



Chairman: Mr. Walter GUEVARA ARZE (Bolivia).

AGENDA ITEM 40

Operational activities for development (*concluded*):

- (a) Activities of the United Nations Development Programme: reports of the Governing Council (A/8003 and Corr.1, chap. X, sect. A; A/8068; E/4782, E/4884/Rev.1);
- (b) Activities undertaken by the Secretary-General (A/8003 and Corr.1, chap. X, sect. B; A/8069)

AGENDA ITEM 41

United Nations Capital Development Fund (*continued*)  
(A/8003 and Corr.1, chap. X, sect. A; A/8070; E/4782, E/4884/Rev.1)

1. Mr. AMIRMOKRI (Iran) said that his country had always considered UNDP the most dynamic United Nations agency in the economic field. He welcomed the decisions taken by the Governing Council and noted that the recommendations for structural reforms had been based on the assumption that the resources of UNDP would have doubled by 1975. That being so, there was a need for greater financial effort, particularly on the part of the richer countries.
2. His delegation was convinced of the value of the United Nations Capital Development Fund and regretted to note that contributions by the industrialized countries, both Eastern and Western, were still inadequate.
3. Lastly, it should be stressed that the technical cooperation activities undertaken under the United Nations regular programme did not duplicate those of UNDP, but complemented them, and his delegation would continue to give those activities its complete support.
4. Mr. MONCAYO (Ecuador) said that the assistance given by the United Nations system to the development of the countries of the third world was quite as important as its peace-keeping activities; for there could be no lasting peace without justice or without an equitable distribution of wealth and of the benefits of science and technology. The advanced countries could not, therefore, evade the efforts required of them. The activities of the United Nations family were only a part of international assistance, but it played a catalytic role; hence the importance of reviewing the progress achieved and making the necessary improvements to the existing system. Having very carefully studied the consensus annexed to the draft resolution which the Economic and Social Council submitted for adoption by the General Assembly in its resolution 1530 (XLIX), he

said that his delegation agreed with the measures that had been proposed and hoped that its view would be shared by the Committee. He briefly reviewed the provisions set out in the consensus and stressed that particular account must be taken of the situation of the least developed countries. The system should have as much flexibility as was necessary and support must be provided for multinational programmes, which were of great importance to regional economic integration. Ecuador had always attached great importance to personnel training, and hoped that UNDP would intensify its programmes in that field and endeavour to make the maximum use of the services of local experts. Lastly, co-ordination of the activities of all the bodies concerned must be strengthened in order to obtain better returns from the available resources.

5. Mr. NICULESCU (Romania) stressed the importance of the operational activities of the United Nations and the magnitude of the reforms that were envisaged. His delegation, which had taken an active part in drawing up the recommendations contained in the consensus which had emerged in the Governing Council and hoped that it would be approved by the Committee.
6. One of the main points in the proposed measures was the strengthening of the role of Governments in programme formulation. Establishing a close link between UNDP and national development plans would guarantee effective collaboration between the recipient countries and the United Nations system. In the context of country programming, the UNDP Resident Directors would have a very important role to play. Care must be taken to give the system as much flexibility as was necessary, and his delegation therefore hoped that those in charge of UNDP activities would always display due realism. During the transition period, the Administrator must have the support of the necessary machinery to enable him to carry out his responsibilities. There should also be continuing efforts to derive all possible benefit from the opportunities offered by science and technology. In order to increase the efficiency of UNDP, the principle of universality must be respected by avoiding any discrimination based on political considerations. The same principle also applied to the recruitment of experts and the placing of orders with suppliers of goods or services.
7. Lastly, his delegation wished to express its appreciation to the Administrator of the Programme for his activities, and in particular for the assistance given to Romania when it had been struck by natural disasters.
8. Mr. OLDS (United States of America) said that the judicious reforms approved by the Governing Council of UNDP should make it possible to improve United Nations economic and social development activities. He was in

general agreement with the proposed measures, which would be most valuable. With the country programming formula, there would no longer be a collection of *ad hoc* projects but, rather, coherent long-term plans which would enable maximum use to be made of available resources. Organizational changes should therefore be made at UNDP headquarters with a view to rational decentralization of activities and the avoidance of bottlenecks. In the field, the resident representatives would have their powers increased and would have to collaborate even more closely with the national authorities.

