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NEW YORK

Chairman: Mr. Narciso G. REYES (Philippines).

*In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Brito (Brazil),
Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

AGENDA ITEM 43

**United Nations Institute for Training and Research: report
of the Executive Director (concluded) (A/8414; A/C.2/
L.1144)**

1. Mr. SOLOMON (Ethiopia) congratulated the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on having adopted a sound approach in interrelating research and training. UNITAR was doing very useful work with its publications, studies, training courses, seminars and symposia. Among its publications, the studies on United Nations development aid, on the "brain drain" and on the functioning of the Economic and Social Council were especially relevant to the work of the Committee.
2. The study of United Nations relations with the Organization of African Unity was of special interest to the African delegations, and the section dealing with the peaceful settlement of disputes in Africa had generated interesting discussions at a recent panel of diplomats. The conclusions and recommendations of the study would be useful in strengthening collaboration between the two organizations and in enhancing their effectiveness in solving the major economic and social problems of Africa.
3. Mr. VISESSURAKARN (Thailand) said it was gratifying to note that many of the projects referred to in UNITAR's earlier reports were now being carried out. The Institute had made considerable progress since its fairly recent establishment and had become a dynamic factor in United Nations activities for the maintenance of peace and security and for economic and social development. The Institute therefore deserved universal support, and the Committee should stress the increasing effectiveness of UNITAR by unanimously adopting draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144.
4. UNITAR was extending the scope of its research activities and was now studying the procedures and functioning of the United Nations system; its study of the functioning of the Economic and Social Council was timely and would no doubt prove helpful in the attempt to define the Council's role in the review and appraisal of achievements in connexion with the International Development Strategy.
5. His delegation particularly approved of the studies on the transfer of operative technology through enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements and hoped that UNITAR would be able to give greater attention to projects and programmes which could be fitted into the Strategy. Research in economic development was of fundamental importance, since the ultimate objective of development was the enhancement of human dignity and the capacity for man to lead a fuller life.
6. His delegation was glad to note that UNITAR was constantly reviewing its training programmes and methods; the results of those reviews had been particularly evident during a seminar recently held at Bangkok. Nevertheless, the Thai delegation thought that UNITAR might perhaps be undertaking too many activities, in view of its limited resources; in particular, the Institute should concentrate on the operational activities of the United Nations and should leave theoretical work on research and training to other institutions. A better balance should be maintained between research and training activities, programmes should be essentially realistic and practical and training activities should be further decentralized.
7. Finally, his delegation hoped that the developed countries would considerably increase their contributions to UNITAR.
8. Mr. DERWINSKI (United States of America) said that significant progress had been made in three particularly important areas, namely, intensification of research efforts to demonstrate new practical measures to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system, preparations for a United Nations staff college which would serve the entire United Nations system, and examination of scientific and social developments and their implications for the future of the United Nations system.
9. His delegation was pleased to note the intention of the Executive Director, supported by the Board of Trustees, to reorganize UNITAR to integrate the research and training activities of the Institute. It also supported projects designed to improve the procedures and functioning of the United Nations, such as the analysis of the functioning of the Economic and Social Council and the studies on the consensus practices of the Security Council and on the good offices of the Secretary-General. Moreover it welcomed UNITAR's contribution to the study of the environment and its work on marine pollution.
10. The staff college project should attract the co-operation of the specialized agencies and of UNDP. The enhancement of analytical, administrative and management skills throughout the United Nations system was particu-

larly timely when the demands on the system were so great and the resources available to it so limited. UNITAR could usefully undertake to help to improve the administrative capabilities of resident representatives their deputies and other UNDP staff; that was particularly important in the light of the new consensus adopted by the Governing Council of UNDP. Similarly, UNITAR could assist in adapting the skills of other United Nations system personnel concerned with development in the fields of economic analysis, programme and project development, procurement and in the interrelation, if not integration, with bilateral development activities.

11. Many institutions connected with the United Nations might wish to preserve for themselves functions previously regarded as peculiarly theirs, rather than have them assigned to an institution not wholly subject to their direction. His Government considered, however, that the principle was right and that UNITAR must continue in its role as the central training and research organ of the United Nations system.

12. His delegation welcomed the establishment of a commission on new perspectives for international co-operation. It saw that commission as a central organ, fully representative of the United Nations, which lent perspective and cohesion to the operations of the whole system.

