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President: Mr. M. KLUSAK (Czechoslovakia).

Present:

Representatives of the following States: Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

Observers for the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, United Arab Republic.

Observers for the following non-member States: Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland.

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, World Meteorological Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (E/4297, E/4326 and Corr.1, E/4397, E/4398)

(a) United Nations Development Programme

(b) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (*concluded*)

1. Mr. COSÍO VILLEGAS (Mexico) said that Mexico was particularly interested in the work of UNDP because it had fought for the establishment of the Special Fund and subsequently participated actively in the work of the Governing Council. It had for some time been somewhat sceptical as to the efficacy of the United Nations in maintaining peace, but it had great faith in the economic and social work which the Council and its subsidiary

bodies were doing. Mexico believed that peace was not an end in itself and still less the supreme goal of the United Nations. It was convinced that peace would be the natural consequence of a less unequal and unjust world.

2. There were few among the many United Nations bodies concerned with economic and social activities for the benefit of the developing world which could claim to be providing such real assistance as UNDP. Another merit of UNDP was that its reports were so clear. That was of particular importance to the non-permanent members of the Council who were not continuously in touch with the Programme's work.

3. The reports on the third and fourth sessions of the Governing Council (E/4297 and E/4398) showed that the Programme had been developing normally. The number of requests for assistance, the number of projects under way and the number of beneficiary countries had all increased, as had also the resources available, although not as rapidly or as much as was desired. So far as contributions were concerned, Denmark's announcement that in five years it would triple the financial aid that it was at present giving and that in 1972 it would be contributing 1 per cent of its national income to the Programme was a matter for great satisfaction. He hoped that other countries soon follow suit.

4. There were, however, a number of somewhat disturbing features in the Programme which might adversely affect its future efficiency. Chief among these was the changeability of the Programme's main proposed areas of activity. The main interest in the early stages of the Special Fund had been industrial development, which had then been displaced by education, on the grounds that the newly independent countries lacked administrative and executive cadres. Thereafter communications and transport had become increasingly important and at the present time, according to the report on the third session, there were four new fields of particular interest—population research, voluntary family planning, tourism and savings banks. Complete rigidity and inflexibility were of course undesirable; an institution could and should change with the times. Nevertheless, the limitation of financial resources and the fact that not all problems were of equal gravity and urgency made caution necessary. He would take the case of tourism as an illustration of his point. It was an industry like any other. For many countries, it was a very important source of revenue, and for others the foreign exchange which it earned kept the balance of payments in equilibrium. At the same time, tourism depended on certain factors which man could not alter, such as climate or a very interesting historical past, or

which, like transport and communications, for example, could only be changed at the cost of very large investments. Moreover, the expansive effect of tourism was confined to very small social groups. The conclusion to be drawn was not that the Programme should refuse to consider any request for assistance for tourism but that it should consider such requests with special care and caution.

5. Another disturbing feature was the suggestion, in the report on the fourth session (E/4398, paras. 34 to 39), that a criterion other than the non-achievement of self-sustained development should be established for eligibility to receive assistance. Ideas as vague and dangerous as that of giving priority to the most needy countries had been put forward. The difficulty there would be to decide which were the most needy countries. Another suggestion had been that the granting of aid should depend on the degree of development of the requesting country, but there again the question arose, what standard of measurement should be applied. It had also been suggested that at the next pledging conference countries enjoying relatively high incomes should declare that they had no intention of seeking aid from UNDP. It was a pity that that suggestion had not been approved. It would have been almost the only way of finding out the reactions of countries to the idea of fixing standards for eligibility. With the exception of perhaps twenty countries, the rest would have observed the most profound silence. In the end the Administrator had been asked to prepare a paper on eligibility for UNDP assistance which would take into consideration the views expressed by the members of the Council. He did not envy him the task.

6. Mr. DELISLE (Canada) expressed his sympathy to the Turkish Government and people in the hour of difficulty they were facing following the recent earthquakes in that country.

7. The reports on the third and fourth sessions of the Governing Council of UNDP provided an encouraging picture of progress made and of promise for the future. They reflected the improvements that had been made both in the Programme itself and in the work of the Governing Council since the merger of the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The impression was one of a Programme still in its early phases, an evolving Programme with great potentialities but already with an impressive record of achievement.

8. While at the first and second sessions procedural problems had dominated the proceedings, at the third and fourth sessions much had been accomplished, and the fourth session had been the most productive of all.