9. It was to be hoped that contributions to UNDP would increase sufficiently to enable the proposed objectives to be attained. However, if developed countries such as Japan and the United States contributed 1 per cent of their gross national product—as he hoped they would—he wondered whether the structure of UNDP, even if changed in accordance with the recent decisions of the Governing Council, would allow it to make efficient use of the large amounts that would be placed at its disposal. In any case, as other delegations had said, preparations for the future must be based on the assumption that the necessary means would be provided.

10. While he fully appreciated the importance of the country programming formula, he observed that in some fields, particularly science and technology, the solutions transcended the geographical or local framework. There must be a regional or global approach, and it was to be hoped that projects of regional, or even world-wide, interest would not be neglected.

11. He was aware, from personal experience, of the complexity of staffing problems. Provision must therefore be made for machinery to review the position of UNDP staff members in terms of their skills, so that they could be employed as efficiently as possible. Co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies should be intensified, but he wondered whether all the agencies agreed with the principles underlying the proposed reform. Every effort should be made to avoid duplication and competition and to ensure that the time-table laid down was adhered to.

12. A number of questions had not yet been settled, particularly that of the information system to be established. His delegation, which was very interested in recruitment and training problems, hoped that UNDP would collaborate with UNITAR for the establishment of a United Nations staff college, as recommended in chapter 8 of the *Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System*.<sup>1</sup>

13. In view of the need for increased resources for development, all measures likely to inspire greater confidence among the donor countries should be taken. Concurrently with the activities to be carried out in developing countries, consideration might be given to sending to the advanced countries groups of prominent persons from developing countries who would try to impart to the public and the legislative bodies a better understanding of the need for increasing efforts.

14. His delegation supported the activities undertaken under the programme of technical co-operation. While it appreciated the need for a reorganization of planning, it nevertheless saw the importance of making the system sufficiently flexible, so that, in particular, it could act rapidly in case of natural disasters. In that connexion, it hoped that the international community would generously provide relief for Pakistan.

15. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that, in spite of the technical difficulties involved in its work, the Governing Council of UNDP had been able at its tenth session to reach a consensus—not without many reservations, it was true—on guidelines for the reorganization of the system. The competence and co-operative spirit displayed by the members of the Governing Council had strengthened its moral authority. The new procedure of country programming for a period of three to five years would enable developing countries to have a better idea of the amount of assistance they could expect from the United Nations system. The country programmes would also make it easier to formulate national development plans and would provide a new basis for dialogue with the authorities of the recipient countries, who alone were qualified to establish the priorities for their development plans. A recipient country's independence and right of initiative should be respected both by interregional organizations and by donor countries. So radical a reform would entail a number of financial and institutional changes in UNDP.

16. Where the management of resources was concerned, the Governing Council had recognized that the old system of project financing should be abandoned. The UNDP administration should be very cautious in making new commitments under the more flexible rules until it had sufficiently precise assurances from the donor countries concerning the amount of their contributions for the coming years. The constitutional limitations which the principle of annual budgeting imposed on a number of Governments should induce the UNDP administration to make a careful estimate of its future resources and satisfy itself that a substantial proportion of current commitments were constantly covered by the available resources.

17. Where the allocation of resources was concerned, his delegation felt that a certain proportion should not be allocated on a geographical basis but should be used for special allocations in cases where a large project which exceeded the quota of a given country might be submitted to the Administrator. If the success of the country's development plan depended largely on the execution of such a project, the Programme should be able to agree to it, even though it exceeded the quota of the country in question. However, several developing countries did not share that view. It was not clear what conclusion the Governing Council had reached on the point, and it was unfortunate that it had not entirely followed the proposals made by his delegation, which, in any case, accepted the principle of country programming and its implications for the management of resources.

18. With regard to the institutional aspect of the reform and the relations between the administration and the Governing Council of UNDP, his delegation believed that the satisfactory balance established over the years should be

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10.

maintained. The Governing Council had successfully carried out the first part of its task, and it played an irreplaceable part in the Programme. An intergovernmental body could not be given the responsibilities that belonged to the administration, but the administration must constantly seek the Governing Council's consent to its decisions. Measures proposed by the administration to improve the programming machinery and the management of resources should be debated in the Governing Council. For instance, country programmes should be approved by the Council, as should large projects exceeding, say, \$300,000.

