paix et à la sécurité internationales,
3. Condamne le Portugal pour les actes d'agression commis contre les Etats indépendants limitrophes des territoires qui sont sous sa domination,
4. Condamne le Portugal pour son refus persistant, au mépris des résolutions des Nations Unies, de reconnaître aux peuples des territoires qui sont sous sa domination le droit à l'autodétermination et à l'indépendance,
5. Condamne énergiquement l'OTAN pour son aide militaire et demande aux pays membres de l'OTAN de ne plus accorder au Portugal l'aide économique et militaire qui lui permet de continuer sa guerre colonialiste,

6. Condamne l'alliance diabolique du Portugal et des régimes minoritaires et racistes de l'Afrique du Sud et de la Rhodésie, qui tend à perpétuer le colonialisme et l'oppression dans la partie australe de l'Afrique,
7. Demande aux Etats membres de l'OUA d'apporter une aide matérielle supplémentaire aux mouvements de libération, de façon à leur permettre de restaurer l'économie des zones libérées et d'organiser la vie de leurs populations,
8. Demande au Groupe africain de l'ONU de faire en sorte que des sanctions obligatoires soient prises contre le Portugal, en application du Chapitre VII de la Charte de l'ONU,
9. Prie tous les Etats d'accorder une aide morale et matérielle à ceux qui mènent une lutte légitime contre l'oppression portugaise en Afrique,
10. Félicite les nationalistes africains pour les progrès qu'ils ne cessent de réaliser dans leur légitime lutte pour la libération de leur patrie, et les exhorte à rester en bons termes avec tous les Etats membres de l'Organisation, dans l'intérêt même de la lutte qu'ils mènent.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

RESOLUTION SUR LES ILES COMORES

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Réaffirmant le droit inaliénable de tous les peuples et territoires d'Afrique à la liberté et à l'indépendance,

Considérant que les Iles Comores ne figurent pas sur la liste des territoires coloniaux auxquels s'appliquent la Déclaration de l'ONU sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux,

Tenant compte de la Déclaration sur l'octroi de l'indépendance aux pays et aux peuples coloniaux, qui figure dans la résolution 1514 (XV) de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies :

1. Demande au Gouvernement français de prendre immédiatement des mesures pour permettre au peuple comorien d'exercer son droit inaliénable à l'autodétermination et à l'indépendance
2. Invite le Groupe africain de l'ONU à demander l'inscription des Iles Comores sur la liste des territoires non autonomes de la Commission de décolonisation de l'ONU;
3. Prie le Secrétaire général administratif de faire connaître au Président de la Commission de décolonisation de l'ONU que l'OUA demande l'inscription des Iles Comores sur la liste de la Commission de décolonisation.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

RHODESIE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Ayant pris acte du rapport du Secrétaire général administratif et de celui du Comité des Cinq sur la Rhodésie, ainsi que celui des Ministres des affaires étrangères de l'Algérie, du Sénégal et de la Zambie,

Rappelant sa résolution CM/Res.135 (X) du 24 février 1968, ainsi que la résolution 253 (1968) par laquelle le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies a, le 29 mai 1968, décrété contre la Rhodésie des sanctions obligatoires et générales,

Profondément préoccupé par la grave et dangereuse situation qui ~~régn~~e toujours en Rhodésie, et en particulier par la campagne de terreur systématique, de génocide et d'assassinat politique que poursuit le régime minoritaire rebelle au mépris de l'opinion mondiale, contre les nationalistes africains,

Persuadé plus que jamais que la situation de la Rhodésie constitue une grave menace pour la paix et la sécurité internationales :

1. Réaffirme avec force le droit du peuple Zimbabwé à la liberté et à l'indépendance sur la base du gouvernement par la majorité;
2. Condamne comme un crime contre l'humanité la campagne de terreur systématique, de génocide et d'assassinat politique, ainsi que d'exécutions inhumaines, que poursuit le régime rebelle, raciste et minoritaire;
3. Réaffirme que le Royaume-Uni, puissance administrante, est responsable de la constante aggravation de la situation et que le seul moyen efficace d'étouffer la rébellion est d'user de la force;
4. Condamne sans réserve le Royaume-Uni pour ses ~~atermoiements~~ à assumer toutes ses responsabilités et son refus d'user la force pour rétablir la légalité en Rhodésie;
5. Condamne en outre l'intervention illégale des troupes et des mercenaires de l'Afrique du Sud en Rhodésie, enjoint au régime sud-africain de retirer ses forces, et demande à la communauté internationale de faire en sorte que ces mercenaires évacuent la Rhodésie;

6. Condamne une fois de plus avec force le Gouvernement sud-africain et le Gouvernement portugais, ainsi que les Gouvernements de tous les pays qui continuent d'entretenir des liens économiques, financiers et autres avec la Rhodésie, qui apportent directement ou indirectement une aide militaire, économique et autres au régime raciste et minoritaire, lui permettant ainsi de se maintenir dans l'illégalité;
7. Demande à tous les Etats d'appliquer sans réserve les dispositions de la résolution 253 (1968) du Conseil de Sécurité;
8. Demande aux Etats membres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine d'apporter une aide financière et matérielle accrue en vue de l'intensification de la lutte au Zimbabwe;
9. Demande à tous les Etats d'apporter leur aide, tant morale que matérielle, au peuple Zimbabwe dans la lutte légitime qu'il mène contre l'oppression coloniale;
10. Félicite les mouvements de libération des efforts qu'ils déploient en Rhodésie pour combattre le régime illégal et félicite en particulier la ZAPU et l'ANC pour le front uni qu'elles ont formé;
11. Reprend à son compte la résolution que la Conférence internationale des droits de l'homme, réunie à Téhéran en 1968, a adopté au sujet de la décolonisation, et réaffirme qu'étant donné qu'un état de guerre existe en Rhodésie et demande que l'on traite en prisonniers de guerre, conformément aux dispositions de la Convention internationale de la Croix Rouge de 1949, les combattants Zimbabwe de la liberté qui sont faits prisonniers;
12. Adjure une fois de plus les mouvements de libération du Zimbabwe de serrer les rangs et de constituer un front uni et, à cet effet, demande pour cela aux Gouvernements tanzanien, zambien et kényen d'exercer leurs bons offices auprès de ces mouvements;
13. Charge le Groupe africain de l'ONU d'insister pour que :
 - a) le Royaume-Uni use de la force pour renverser le régime illégal, minoritaire et raciste de la Rhodésie;
 - b) l'on applique des sanctions obligatoires contre le Portugal et l'Afrique du Sud en raison de l'aide qu'ils ne cessent d'apporter au régime minoritaire, illégal et raciste de la Salisbury;
 - c) tous les pays rompent leurs relations économiques et autres avec la Rhodésie;
 - d) que le Comité du Conseil de Sécurité sur la Rhodésie soit un organe effectif capable de contribuer efficacement à la libération du Zimbabwe.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

COMITE DE COORDINATION POUR LA LIBERATION DE L'AFRIQUE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant les résolutions pertinentes adoptées par l'OUA sur la décolonisation, notamment la résolution CIAS/Plen.2/Rev.2, adoptée par les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement à Addis-Abéba, en mai 1963,

Constatant avec satisfaction les progrès réalisés par les mouvements nationalistes africains dans leur lutte contre les forces colonialistes et racistes qui occupent leur territoire,

Prenant acte du rapport du Comité de coordination pour la libération de l'Afrique :

1. Félicite les mouvements de libération de la Guinée (Bissao), du Mozambique, de l'Angola et de la Rhodésie pour les efforts qu'ils ne cessent de faire dans l'intensification de leur lutte, et les exhorte à intensifier encore leur combat pour la liberté et l'indépendance totales de leur pays;
2. Félicite le Comité de coordination pour la libération de l'Afrique des efforts qu'il a déployés pour coordonner et harmoniser l'aide aux mouvements de libération, malgré la faiblesse des moyens mis à la disposition,
3. Recommande à la Conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement :
 - a) d'exhorter tous les mouvements de libération reconnus qui sont engagés dans la lutte, à former un front commun pour faire face aux forces conjuguées du colonialisme, et hâter aussi la libération de leur pays;
 - b) d'inviter instamment les Etats membres en arriéré de cotisations à s'acquitter au Fonds spécial de libération en vue de rendre plus efficace l'action du Comité;
 - c) d'inviter les commissions d'experts militaires à effectuer sous les auspices du Comité de libération des visites plus fréquentes dans les divers champs d'opération à l'intérieur des territoires colonisés;
 - d) d'organiser conformément aux stipulations du paragraphe 2 du dispositif de la résolution CIAS/Plen./Rev.2 adoptée par la Conférence constitutive de l'OUA, le 25 mai "Journée d'Afrique", des manifestations nationales,

avec vente d'insignes et d'emblèmes, projections de films et toutes autres manifestations qui permettent de recueillir des fonds pour la lutte de libération;

- e) d'affecter des crédits à la reproduction des films qui illustrent le remarquable succès de certains mouvements de libération, notamment le PAIGC en Guinée (Bissao), de projeter ces films dans tous les Etats d'Afrique pour que les populations soient informées des sacrifices et de l'action de leurs frères en lutte pour l'indépendance;
 - f) de charger le Groupe africain de l'ONU d'intensifier davantage son action, au cours de la prochaine session de l'Assemblée générale, en vue d'éliminer d'AFRIQUE tous les problèmes du colonialisme, de l'apartheid et de la discrimination raciale.
- 4. Affirme le droit des combattants de la liberté arrêtés dans les territoires colonisés, à être traités comme des prisonniers de guerre, en application de la Convention de la Croix Rouge conclue à Genève en 1949,
 - 5. Proclame que toute agression des régimes racistes et colonialistes du Portugal, de l'Afrique du Sud et de la Rhodésie contre un Etat membre de l'OUA est considérée comme une agression contre tous les Etats membres de l'Organisation,
 - 6. Félicite et remercie le Gouvernement et le peuple des pays qui accueillent les mouvements de libération qui sont reconnus, et en particulier les pays limitrophes des théâtres de conflit, des immenses sacrifices qu'ils consentent quotidiennement pour hâter la capitulation des colonialistes et des ennemis de l'Afrique.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