9. Of all the decisions taken by the Governing Council at the third and fourth sessions his Government regarded the new procedures for the preparation and approval of technical assistance projects as the most important—certainly in the long run. It was convinced that they would introduce an important element of flexibility into the procedures of the Programme and enhance the value of the technical assistance provided. His delegation supported the draft resolution in annex IV to the report on the fourth session.

10. Canada had already noted with satisfaction the role UNDP was playing in the larger United Nations effort to assist developing countries to promote their exports. Co-operation with UNIDO in that area, as in many others, should prove extremely fruitful. He would refer to the role of UNIDO in identifying and preparing industrial projects under agenda item 7. His Government did not consider that it was necessary to have a separate section in chapter V of the United Nations budget to provide for a programme of technical assistance in industrial development. It was still opposed to the fragmentation of the regular programme appropriation as well as to the removal of a portion of the United Nations regular programme from the jurisdiction of the Governing Council. He hoped that those representatives who had supported that proposal in the Industrial Development Board would reconsider the matter before the next session of the General Assembly.

11. The reports on the last two sessions of the Governing Council dealt with two other important questions which would certainly be discussed under other agenda items. They were the role of the Resident Representatives and the evaluation of technical co-operation programmes. As the Canadian representative on the Co-ordination Committee had already stated, his Government attached great importance to all action for strengthening the central co-ordinating role of the Resident Representatives. It welcomed the attachment of FAO country representatives to the offices of Resident Representatives as agricultural advisers. It was equally anxious to see effective evaluation procedures become a permanent feature of UNDP assistance work. To that end his delegation would support the draft resolutions on those two subjects which were before the Co-ordination Committee (E/AC.24/L.311, E/AC.24/L.318).

12. It was his desire that the Programme should be as effective as possible in helping developing countries. Like the Canadian representative on the Governing Council, he would therefore urge that assistance should go to those countries which were described as developing countries. The Canadian people contributed to the Programme in the belief that their money was being used to help poorer countries and not countries which were regarded elsewhere in the United Nations as developed countries. His delegation would accordingly look forward to reading the Administrator's comments—to be presented to the Governing Council's next session—on the important subject of eligibility.

13. At the fourth session of the Governing Council, the Administrator had expressed the view (E/4398, para. 26) that prospects were good for UNDP to build upon its success, except for uncertainty regarding the scale of resources which the major donor countries were prepared to contribute. Canada was ready to do its part in removing that uncertainty. He shared the Administrator's hope that all donor countries would join together to ensure that there were no delays and that the Programme continued its advance.

14. Mr. ATTIGA (Libya) expressed sympathy to the Turkish Government and people in their present sufferings

and said he would sponsor a draft resolution¹ expressing the Council's sympathy and requesting the Secretary-General to offer all possible assistance.

15. The documentation and statements on agenda item 11 had been very helpful and informative.

16. While Libya welcomed the recent merger of the Special Fund and EPTA, his delegation hoped that the merger would become more solid and real, thus avoiding duplication of staff and resources. It also hoped that UNDP would try to achieve closer co-ordination with other international organizations. Such co-ordination should follow two main lines. Firstly, the Technical Assistance component of UNDP should be further co-ordinated with the technical work of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions. For instance, he felt that the selection of various projects for financing by UNDP should be delegated to the regional economic commissions and the Resident Representatives working in close co-operation with them. If that were done, there might be no need to appoint an evaluating team for each separate project. Moreover, the financing aspect of UNDP should be further co-ordinated with the work of other financing agencies. He had been glad to hear that great progress had been made—and he hoped it would continue—towards achieving such co-ordination between UNDP and IBRD, IDA and IFC. UNDP should undertake pre-investment studies at cost and help the financing agencies to select feasible projects in developing countries. Then, too, UNDP should avoid entering into areas which were adequately covered by other bodies and organizations. IMF, for instance, had a Fiscal Affairs Department, which was prepared to provide technical assistance to member States. The United Nations Secretariat also had a Fiscal and Financial Branch. It was therefore undesirable that UNDP should enter that field.

17. There was another area in which the technical assistance component of UNDP might be of considerable assistance to developing countries. Some developing countries could pay for foreign experts themselves, but they needed assistance in recruiting them. UNDP could provide a recruitment service even if it charged a fee for its services.