19. As for the regional bureaux, his delegation agreed that it had become necessary to rationalize the regional structures. The establishment of regional bureaux at headquarters was an attempt to decentralize and reorganize, but it should not lead to a weakening of the role of the Administrator in laying down general policies for the Programme. The bureaux would operate within a given geographical sphere and would formulate their programmes according to the requirements of the regions concerned. Such policy dispersal should not be allowed to compromise the unity of the Programme, and the Administrator should therefore have under him a central body to co-ordinate the regional divisions.

20. In spite of its name, the Office of Programme Co-ordination could not fill that role, as its functions would be mainly consultative and administrative; nor could it be filled by the Office of Programme Analysis and Policy Planning, whose function would be to devise a new orientation for the Programme, taking a long-term view of the situation. Moreover, it was difficult to see what role the Advisory Panel on Programme Policy, established by the Administrator, was expected to play. Like the Australian and Italian delegation (1340th meeting), his delegation hoped that that point might be made clear to the Governing Council as soon as possible. His delegation would have thought that a programme committee composed of government representatives would be more useful than an advisory committee.

21. His delegation agreed on the need to give the resident director more authority by making him the head of a team comprising the local representatives of the specialized agencies. A resident director's main role should be that of advising Governments, and he should not yield to the temptation to act in their stead by influencing the orientation of the development plans of recipient countries. While it seemed natural to give a resident director the authority to approve small projects, it would be unwise to allow him to reject projects of which he did not approve. His standing was at stake, and it was for the central administration to take a decision on such projects.

22. As for the regular United Nations programme of technical co-operation, its relationship with UNDP was by its nature rather loose and good co-ordination would do more to improve it than would a merger which might leave no organization to handle certain parts of technical assistance. His delegation favoured the establishment of interdisciplinary teams to assist Governments, at their request, in formulating their development plans and long-term projections. It would be desirable for delegations to be kept regularly informed of the results of that experiment.

23. The regular programme of technical co-operation had unfortunately neglected assistance in the field of public administration in recent years, and high priority should therefore be given to such assistance. It was not right that so important an activity should, for lack of implementation, be taken on by such bodies as UNITAR, which were more concerned with study than with action.

24. Those responsible for aid in national governments and international organizations were struck, more than by anything else, by the growing interdependence of the factors of development. The work of the various organizations providing assistance should be brought into harmony. The French Government acknowledged the particular merits of multilateral aid, which should be used to supplement and reinforce bilateral programmes, and for that reason made substantial contributions to the technical assistance activities of the United Nations. The international agencies should, for their part, take bilateral aid into account by ensuring better co-ordination of the various programmes. That was the only way in which international co-operation could operate to full advantage.

25. Mr. RAHMAN (Pakistan) said that he welcomed the expansion of the activities of UNDP, whose resources for the next financial year would be about \$250 million and whose activities had spread to every economic sector. UNDP was the main instrument of the United Nations system in its collective effort for over-all development. His delegation had taken part in the work of the Governing Council and supported the decisions reached in the consensus. A question which had been raised recently was whether resources influenced capacity or vice versa. It had since been recognized that increases in resources and in capacity should go together. The Administrator of UNDP had pointed out (1339th meeting) that expenditure on the Programme's activities should reach the figure of \$1,000 million by 1975. A great deal of effort would be needed to take into account the priorities established by the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)). A tribute should be paid to the Administrator for his management of the Programme, especially where the United Nations Fund for Population Activities was concerned. The Governing Council still had several questions to consider, especially where information and personnel recruitment were concerned. The latter question should be given special priority, since many delays were due to the fact that posts had not been filled. His delegation agreed with the priorities established by the Administrator.

26. Pakistan had just experienced an unprecedented disaster, and many delegations had emphasized the need for providing relief to the stricken areas. His delegation was grateful for the rapid mobilization of resources by the United Nations system and wished to thank the Committee which had stressed the need for international solidarity. However, the United Nations must strengthen its machinery for aiding countries stricken by natural disasters. About ten countries, apart from Peru, had been victims of such disasters in 1970, and in each case the Secretary-General had arranged for an allocation of \$10,000 for emergency relief. However, thought should also be given to the work of reconstruction, which would be a very heavy burden on the Pakistan economy. External assistance on a short-term

basis would be required, and there would also be a need for long-term assistance to finance the reconstruction programmes. The disaster had left 300,000 dead and one million homeless and caused incalculable damage to livestock and crops. At its tenth session, the Governing Council of UNDP had dealt with the case of Peru and had made some useful proposals (see E/4884/Rev.1, para. 175). The establishment of an Emergency Fund, which had been approved in resolution 1533 (XLIX) of the Economic and Social Council, had not proved effective. There was now a renewed need for such a fund. UNDP had decided to allocate part of the resources of the Revolving Fund to finance immediate projects. It was to be hoped that in view of the current situation, UNDP would reconsider that question as a matter of priority at its eleventh session in January 1971 and would endeavour not only to find means of providing for special situations as and when they arose, but also of establishing machinery for dealing with natural disasters.

