

However, no report was available for the 42nd Session and the report to the 43rd Session of the Economic and Social Council (E/4391) only covered implementation in certain specific areas in the United Nations itself.

In our view, neither that report nor this latest general document, A/6803, has really provided sufficient details to enable member states to assess accurately the extent to which the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee have or are being implemented. We are pleased, of course, at indications in these reports that progress is being made in implementing certain of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations; for example the recommendation pertaining to the establishment of the Joint Inspection Unit. However, we are unhappy with the lack of information which has been provided in each of these reports on certain subjects. We feel, therefore, that after being provided with two rather brief and incomplete reports on implementation, member states are now entitled to a full report from the Secretary-General, covering in detail the progress made with regard to all recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee.

We are particularly concerned to have more details on the implementation throughout the whole of the United Nations system of the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations with regard to such vital subjects as coordination, evaluation and long-term programme planning. The Secretary-General commented briefly on the position of these three subjects within the United Nations itself in his report to the 43rd Session of the Economic and Social Council. In our view, his report indicated that there is still a long way to go in these important fields and we, therefore, wish to have much fuller details on implementation in the next report.

With respect to long-term planning, for example, the Secretary-General indicated in paragraphs 13-17 of his report to the 43rd session of the Economic and Social Council (E/4391) that long-term planning had been introduced to a greater or lesser extent in the fields of statistical services, population programmes and social development. However, there are other fields in which long-term planning is urgently required, but where it does not appear to exist, including natural resources, human rights and transport and communications. There are other areas where long-term planning is not yet present, but where it could be introduced relatively easily, including public administration, fiscal and financial questions and the international control of narcotic drugs. We would hope, therefore, in the Secretary-General's next report to receive details on progress made in extending long-term planning in the United Nations to these other fields. We would hope also to receive details on the extent to which long-term planning has been introduced in the agencies.