18. He was aware of the funds-in-trust programme. Indeed, Libya now received under that programme two-thirds of the United Nations experts who came to the country, but the terms were rather harsh and rigorous. A country had to pay the full cost of an expert for the whole duration of his stay even before candidates had been nominated; and, in addition, it had to pay 12-14 per cent to the United Nations to cover the overheads. It was difficult to fit such payments into annual budgets. Moreover, the expert remained a United Nations expert and received instructions from and was supervised by the United Nations. He hoped that the technical assistance component of UNDP would consider the services it could render to Member States which needed help in recruiting and evaluating experts, and also whether the funds-in-trust programme could be made more flexible.

19. He felt that more use should be made of UNIDO and UNCTAD as executive agencies for UNDP. He also hoped that UNIDO in particular would be able to play a larger part in promoting not only processing but also extractive industries. The one could not develop without the other.

20. His delegation supported the draft resolutions in annexes IV and V to the report on the fourth session. It hoped that judicious application of those resolutions would make for better co-ordination and flexibility in the work of UNDP.

21. Mr. KASATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) conveyed his Government's sympathy to the Government and people of Turkey in the loss they had suffered through the recent earthquake.

22. After mentioning some of the assistance given by the USSR to developing countries under bilateral agreements, he recalled that during 1961-1966 the USSR had provided host facilities on the basis of its contributions to UNDP for 119 seminars, symposia and study tours, in which 3,500 people from 70 developing countries had taken part. More than 20 such meetings would be held in the Soviet Union during the current year. His Government would continue to expand its participation in UNDP activities, including Special Fund operations. Its contributions had not yet been fully utilized and it was prepared to take on more projects and provide more experts for service in developing countries.

23. In his opinion, UNDP was not yet meeting the current needs of developing countries striving to expand their economies and raise their living standards. As a result of the Programme's preoccupation, in the Special Fund sector, with pre-investment activities, a major part of the funds and efforts was devoted to the preparation of projects and general reports which were not directly connected with industrial development. In view of the establishment of UNIDO, that situation should now be remedied, and he was glad to note that the Administrator's statement at the first session of the Industrial Development Board that UNDP would concentrate more on experimental industrial projects in developing countries in co-operation with and through UNIDO. He hoped that practice would be extended to UNDP's operational activities.

24. The procedure for dealing with requests for assistance should be reviewed. The UNDP secretariat was at present carrying out the functions of various bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in examining the requests for Special Fund assistance, whereas it would be more appropriate for the UNDP secretariat to pass on requests for assistance as they were received to the organizations which would be responsible for their implementation if they were approved by the Governing Council. It was also important to establish stricter time limits for the examination and processing of projects and the preparation of operational plans. At present, examination took from one to three years, the preparation of an operational plan about as long, and execution sometimes four or five years, with the result that the whole process could last for as long as seven to eleven years. He won-

¹ See document E/4415, circulated later.

dered whether such projects could be of practical value to developing countries which were not yet in a position to plan their economic development in detail so far ahead.

25. Drawing attention to the complex and bureaucratic methods of expert recruitment, he said that the shortage of experts, which, as the United Kingdom representative had pointed out at the 1496th meeting, reduced the effectiveness of UNDP activities, was due to the failure of the administrations of UNDP and the specialized agencies to adopt a sufficiently broad approach and to recruit experts where they were available. He had the socialist countries particularly in mind. The number of Soviet experts recruited for UNDP was the same as in the previous year and had even declined in the case of some specialized agencies. During the first five months of the previous year, twenty Soviet experts had been recruited for United Nations work, whereas in the same period of the current year only ten had so far been recruited; 129 Soviet experts were at present working under United Nations auspices. Under bilateral agreements, however, some 10,000 Soviet experts were at present working in thirty-five developing countries. He also considered it abnormal that consultants and experts from the German Democratic Republic should not be used by UNDP. That was a violation of the principle of universality, and contrary to the interests of the developing countries and the UNDP itself.

26. He expressed concern at the assistance being given under UNDP to aggressor countries and regimes such as South Viet-Nam and South Korea. Israel's aggression against the Arab States deprived that country also of any moral right to United Nations Assistance. UNDP should adhere to the principle that no country guilty of aggression or participation in aggression should be given assistance. On the other hand, Israel's aggression against the Arab countries had caused them considerable economic loss, had greatly hindered their economic development and impeded the execution of United Nations assistance programmes in their territory. It would therefore be appropriate for the Council to take such action as would ensure that the question of UNDP assistance to the United Arab Republic, Syria and Jordan for the purposes of their rehabilitation and economic development was given favourable consideration without delay.

27. Suitable action to remedy the shortcomings he had mentioned would enable UNDP to make a more effective contribution to the economic growth of the developing countries.