27. In his delegation's view, the United Nations Capital Development Fund should constitute the third element in UNDP's activities. It was to be hoped that more countries would support it, in view of the growing importance attached to the question by the developing countries.

28. Mr. SAM (Ghana) said he was gratified by the results achieved by UNDP and hoped that the activities of the Programme would make it possible to accelerate the economic development of the developing countries during the Second United Nations Development Decade. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the Capacity Study would enable UNDP to double the amount spent on programmes within five years.

29. The fact that approximately 40 per cent of UNDP assistance to developing countries went to African countries was gratifying. A substantial proportion of that assistance, however, was utilized in recruiting experts. Their reports were not always published and their findings were difficult to implement because they too often failed to take into account existing conditions in the developing countries. Of the forty developing countries in Africa, twenty-one had the lowest per capita gross domestic product in the world. Consequently, there was a need to train qualified personnel capable of taking an active part in all aspects of economic development. Without such trained manpower no development could take place, since development was inhibited as much by inadequacies in human resources as by the lack of financial resources. The volume of technical assistance provided for training the necessary manpower should therefore be increased substantially. Experimental research in education should be undertaken with a view to working out new techniques. Qualified local personnel within each country should in turn train additional personnel, and a place should be found for such training projects in the new country programming.

30. Programming would be based on national development plans or on national development targets or priorities. UNDP assistance to the developing countries should be sufficiently flexible to cope with unforeseen requirements or exceptional situations.

31. Agriculture was the most important activity in Africa. Two thirds of the population was engaged in agriculture,

and it represented 39.4 per cent of the total gross domestic product of the continent, exclusive of South Africa. Very often too much emphasis was placed on industrialization in development plans. In the new UNDP procedures special importance should be given to the role of agriculture in the economies of the developing countries, and that should be reflected in the allocation of investment funds. Not only should an attempt be made to diversify agriculture and to make it less dependent on fluctuations in world prices; techniques for accelerating increased agricultural output should also be given adequate attention. In addition UNDP should consider the question of markets for the products of the developing countries and their economic integration into larger units. Individual domestic markets of the developing countries were extremely small and efforts should be made to encourage those countries to join forces on a subregional basis with a view to enlarging their markets. It was gratifying to find that Governments and the specialized agencies had approved country programming, which had made it easier to define their respective responsibilities.

32. Commenting on the restructuring of UNDP, he said that his delegation approved of the proposal that the executing agencies would make available to the resident directors the services of highly qualified consultants. It was good that the importance of the programme of industrial field advisers had been recognized and the Governing Council of UNDP should take steps to ensure that the necessary financing was available. The reports of the Governing Council on the ninth and tenth sessions had not indicated why, one or even two years after their approval, certain projects were still not operational. The Council ought to be informed of the procedures used in formulating national targets, and future reports should indicate the actual cost of the projects implemented, as compared with the resources earmarked for them. The results of the important seminars which had been, or would be, organized by UNDP should be published and circulated as widely as possible. It was regrettable that the financing for a group of experts which was to have been established at the level of ECA and the subregional bureaux had not yet been arranged, and it was to be hoped that a solution would be found to the problem.

33. The Administrator's efforts to make the United Nations Capital Development Fund operational were to be welcomed, since the Fund could make an important contribution to the accelerated and autonomous growth and diversification of the economies of many developing countries. His delegation appealed to the developed countries to contribute to the Fund.

34. UNDP should endeavour to reduce the time lag between Government requests for projects and the beginning of implementation. A way should be found to ensure that a start was made on urgent projects with assistance from the Revolving Fund. Some Governments would like operational plans to be divided into two parts, one containing the agreement concluded between the Government and executing agency concerned, the other consisting of a detailed plan of implementation.

35. At the country level Governments should be closely associated with project implementation and evaluation. In

that connexion, they should draw upon the regional economic commissions more often to secure the services of short-term experts.