13. With regard to financial matters, he recognized the need for new approaches to United Nations programme budgeting, so that the system could be viewed as an interrelated institution and so that duplication, overlapping and consequent inefficiency could be avoided. The United States had borne about one third of UNITAR's budget since its inception; it would probably continue to contribute approximately \$400,000 a year, but it hoped that the Governments which were just beginning to contribute would be more generous and fully cognizant of the Institute's financial needs. In the case of the staff college, the United States would encourage appropriate organizations to make funds available from their training allocations, so that the financing of the staff college would not affect the regular budget of the United Nations.

14. It was to be hoped that the order of priorities in UNITAR's work would be chosen with great care, in order to ensure an intensification of efforts in selected areas of activity and avoid the dispersion of effort that would otherwise result.

15. The United States Government, being aware of the legitimate needs of the United Nations, had always contributed generously to worthy causes. In the spirit of that tradition, it would sustain its support of UNITAR, while hoping that the Institute would benefit from larger and more varied sources of contributions, and it would show continuing interest in its performance and its administrative efficiency.

16. Mr. KUMI (Ghana) said he was gratified to note that, during the period under review, UNITAR had vastly increased its output of research publications. UNITAR was particularly to be commended for its study on the feasibility of a staff college to serve the United Nations system, for the project entitled "New perspectives in

international co-operation" and for its numerous training courses.

17. Ghana had acted as host for the Regional Symposium on International Law for Africa, which had been held in January 1971, and had given Ghanaians the opportunity to participate intimately in the work of the Institute. The Government of Ghana would, of course, continue to contribute to the financing of the Institute.

18. Recalling that his delegation was a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Committee, he expressed the hope that that resolution would be adopted unanimously.

19. Mr. PRAGUE (France) congratulated UNITAR on the quality of its work. He was pleased to note that in addition to its day-to-day activities, the Institute was now involved in a number of more ambitious projects, such as those relating to the establishment of a staff college, of a commission to examine new perspectives and of an international university. UNITAR deserved praise for its efforts to ensure that its research and training activities were more integrated; however, as its resources were extremely limited, the Institute should exercise care in the selection of fields of activity. Several pitfalls needed to be avoided: for example, UNITAR should be careful not to become introverted as a result of devoting too much attention to a study of the workings of the United Nations system; it should resist the temptation to tackle subjects which were too controversial and which would endanger the balance between the various United Nations bodies; finally, it should avoid duplication of the kind evidenced in its studies on the environment and on pollution.

20. With regard to UNITAR's major projects, he felt that the proposed staff college would help to make the international civil service more homogeneous and more effective. It was realistic of the Institute to envisage a "running-in" period of several years for the college; however, he shared the hope expressed by the United Kingdom representative that the Executive Director of UNITAR would be able to give the Committee some further details on the project, particularly concerning its financial aspects. He supported the United Kingdom amendment providing for the addition to draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144 of a fourth operative paragraph concerning the proposal to establish a staff college.

21. Regarding UNITAR's proposal to establish a commission to study new perspectives, he felt that the project would help to fill a serious gap in the United Nations system. While the commission should certainly be multi-disciplinary in nature, as proposed, it would be useful to set a specific topic for each session so that its deliberations were not reduced to a series of unrelated monologues.

22. Regarding the proposal to establish an international university, he would comment later on the substance of the matter.

23. He was pleased to announce that, for the financial year 1972, France would be contributing to the Institute for the first time; that contribution was to be regarded as a token of France's esteem for UNITAR.

24. Mr. MIHAI (Romania) congratulated UNITAR on its various activities in the fields of research and training alike. Those activities had expanded considerably in 1971, and it was to be hoped that the Institute could continue to make progress in promoting some of the fundamental objectives of the United Nations.

25. While the Institute was right to diversify its activities and to deal with an increasing range of fields and subjects, it should be careful to avoid duplication—particularly in the field of research, where duplication occurred most frequently.

26. Concerning the Institute's proposed activities, he particularly welcomed the proposal to establish a commission to examine major trends in scientific and social development having implications for the United Nations system, to consider possible responses from the family of international agencies and to suggest methods of international co-operation.

27. With regard to the practical implementation of UNITAR's future activities, and specifically the need to identify new areas of co-operation relevant to the particular conditions prevailing in the various countries he thought that the Institute, while maintaining continuing co-operation with United Nations organs, should pay more attention to the possibilities afforded by contact with scientists and national research centres in the countries concerned.

28. Mr. LISOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the international community, which was becoming progressively larger, was seeking to develop international co-operation; it was therefore particularly necessary to improve co-ordination in the activities of the various components of the United Nations system while keeping expenditure to a minimum. Yet the flood of documentation, the innumerable meetings and the plethora of international civil servants was becoming more and more costly. Since UNITAR's activities were directly linked to all those problems, States Members of the United Nations were paying increasing attention to the Institute. His delegation, which had followed UNITAR's activities closely and had participated actively in many decisions had considered with interest the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. The statement of the Executive Director had also contained a wealth of practical observation.