28. For the reasons given by the USSR representative in the discussions during the fourth session of the Governing Council, he would abstain from voting on the draft resolution on United Nations programmes of technical co-operation, contained in annex V to the Governing Council's report.

29. Mr. QURESHI (Pakistan) joined the other speakers in expressing sympathy with the Government and people of Turkey in the loss they had suffered through the recent earthquake.

30. He supported the recommendation of the Governing Council that the OPEX programme should be extended

for another year. The provision of operational personnel was the best form of assistance for developing countries which were unable to provide suitable counterpart personnel.

31. As the Co-Administrator had said (1496th meeting), the rate at which UNDP projects were being implemented was disappointing. Delay in sanctioning and implementing projects could greatly reduce their benefits, and he welcomed the Governing Council's decision to delegate the necessary powers to the Administrator to deal with requests during the intervals between sessions. The proposed improvements in UNDP procedures could reduce the delays involved in the consideration and approval of projects.

32. He was glad to note that the Programme would henceforth place greater emphasis on agriculture, and he suggested that larger funds should be allocated for the production of edible protein from both conventional and unconventional sources. The Council would be considering a resolution adopted by the Economic Committee (see E/4412, draft resolution III) which recommended the reallocation of funds for work on the production and utilization of protein, and it was likely that some of the funds diverted for that purpose would be handled by UNDP.

33. Welcoming the increase in assistance for demographic research and family planning, he suggested that, when demographic projects were considered, special attention should be given to those concerned with the development and utilization of human resources. He emphasized the importance of expanding UNDP activities concerned with the establishment of new pilot and demonstration projects. He had noted with satisfaction the thorough study made by UNDP of Indonesia's problems and the special allocation it would make for assistance to Indonesia.

34. He believed that UNDP would be more effective if the countries concerned drew up comprehensive programmes of the technical assistance they required as part of an over-all programme for manpower development and based on a proper order of priorities. Technical assistance would then be given for high-priority purposes only.

35. His delegation would support the draft resolution in annex V to the Governing Council's report on its fourth session.

Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey), Vice-President, took the Chair.

36. Mr. GEORGESCU (Romania) also extended his Government's sympathies to the Government and people of Turkey.

37. He was glad to note the expansion in UNDP activities and resources during 1966 and the marked trend towards greater emphasis on assistance for agriculture and industry, which he hoped would increase in the future. Projects designed to stimulate industry and the utilization of natural resources would help to create a strong industrial sector in the developing countries, thereby promoting their political and economic independence.

Co-operation between UNDP and UNIDO had a special role in that process.

38. He emphasized the part played by the recipient countries themselves in their economic and social development and the catalytic effect of UNDP assistance on the mobilization of human and material resources. The recipient countries should ensure that the development process continued after the completion of UNDP projects and thus derive maximum benefit from the technical assistance they received. He believed that the training of national personnel both in their own countries and abroad should continue to be a major concern of UNDP and the specialized agencies, since the proper use of human resources could ensure rapid economic and social progress. Whenever possible, UNDP should try to recruit experts from developing countries to enable them to extend their experience and so make a more effective contribution to their own country's development.

39. He reaffirmed his belief that UNDP should combine its pre-investment projects with operational projects and thus help the recipient countries to achieve some of the objectives laid down by the first session of UNCTAD. Romania was now participating in UNDP as a donor as well as a recipient of assistance and was therefore in a good position to appreciate the effectiveness of the Programme's contribution to economic development. He urged the Council to approve the draft resolution on programming procedures recommended by the Governing Council.

40. Mr. LAVALLE VALDEZ (Guatemala) also expressed his sympathy with the Government and people of Turkey in the loss they had suffered through the recent earthquake.

41. Noting the dual function of UNDP as a channel for operational assistance and a centre for co-ordinating technical assistance on a world-wide scale, he commended the Administrator on his successful efforts to improve and adapt the Programme to changing assistance needs. Although it was not possible to meet all the developing countries' wishes and needs, he was optimistic about the continued effectiveness of the use that was made of UNDP resources.

42. He was glad to note that increasing technical assistance was being provided for export promotion, and hoped that the links between GATT and UNCTAD would improve the effectiveness of assistance in that direction. He expressed his support for the draft resolution on programming procedures and was sure that the measures proposed by the Governing Council would be reflected in improved administration of the Programme.