36. All the technical assistance requirements of the developing countries should be integrated into the over-all multilateral assistance provided to the Governments concerned. Experts should be made available to Governments before the plans were drawn up and not after they had been completed.

37. Lastly, consideration should be given to the question of counterpart contributions, which, in view of the budgetary and financial difficulties which they entailed for the recipient country, should be requested only where necessary.

38. The Ghanaian delegation expressed appreciation for the activities undertaken under the regular programme of technical co-operation.

39. Mr. SULEIMAN (Libya) said that his delegation welcomed the fact that the Governing Council of UNDP had commented favourably on the use of innovating technology, which would certainly strengthen the Programme's projects. He was also glad to hear that UNDP intended to allocate a larger proportion of its funds to the African countries, which had suffered from the consequences of a long period of colonization. His delegation also appreciated the establishment of a group of experts at the level of ECA and its subregional bureaux. In paragraph 60 of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its tenth session (E/4884/Rev.1) it was rightly emphasized that the UNDP administration had no intention of reducing the annual amount available from the Revolving Fund for Special Industrial Services. On the financial side, UNDP should improve its co-ordination with other international financial institutions such as IBRD, IDA, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the regional development banks. It should undertake pre-investment studies and assist those organizations in identifying projects which could be undertaken in the developing countries.

40. With regard to the consensus adopted by the Governing Council and approved by the Economic and Social Council, the first goal of international assistance to the developing countries should be to increase the absorption capacity of those countries. UNDP should demonstrate flexibility and should constantly assess results. Country programming should constitute the central framework for all United Nations activities, whatever the source of their financing or the methods used to carry them out.

41. His delegation welcomed, too, the proposals in paragraph 25 of the consensus that 82 per cent of the net resources available each year should be set aside for country programming, and 18 per cent for inter-country programming. International development assistance should help to implement national priorities. Where there were no such priorities, UNDP should, at the request of the Governments concerned, help to establish them. His delegation was in favour of increasing the responsibilities of the resident representatives. The entire international staff should work as a team under the redesignated resident director, the central co-ordinating authority. The executive

heads of the agencies concerned should be allowed to participate in selecting the resident directors, who should represent the United Nations as a whole.

42. The activities of IBRD should not duplicate those of UNDP. The President of IBRD had told the Economic and Social Council that the activities of UNDP and the Bank were complementary.<sup>2</sup> The Committee should approve paragraph 47 of the consensus, which dealt with the training of counterpart personnel within the framework of each UNDP-assisted project. International field personnel should be judged more on their ability to train local staff and to pass on ideas and innovations at the local level than on the volume and frequency of their reports to headquarters. The report of the Committee for Development Planning (see E/4776 and Corr.1, para. 88) had indicated that a greater effort should be made to utilize the experience of international technical assistance experts, and care should be taken to ensure that they communicated their knowledge and experience to counterpart personnel in the developing countries.

43. Mr. TORRES (Peru) said that his country was represented on the Governing Council of UNDP at its tenth session. The consensus adopted at that session should make it possible to improve UNDP activities and his delegation had no reservations in supporting it. However, the question of resources was of paramount importance. The results obtained in that regard in the last Pledging Conference, which had been held in October 1970, were relatively encouraging, but there had still not been enough progress. It was to be hoped that the contributing countries would make a greater effort in future.

44. His delegation wished to draw the attention of the Committee to the essential role which UNDP had played, and should continue to play, in granting special assistance to countries which suffered natural disasters. Recently, the emergency aid sent by UNDP to disaster areas in Peru had been of crucial importance and his Government was extremely grateful for it. Now the enormity of the disaster in Pakistan justified special measures and his delegation was convinced that that country would receive all the help it needed. For its part, Peru had maintained close contact with the Pakistan delegation and had participated in the consultations which had led to the preparation of a draft resolution sponsored by his country and submitted to the Third Committee.<sup>3</sup>

45. Mr. NARASIMHAN (Deputy Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme) thanked the members of the Committee for their expression of appreciation for the Administration and the accomplishments of UNDP and assured them that the UNDP staff would take fully into account the constructive comments and observations made during the debate.

