

sion's reappraisal of its own role, agreed that the Commission had the twofold task of recommending general social policy and supervising the development assistance given by the United Nations in the social field, and renamed this expert body the Commission for Social Development.

To improve its own capacity to take effective decisions on the whole programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and on the development work of the United Nations family of organizations, the Council also overhauled its own Special Committee on Co-ordination and, in a resolution initiated by Canada, enlarged its size, stipulated expertise as a condition for membership, redefined its functions and renamed it the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC). Related actions were further and more precise directives on the flood of documents coming before the Council, and the provision for an expanded secretariat for the inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which provides the Council with much of the analysis on which decisions on co-ordination and co-operation are based.

All these actions formed part of a general trend to consolidate the experience of ECOSOC's first 20 years of operation, to adjust the work of the Council, its affiliates and its subsidiaries to the new realities of the 1960s, and to rationalize the procedures and programmes which have multiplied throughout the international network in the course of two decades increasingly concerned with the problems of underdevelopment. They were, however, essentially housekeeping decisions; in its fields of substantive responsibility ECOSOC was no less active.

### ***Work Programme of the United Nations in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields***

The United Nations itself increasingly can be seen as an amorphous Specialized Agency, providing assistance and conducting research in a dozen or more sectors of economic and social development. Nearly two-thirds of the organization's \$100-million budget for 1966 and an additional \$37 million of voluntary funds<sup>1</sup> pledged for development were administered by the United Nations in fields as diverse as social development, statistics, narcotics control, industrial development, international trade and public administration. One of the new developments of 1966 was the intensive and continuing consideration given by ECOSOC to the Secretary-General's proposal to launch a five-year survey programme costing approximately \$10 million in

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<sup>1</sup> This figure excludes the funds expended by UNICEF, UNHCR and UNITAR for specialized programmes, and relates only to general development assistance.