43. The only disappointing feature was the uncertainty regarding the amounts that would be contributed to the Programme by the major donor countries, and he shared the concern expressed by the Indian representative (1496th meeting) that the resources allocated to UNDP were insufficient to meet the urgent need for assistance in many of the developing countries. As the representative of Iran had pointed out (1489th meeting), the total annual budget of the Programme as envisaged for 1970 was less

than was spent in the world in one day for military purposes, and he hoped that developed countries would soon substantially increase their contributions.

44. Mr. BROWNE (Sierra Leone) said he had studied with great interest the two reports of the Governing Council of UNDP. He greatly appreciated the efforts made by the Programme, which had been of great benefit to Sierra Leone, and particularly the contribution made by United Nations operational personnel to meet his country's manpower needs. He hoped that much more would be done along those lines, since there was great need for such trained assistance, while, at the same time, more training facilities should be made available to indigenous personnel. He was pleased to note that there had been considerable improvement in co-ordination at the country level and hoped that, through the Resident Representatives, the needs of the developing countries would be given the consideration they deserved. It was a hopeful sign that UNDP had embarked upon a progressive programme of inter-agency co-operation and that it had attempted to further industrial development in co-operation with UNIDO. He wished to stress, however, the all-important role that export promotion could play in the process of economic development. Quite apart from the earnings which exports generated and which would enable the developing countries to meet the cost of essential imports, the incomes so produced would increase taxable capacity, produce much-needed revenues for infrastructural development and would enable the developing countries to make their matching contributions to UNDP. In view of the part that exports had to play in economic development, it was reasonable to conclude that they were a *sine qua non* if the work of FAO in agricultural development and of the ILO and UNIDO in industrial development were to have a genuinely beneficial effect on the countries concerned. He asked what would be the point to increasing production if there were no markets for the resultant produce.

45. His delegation would like to express its thanks to the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation for the very lucid report he had delivered (1496th meeting). The programme of technical co-operation had been very much appreciated. He hoped, however, that the benefits to be derived from such a programme would be considered in terms of the need for personnel in the developing countries to acquaint themselves with technical "know-how" from the developed countries as well as for experts from the developed countries to give their services to the developing ones.

46. His delegation had examined the financial provisions for the 1968 and 1969 programme levels with considerable interest. Although in budgetary terms economic and social development seemed to rank fairly high, he felt that the financial provisions fell far below the potential value of the programme. Some representatives had expressed the hope that the total budget of \$6.4 million would be increased by the General Assembly in the 1968 budget for technical co-operation. His delegation shared that hope, on the assumption that the allocation for economic and social development would, in that case, be considerably increased.

47. Mr. AKSIN (Turkey) expressed the deep gratitude felt by his delegation for the kind sentiments voiced by the President and many representatives concerning the earthquake disaster that had recently ravaged large areas of his country for the second time in two years. He felt that those expressions of sympathy were a manifestation of the spirit of international solidarity which existed throughout the world and which constituted the key to the success of the United Nations.

48. He expressed his appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for the outstanding statement he had delivered to the Council at the 1481st meeting, and to the Co-Administrator of UNDP and the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation for the statements they had made at the 1496th meeting.

49. As a member of the Governing Council of UNDP, his country had participated in the work of the third and fourth sessions of that body. Consequently, he would confine himself to a few general observations. The reports on the third and fourth sessions of the Governing Council had demonstrated that the merger of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund had been successfully carried out and that the two components had been smoothly integrated into an organic whole. The UNDP was well placed to play an ever-expanding role in assisting the developing countries. It would not, he hoped, be placed in the position of having to curtail its activities and leave legitimate requests unanswered for lack of adequate funds. He regretted that the target set for 1967 had not been attained. The community of nations, and, in particular, the richer nations, should make the necessary policy decision to ensure that the contributions target of \$350 million for 1970 would be reached. The hoped-for increase in the resources of the Programme would enable new requirements to be met in such vital areas as family planning, the establishment of pilot and demonstration projects and the supply of edible proteins from both conventional and unconventional sources. It was to be hoped that a growing number of requirements would be met in the field of industry and tourism, two areas which could make an important contribution to economic development.

50. He noted with satisfaction the steady expansion of the United Nations programme of technical co-operation, which had reached a level of \$40 million in 1966. The regular programme of United Nations technical co-operation had proved its usefulness as a complement to the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of UNDP. His delegation would vote for the draft resolution concerning the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation. It would also support the draft resolution contained in annex IV to that document concerning programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of UNDP.