RESOLUTION SUR LA DECOLONISATION

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Ayant examiné les parties du rapport du Secrétaire général administratif relatif au problème de la décolonisation (documents CM/223/Add/1 et 2, CM/224, CM/224/Add/1, CM/225, CM/225/Add/1, CM/226 et CM/227) et rappelant la Résolution 1514 (XV) des Nations Unies sur la décolonisation,

Gravement préoccupé par l'attitude des Etats membres de l'Otan qui en dépit des résolutions et des appels de l'ONU et de l'OUA continuent à accorder au Portugal et aux régimes des minorités racistes, en Afrique australe un appui militaire et économique toujours plus accru,

Convaincu que cet appui multiforme des Etats membres de l'OTAN permet à ces régimes racistes d'intensifier leur guerre de domination coloniale et constitue de ce fait un obstacle majeur à la lutte de libération nationale des peuples africains concernés,

Déplorant l'aide que le Portugal et les régimes de minorité raciste de la Rhodésie du Sud reçoivent de la BIRD et de certaines institutions spécialisées de l'ONU :

1. Recommande à la Conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement d'entreprendre sous la forme la mieux appropriée une démarche pressante et énergique auprès des Etats membres de l'OTAN afin que cette organisation cesse de fournir au gouvernement du Portugal tout appui permettant à ce pays d'intensifier sa guerre coloniale contre les populations de l'Angola, du Mozambique et de la Guinée Bissao, toute assistance accordée au Portugal dans sa guerre de génocide en Afrique constituant un acte inamical vis-à-vis des Etats africains,
2. Recommande à la Conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires afin que dans leurs pays respectifs, la presse, la radio, la télévision et tout les autres moyens d'action psychologique déploient les efforts vigoureux et soutenus en vue de dénoncer à l'opinion internationale les crimes odieux

commis par les puissances colonialistes et leurs alliés contre les populations africaines des territoires coloniaux.

3. Recommande en outre aux Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de donner des instructions à leurs délégués respectifs aux conférences des Institutions spécialisées et Institutions internationales associées aux Nations Unies en particulier la BIRD et le FMI, en vue d'une action africaine concertée destinée à obtenir la cessation ou tout au moins la limitation de l'assistance de ces Institutions au Portugal et aux régimes des minorités racistes de l'Afrique australe.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

L'AFRIQUE ET LA CNUCED (REFORME STRUCTURALE)

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, en sa onzième session ordinaire,

Constatant que les rapports des pays africains avec la CNUCED au cours des quatre dernières années, et en particulier lors de la deuxième session de la CNUCED, leur ont démontré la nécessité d'apporter certaines modifications aux structures de la CNUCED et à ses méthodes de travail pour lui assurer plus d'efficacité dans la réalisation de ses buts et objectifs,

Rappelant qu'à la deuxième session de la CNUCED, le projet de résolution relatif au rôle de la CNUCED et à l'amélioration de ses structures et de ses méthodes de travail a été renvoyé pour examen au Conseil de la CNUCED,

Considérant les recommandations du Groupe de travail désigné par les 77 lors de sa réunion du 6 août 1968 tendant à améliorer les structures de la CNUCED notamment en ce qui concerne :

- Les fonctions de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement;
- Son Secrétariat;
- Ses futures sessions;
- Le Conseil du commerce et du développement;
- Les groupes intergouvernementaux, groupes de spécialistes et groupes de travail;
- Les rapports entre la CNUCED et le GATT;
- La documentation.

Considérant que le Conseil qui tient actuellement sa septième session à Genève, devrait être en mesure de prendre des décisions appropriées relatives aux propositions précitées,

Invite instamment tous les pays africains à appuyer les dites propositions.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - septembre 1968

L'AFRIQUE ET LA CNUCED II

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Constatant que la deuxième Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement n'a pas répondu à toutes les aspirations des pays du Tiers-Monde en général et de l'Afrique en particulier,

Constatant que si les résultats de la Conférence n'ont pas répondu à nos espérances, c'est faute d'un engagement politique résolu,

3. Constatant que les négociations demandées avec tant d'insistance n'ont pas eu lieu et qu'il n'a pas été donné satisfaction aux exigences de base des pays en voie de développement,

Notant que les pays d'Amérique Latine, membres du Groupe des 77, se sont réunis à Saint Domingue (République Dominicaine) du 17 au 26 juin 1968, à l'échelon ministériel, et qu'ils ont débattu de leurs intérêts communs en fonction de la deuxième session de la CNUCED, en prévision d'une réunion prochaine des 77,

Notant que la question épineuse des préférences ne sera pas prête à venir en discussion avant la neuvième session du Conseil (août-septembre 1979).

Considérant l'opportunité de la tenue d'une nouvelle réunion du Groupe des 77 avant la prochaine session de la CNUCED,

Notant en outre que la République du Sénégal a exprimé le désir d'inviter la prochaine Conférence des 77 à se réunir à Dakar,

Recommande :

1. De réunir le Groupe 77 à Dakar avant la neuvième session du Conseil, pour coordonner les thèses des pays en voie de développement,
2. De réunir le Groupe africain avant cette réunion du Groupe des 77 pour harmoniser les thèses des ses membres, particulièrement sur les problèmes épineux de préférences,

Demande au Secrétaire général administratif de l'OUA à faire le nécessaire pour la convocation de ces deux réunions.

Demande au Secrétaire général administratif de l'OUA à consulter le Secrétaire général de la CNUCED et le Comité de coordination du Groupe des 77, à Genève, sur l'organisation de la Conférence à Dakar.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
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L'AFRIQUE ET LA CNUCED (III)

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Sachant que les travaux de la CNUCED et de ses organismes ont un caractère complexe et continu qui exige la participation permanente et suivie des pays d'Afrique,

Considérant les options prises au sein de la Charte d'Alger, à savoir d'une part, la promotion du Commerce entre pays industrialisés et pays en voie de développement et d'autre part, l'intégration économique interafricaine par l'octroi réciproque de préférences tarifaires,

Considérant que la mise en oeuvre des moyens d'exécution des décisions prises aussi bien à Alger qu'à New Delhi, exige la mise en place d'organes jouissant de toute l'autorité nécessaire,

Considérant que l'intégration économique du Continent africain constitue un préalable et un complément indispensable à l'action générale de l'OUA,

Constatant qu'il n'y a jusqu'ici que cinq pays parmi les douze pays africains membres du Conseil de la CNUCED qui aient installé à Genève une représentation permanente :

1. Recommande aux douze Etats africains membres du Conseil de la CNUCED de se constituer en Comité d'experts de l'OUA chargé de veiller à l'exécution des options de la Charte d'Alger et de proposer aux Etats membres de l'OUA les moyens appropriés pour le succès des négociations en cours au sein de la CNUCED.
2. Demande au Secrétaire général administratif et au Secrétaire exécutif de la ECA de fournir toute assistance au Comité d'experts pour la réalisation de ces objectifs.
3. Invite instamment les pays africains et particulièrement les douze membres du Conseil de la CNUCED, à installer le plus tôt possible à Genève, une représentation permanente s'ils ne l'ont déjà fait.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

GROUPEMENTS REGIONAUX ET INTEGRATION DES MARCHES

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Constatant que, si l'on comprend aujourd'hui en Afrique l'importance et la nécessité de la coopération économique, il reste cependant beaucoup à faire pour développer et consolider les différentes formes de coopération en Afrique,

Constatant également qu'en dépit des résolutions adoptées dans le passé, il n'a pas été enregistré d'améliorations notables dans le volume du commerce interafricain,

Considérant que l'intégration régionale des marchés (groupements régionaux) non seulement offrirait une base à la nécessaire industrialisation du continent, mais aussi renforcerait le commerce interafricain,

Notant en outre que beaucoup de pays d'Afrique importent d'autres continents des marchandises pourtant disponibles en Afrique et que cet état de choses est dû en partie à l'insuffisance d'information de caractère commercial dans le continent,

Considérant que les deux motifs principaux de la tendance au marasme que le commerce interafricain continue à manifester sont, d'une part les accords commerciaux traditionnels, et d'autre part la possibilité de trouver ailleurs des conditions de crédit plus avantageuses,

Considérant que l'élargissement des groupements régionaux constitue l'un des impératifs qui conditionnent l'intégration à l'échelle continentale,

Notant avec satisfaction les efforts déjà déployés par les Etats membres en vue de conclure des accords bilatéraux,

Recommande :

1. Aux Etats membres d'aider le Secrétariat à recueillir les informations indispensables à l'expansion du commerce interafricain;
2. Aux Etats membres constitués en groupement de fournir à l'intention des autres Etats africains par le canal du Secrétariat tous les renseignements ou toutes informations utiles concernant leurs expériences respectives;

3. De prendre pour développer le commerce interafricain, des initiatives telles que des réunions d'hommes d'affaires, de programmes publicitaires en faveur des produits africains, de foires commerciales;
4. D'élargir les groupements régionaux existants, l'extension des secteurs économiques et des produits (ou groupes de produits) qui peuvent être couverts au sein d'un même groupement régional;

Recommande par ailleurs l'établissement d'accords bilatéraux entre Etats membres pour compléter les accords multilatéraux,

Prie le Secrétaire général administratif de rassembler et de diffuser toutes les données statistiques et comptables qui interviennent dans l'intégration économique des Etats membres d'établir notamment un inventaire des ressources agricoles et industrielles de ces Etats, de procéder à une étude à la fois de leurs régimes fiscaux et douaniers respectifs et de la structure de leurs importations et de leurs exportations afin d'aider les Etats membres dans leurs efforts d'intégration.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

COOPERATION MONETAIRE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Reconnaissant que la coopération monétaire est un important facteur d'intégration économique,

Considérant qu'en raison de son importance et de son caractère technique le rapport rédigé sur cette question par le Secrétariat nécessite une étude plus approfondie,

1. Recommande aux Etats membres :

- a) d'étudier le rapport du Secrétariat pour en faciliter la discussion par le Conseil des ministres à sa prochaine session,
- b) d'inviter les administrateurs africains du FMI à continuer leurs efforts afin d'obtenir pour l'Afrique de meilleures conditions,
- c) de demander aux Gouvernements africains de la BIRD et du FMI d'agir de concert pour aider les administrateurs dans ces efforts.