29. The great diversity in the Institute's activities was to be welcomed. Research, particularly on such concrete problems as the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries, occupied an important place in those activities. UNITAR also arranged for co-operation between the various United Nations bodies and sought to improve training methods for Secretariat staff and diplomats. His delegation was pleased to note that UNITAR's seminars reflected the interest of the developing countries in studying the socialist system and the economic links between the socialist countries and developing countries. Indeed, the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance were providing economic and technical assistance to some 60 developing countries. The participants in a training seminar held in Moscow had been

informed that 12,000 students from 100 developing countries were studying at educational establishments in the socialist countries.

30. There was no doubt that UNITAR's activities were positive and useful, because of the part played by its staff and Executive Director. However, some criticisms could be made which might be useful for the future.

31. First, the Institute's research activities covered too wide a range of subjects. That proliferation of activities was partly due to outside forces, and the Board of Trustees should help UNITAR to limit the number of topics which it studied, so that it could work in greater depth and formulate major conclusions and proposals with a view to developing the activities of United Nations bodies.

32. Secondly, close inspection revealed some regrettable overlapping. Many of the research topics selected by UNITAR were being studied by other United Nations organs which were sometimes more competent than the Institute in the area concerned. For example, the International Law Commission, which was composed of eminent jurists working in co-operation with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, was more competent to study the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes. Similarly, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which had many specialists, was in a better position to study the IAEA safeguards system itself.

33. Thirdly, the Institute could increase the effectiveness and quality of its work by further strengthening co-operation with United Nations bodies and national research institutes.

34. Finally, the quality of UNITAR's training activities could be improved if greater attention were paid to the content of seminars and courses and to their efficient organization. There had been only 26 participants in the training course in diplomacy held at Dakar. That state of affairs had been due not so much to a lack of interest in diplomacy on the part of the developing countries as to disappointment with the course provided and to inadequate organization, particularly the unsuitable choice of dates and place. The Institute should accordingly take those factors into account when organizing its training activities.

35. Mr. JAIN (India) said that, although UNITAR had been in existence for only 12 years everyone agreed that it was very useful. He congratulated the Institute on its achievements and on its future programmes of activity but hoped that, in expanding its activities—in particular those mentioned in chapter V of the Executive Director's report—it would not allow theoretical work to take up too much of its attention. UNITAR must not become just another academic institution but should plan its activities in relation to present problems and the issues before the United Nations, bearing in mind the work already going on in the various United Nations bodies. In other words, it should avoid any useless duplication of effort.

36. UNITAR was fortunate to have access to many sources, both international and diplomatic; that was what gave its activities their originality and ensured their usefulness because they were based on the day-to-day experience

of international and diplomatic circles. He congratulated UNITAR on its seminars, from which many of his compatriots had benefited. He wished to emphasize among other things the value of the seminars organized for young diplomats accredited to the United Nations.

37. With regard to the proposed establishment of a staff college, he reserved the right to return to that question, but was gratified by the excellent contribution UNITAR had already made to the study of that matter.

38. He expressed appreciation of the work done by UNITAR on the question of the transfer of operative technology, and hoped that it would establish close co-operation with the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Transfer of Technology in order to avoid any duplication.

39. The information concerning the UNITAR study on the United Nations and the news media provided in paragraphs 83 and 84 of the Executive Director's report was particularly impressive. Recalling that the Fifth Committee was to review at the present session the activities and functioning of the Office of Public Information, he hoped that the UNITAR study would soon be completed and that it could be distributed to the members of the Fifth Committee in sufficient time to allow an informed discussion of the matter. As he had said on many occasions, the United Nations must undertake a more positive promotion of its work and policies.

40. The studies on the functioning of various United Nations organs should be planned so that they could be used whenever a decision was being taken on the matter. It seemed, however, that the studies on the functioning of the Economic and Social Council might be published too late to influence one way or the other the decision the General Assembly would soon have to take. He asked the Executive Director of the Institute whether it would not be possible to distribute informally an advance report on those studies. Every study on the functioning of any United Nations organ should take full account not only of the potentialities of the organ in question but also of the expectations of Member States vis-à-vis those organs; the approach should not be merely technical.

41. He endorsed the view expressed by the representative of Brazil that UNITAR should give greater emphasis to the problems of development and especially the machinery for ensuring international co-operation in the context of the International Development Strategy and to the problems of the co-ordination of the activities of the various United Nations organs. He reserved the right to return later to the question of the proposed creation of an international university.