51. Mr. AL-SABAH (Kuwait) said he had read with great satisfaction the report on the fourth session of the Governing Council of UNDP. He had been pleased to note the wider co-operation between UNDP and other United Nations organs, and the close collaboration envisaged between UNDP and UNIDO in a common effort to stimulate the industrial expansion of developing

countries. A very welcome measure was the establishment of UNIDO regional services composed of representatives functioning simultaneously as advisers to the UNDP Resident Representatives and liaison officers between UNIDO and the country in which they were stationed. Also of great importance was the development of new operational programmes in the industrial sphere and studies concerning the possibilities of major investment with UNDP assistance. It was also desirable that the Programme should co-operate with UNCTAD to help the developing countries increase their exports by supplying them with technical assistance to improve their production capacities and the quality of their products. The report showed that UNDP was becoming increasingly aware of the problems which hindered progress in the developing countries. Its administration deserved praise for the priority it had given to assistance for family planning in the developing countries. Family planning appeared to be the only solution to the growing poverty resulting from the current rates of population increase. Most developing countries needed a growing agricultural production if they were to alleviate hunger and famine. UNDP was facing that challenge by increasing the volume and quality of aids to agricultural production such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, tools and machines.

52. Another very serious problem was the flight from the land. UNCTAD had frequently drawn the world's attention to the fact that rural depopulation in the developing countries was increasing and that urgent and effective measures were required to remedy it. UNDP was trying to reduce that depopulation by financing projects to improve conditions in rural areas, particularly projects concerned with industrial decentralization. It was to be hoped, incidentally, that UNDP activities of that kind would largely eliminate urban slums.

53. UNCTAD had emphasized the part that tourism could play in earning the foreign currency required to finance economic development. UNDP was currently taking the initiative in showing what a rich source of foreign currency tourism could be. That was particularly important since 1967 had been declared International Tourist Year.

54. His Government strongly supported the work of UNDP and hoped that it would make a major contribution towards economic and social development.

55. Mr. NAVA CARRILLO (Venezuela) said that, since his country was a member of the Governing Council of UNDP and its point of view had already been expressed, he had not intended to take any part in the discussion. There were, however, three fundamental aspects of the report on the fourth session on which he wished to comment very briefly. The first was the question of the eligibility of countries for assistance from UNDP. That was a very difficult matter which required great care and circumspection. A suggestion had been made, at a meeting of the Governing Council, that the Administrator should prepare a document suggesting suitable criteria, taking into account the opinions expressed by members of the Council. Without in any way decrying that sound initiative, he thought that, whatever the position adopted and without prejudice to the independence of the

Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of UNDP, the question should be considered in the wider forum of the General Assembly.

56. Secondly, he wished to stress the importance and usefulness of experimental demonstration installations as a bridge between pre-investment and investment activities. The Administrator of the Programme should give that matter his careful attention.

57. Thirdly, he supported the draft resolutions on programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of UNDP and on the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.

58. The PRESIDENT said that, since there were no further speakers, the Council would take its decisions on the reports of the UNDP Governing Council on its third and fourth sessions (E/4297 and E/4398). He drew attention to the recommendation contained in paragraph 129 (c) (ii) of the report on the fourth session. Reservations had been expressed by some representatives. In the absence of any request for a vote, however, he would assume that the Council was ready to note the two reports and to approve the afore-mentioned recommendation.

It was so decided.

59. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the two draft resolutions recommended for adoption by it, contained in annexes IV and V to the report on the fourth session (E/4398).

The draft resolution on programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of UNDP (E/4398, annex IV) was adopted.

60. Mr. KASATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), referring to the second draft resolution, said that his delegation had already expressed its views thereon during the discussion of the agenda item. He would like his abstention to be recorded.

61. Mr. ATTIGA (Libya) said that, although his delegation supported the draft resolution, he had a brief comment to make. Several delegations, in the course of the debate, had expressed the hope that, in future, there would be less recruitment of United Nations personnel from among former colonial administrators. His delegation supported that suggestion, considering that, as far as possible, the United Nations should avoid such recruitment since a fresh mentality and outlook was required and the presence of people with such a background in the United Nations Secretariat could lead to a repetition of long-outdated methods and mentalities.

62. Mr. LEWIN (France) said that, although his delegation would not oppose the draft resolution, he wished to remind the Council of his country's traditional view that operational projects should be financed by voluntary contributions.

63. Mr. MA'A BITOMO (Cameroon) said he did not agree with the statements made on the employment of ex-colonial administrators. Individuals could change their attitudes and it was wrong to bear a grudge.

The draft resolution on the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (E/4398, annex V) was adopted.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.