2. Prie le Secrétaire général administratif de l'OUA, le Secrétaire exécutif de la ECA et le Président de la BAD de donner tout l'appui nécessaire aux Gouverneurs africains du FMI et de la BIRD.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

FOIRE COMMERCIALE PANAFRICAINNE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Considérant que le Gouvernement du Kenya étudie actuellement les moyens pratiques d'accueillir la Foire à Nairobi

Constatant que les rapports préliminaires du Kenya indiquent que les frais d'organisation de cette foire s'élèveront à plus d'un million de dollars Etats Unis.

Recommande au Gouvernement du Kenya de soumettre au Secrétariat de l'OUA, avant la douzième session ordinaire du Conseil des ministres, un rapport détaillé sur les moyens pratiques de tenir la foire à Nairobi.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

PROTECTION SOCIALE ET DEVELOPPEMENT COMMUNAUTAIRE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant que, par la résolution CM/Res.128 (IX) adoptée à sa neuvième session ordinaire, en septembre 1967, le Secrétaire général administratif a reçu mandat de réunir à Addis-Abéba un comité d'experts chargé de définir une position commune africaine sur les affaires sociales et le développement communautaire, à défendre devant la conférence mondiale réunie à cet effet,

Constatant que le Secrétaire général a donné suite à cette résolution et que le comité d'experts s'est réuni à Addis-Abéba du 8 au 12 juillet 1968, et s'est acquitté de la mission que la résolution lui avait assignée,

Notant également que la conférence mondiale sur la protection sociale et le développement communautaire est actuellement en cours à New York,

Prend acte des rapports présentés par le Secrétariat à la onzième session ordinaire du Conseil des ministres,

Invite le Secrétaire général administratif à établir des rapports ad hoc, sur la conférence tenue à New York et à informer les Etats membres sur les résolutions de cette réunion notamment en fonction de la position commune arrêtée à Addis-Abéba en juillet 1968.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE INTERAFRICAIN

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Ayant examiné le rapport du Secrétaire général sur le problème que représente l'instauration d'un système interafricain d'assistance technique,

Conscient de la pénurie aiguë de cadres dont souffrent certains Etats membres, et de l'existence des cadres excédentaires dans d'autres Etats,

Considérant le coût élevé de l'assistance technique extra-africaine et les charges financières qu'elle entraîne pour les pays d'Afrique,

Convaincu des avantages inhérents à un système interafricain d'assistance technique pour renforcer la coopération, la fraternité, la solidarité et l'unité africaines :

1. Recommande aux Etats membres de conclure des accords bilatéraux d'assistance technique et d'encourager les initiatives déjà prises dans ce sens par certains Etats,
2. Invite les Etats membres à fournir au Secrétariat général de l'OUA pour diffusion à tous les Etats membres intéressés, les informations relatives aux cadres dont ils disposent ou dont ils auraient besoin.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

COOPERATION INTERAFRICAIN EN MATIERE DE TRANSPORTS
ROUTIERS, FERROVIAIRES ET MARITIMES

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Considérant l'importance essentielle des transports routiers, ferroviaires et maritimes pour le rapide développement économique et social de l'Afrique,

Estimant que l'expansion des communications routières, ferroviaires et maritimes entre pays africains est essentielle à l'intégration souhaitée du continent,

Considérant la nécessité de conjuguer les efforts à l'échelon continental,

Conscient de l'insuffisance des moyens matériels et financiers et de la pénurie en personnel qualifié en Afrique,

Recommande aux Etats membres :

- a) d'encourager la création et le développement des transports régionaux et inter-régionaux,
- b) de prendre en considération la position particulière des pays sans littoral,
- c) de mettre en commun, à cet effet, à l'échelle régionale leurs ressources financières et humaines,
- d) de soustraire le développement des transports autant que possible à la conjoncture politique.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

CREATION D'UN ORGANE AFRICAIN DE L'AVIATION CIVILE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant la résolution CM/Res.130 qu'il a adoptée à sa neuvième session ordinaire à Kinshasa, concernant la création d'un organisme africain d'aviation civile,

Notant que l'OUA, la CEA et la OACI se sont mises d'accord sur un projet de constitution et de règlement de l'organisme envisagé,

Notant également qu'il est prévu de tenir à Addis-Abéba, en janvier 1969, une réunion constitutive chargée d'examiner la création de cet organe,

Demande au Secrétariat général de l'OUA de faire le nécessaire pour la convocation de cette réunion,

Prie instamment tous les Etats membres de participer pleinement à cette réunion,

Demande en outre aux Etats membres d'inciter leurs ressortissants à utiliser les lignes africaines d'aviation et aux compagnies africaines de transports aériens d'aménager leurs lignes et d'améliorer les services de façon à desservir les principales capitales du continent.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

PREMIER FESTIVAL CULTUREL PANAFRICAIN

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant ses résolutions CM/Res.117 (IX) et CM/Res.147 (X) relatives au festival culturel africain,

Considérant que le premier festival culutrel panafricain qui, à la généreuse invitation de la République algérienne, doit se tenir à Alger du 21 juillet au 1er août 1969 constitue un événement historique intéressant la totalité du continent approprié,

Considérant le rôle que ce festival est appelé à jouer dans le rapprochement et la compréhension entre les peuples africains pour une meilleure connaissance de leurs valeurs et de leurs cultures propres,

Considérant qu'un tel événement continuera, sans nul doute à l'oeuvre de restauration et de défense de patrimoine culturel et artistique commun,

Prenant acte du document CM/232 (Part 1) relatif à l'état d'avancement des préparatifs du premier festival culturel panafricain:

1. Félicite la République algérienne et le Comité Préparatoire du festival pour le travail déjà accompli et les encourage à poursuivre leurs fructueux efforts pour la préparation et l'organisation du premier festival culturel panafricain à Alger,
2. Décide d'accorder au Comité Préparatoire du premier festival culturel panafricain une première tranche de subvention de 70.000 dollars E.U. à prélever sur les économies réalisées sur le budget ordinaire de l'exercice 1967/1968 de l'OUA,
3. Exhorte tous les Etats membres de faire au festival des dons qui permettront de couvrir les dépenses prévues au budget du festival (document CM/232 (Part 1)),
4. Exhorte les Etats membres à préparer leur participation au festival et à créer notamment à cet effet des comités nationaux du festival culturel.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

FESTIVAL CULTUREL PANAFRICAIN

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Ayant examiné le rapport sur le festival culturel panafricain tel qu'il est établi par le Comité Préparatoire,

Convaincu que le succès de la tenue de ce festival contribuera à promouvoir la culture africaine et à intensifier ainsi la coopération inter-africaine dans les domaines similaires,

Conscient de l'intérêt que porte l'UNESCO aux questions culturelles,

Convaincu que la contribution de l'UNESCO à ce festival revêtirait une signification importante,

Déterminé à contribuer à la tenue et au succès du festival culturel panafricain:

1. Invite le Secrétaire général administratif à entreprendre les démarches nécessaires auprès de l'UNESCO en vue d'obtenir son assistance dans le cadre de l'accord entre l'OUA et l'UNESCO,
2. Invite les membres africains du Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO à faire inscrire au projet de budget de l'exercice 1969/1970 une contribution financière de l'UNESCO à l'organisation dudit festival,
3. Demande expressément au Groupe Africain d'agir auprès de la Conférence générale lors de sa quinzième session, afin d'obtenir le vote de cette contribution financière.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

CONVENTION AFRICAINE SUR LA CONSERVATION
DE LA NATURE ET DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant sa résolution CM/Res.145 (X) relative au projet de Convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles,

Ayant examiné le projet amendé qui figure dans le document CM/232 (Part 2);

1. Approuve la Convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles,
2. Recommande aux Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de l'OUA de signer cette Convention au cours de la cinquième session de leur conférence,
3. Charge le Secrétaire général administratif d'envoyer ladite convention aux Etats membres pour la ratifier avant son entrée en vigueur conformément à son article XXI.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

RECOMMANDATIONS DE LA CONFERENCE SUR L'EDUCATION
ET LA FORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE EN AFRIQUE

Le Conseil des Ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger, du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant la résolution CM/Res.111 (IX) par laquelle il acceptait de tenir conjointement avec l'UNESCO une Conférence sur l'éducation et la formation scientifique et technique dans leurs rapports avec le développement en Afrique, et convenait des questions à inscrire à l'ordre du jour de cette Conférence,

Notant que la Conférence s'est tenue du 16 au 27 juillet 1968, à Nairobi (Kénya), comme l'indique le document CM/232 (Part 5),

Notant aussi que la Conférence a fait d'importantes recommandations pour une action efficace en matière d'enseignement et de formation en Afrique et pour le développement de l'enseignement et de la formation en Afrique,

1. Fait siennes les recommandations de la Conférence de Nairobi sur l'éducation et la formation scientifique et technique dans leurs rapports avec le développement en Afrique,
2. Invite le Secrétaire général à prendre les dispositions nécessaires à la mise en oeuvre de ces recommandations et de soumettre un rapport au Conseil des ministres.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

CREATION D'ETABLISSEMENTS DE FORMATION ET DE
RECHERCHE (D'ETUDES AVANCEES) EN AFRIQUE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger, du 4 au 12 septembre 1968 pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant la résolution CM/Res.116 (IX) sur la création d'établissements de formation et de recherche (ou centres d'excellence),