42. He also thought that, in its reorganization, UNITAR should not devote too much attention to improving itself and should take care that it did not become merely a research institution. It should, on the contrary, endeavour to keep its special character and, for that purpose, should make greater use of universities, diplomats and the long experience of United Nations officials.

43. His delegation was one of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144; he hoped that it would help to

increase the funds available to UNITAR so that it would be able to continue and improve the good work it was doing, concentrating more on quality than on quantity.

44. Mr. NDUNG'U (Kenya) said that, in the report of the Executive Director, his delegation had been particularly interested in the questions of the "brain drain", the international university and the peaceful settlement of disputes. With regard to the first question, UNITAR should endeavour to make recommendations as to the means of combating the "brain drain", *inter alia* by inquiring into the reasons which led skilled persons to leave their countries. With regard to the international university, his delegation was pleased that the Board of Trustees of UNITAR supported the idea of a decentralized university and that the Institute was prepared to co-ordinate its action with that of other international bodies and to co-operate with them on that question. It would like, however, to have more details as to the exact nature of that decentralization, the financial implications and international participation in the university. It hoped that the report to be submitted at the fifty-second session of the Economic and Social Council would meet its wishes on that matter. African countries were particularly interested in the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes since disputes often related to problems of territorial integrity, problems which were frequent in Africa, where two Territories had not yet obtained their independence. His delegation was particularly interested in the question of the consensus practice mentioned in paragraph 69 of the report. After recalling the various provisions of the Charter concerning the Organization's role in maintaining international peace and security and concerning the functioning of the Security Council, he believed that the latter would be more effective without the consensus practice, which was regrettable because the countries that were not members of the Security Council had always to bow to the will of its permanent members. Moreover, the consensus practice had the effect of paralysing the Council's action, since it was extremely difficult to reach unanimous decisions. His delegation hoped, therefore, that the Institute would continue research in that field which would make it possible to end that practice. It also supported unreservedly draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144 and wished to be included among the sponsors.

45. Mr. EREN (Turkey) assumed that the UNITAR report was on the agenda of the Committee because the funds available to international organizations were becoming less and less commensurate with their needs and because it was therefore necessary to scrutinize the effectiveness of each organization. A large number of organizations were financed from the same source, and whenever an allocation was made to one of them that meant less for the others. That was why, without prejudice to the basic validity of the work done by UNITAR, a decision must be taken as to the priority and efficiency of its work.

46. While the Executive Director's report contained much concrete information, including a list of contributions, it was unfortunate that there was no list of expenditures, which would make it possible to assess the relative worth of each activity. For instance, it would be useful to know the cost per participant of a seminar. No one could deny the usefulness of each seminar, but its profitability must be weighed in relation to the other activities of the Institute.

To be more specific, the Committee needed to know the long-term impact of each activity which, in the case of seminars, raised the problem of the selection of participants and discussion leaders. He knew from personal experience that a research institute was always tempted to undertake a wide range of activities, each interesting in itself but not necessarily of value in the long run. That entailed, first, proper relevance and priority in the choice of a subject, secondly, a valid assessment of the chances of success and the means of research and, thirdly, quality, something which was vital in research.

47. Turning to the question of publications, he wondered who received them and was pleased to note in paragraph 46 of the report that the work in progress had aroused considerable interest among government experts and the academic community, which was a welcome indication of its worth. He was also pleased by paragraph 48 of the report, though he hoped that the expression "official circles in the United Nations" also included the missions which, thanks to their long experience, could be of invaluable help in the rationalization of procedures.

48. Turning to chapter IV, section B of the report, he commended the first three items. Indeed, the work undertaken by UNITAR with a view to improving the functioning of the United Nations was the principal justification for the founding of the Institute and he had appreciated the quality of that work personally as a member of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly. Similarly, no one could deny the importance of strengthening relations between the United Nations system and youth organizations, and he was pleased that UNITAR had taken up that question. On the other hand, the peaceful settlement of disputes had been studied systematically by a large number of institutions since the days of the League of Nations. Given its limited resources, it seemed that UNITAR should not become involved in that field also. He had the same doubts about items 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11. The study on the "brain drain", for instance, was duplicating work done by UNESCO. The International Labour Organisation (ILO), for its part, was carrying out a systematic study of the problems of managerial training by combining theoretical research with practical experience. Other projects overlapped activities of UNDP or other specialized agencies. The report also mentioned many seminars and workshops and there was a danger of their multiplicity being detrimental to their efficiency. He concluded by stating that, while UNITAR was successfully discharging indispensable functions within the United Nations family of organizations, experience showed that there must be a constant effort to avoid overlapping, to be more sensitive to relevance and priorities, to give closer attention to quality and to establish stricter rules for the practical implementation of results.