46. Before dealing with certain points raised by various speakers, he wished to point out that the criterion for the success of a voluntary programme like UNDP was not the

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-ninth Session, 1730th meeting.*

<sup>3</sup> A/C.3/L.1811 ("Assistance to Pakistan in connexion with the cyclone and tidal wave of November 1970").

praise it received, but the volume of the resources contributed to it. It was encouraging to note that at the last Pledging Conference 54 countries had increased their contributions to UNDP, so that the Programme would have a minimum of \$240 million available in 1971. However, as the representative of India had rightly pointed out (1341st meeting), the rate at which contributions were increasing was still much too slow to justify the hope that the target figure of \$500 million might be reached in 1975, even though that was a realistic target in view of the magnitude of the needs of the developing countries. The important restructuring measures which had just been adopted by the Governing Council would enable UNDP to increase the effectiveness of its work but, for their full effect to be felt, they should be accompanied by a substantial increase in available resources.

47. On behalf of UNDP and on his own behalf, he assured the Pakistan delegation of his deep sympathy in connexion with the disaster which had just befallen its country. Like the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation and the Secretary-General, the Administrator of UNDP had sent a telegram on 16 November to the Pakistan authorities to determine what kind of emergency assistance would be required. A conference which the permanent representative of Pakistan had attended had also been convened for that purpose on 17 November. The resources which UNDP could provide in that emergency were unfortunately limited, but as far as possible UNDP and the United Nations would spare no effort to provide assistance to Pakistan as quickly as possible.

48. Turning to some of the specific points raised during the debate, he expressed the hope that at its eleventh session, the Governing Council would consider that the specific measures placed before it by the Administrator of UNDP took due account of the principles laid down in the consensus. Those measures would be designed both to centralize the process of general decision-making and to decentralize executing functions. In any event, the UNDP Administration would comply with the wishes expressed by the members of the Governing Council. In the context of the decentralization policy to which he had referred, units were to be set up in the regional bureaux whose staff would be responsible for providing potential investors with all the information they might want concerning ongoing pre-investment projects. Thus, those projects would be more directly geared to follow-up investment than in the past. In addition, measures would be taken to enable the bureaux to transmit all the necessary information on the progress of projects. They would also have to be provided with financial management services which would ensure optimum utilization of existing resources.

49. With regard to the establishment of a group of experts to help the Administrator to develop the Programme's long-term policy, the timeliness of which had been challenged, he said that UNDP officials who had to be concerned with solving day-to-day problems might sometimes find it difficult to develop the proper perspective for the longer view; for that reason, the Administrator had felt that it might be useful to consult outside experts.

50. During the debate, reference had been made to the need to improve and develop information on the function-

ing of the United Nations development system. In that connexion, he observed that the Capacity Study distinguished between three types of information: economic and social information, technical and scientific information and information concerning the organization and administration of the system. The scope of information was obviously extremely wide. With regard to the establishment of an International Computing Centre, the Administration would submit to the Governing Council at its eleventh session a detailed report prepared in co-operation with the Auditor General of Canada. The Administrator felt that that Centre would serve as a valuable instrument for United Nations development activities; UNDP's participation in the operation of the Centre could, subject to approval by the Governing Council, take effect at the end of 1971.

51. With regard to human resources and the need to ensure that field personnel had the necessary qualifications to perform the wider functions which would be assigned to them in future, he agreed that it would be useful to carry out a systematic study of the activities of all field staff in order to put their abilities to the best possible use. However, he drew attention to three particularly significant aspects of the problem: recruitment, training and working conditions. With regard to recruitment, the Administrator of UNDP should play a more active part and have greater authority, as was advocated in paragraph 61 of the consensus. It was relevant to note that the delays in executing projects were in large measure attributable to the difficulties of recruiting experts. With regard to training, UNDP had co-operated actively in the study undertaken by UNITAR on the possibility of establishing a United Nations staff college. In his opinion, such a college should deal not only with the training of United Nations personnel but also with that of the staff of the specialized agencies who had a special responsibility for following the execution of projects. Finally, it was important that the working conditions of field personnel should be sufficiently attractive by comparison with those offered by other organizations. UNDP was carrying out a comparative study on that matter and recommendations should be ready in time for submission to the Governing Council early in 1971.

52. Mr. HOO (Commissioner for Technical Co-operation) thanked those members of the Committee who had expressed satisfaction with the activities undertaken by the Secretary-General as part of operational activities for development. As he had observed in his statement at the 1339th meeting, the main aim of the Secretariat was to provide services of increasingly high quality as speedily as possible; the comments made during the debate would certainly contribute to the attainment of that goal.