Ayant reçu le rapport de la Conférence de Nairobi sur l'éducation et le formation scientifique et technique dans leurs rapports avec le développement en Afrique (document CM/232 (Part 3),

1. Accepte de faire de la création, en Afrique, de centres de formation et de recherche un programme commun OUA/ECA;
2. Décide la création d'un comité de l'OUA chargé de suivre la mise en oeuvre du programme de création des centres d'études avancées en Afrique et lui donne mandat de prendre les mesures nécessaires en s'appuyant sur le Secrétariat administratif et tout organisme africain jugé compétent;
3. Demande au Secrétaire général administratif de prendre contact avec toute organisation ou tout Etat non-africain qui peut contribuer d'une manière ou d'une autre à créer bientôt les centres envisagés et de faire rapport au Conseil des ministres sur le résultat de ces prises de contact;
4. Prie le Secrétaire général administratif de faire le nécessaire pour appliquer les recommandations de la Conférence de Nairobi, en fonction des idées exprimées par les Etats membres lors de cette Conférence, notamment celles qui concernent la création de centres supplémentaires.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

ORGANISATIONS SYNDICALES PANAFRICAINES

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni en sa onzième session ordinaire à Alger, du 4 au 12 septembre 1968,

Considérant que les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement d'Afrique ont exprimé le vœu que les organisations syndicales africaines réalisent leur unité au sein d'une Centrale Panafricaine Unique,

Considérant la nécessité d'encourager l'unification de nos organisations syndicales dans l'intérêt des travailleurs dans nos pays dont la contribution à l'oeuvre d'édification nationale et de consolidation de l'unité africaine est d'une importance vitale,

Recommande aux syndicats africains et notamment aux deux centrales africaines existantes d'entreprendre les efforts nécessaires pour surmonter toutes difficultés afin de réaliser l'unité syndicale panafricaine,

Engage le Secrétaire général administratif de l'OUA d'examiner le problème du concours nécessaire pour parvenir à ce but et d'en faire un rapport au Conseil des ministres.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

RESERVES REGIONALES DE CEREALES VIVRIERES
EN AFRIQUE

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Rappelant sa résolution CM/Res.112 (IX) sur la constitution de réserves régionales de céréales vivrières en Afrique,

Ayant examiné la proposition libyenne relative à cette question;

1. Accueille favorablement la proposition faite par la Libye;
2. Charge le Secrétaire général administratif d'étudier attentivement cette proposition en vue de la mettre à exécution et de faire rapport sur ses conclusions à la prochaine session du Conseil des ministres.

CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
Onzième session ordinaire
Alger - Septembre 1968

MOTION DE REMERCIEMENTS AU
GOUVERNEMENT ET AU PEUPLE ALGERIENS

Le Conseil des ministres de l'Organisation de l'Unité Africaine, réuni à Alger du 4 au 12 septembre 1968, pour sa onzième session ordinaire,

Considérant l'accueil particulièrement chaleureux et fraternel réservé par le Gouvernement et le peuple algériens à tous les délégués présents à Alger,

Exprime sa profonde gratitude pour la généreuse hospitalité et la grande sollicitude que le peuple et le Gouvernement de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire ont témoignées à toutes les délégations,

Rend un hommage vibrant au Gouvernement algérien pour son importante contribution à la consolidation de l'Unité et de la Solidarité africaines.

SG

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16 October 1968

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ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Forty-sixth session
22 October 1968

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

(Sixtieth session, 9 - 15 October 1968, New York)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Preparatory Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 9 - 15 October 1968 and as a result of its consideration of the various items contained in the provisional agenda for the ACC's session, which was circulated in CO-ORDINATION/R. 692/Rev.1, it is now submitting to the ACC a revised and shortened draft agenda bringing out matters dealt with in the present report which seem to require the ACC's special attention (CO-ORDINATION/R. 692/Rev.2).
2. It is again proposed that ACC should not issue a report in connexion with its October session but that members should be authorized to refer at their discretion to the ACC's discussions and conclusions in reporting to their legislative and governing organs. In certain areas the Preparatory Committee has worked out precise texts which it is submitting to the ACC and are designed to be used for this purpose. These include texts on such subjects as arrangements with regard to computers and comments on the ICSAB report.
3. The order of items in the present report follows that of the ACC's earlier draft agenda (CO-ORDINATION/R. 692) and those seeming to require special ACC attention are identified by an asterisk. In addition, texts requiring specific action by ACC have been indicated by underscoring and will be found in paragraphs 20, 21, 43, 55, 56, 62, 70, 71 and 73 below.

/...

4. A list of participants and the calendar of meetings of ACC subsidiary bodies will be circulated in separate annexes to the present report.

* Consultation on current developments and problems, including matters connected with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) and related resolutions (Item 2)

5. As regards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), which the ACC will wish to discuss, the Preparatory Committee reviewed on a preliminary basis the form of the report which the Secretary-General is submitting to the General Assembly, in response to operative paragraph 7 of the resolution regarding his consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned (Conference Room Paper No.4). It also reviewed the current situation and procedure in regard to submission of further information by agencies to the Council which would discuss the matter during the week of 18 November.

6. The Committee also noted the Secretary-General's report (A/AC.109/304) to the Committee of Twenty-four containing the agencies' replies to a letter sent to them by the Secretary-General in April 1968 at the Special Committee's request regarding the implementation of resolution 2311 (XXII). The Secretary-General will keep the ACC informed, as appropriate, regarding the outcome of the current discussions of the Special Committee of Twenty-four regarding the item.

7. The representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees called attention to the paper recently prepared by his office concerning assistance to refugees in a number of African countries (CO-ORDINATION/R. 699). The High Commissioner hoped that the ACC session would provide an opportunity for consultations with several specialized agencies on this subject and that this would lead to a further meeting, which the High Commissioner would be happy to arrange, on the details of projects which were being developed for the benefit of these refugees, at the request of Governments. The representatives of the agencies principally concerned expressed the willingness of their organizations to participate in such discussions.

General co-ordination questions

Work of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the General Review (Item 3)

8. The Preparatory Committee reviewed the progress made by the Enlarged Committee during the first part of its second session (16 September/4 October 1968) and concluded that no action, beyond a possible exchange of views, was required on the part of ACC at the present stage. The Enlarged Committee is planning an extensive series of meetings in January/March 1969, and by the time the ACC meets next spring, the direction and main thrust of its activities should be much clearer than they are now.

9. Meanwhile the Preparatory Committee is making the necessary arrangements for finalizing the text of the "Handbook of Procedures and Criteria for Requesting Assistance" in accordance with the wishes of the Enlarged Committee (E/4599, paras. 12-13). It is also ensuring that the "Account of the operational and research activities of the United Nations family of organizations in the field of economic and social development", which is to form Part I of the Enlarged Committee's report to the General Assembly, is completed and revised as necessary for that Committee's meetings early next year.

10. The Preparatory Committee had a preliminary discussion on the report which the United Nations Secretariat is called upon to prepare by early 1969 on the development of modern management techniques and the use of computers in accordance with a decision of the Enlarged Committee (see E/AC.51/GR/L.9). It was pointed out that the request had two aspects, the organization and classification of presently available records and the long-term goal of establishing an information system for the United Nations family. It was agreed that the report for the early 1969 meeting of the Enlarged Committee could be only preliminary in character, indicating the steps that would be required and showing, among other things, the scope and nature of the task that would be involved in the full system of information envisaged. It was agreed that a draft of the report, which would be prepared under the direction of Mr. Loftus, would be circulated to the agencies for comments and the submission of additional material as appropriate. It was also understood that the Secretariat's work on this project would be dovetailed to the extent possible, with the UNDP feasibility study on data storage and retrieval. The representative of UNDP described the Administrator's plans for the feasibility study, in accordance with the mandate to consult the ACC under resolution 1365 (XLV).

General co-ordination questions

*de Seque
Rudrich*
*United Nations Development Decade (Item 4)

11. On this subject, which the ACC will no doubt wish to discuss, the Preparatory Committee reviewed the actions which were being taken or contemplated in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the UNCTAD Secretariat in respect of the preparations for a second United Nations Development Decade.
12. A number of members stressed the need for more intensive consultations with the agencies through the ACC Sub-Committee on the United Nations Development Decade, and expressed the hope that consideration would be given to developing a more diversified strategy, taking fully into account sectoral programmes.
13. It was agreed that the inter-agency meeting planned for November should be wide-ranging in character and should discuss general issues of development strategy, and particularly the goals and objectives of the second Development Decade, as well as questions of a more technical character. Such a meeting would also assist the agencies in formulating replies to the questionnaire which had been sent out by the Secretary-General. While no definitive schedule could be established at this time, it was noted that, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1356 (XLV), the Economic Committee of ECOSOC was likely to meet in December 1968 and again in the spring of the following year. It was also noted that thought was being given to convening two sessions of the Committee for Development Planning in 1969, first possibly in January and again sometime in the spring. Further, it was suggested that the statement by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 4 October 1968 (A/C.2/L.1002) should be made available to ACC.
14. It was felt that there was a need for holding a meeting of the ACC Sub-Committee in the spring, prior to consideration of the question by ACC itself. The need for such a meeting was underlined by the schedule indicated above of the Economic Committee and the Committee for Development Planning.

Implementation of Council resolutions 1281 (XLIH) and 1374 (XLV) (Item 5)

15. The proposal that the General Assembly should incorporate in its rules of procedure, a rule on prior consultation similar to rule 80 of the Economic and Social Council, is now under consideration by the Second and Third Committees and will be referred, with the comments of those committees, to the Sixth Committee for action. Since some delegations expressed reservations at the first hearing in the Second Committee, the Preparatory Committee expressed the hope that a special effort would be made to explain to delegations the background and the nature of the proposal, including the possible implications of the proposals failing once again to be adopted by the General Assembly.