49. Mrs. THORSSON (Sweden) said she wished to make some brief comments regarding two notable developments in UNITAR's work in the past year. The first was the development of a quite novel project entitled "New perspectives in international co-operation", under which a commission was to be set up to assist the Institute in efforts to alert international organizations to important global issues. Her delegation hoped that the proposed commission would not merely draw up a number of models on the basis

of present perspectives but that it would recognize the need to establish a new world order from which future generations in all parts of the world could benefit. It could also help in giving a clearer picture of how the United Nations could function with increasing effectiveness as the voice of the international community.

50. A second important UNITAR activity was the study on a United Nations staff college. The establishment of such a college merited support, since the quality of the work carried out in the field would be improved and possibilities would be created for a fruitful exchange of information between representatives of different organizations. It was essential, however, that the staff college courses should be closely harmonized with similar work carried out by other members of the United Nations system.

51. UNITAR's training courses and seminars had proved valuable; the Institute could help developing countries to attain the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade by organizing seminars that would give officials a better knowledge of problems and techniques related to international procurement. Sweden was sponsoring and financing those seminars because it realized that tied aid represented a disadvantage for developing countries in that it led to an increase of at least 15 per cent in the prices paid, but that those countries lacked knowledge of how to arrange for international procurement.

52. Her delegation appreciated the value of the annual meetings of the directors of institutes engaged in planning, training and research and favoured a rational division of labour among those bodies.

53. In conclusion, she announced that her Government had decided to increase its contribution to UNITAR for the Swedish fiscal year 1971/1972 by the equivalent of 50,000 Swedish crowns, to the equivalent of 300,000 Swedish crowns.

54. Mr. AMIRMOKRI (Iran) said he was pleased to note that UNITAR's work had progressed, despite inadequate funds and limited research staff. The studies undertaken by the Research Department on the "brain drain" were of particular interest to his delegation. That problem was assuming alarming proportions in some developing countries, where the shortage of qualified staff was a major obstacle to economic and social development. UNITAR had already published two studies on that subject, and a multinational survey of the reasons for the migration of professionals from developing countries was in progress. His delegation was glad to note that data for the preparation of the multinational survey were being collected not only in a number of developing countries, including Iran, but also in five developed countries concerned with the phenomenon of the "brain drain".

55. The Institute's studies on the transfer of operative technology from enterprise to enterprise were also of unquestionable value, as the technological dependence of the developing countries was one of the basic causes for their under-development. Likewise, the studies on the functioning of the Economic and Social Council, the

studies on the procedures and organization of the General Assembly and five other studies undertaken by the Institute with a view to increasing the efficiency of the United Nations organs and eliminating duplication and the dispersal of efforts were of particular interest to his delegation.

56. His delegation attached great importance to the Institute's work in the sphere of training. The members of the Iranian Permanent Mission to the United Nations who had taken part in the training programmes had profited from them, and his delegation suggested that UNITAR should try to assess the practical value of the programmes for all the participants.

57. He announced that his Government had decided to continue its financial support for the Institute in 1972, in the form of a larger contribution than in the current year, and he urged all countries that were able to do so to increase their contribution.

58. In conclusion, he announced that Iran was a sponsor of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1144) and urged its unanimous adoption.

59. Mr. MOLINA DUARTE (Venezuela) expressed appreciation of the efforts made by UNITAR to attain the objectives assigned to it and support for all that it had done towards that end, particularly the publications, the establishment of the United Nations staff college and the new perspectives in international co-operation.

60. It should be borne in mind that, where publications were concerned, the objective was to secure the broadest possible dissemination and to ensure that the publications were universal in character. For that purpose it was necessary to make the Institute's work better known in the various countries and in that way to enable public and private organizations to benefit from them. As his delegation had pointed out in the preceding year, the Institute should issue its publications and studies in Spanish whenever possible so that the Spanish-speaking countries could derive maximum benefit from them.

61. It was important that the participants in the regional seminars organized by the Institute should be of similar rank or occupy similar posts in their countries of origin, in order to facilitate the work and to use the experience of the fellowship-holders to better advantage. The principle of equitable geographical distribution should be observed in the organization of those seminars in order to give the developing countries access to all the possibilities offered by international co-operation in that sphere.