53. Noting with satisfaction the support shown by many delegations for the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation, he said that the establishment of multinational interdisciplinary teams had aroused lively interest. The first two teams would soon be sent to the Caribbean and Africa, but it was still too early to give information on their activities.

54. Replying to the representative of France, he said that the limited scope of the public administration activities was due not to a lack of interest, but rather to a lack of financial resources. As he had said at the 1339th meeting,

technical co-operation projects in that sector had become more important than in the past and were designed more realistically so as to have a more meaningful impact: one aim of Special Fund projects was now to help to modernize public administration at national and local levels and to execute extensive reform programmes.

55. The representative of Mexico had expressed the hope (1341st meeting) that the results of the surveys carried out by the United Nations under the regular programme of technical co-operation would be transmitted to national Governments. He was happy to say that a decision had just been taken to issue a semi-annual publication called "Natural Resources Forum", which would provide information on United Nations activities in that sphere.

56. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Committee should adopt the draft resolution submitted for adoption by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1530 (XLIX).

57. Mr. VIAUD (France) expressed surprise that the annex to the draft resolution reproduced only partially that of the draft resolution which the Governing Council of UNDP had recommended the Economic and Social Council to adopt—paragraphs 95 to 106 of the report of the Governing Council of UNDP on its tenth session (E/4884/Rev.1), dealing with observations and reservations on the consensus, did not appear in the annex to the draft resolution before the Committee. His delegation would have the greatest difficulty in voting for the adoption of a text which contained no mention of the observations which it had made on it. He would like those observations, which were recorded in paragraphs 98, 100 and 102 of the report, to be referred to in the text to be adopted.

58. Mr. AHMED (Secretary of the Committee) pointed out to the representative of France that the text of the draft resolution before the Committee was the text which the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly for adoption.

59. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that that was not a sufficient reason: the observations and reservations made by various delegations when the consensus had been adopted by the Governing Council, most of which had been restated during the debate in the Committee, should be included in a General Assembly document so that they would not be overlooked.

60. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the draft resolution submitted by the Economic and Social Council should be adopted, subject to the observations and reservations made during the debates in the Governing Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee.

61. Mr. VIAUD (France) said that that solution might be adopted and that the reservation in question might be mentioned in operative paragraph 1. A foot-note might also be inserted indicating that those observations and reservations appeared in paragraphs 95 to 106 of the report of the Governing Council. It was a question of fairness: the consensus should be considered as a whole and all of its terms respected. It was for that reason that his delegation

would have preferred the paragraphs in question to be reproduced in the annex.

62. The CHAIRMAN suggested that it might be possible to avoid changing the text of the draft resolution, as the representative of France had proposed, by stating, in the Committee's report to the General Assembly, the circumstances in which that text had been adopted and, more particularly, by reproducing paragraphs 95 to 106 of the report of the Governing Council.

63. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) said that the problem was a simple one and that there was no reason why the draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption should not be changed. He proposed that an additional paragraph should be inserted between the first and second preambular paragraphs, to read:

*"Taking note of the reservations made in the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its tenth session and in the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session,"*

64. Mr. VIAUD (France) supported the Argentine proposal.

65. Mr. CHTOUROU (Tunisia) said that such an amendment might not be necessary, since the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution already stated that the General Assembly had considered the parts of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions and of the Economic and Social Council concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system.

66. The CHAIRMAN pointed out to the representative of Tunisia that the change proposed by the representative of Argentina would serve to make the text of the draft resolution more complete and more explicit.

67. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) said that the paragraph which it was proposed to insert in the text of the preamble to the draft resolution should include a reference not only to the reservations on the consensus approved by the Governing Council but also to the observations made concerning it.

68. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee adopted the draft resolution which the Economic and Social Council recommended for adoption in its resolution 1530 (XLIX) with the changes proposed by the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom.

*The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted without objection.*

69. The CHAIRMAN observed, with regard to agenda item 40, that the Committee had still to take note of the reports of the Governing Council of UNDP. In accordance with established practice, he suggested that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly for adoption a draft resolution worded as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*“Takes note of the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its ninth and tenth sessions (E/4782 and E/4884/Rev.1)”.*

70. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) proposed that, in view of the importance of the work done by the Governing Council of UNDP during the sessions in question, the words *“with appreciation”* should be added after the words *“Takes note”*.

71. The CHAIRMAN said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee adopted the draft resolution as amended.

*The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted without objection.*

*The meeting rose at 1.35 p.m.*