* Review of the Functioning of Inter-Agency Machinery for Co-ordination (Item 6)

16. The Preparatory Committee has been preparing to carry out a review of the structure and functioning of the subsidiary bodies of ACC in accordance with the decision taken last April. The following remarks of the Secretary-General in his annual report to the General Assembly concerning the problem of co-ordination have significantly widened the scope of the problem to be considered:

"... I detect a sense of concern in many quarters at the growth in the number of bodies and programmes, which have been established primarily for co-ordination purposes or in which co-ordination activities play an important and increasing role, in the time and the documentation required to service them, and in the complexities and even duplication which they involve. . . .

"Failure to co-operate and a lack of co-ordination among the United Nations organizations at this stage would be wasteful and could even be disastrous. At the same time, to devote too much time and effort to studying, discussing and writing about actual or potential co-ordination issues could be counter-productive and I cannot conceal my fear that some of the current activities involve such dangers.

"With this in mind, I am inviting the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination carefully to review and scrutinize the working of our inter-agency arrangements at the Secretariat level, with a view to streamlining the machinery and eliminating all unnecessary meetings and documentation. It would, I believe, be most helpful and encouraging to the entire United Nations family if the General Assembly and other United Nations inter-governmental organs with responsibilities for co-ordination were to find it possible to undertake a corresponding scrutiny of arrangements for co-ordination at their level."

17. If a review such as the Secretary-General proposes is undertaken it will presumably have to include the consideration of the functioning of the ACC itself and its Preparatory Committee as well as that of the subsidiary bodies.

18. In connexion with the Secretary-General's statement, a number of members of the Preparatory Committee drew attention to the growing burden of work involved in meeting the requests of inter-governmental organs for all types of information which although substantially similar, had to be recast to meet the special needs of bodies such as the Ad Hoc Committee of Fourteen, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Inspectors, etc. Account must also be taken of the requests made by a variety of bodies dealing with sectoral co-ordination such as, the functional commissions of ECOSOC, and the Industrial Development Board. This burden not only leads to the diversion of staff resources from immediately productive work but also generates resistance on the part of technical staff whose co-operation is essential to the effectiveness of the process of co-ordination.

19. It was recognized that the streamlining of ACC machinery constituted only one element of the problem and could not be considered in an isolated manner because the structure of the machinery reflected the complexity of international activities in a multiplicity of bodies set up to deal with particular or general problems, and also because any simplification of the structures of subsidiary bodies would inevitably result in increasing the amount of work to be performed by the Preparatory Committee and by ACC itself.

20. The Preparatory Committee also recognized that the burden placed on the secretariat of ACC had significantly increased, largely due to the necessity of servicing the meetings of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and other inter-governmental bodies so that the servicing of the Preparatory Committee and ACC has been adversely affected. The effectiveness of the whole machinery depends to a large extent on the effectiveness of its secretariat, especially since the

Preparatory Committee feels that this secretariat should be enabled to play a more active role in the supervision of the functioning of the auxiliary organs of ACC. Consequently the Preparatory Committee draws the attention of ACC to the need to resolve this problem.

21. The Preparatory Committee is initiating special studies designed to permit a review and codification of the practice regarding the organization of the meetings of the ACC subsidiary bodies and also proposes to discuss the problem of co-ordination machinery in greater detail at its next session. At this time, it feels it necessary to draw the attention of ACC to the seriousness of the general problem raised by the Secretary-General on which ACC may wish to have a preliminary exchange of views.

*Role of the meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions in relation to the work of ACC (Item 7)

(Andau de Soyres)
22. Representatives of several agencies expressed concern over what they felt to be a tendency to regard the meetings of the Executive Secretaries as an instrument of inter-agency co-ordination unrelated to ACC. It was recognized that the meetings of the Executive Secretaries play a valuable co-ordinating role in respect of the decentralized economic and social activities within the United Nations itself, thus complementing the work of the ACC. Furthermore, the advantage was emphasized ~~of~~ the Executive Heads or the high officials of specialized agencies attending the meetings held in conjunction with the summer session of the Council, when specific subjects of direct interest to them are discussed. It was felt, however, that there was a danger of confusion if the same subjects were dealt with and reported on independently to the Council by the Executive Secretaries' meeting and ACC. The matter is brought before ACC because it is felt that the relations between the ACC and the Executive Secretaries' meetings need further clarification.

Arrangements regarding identification of "divergent decisions of inter-governmental organs" (Council resolution 1369 (XLV)) (Item 8)

23. A useful preliminary discussion was held on arrangements needed to implement paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1369 (XLV) which reads as follows:-

"Invites the ACC to keep under review the problems of decisions being taken in different organizations within the United Nations system which might lead to duplication or divergent action and to indicate in its annual reports to the Council such decisions, if any, with a view to their possible harmonization".

*Eklund's
experience* While full advantage should be taken of the opportunity afforded by this resolution, this is a matter to be approached with care, and efforts will be required by ACC to reconcile decisions which might lead to inter-agency difficulties before they are reported to the Council.

*also
Pichard-
de Leynes* 24. The Committee was informed that, to start the kind of review envisaged in operative paragraph 4 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1369 (XLV), the members of the ACC would be requested by the United Nations to communicate by 1 March 1969, any current instances of situations of the kind cited. It will probably be advisable only to include a few serious instances, for which no solution can be found in ACC, in the 1969 annual report to the Council. It was also agreed that a draft paper by the United Nations would be before the Spring session and that at the same time the proposals made by the FAO in document CO-ORDINATION/R. 709, as well as suggestions by other organizations, might be considered then.

Programme matters

Science and technology (Item 9)

25. The Preparatory Committee reviewed the report of the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology (CO-ORDINATION/R.684) and took note of the progress being made in drawing up material for the World Plan of Action. It also noted that a paper on population problems which was being prepared by a group of consultants and was to be considered by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at its meeting in Vienna later this autumn, would be ready only on the eve of that meeting. It was regretted that this schedule precluded prior interagency consultation on the paper.

*Dr. Soyars
P. 710-10*
26. In view of the recent action by the Trade and Development Board on the question of establishing new machinery on the transfer of operative technology to developing countries, the Committee considers that the preparation of the report which the Council wishes to receive at its forty-sixth session on "the means by which the scope of present and contemplated activities in the field of transfer of science and technology could be more easily defined, strengthened and co-ordinated" has become a matter of great urgency.

27. As regards the working paper prepared at the request of the Advisory Committee on the machinery available in the United Nations system for dealing with science and technology, the Preparatory Committee is arranging for a small meeting of the agencies directly concerned to consider certain findings of the consultant's report before the report goes to the Advisory Committee at its tenth session.

Industrial Development (additional item)

*note
Model -
Reference*
28. The Preparatory Committee discussed the documentation requiring agency contributions or dealing with agency programmes which would have to be prepared for the 1969 session of the Industrial Development Board. Agency representative urged that in future years every effort should be made to reduce the quantity of this documentation. The hope was expressed that UNIDO would find it possible to send round the drafts of the three papers involved in time for them to be reviewed by the organizations concerned.

29. It is suggested that the question of establishing an ACC sub-committee on industry should be postponed until next year.

Outer Space (Item 10)

30. The Preparatory Committee recommends that the meeting of the Working Group on Outer Space, which had originally been scheduled immediately after the International Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, should be held during the first part of March 1969. It believes that the Council should be informed of the extensive inter-agency co-operation in this field and of the important results achieved. It suggests that the ACC may wish to include in its next report to the Council a rather full account of these developments and is requesting the Working Group to prepare the basis for such a report.

*Water resources development (Item 11)

31. The Preparatory Committee in its review of the report of the Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development (CO-ORDINATION/R.696) endorsed a number of the recommendations contained in that report, including those relating to the importance of full participation of the UNDP in the Sub-Committee meetings, and of full future annual exchanges of information and experience for current work, planning and co-ordination, especially now that the regular reports to the Council have been placed on a triennial rather than a biennial basis. The Sub-Committee's findings regarding the practice to be followed in case of conflicting recommendations by experts of two or more agencies working on the same project or mission were endorsed. The Sub-Committee clearly accomplished much useful work.

32. At the same time, the ACC's attention is drawn to the sharp differences on certain points revealed by the Sub-Committee's report. The field of water resources is indeed a problem area for inter-agency co-ordination and the Preparatory Committee feels that steps should be taken without delay to improve the situation. It welcomes the decision of the Sub-Committee calling for submission early next year by each agency of information about its respective fields of competence, types of expertise required and the authority governing its activities. It believes, however, that co-ordination could be furthered by high-level consultations over the next few months among agencies especially concerned, and that in these consultations the Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs could be of assistance.

Transport Questions (Item 12)

33. The Committee was informed by the United Nations representative that the report on the major transport problems of developing countries in the context of their economic and social development called for under Council resolution 1372 (XLV) would be prepared in consultation with UNCTAD, the interested specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, as well as with some of the developing countries. He explained that not only because of the resolution itself but also because of the wide scope of the report, the Secretary-General would be responsible for its preparation in consultation with the agencies. Moreover, in view of the importance of the report and the time required for preparation and consultations, the Council would be requested to postpone this matter until the Spring of 1970. The representatives of several specialized agencies, however, stated that their organizations wished to take part in the preparation of the report and expressed a wish to see an outline of the draft in order to make an effective contribution relating to their own areas of activity. The United Nations reserved its position as regards the submission of an outline but agreed to transmit a draft of the report to the organizations and agencies concerned as soon as possible, after which there would be an inter-agency meeting in New York to review the text, if so desired.

Tourism (Item 13)

34. There was an exchange of views on the report to be submitted under paragraph 2 (a) of the Economic and Social Council resolution 1363 (XLV), which invited the Secretary-General to prepare a report which would give a succinct picture of the present programmes and activities of the United Nations and related organizations in the field of tourism, together with suggestions for the improved integration and co-ordination of these activities. The United Nations is to prepare the report in consultation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, as well as with the International Union of Official Travel Organisations. Representatives of the agencies expressed their readiness to co-operate in preparing the report.