62. His delegation was glad to note that, in principle the United Nations staff college would begin to function in 1972. Further training for officials of United Nations bodies was bound to be of benefit to the developing countries, which received assistance from the specialized agencies. Having the college carry out its work in various developing countries in the early stages was a particularly good idea, as that approach was in line with the principle of the decentralization of the activities of the United Nations and would enable the staff and the experts of the specialized agencies better to acquaint themselves with the

political, economic and social realities of the developing countries.

63. Turning to the question of UNITAR's general policy, he drew attention to three points which his delegation believed the Institute should bear in mind in drawing up its future programmes of work. First, it should co-ordinate its work as closely as possible with that of other United Nations organs and regional organizations and should continue to hold joint meetings with other research institutes in the United Nations system and to develop ties with private research institutes, which should co-operate more extensively in UNITAR's work. Secondly, the greatest importance should be attached to the programming of annual or biennial activities. In that connexion, his delegation believed that the presentation of UNITAR's future programme of work in research training and publications would gain if it was tied in to the programming jointly established with the Resident Representatives of UNDP, with the participation of all the United Nations organs. Lastly, with regard to development problems, his delegation endorsed the observations made by the Executive Director in chapter V of his report dealing with new perspectives in international co-operation. The importance of the role of those problems in the Institute's future work had to be recognized, and it was therefore necessary to carry out studies analysing and evaluating the problems arising in such fields as the transfer of science and technology, the "brain drain", the development of the resources of the sea, external financing, technical co-operation, the various aspects of regional and subregional economic integration and, in general, all research aimed at the attainment of the objectives of the International Development Strategy.

64. His delegation, which was a sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144, hoped that the Committee would adopt it unanimously.

65. Mr. BABA-GANA (Nigeria), after expressing appreciation to the Executive Director of UNITAR for his report, said that UNITAR had accomplished impressive work despite its limited staff. He was pleased to note a trend towards a more balanced diversification of the Institute's activities throughout all the regions of the world.

66. His delegation recognized the great importance for African and other officials of the training programmes and seminars organized by the Institute. It supported the proposal of Mr. Richard Symonds, UNITAR representative in Europe, to the effect that the United Nations staff college should at a later stage make its facilities available to national officials and to officials of non-governmental organizations (see A/8414, para. 41).

67. With regard to research, his delegation attached great importance to the study on the United Nations and the news media, which would assist the United Nations system in coping with the problem of the mobilization of public opinion during and after the Second Development Decade.

68. He urged Member States and private foundations to increase their contributions to UNITAR and recommended the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1144) introduced by the Brazilian representative, of which his delegation was a sponsor.

69. Mr. N'DIAYE (Senegal) congratulated the Executive Director on his clear and precise statement and on the work he had accomplished as the head of UNITAR. His delegation was glad that Dakar had been chosen as the site for the training course for young officials but deplored the fact that it had taken place without any contribution from the Senegalese diplomatic service, which had been very active in the field of regional integration. Its efforts had achieved practical results which deserved to be reported and explained to young African diplomats. His delegation agreed, however, that the leading officials of UNITAR were striving to improve the methods of training young diplomats.

70. With regard to research, the work done by UNITAR on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes was particularly deserving of support. His delegation was also very interested in the study of the financing of international waterway systems and stressed the need to undertake without delay a study of the navigable waterways of the developing countries so as to allow the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures. Finally, he recommended that UNITAR should avoid duplication and expressed regret that the study on waterway systems had been published only in Spanish.

71. Mr. HALÁSZ (Hungary) made a number of comments on the report and on the introductory statement of the Executive Director of UNITAR. He wished to highlight the papers on the financing of international waterway systems and on the transfer of operative technology from enterprise to enterprise. He also recognized the usefulness of the research done by the Institute on the question of the peaceful settlement of international disputes. In that respect, the United Nations could contribute much more towards the normalization of the international situation and to the settlement of urgent international problems, and UNITAR should intensify its research on the question of international security.

72. He was glad that the activities of the Institute were being concentrated more and more on operational analyses and on the effectiveness of the United Nations system. Unfortunately, it was clear from the report that the Institute had taken too much upon itself and that it would have to adjust its growing activities not only to its financial means but also to United Nations projects in general.

73. He expressed regret that the study by UNITAR on the re-evaluation of the role and functions of the Economic and Social Council had not been finished in time for the fifty-first session of the Council.

74. Mr. AUBAME (Gabon) said that his delegation was aware of the relationships between the training activities of UNITAR and the solution of the staffing problems from which the developing countries suffered in particular.

75. After noting with interest the establishment of the staff college, he deplored the brief period allotted to the seminars, which allowed certain problems to be dealt with only superficially, but he felt that the UNITAR programmes met a real need.