35. It was pointed out that most of the organisations active in the tourist field are participating in the first United Nations seminar on tourism for developing countries which is to take place in Berne, Switzerland, later this month.

36. It was agreed that the organizations and agencies concerned would be asked for information on their activities and programmes and for suggestions on how to improve integration and co-ordination in the field of tourism within the United Nations family, and that at a later stage an inter-agency meeting might become necessary with a view to developing a concerted programme in the field of tourism.

Rural and community development: Report of the Working Group (Item 14)

37. The Preparatory Committee approved the report of the Working Group on Rural and Community Development (CO-ORDINATION/R.695) and the recommendations contained therein, relating inter alia to closer inter-agency collaboration in integrated regional development; the development of a conceptual framework for rural development in order to provide guidelines for action projects and facilitate multisectoral efforts; the increasing need for UNDP support for planning and implementation of integrated regional and rural development projects as well as for multi-national training activities in these fields; and the need for an inter-agency assessment of the Andean-Indian Programme.

Rehabilitation of the handicapped: Report of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting (Item 15)

38. The Preparatory Committee approved the report of the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Rehabilitation of the Handicapped (CO-ORDINATION/R.698), and noted that the meeting had achieved useful results. The Meeting had discussed the future plans of the participating agencies and organizations, agreed that the possibility should be examined of establishing an interregional training institute for rehabilitation personnel providing a series of inter-agency courses for different categories of specialists, and recommended the convening of a group of experts for the purpose of formulating guidelines in the planning, organization and administration of national rehabilitation programmes.

*International Education Year (Council resolution 1355 (XLV)) (Item 16)

39. The Preparatory Committee reviewed the present state of preparations for the International Education Year. The representative of UNESCO recalled that his Director-General had recently forwarded to his colleagues a document (CO-ORDINATION/R.707) which was to be submitted to the forthcoming session of the General Conference of UNESCO, and in the light of which the agencies were requested to inform UNESCO of their respective plans for the Year.

38. All members expressed warm support for the objectives and modes of action proposed by UNESCO and the representatives of ILO, FAO, WHO, IBRD, WMO, IMCO, UNITAR, UNICEF, and UNDP stated that the heads of their respective organizations had already replied to the Director-General of UNESCO. While stating that detailed preparations were still under way, the members gave a brief indication of their organizations' plans. These varied considerably in nature and scope, ranging from the development of new ideas and methods in ~~education~~ ^{educational} and vocational training (ILO) to the preparation of navigational manuals (IMCO) and including intensification of training of middle and higher level personnel in specialized fields (ICAO, WMO) and the possibility of concerted action between ~~national~~ ^{educational} and health authorities (WHO) as well as various projects designed to assist refugees (HCR, UNICEF) to promote human rights and access of women and youth to education (United Nations) and generally the development of human resources, particularly in rural areas (FAO).

39. The representative of United Nations Office of Public Information stated that the newly created Centre for Economic and Social Information would devote special attention to this programme and described the action to be undertaken, in co-ordination with UNDP, UNCTAD and with the various United Nations divisions concerned, to disseminate information on the International Education Year. In this connexion, he stressed the importance of identifying specific tasks which would involve the individual man in the street in the programme.

40. The Preparatory Committee noted that the matter will be discussed in the UNESCO General Conference in the week 21 - 28 October and in the General Assembly (Second Committee) in the first week of December 1968. It recommends that the detailed arrangements for concerted action should be drawn up at the thirty-seventh session of the CCPI (Washington 3 - 7 February, 1969) and at the next session of the

Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training (Geneva, 10 - 14 March 1969) so as to provide a basis for final consideration and approval of these arrangements by the ACC next Spring.

43. The ACC may wish to adopt a statement along the above lines which could be conveyed to the UNESCO General Conference and to the General Assembly.

*Current work on youth (Item 17)

*Morse
de Dupuy
de la Jura*
44. While the recommendations in the report of the Inter-Agency Meeting on Youth (CO-ORDINATION/R.697) raised no objections, the Preparatory Committee felt that the report should be considered in the context of the high-level inter-agency consultation, held in Geneva in July 1968, which was designed to give a new impetus to work in this field. It was agreed that every effort should be made to follow up the initiatives taken at the high-level meeting. While work of a long-term character is actively pursued through the inter-agency working group, the arrangements for, and terms of reference of, the team of advisers whose appointment was decided on at the high-level meeting, will be the subject of further consultations between the United Nations and the agencies concerned.

*Problems of the Human Environment (Item 19)

*Cardon
de Dupuy*
45. Problems of the human environment are increasingly serious, both for industrialized and for developing countries. Furthermore, any attempt at solving them requires action at the international as well as at the national level, and the combination of measures in a number of different fields. For these reasons, and having regard to the very wide recognition of the need to deal with these problems, this subject offers an excellent opportunity for concerted action by the United Nations system of organizations, which warrants special attention by the ACC.

46. The holding of an international conference on problems of the human environment, which was considered by the Economic and Social Council and at the UNESCO Inter-Governmental Conference of Experts on the Conservation and Rational Use of the Resources of the Biosphere, is at present under consideration by the General Assembly. If it were decided to hold such a conference the definition of the subjects to be covered by the Conference would require particularly careful attention.

47. The Preparatory Committee agreed that it would be useful to have the attention of the General Assembly drawn - if possible by the Secretary-General himself - to the possibility and advantages of developing a comprehensive inter-agency programme for the future work of the United Nations system in the field of human environment. The development of such activities will require further detailed consideration by the Preparatory Committee and may call for the convening of an ad hoc inter-agency group. The Preparatory Committee will return to the matter after the General Assembly has acted on the proposal for the convening of an international conference.

Technical co-operation questions

*United Nations programming missions (Item 20)

48. On the basis of a note prepared by the United Nations (CO-ORDINATION/R. 703) the Preparatory Committee had a preliminary discussion on the question of United Nations programming missions.

*(Candau
G. diseshe)* 49. The representatives said that their Directors-General were not in favour of the continuation of these missions. A number of agency representatives said that the programming missions might involve the United Nations in areas for which Agencies were responsible and raised serious questions of principle for their organizations. They were especially concerned that one organization should send a mission to advise Governments on over-all priorities which would affect sectoral priorities, without adequate agency participation. They also felt that there should be inter-agency consultation before such missions are set up. Pointing out that the programming missions were established under the mandate of the United Nations in the field of over-all economic and social development planning, the representative of the United Nations stated that full consultation with the agencies was desired at all stages in the missions and that a careful review of the missions would be undertaken after the completion of the third mission which is now in preparation. The representatives of the agencies stressed the desirability of timely consultation in connexion with the reports on these missions.

50. The Preparatory Committee re-emphasized the need for co-ordinated over-all planning of the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system, but several agency representatives considered that existing arrangements provided adequate machinery for joint programming. Some representatives stressed particularly the role of the resident representative, as well as agency representatives in the field and felt that they were already engaged in assisting Governments in sectoral planning within the context of over-all economic and social development plans. The United Nations representative pointed out that not only the governments concerned but also the resident repre-

sentatives in both countries to which programming missions had so far been sent felt that their work would be rendered more effective as a result of these missions.

*Evaluation of technical assistance programmes (Item 21)

51. Under this item the Preparatory Committee considered the implementation of ECOSOC resolutions 1364 (XIV) and 1365 (XIV). It was agreed that under resolution 1364, the Council should have before it at its 47th session

- (a) the reports of the evaluation missions to Iran and Ecuador, together with any comments and recommendations of the Secretary-General;
- (b) comments and suggestions of ACC in the light of both of these reports and of the series of five completed pilot evaluation missions, in particular on the question whether such missions should be continued;
- (c) a report on the UNITAR research project on evaluation;
- (d) updated information similar to the 1967 and 1968 statements of ACC to ECOSOC on evaluation procedures and methods of each UN organization;
- (e) a report by the Secretary-General on main policy issues and practical problems relating to evaluation under resolution 1364 paragraph 4.

52. During the discussion in the Preparatory Committee there was a general feeling that ACC should find ways and means of ensuring that activities for the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes, which have, in general, evolved on an ad hoc basis, and in part, agency by agency, are rationalized in the future. It was pointed out that in such a rationalization the UNITAR research project on evaluation and the work of the Joint Inspection Unit would need to be borne in mind. It was also stated that the "development of a coherent programme for the evaluation of a technical co-operation within the UN system" envisaged in paragraph 4 of Council resolution 1364 (XIV) implied the rationalization of existing approaches to evaluation. While there was a general feeling that the system of pilot evaluation missions may have reached the end of its usefulness, it was agreed that no final stand should be taken on this matter until the next session, when the issue could be placed in a broader context. It was also understood that in the next stages of work on evaluation through the ACC machinery, the work of UNITAR and UNDP Capacity Study should be taken into account and that the ACC Secretariat should maintain close contact with the responsible officials.

*discuss with
inspectors*

53. To facilitate the preparation of the reports for the Council it was agreed that the ACC Secretariat should circulate to the agencies a letter inviting the submission of (i) views on the main policy issues and practical problems of evaluation (para. 4 of resolution 1364 (XLV)), (ii) draft comments and suggestions for the report of ACC to ECOSOC in the light of the evaluation missions, and (iii) up-dated information on evaluation procedures and methods for inclusion in the ACC's report to the Council. An attempt would be made to synthesize the agencies' comments into a preliminary draft for consideration by the Inter-Agency Study Group on Evaluation at its next session. Following the November meeting of the informal working party of experts on evaluation, and in light of its findings, the ACC Secretariat would, it was agreed, circulate a separate letter on the next session of the Inter-Agency Study Group on Evaluation drawing attention to the results of the working party's meeting and setting forth a draft agenda with annotations and arrangements for the meeting of the Inter-Agency Study Group. It was decided that the Study Group should give preliminary thought to the rationalization of evaluation activities, in the light of existing mandates from inter-governmental organs and of the draft report of the Secretary-General under paragraph 4 of resolution 1364 (XLV).

54. The provisional agenda of the Study Group might therefore include inter alia: (a) a review of recent developments as regards evaluation in United Nations organizations; (b) review of the work of the informal working party of experts on evaluation; (c) examination of problems involved in the rationalization of evaluation activities and consultation on the draft report of the Secretary-General under paragraph 4 of resolution 1364 (XLV); (d) preparation of the draft ACC report containing comments and suggestions on the Iran and Ecuador missions and on the question as to whether the pilot evaluation missions should be continued.

Administrative questions

*Questions concerning ICSAB (Item 22)

55. The recommendations for the appointment of the Chairman and two members of ICSAB, as well as of the secretary of that body, together with the curricula vitae of the candidates, will be found in CO-ORDINATION/R.704. ILO reserved its position on these recommendations.

56. A draft ACC statement will be found in CO-ORDINATION/R.708 with regard to all parts of ICSAB's report on its sixteenth session except professional salaries and the education grant. ICSAB's proposals on these two matters have already been approved by correspondence to enable them to go forward to the General Assembly. The draft ACC statement appears to be acceptable to all organizations concerned.

*Questions relating to reports by Inspectors (Item 23)

57. The approved procedures relating to Inspectors' reports were agreed upon at the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the ACC (E/4404) and subsequently approved by the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly. They are as follows:

- (a) "...the Inspectors' reports should be placed before the Executive Boards, Governing Bodies and Councils by the Directors - or Secretaries General, who may attach to the reports any information and observations which they consider appropriate."
- (b) "the Executive Boards, the Governing Bodies or Councils will forward to the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination those parts of the reports which concern the co-ordination of the activities of their agencies in the economic and social fields with those of other organizations in the United Nations system, and also information concerning measures which may have been taken in connexion with the reports."

58. The same document indicated that "within the framework of the functions and powers of the Inspection Unit . . . working arrangements and procedures should be established in the course of time and on the basis of experience with a view to the smooth and efficient functioning of the Unit."

59. A provision suggested earlier by ACC that a copy of Inspectors' reports should be given by the Executive Head to the External Auditor of the Organization concerned was welcomed by the ACABQ.

60. Whereas the initial expectation was that the majority of the Inspectors' reports would, at least in the early stages, address themselves to specific matters in individual organizations, communications from the Inspectors to date have differed widely in nature and in scope. They may be considered to fall in one of the following categories:

- (a) A confidential letter to an Executive Head concerning some specific matter or matters which have come to the attention of the Inspectors in the course of an investigation. Such letters do not have to be communicated to anyone else but the Inspectors reserve the right to return to the matters raised in an open report if they are not satisfied with action taken as a result of their confidential communication to the Executive Head;
- (b) A report on specific matters, it being specifically stated in the covering letter that the Executive Head is free to make such use of the report as he deems appropriate;
- (c) A preliminary report on a specific problem requesting further information in response to a list of questions;
- (d) A report on one or more specific matters, addressed to an individual organization;
- (e) A report on a matter or matters of concern to most, if not all, organizations in the United Nations system.

61. The types of report mentioned in paragraph 4 (a), (b) and (c) have not given rise to any procedural problems. In these cases it may be possible to take the Inspectors' comments into account without the need for a report, or before a report is submitted to the Governing Bodies. While there have so far been no reports of the type mentioned under para. 4 (d) no major problem is foreseen in applying the agreed procedure quoted in para. 1 (a). As regards the type of report described in para. 4 (e), however, the Preparatory Committee believes that considerable confusion might result if individual governing organs, meeting at different times, were to comment individually and take individual action on Inspection reports dealing with matters of concern to all organizations.

62. In order to avoid such an occurrence, it is suggested:

- (a) that the Inspectors be asked to treat separately - either in different reports or in different sections of a report - those matters which concern an individual organization and those which concern more than one organization;

- (b) that when reports affecting more than one organization are submitted to governing organs, these reports should be accompanied by the joint views thereon of the executive heads concerned. To this end the executive heads may wish to agree on a standing arrangement whereby they would consult their ACC colleagues on such reports before submitting them to their respective governing organs.
- (c) that the ACC Secretariat should be informed of action taken at the Secretariat level or by governing organs of the organizations concerned as a result of the reports, and be responsible for informing the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Report of the Computer Users' Committee (Item 24)

*Morse
Condon
de la Roche*

63. The Computer Users Committee set up by ACC following a recommendation by the ACABQ (E/4486, para.118) met in Geneva in July and September 1968 and has submitted a preliminary report to ACC (CO-ORDINATION/R.705 and Add.1). As a basis for its work it collected information on the computer facilities at present in existence, or about to be installed, in the various organizations.

64. As regards the situation in Geneva, the Computer Users Committee noted that, on the whole, the present need for computers was satisfied by the facilities listed in this summary. Consideration will, however, need to be given to how the combined computer needs of the organizations might best be met in the future. The Committee will, therefore, continue its studies of this subject with a view to formulating plans to ensure that such needs are adequately and efficiently catered for, and arrange for the Geneva organizations to continue to meet on computer matters of common concern as and when necessary.

65. A first examination of the problems of standardization revealed a need for detailed studies of the kind of information that could usefully be exchanged on algorithms, system studies, computer programmes and data support, coding systems, of the form in which such information might best be submitted, and of any technical problems that might be encountered in the exchange of information. The Computer Users Committee accordingly decided to set up two working parties: a Working Party on Standardization as a continuing body and a Technical Study Group on Standardization, to proceed with the necessary detailed work on these subjects.

66. The Committee also decided the creation of a Working Party on Computer Needs and ways of meeting them. The Committee recommended that United Nations (New York and Geneva), ILO, WHO, ITU, UNESCO, FAO, IAEA/UNIDO should be invited to participate in the Working Party, as well as other organizations of the United Nations family for meetings of special interest to them.

67. The Committee felt that it would be useful to have an exchange of information on training courses in the computer field as well as an exchange of technical personnel when feasible.

68. The Committee considered that steps should be taken in the near future for co-ordination between its own work and the study on the feasibility of setting up and operating a system of automatic data storage processing and retrieval requested by the UNDP's Governing Council to the Administrator and approved by the Council (resolution 1365 (XLV)). It was ready to co-operate with the Administrator of UNDP in any appropriate way.

69. The Committee recommended that organizations planning new installations or substantial changes in their configurations should so advise the Computer Users Committee.

70. The Preparatory Committee recommends that ACC take note of the Computer Users Committee's report and request the Committee to submit to ACC at its next session, on the basis of the detailed studies which the Committee is now to undertake, a full report which ACC might communicate to the Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

Language and Publications Arrangements (Item 25)

71. The specialists in these areas have not met for some time and a number of matters requiring their attention have accumulated. It is envisaged that two consecutive, but closely associated, meetings should be held in Geneva in the second part of January. The first should deal with language arrangements, with a shorter agenda to be put in final form by the United Nations and UNESCO in consultation with the language services of the other organizations and with the Staff Office of CCAQ. The second meeting, which was foreseen by ACC last April, should deal with questions arising from General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) on the harmonization of publication programmes, as well as with other matters relating to publications. The WHO has offered to act as host for these meetings, which would together last no longer than one week. The ACC is requested to approve these arrangements.

Other questions

*Date and place of the next session of the ACC of the Preparatory Committee and of ACC subsidiary bodies (Item 26)

72. The ACC may wish to take into account the following factors in deciding on the dates of its spring 1969 session:

- (a) There should be an interval of at least a week between the completion of the Preparatory Committee's work and the meeting of the ACC, and the schedule for the 1969 sessions of the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (which have to be serviced by the ACC Secretariat) precludes the possibility of the Preparatory Committee opening before late March or early April.
- (b) The Inter-Agency Consultative Board is planning to meet earlier this year than last - i.e. during late March for reasons connected with the schedule of the UNDP Governing Council.

In addition, while this is not necessarily a decisive factor, many of the ACC subsidiary bodies whose work is reviewed and reported on to the Council by ACC with the assistance of the Preparatory Committee cannot meet profitably before late February or March.

73. In these circumstances, the Preparatory Committee suggests that the ACC may find it desirable to revert in 1969 to its old schedule and meet in the last week of April, possibly on 29 - 30 April, preceded by a session of the Preparatory

Committee on 8 - 18 April. The FAO has invited the ACC to meet at its Headquarters in Rome, and the Preparatory Committee would meet at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

74. The time and place of subsidiary bodies scheduled to meet in the latter part of 1968 and the first eight months of 1969, as recommended by the Preparatory Committee, are set forth in Annex II.

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ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Forty-sixth session

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE
Sixtieth session
Item 22 of the provisional agenda

QUESTIONS CONCERNING ICSAB

Note by the ACC secretariat

Appointment of Chairman and members

1. The term of office of the present Chairman of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB), Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, expires at the end of this year.
2. Under the terms of reference of the Board, approved by General Assembly resolution 1931 (XVIII), of 17 December 1963, its Chairman and ten other members are appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations "with the advice and consent of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination".
3. During informal consultations between the organizations, which took place on the occasion of the Board's sixteenth session in July, it was agreed to recommend to ACC the appointment of a new Chairman from among the present members of the Board. Brief biographical notes on the present members of the Board are given in annex I.
4. As a result of the resignation from the Board of Dr. Manfred Lachs of Poland last year, following his election as a member of the International Court of Justice, and of Mr. Leonid N. Kutakov of the USSR, following his appointment as Under-Secretary-General in the United Nations Secretariat, there are now two vacancies to be filled by the appointment of new members. In the inter-agency discussions referred to above, it was agreed to recommend the appointment of Dr. Gertruda Sekaninová-Čákrťová, of Czechoslovakia, and of Mr. Nikolai K. Tarassov, of the USSR, whose biographical notes are given in annex II.

5. It is proposed that the question of filling the vacancies which will arise upon the appointment of a new Chairman from among the existing members of the Board and upon the expiration at the end of 1968 of the terms of Mr. John J. Carson, of Canada, Dr. Cesar Charlone, of Uruguay, M. Guillaume Georges-Picot, of France and Sir Harold Parker, of the United Kingdom, should be decided by correspondence at a later date.