76. Finally, he would support draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144.

77. Miss BENNATON (Honduras) made several comments on the various activities of UNITAR. The fact that the number of research publications had considerably increased and that a new project entitled "New perspectives in international co-operation" had been launched seemed to her of particular interest.

78. Her delegation would like to know in what form the UNITAR publications were disseminated since they would be very useful for ministries and teaching establishments in Honduras. She noted with regret that the UNITAR seminar on the main problems of technical and financial co-operation and the regional seminar on the techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance had been attended respectively by only 17 and 32 participants; many more officials could have profited from them.

79. She stressed the value of research projects both for the developing countries and for the industrialized countries. Her delegation deplored the "brain drain" from which developing countries suffered and suggested that UNITAR should undertake a study of the ways in which the resulting losses could be eliminated.

80. The activities of the Institute in connexion with the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment were particularly useful, while the new research project entitled "New perspectives in international co-operation" seemed very promising.

81. In conclusion she would support draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144.

82. Mr. CAVIGLIA STARICCO (Uruguay) congratulated the Executive Director of UNITAR on his interesting statement and expressed his satisfaction with the report (A/8414). He was glad to note that the Institute had been able to derive the maximum profit from its limited resources. His delegation recognized the usefulness for the developing countries of the training courses in diplomacy, the interregional programme in technical and financial co-operation and the regional programmes in techniques and procedures of United Nations technical assistance. His delegation was also interested in the establishment of a United Nations staff college.

83. In the field of research, the studies on General Assembly procedures and the functioning of the Economic and Social Council seemed important. His delegation felt it necessary to involve young people as soon as possible in the work of United Nations bodies and was therefore particularly interested in the section of the report dealing with international youth organizations and the United Nations system. The question of the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries was also of interest to the Uruguayan delegation. With regard to the United Nations and the news media, he felt that UNITAR had an important role to play in informing the masses about the work of the United Nations.

84. The proposed international university might co-ordinate and harmonize the activities of existing institutions throughout the world. He attributed particular importance to the commission which was mentioned in chapter V of the report and whose task would be "to examine major

trends in scientific and social development that have implications for the United Nations system and to consider possible responses from the family of international agencies”.

85. He announced that his country would make an initial contribution—commensurate with its means—to UNITAR during the present financial year. Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144 was in line with Uruguay's views on the Institute and he would support it.

86. Mr. SULEIMAN (Libyan Arab Republic) congratulated UNITAR and its Executive Director on their achievements. As was clear from the report (A/8414), Libya had participated actively in the training work of the Institute.

87. The question of the transfer of technology to the developing countries was of great importance to those countries because it would enable them to cope with the urgent requirements of their economic and social development. Those countries were grateful to UNITAR for its eight papers on that subject, particularly the paper concerned with the petro-chemical industry in which his delegation was particularly interested. UNITAR should disseminate widely all its studies on the transfer of technology to the developing countries.

88. His delegation had stressed on many occasions the importance of establishing scientific and research institutes and of creating suitable environmental conditions in the developing countries as a prerequisite for the absorption of modern technology. He drew attention to chapter IV, item 21, of the report, which illustrated the collaboration between UNITAR, universities and research institutions. He stressed that UNITAR should establish particularly close co-operation with universities and research institutions in the developing countries because of their profound knowledge of local conditions.

89. He was glad that UNITAR was dealing actively with the question of the “brain drain” from the developing to the developed countries since that question had now assumed an urgent character. The Libyan Government was studying the possibility of holding a seminar in Libya to discuss the question of the migration of Arab professionals and ways of stopping that trend and of encouraging migrants to return to their countries. He expressed the hope that UNITAR would be able to help the Libyan Government to organize such a seminar.

90. UNITAR could also play a constructive role in the training of personnel from the developing countries in the field of marine activities. If they had the necessary skilled personnel, those countries could exploit the immense resources of the sea. UNITAR, for example, could organize training courses, grant fellowships, undertake studies and help in the establishment of marine research institutions in the developing countries. Obviously, the collaboration of UNDP and other interested international organizations would be required.

91. As a co-sponsor of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144, his delegation expressed the hope that it would be unanimously adopted.

92. Mr. CAVAGLIERI (Italy) stressed his delegation's great interest in UNITAR and was glad to note the valuable achievements of the Institute in the field of research and training. The Italian officials who had taken part in the seminars organized by the Institute for the training of diplomats could bear witness to the perfect organization and the high level of those seminars.

93. He expressed the hope that UNITAR could widen the field of activities still further but that it would concentrate its attention on matters which were not already being dealt with by other bodies. It should therefore establish closer contacts with other United Nations organs.

94. Obviously, the Italian Government would continue to contribute to the financing of UNITAR. His delegation would vote in favour of draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144.

95. Mr. FLEMING (Argentina) thought that the UNITAR seminars were extremely important and useful and he congratulated the Executive Director and his staff on their efficiency. The activities of the Institute tended to improve relations between the international organizations and the various countries, on the one hand, and the United Nations, on the other. Moreover, the Institute's publications were valuable. His delegation would vote for the draft resolution.

96. Chief ADEBO (Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research) expressed his gratitude to Committee members for all their comments, which would be summarized in a document and made available to members of the Institute and its Board of Trustees.

97. He regretted that the report was not more detailed with regard to the staff college; however, that did not mean that the project had been hastily prepared, because, although the project was quite recent, the idea of establishing the college had emerged some time ago. Other United Nations bodies had been consulted on the subject, particularly ACC, directors of existing staff colleges and experts. In fact, it was a joint United Nations project, because other bodies thought it should be undertaken. The UNDP was particularly interested in it, and he recalled that Sir Robert Jackson had said in his report¹ that the UNDP needed a training college. The site of the college would be decided during the second phase of the project; it would probably not be established in New York but in Europe, where most of the institutes with which it should co-ordinate its work were to be found. He had not thought it necessary to explain its organization in detail at the present stage; a managerial committee was being constituted to include experts and agency representatives. With regard to the financial aspects, he wished to emphasize that nothing would be done until sufficient funds were available; they would be provided by the United Nations system itself, because it was logical that it should finance the training of its staff. During the first year, the cost would be approximately \$600,000; UNDP was expected to provide \$200,000, and the United Nations should also contribute \$200,000. The specialized agencies had stated that they would provide staff services, valued at \$200,000, since they

¹ *A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10).

were not in a position immediately to contribute funds. In reply to criticism on the lack of financial information, he explained that, during its last meeting, the Board of Trustees of the Institute had approved a detailed budget and that he was consequently in a position to reply to members who required further information on the matter. With regard to complaints about the cost efficiency question, he said that the Institute was studying the subject constantly; it was impossible to establish a perfect system. Moreover, he thought that the Institute's budget was more the concern of its Board of Trustees than that of the Committee. He drew the attention of the USSR representative to the first part of his report which gave an explanation of the problem the Institute had to tackle. It would continue to economize, to make the best of the meagre resources available to it and to try and limit its requests for resources to the minimum. The Institute also did its best to avoid duplication of work, but he thought that a certain amount was inevitable. All the United Nations bodies wanted the Institute to continue its work on the transfer of technology, and it was co-ordinating its work with that of UNCTAD. With regard to the environment, he assured Committee members that the Institute would try to avoid duplication of work, even with bodies that were not part of the United Nations. Furthermore, the United Nations bodies that dealt with that question thought that the work of UNITAR was useful and, in particular, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment had welcomed the study made by the Institute on the subject. UNITAR employed outside staff for research on the peaceful settlement of disputes. Moreover, the International Law Commission had not undertaken any studies on the subject and the International Court of Justice had welcomed some of the Institute's studies.

98. Contrary to what certain members had stated, the Institute was trying to make use of the experience of high-ranking officials and, particularly, that of any diplomats whose services they could secure, because its studies

were above all directed towards action. It tried to be as representative as possible and, to that end, it attempted to recruit university staff from all countries, including the socialist countries, although it was very difficult to do so. If certain countries considered that they were insufficiently represented, it was largely their own fault. With regard to documentation, it was difficult for UNITAR to arrange for its texts to be translated by the staff available and it had therefore appealed to several countries to undertake certain translations.

99. He recalled that the international university was not a UNITAR project and that the Institute should do no more than contribute to its establishment. In that connexion, a first draft of a UNITAR paper had been submitted to the special panel of United Nations experts: the final text was being submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

100. He wished to thank the countries that had made contributions to the Institute, particularly those which had undertaken to increase their contribution in spite of financial difficulties.

101. He would like all staff members of the Institute to be included in the praise he had received, because they worked unselfishly and formed a united team which spared no effort to work in the interests of the Organization.

102. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to take a decision on draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144. At the 1383rd meeting the United Kingdom had proposed adding a paragraph to the operative part of the draft resolution, but the United Kingdom delegation had just informed him that it would not insist on that amendment provided it was mentioned in the summary record.

Draft resolution A/C.2/L.1144 was adopted without objection.

The meeting rose at 7.10 p.m.