Appointment of the Secretary

6. In the course of the July consultations, it was further agreed to recommend to ACC the appointment of Mr. W.W. Cox, Acting Director of Personnel of the United Nations Secretariat, as Secretary of the Board in place of Mr. John A. Olver, who had requested to be relieved of his duties as from 1 September 1968. A biographical note on Mr. Cox is given in annex III.

7. Under the terms of reference of the Board, the Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations "with the advice and consent of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination after consultation with the Board". The Board's concurrence in the proposed appointment has been communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

8. In view of Mr. Cox's current responsibilities, it was agreed that his appointment should become effective on a date to be determined subsequently.

9. It is accordingly proposed that ACC approve the appointment of Mr. Cox as Secretary of ICSAB with effect from 1 November 1968.

Annex I

Composition of the International Civil Service Advisory Board

SIR RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR
(Chairman)

of India, born 1887. Chairman of Indian delegation to United Nations Preparatory Committee in 1945; Chairman of Economic Committee which formulated economic and social section of the United Nations Charter; Head of Indian delegation to first General Assembly; President of ECOSOC; Chairman of Expert Group on United Nations Salary Differentials; Chairman of the ILO Committee of Experts on Application of Conventions. Now associated with India Steamship House, Calcutta. ICSAB member since 1949; Chairman since 1959; present term expires December 1968.

RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR ADETOKUNBO ADEMOLA,
K.B.E., C.F.R., P.C.

of Nigeria, born 1906. Was Assistant Secretary in the Secretariat, Southern Provinces, Nigeria; served on Commission for revision of Court legislation, Nigeria, and on Commission to inquire into Enugu (Nigeria) disturbances; Puisne Judge, Nigeria; Chief Justice, Western Region, Nigeria; Chief Justice of the Federation of Nigeria since 1958; member of Commission of Experts on Conventions and Standards of the ILO since 1962. ICSAB member since 1964; present term expires December 1969.

DR. JAMSHID AMOUZEGAR

of Iran, born 1923. Was Under-Secretary, Ministry of Health; Minister of Labour; Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health. Headed Iranian delegation to several sessions of WHO, the ILO, CENTO, OPEC, ECAFE, IBRD and IMF. Was member Executive Board of WHO and Chairman Standing Committee on Administration and Finance; Chairman of Economic Committee of CENTO, of Ministerial Committee of OPEC, and of Boards of Governors of IBRD, IMF, IFC and IDA in 1966. Now Minister of Finance of Iran. ICSAB member since 1967; present term expires December 1969.

MR. JOHN J. CARSON

of Canada, born 1919. Was Director of Employee Relations with Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; Vice-President and Assistant to President of British Columbia Electric Company; Manager of Staff Services, British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority; served with Glassco Commission on Government organization. Since 1965 Chairman of Public Service Commission of Canada. ICSAB member since 1966; present term expires December 1968.

DR. CESAR CHARLONE

of Uruguay, born 1896. Former Minister of Labour, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator and Vice-President of the Republic; delegate to UNCIO at San Francisco; Head of the Uruguayan delegation to several sessions of the United Nations General Assembly; since 1965, member of the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association; now Minister of Finance of Uruguay. ICSAB member since 1958; present term expires December 1968.

MR. GUILLAUME GEORGES-PICOT

of France, born 1898. Was Ambassador to Venezuela, and Argentina; Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Ambassador to Mexico; Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations; Chairman of the Committee of Experts on the Organization and Activities of the Secretariat. Chairman of the French Association for the United Nations; member of the Board and former Chairman of French Freedom from Hunger Committee. ICSAB member since 1961; present term expires December 1968.

MR. ALBERTO LLERAS

of Colombia, born 1906. Twice President of Colombia, 1945 to 1946, and 1958 to 1962. Was first Secretary-General of Organization of American States; an original signer of United Nations Charter as head of Colombian delegation at San Francisco; several times member Colombian Congress; Ambassador to the United States of America; twice Minister of the Interior; Minister of Foreign Affairs; President, University of Los Andes; member, United Nations Committee on Hungary; founder of several Colombian newspapers and magazines; now Chairman, Editorial Board of Latin American magazine Vision. ICSAB member since 1967; present term expires December 1969.

MR. JOHN W. MACY, JR.

of the United States, born 1917. Entered government service, following graduation from Wesleyan University, as management intern; served in career administrative posts with Social Security Board, War Department, Atomic Energy Commission and Department of the Army (1939-1953); Executive Director of United States Civil Service Commission (1953-1958); after three years as Executive Vice-President of Wesleyan University, appointed in 1961 by President Kennedy as Chairman of the Commission; reappointed by President Johnson in 1965 for six-year term; ICSAB member since 1964; present term expires December 1969.

SIR HAROLD PARKER, K.C.B.,
K.B.E., M.C.

of the United Kingdom, born 1895. Was Principal Assistant Secretary, Treasury; Secretary, Ministry of Pensions; Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence; member of Committee of Experts on the Organization and Activities of the Secretariat. Member of Expert Committee on Post Adjustments since 1966; now associated with insurance interests. ICSAB member since 1957; present term expires December 1968.

Annex II

Dr. Gertruda Sekaninová-Čákrťová - Czechoslovakia

Born 1908.

Studied at Faculty of Law of Charles University, Prague, then worked as lawyer.

- 1945 - Joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 1946 - Participated in first part of first session of General Assembly in London, as adviser on Czechoslovak delegation - specifically, in discussions on status of women; participated in Paris Peace Conference.
- 1948 - Czechoslovak observer to Economic and Social Council session in Geneva.
- 1949 - Appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- 1951 - Took part in San Francisco Conference on Peace Treaty with Japan.
- 1957 - Chief of Department of Legislature in Ministry of Education.
- 1964 - Deputy of the National Assembly and member of its Foreign Affairs Committee.

Now Head of Legal and Administrative Department in Ministry of Education.

Member of the Czechoslovak delegation to General Assembly sessions in 1946, 1947, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1965, 1966 and 1967; Vice-Chairman of WFUNA.

Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarassov - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Nikolai Konstantinovich Tarassov was born in Moscow on 2 October 1923.

In 1947 he graduated from the Law School of Moscow State University.

From 1949 to 1953 he worked as an adviser in the Legal Section of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dealing with the preparation of material for draft legislation of the Supreme Soviet and for decrees by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

From 1953 to 1956 he was head of the secretariat of the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In 1956 he transferred to the diplomatic service. He was a counsellor at the USSR Embassy in Iran (1956-1961) and Chief of Section, Deputy Head and Head of the Foreign Policy Information Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1961-1968). In April 1968 he was appointed Deputy Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations.

In 1967 he was a member of the USSR delegation to the fifth special session of the General Assembly and an alternate member of the USSR delegation to the emergency special session.

Annex III

Mr. William W. Cox - United States of America

Born 1914, Sidney, Ohio, United States of America.

1935 BA - Wesleyan University: Phi Beta Kappa, magna cum laude.

1939 LLB - Columbia University Law School

Editor, Columbia Law Review

Member, New York Bar.

1940 Practice, New York, N.Y.

1940-42 Attorney, United States Government, Washington, D.C.

Lieutenant, USNR (Retired)

1946-47 Legal Adviser, UNRRA Mission to Austria

To 1950 General Counsel, International Refugee Organization, Geneva.

To 1963 Deputy Director in United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, including technical assistance mission to Bolivia in 1951; Legal Adviser to Chief of Staff, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Jerusalem, in 1954.

1957 Legal Adviser to Commander, United Nations Emergency Force, Gaza.

1960-61 Legal Adviser to United Nations Operation in the Congo.

63

1964-67 United Nations Deputy Director of Personnel.

1968 United Nations Acting Director of Personnel.

UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD

Paris, 11 July 1968.

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

In its recently concluded sixteenth session the International Civil Service Advisory Board discussed, in private session, a personnel policy matter of great interest to you and the members of the Administrative Committee on Coordination - the grading and remuneration of officials at the higher levels in the international organizations.

The Board has requested me to write you about its discussion of this matter and to invite your advice and guidance with respect to further Board consideration of this matter.

This subject was presented to the Board from two sources:

- (a) The Secretary-General of ICAO advised me that his Council instructed him to inquire from the Board "whether it had any views on the question of establishing the salaries of executive heads of an agency in terms of a percentage formula that relates them to the salaries of directors".
- (b) One of the board members, Mr. John Macy, wrote me requesting discussion on the grounds that the board's emphasis on common grading standards might be disrupted if organizations' legislative bodies independently, and without reference to the common system, increased the salaries and perquisites for, or the number of, top official posts.

Throughout its private discussion the board was fully aware of the sensitive nature of this area. It was appreciated that organization executive heads and legislative bodies have the right to organize, staff and compensate its top posts in a manner which meets the needs of the organizations in the most effective way.

The Secretary-General,
United Nations,
New York.

At the same time there was recognition of the important influence of these posts on:

- (a) their relationship to similar positions in other international organizations;
- (b) their impact on the organization, number and salary of subordinate positions in their own organizations;
- (c) the effect of their organizational location, responsibility level and salary amounts on the common grading standards and their application;
- (d) their relationship to top executive salaries in the governments of the member countries.

The Board was given a statement on the existing salaries and benefits for such posts and found them to be generally in line with each other and with lower salaries in the common system. But if one or more organization were to initiate higher level salaries or create more top positions, a competitive situation might develop in the absence of coordinated review or standards.

No opinion or position was developed by the Board. The members however believed that the matter was one of sufficient importance to submit for your consideration. They stand ready to assist you and the other executive heads in any manner that may facilitate the accomplishment of the significant responsibilities you carry in directing international programmes. The Board desires to support you in your continuing, fruitful efforts to enhance the development of the international civil service.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A. Ramaswami Mudaliar
Chairman