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Chairman: Mr. Costa P. CARANICAS (Greece).

AGENDA ITEM 12

Reports of the Economic and Social Council (A/7603, chapters I to VII, X, XI (sections C, D, F, G, H and J) and XIII; A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770) (continued) (A/7603/Add.1, chap. VI; A/7750, A/C.2/247, A/C.2/L.1072, A/C.2/L.1079/Rev.1, A/C.2/L.1081)

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ENTITLED "MARINE SCIENCE" AND "PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT" (A/C.2/L.1079/REV.1 AND A/C.2/L.1072)

1. Mr. KROYER (Iceland) said that his delegation was pleased to co-sponsor the revised draft resolution on marine science (A/C.2/L.1079/Rev.1). Analysing the text of the draft resolution, he said it was fitting for the General Assembly to express its satisfaction to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) for the work it was doing. Although his delegation found no difficulty in accepting the word "*Urges*" in operative paragraph 3, it could easily accept the suggestion of another delegation to replace it by the word "*Invites*". The other amendments proposed appeared quite acceptable and it was to be hoped that the Committee would adopt the draft resolution unanimously.

2. The excellent statement by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (see 1286th meeting) had brought out the importance of the work already done and States which had not yet become members of IOC should do so in the near future. As had already been stated, even a small State could make a valuable contribution to IOC's work for the benefit of co-operative research projects. The Chairman of IOC had emphasized the fact that the Commission had been able to do its work without widening its terms of reference. A general review of the responsibilities and terms of reference of the various agencies and organizations dealing with

marine sciences was therefore not called for at present, but the need for eventual rationalization and adjustment of terms of reference as between those agencies and organizations might gradually appear in the course of implementation of the programme for the International Decade of Ocean Exploration.

3. More attention should be given to the question of marine pollution, as several speakers had already pointed out. In resolution 2467 B (XXIII), the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study, strictly limited in scope, dealing mainly with the formulation of rules for avoiding the dangers of pollution from future activities of exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and ocean floor. There were, however, more immediate problems including that of the chemical, biological and radio-active waste dumped in the sea. His delegation looked forward eagerly to the series of scientific studies which should lead to a world-wide system of monitoring. So far, most attention had been focused on pollution of the sea by oil from ships, but general principles and rules should be formulated to solve the problem as a whole. Each of the specialized agencies concerned dealt with only one particular aspect of the question, as its terms of reference in that respect were strictly limited, and the mandate of the Secretary-General himself was restricted. Pollution from other causes was more serious and an over-all study of the problem which would provide for an assessment of the situation was therefore necessary. His delegation intended to submit a draft resolution requesting the Secretary-General to make a study with three objectives: firstly, to supplement the studies being prepared by the agencies concerned; secondly, to consider how national and international anti-pollution activities might be more systematically organized; and, thirdly, to study the formulation of principles and rules to be embodied in an international treaty on the prevention and control of marine pollution. The adoption of such a resolution would make it possible to have such a study ready before the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment would be held in Stockholm in 1972. The study would also constitute valuable preparatory work for the Conference on marine pollution to be convened by IMCO in 1973. In conclusion, his delegation, which was consulting other delegations desirous of supporting it, hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

4. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) said that his delegation would join the Mexican delegation (see 1286th meeting, para. 40) in sponsoring an amendment to the draft resolution.

5. Mr. CORREA (Chile) said that his delegation too wished to co-sponsor the proposed amendment.

6. Mr. EGAS (Ecuador) supported the Mexican amendment (A/C.2/L.1081) and asked to be one of its sponsors.

7. The CHAIRMAN requested the Committee to take up the draft resolution on public administration and development (A/C.2/L.1072).

8. Mr. ENE (Romania) presented the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors. Emphasizing the importance of an administrative infrastructure for progress in all sectors, he pointed out that, in spite of its importance, the question had never been taken up in connexion with a specific agenda item.

9. Public administration was, of course, a matter falling exclusively within the jurisdiction of each country, but the machinery could be improved more easily if the different countries could exchange their views and give each other the benefit of their experience. The United Nations public administration programme, initiated in 1948, had been expanded in order to help the countries concerned more effectively to reach their objectives. Hence, increasing attention had been devoted to the administrative aspects of development planning and of plan execution, to organizing the management of public enterprises, etc. The Economic and Social Council had also come to the conclusion that the question should be given all the importance it deserved. Lastly, the Economic Commission for Africa, recognizing the importance of public administration for development, had taken certain steps to support the efforts of Member States in that connexion.¹

10. In view of the headway made in modern computing techniques, they should be used in public administration more and more, as had been recognized by the participants at the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Employment Development and the Role of Scientists and Technical Personnel in the Public Service of Developing Countries, held at Tashkent in October 1969. The Secretary-General had also given public administration high priority in economic and social development and the relevant United Nations programmes and had proposed to formulate new projects in order to intensify efforts in that sector.² The time had therefore come to contemplate an international programme of co-operation incorporating activities undertaken at the national level and also making use of the co-operation of experts, as proposed by the Economic and Social Council. The recommendations in the draft resolution should not be controversial and his delegation hoped that it would be unanimously adopted.

11. Mr. AKSIN (Turkey), analysing draft resolution A/C.2/L.1072, remarked that development plans, however well conceived, could not succeed if they were not implemented by an efficient public administration. Although Turkey had a long tradition of public administration, it had derived great benefit from the technical assistance provided by the United Nations in that area. The Public Administration Institute, established at Ankara by the Turkish Government with the assistance of the United Nations, had been given valuable assistance in all its

activities and had provided technical assistance to developing countries wishing to rationalize and strengthen their national public administration systems. His delegation, on behalf of the sponsors, was prepared to accept certain minor drafting amendments to the draft resolution. The last line of operative paragraph 5 should, as other delegations had proposed, be amended to read "Council at its fifty-first session and for transmittal, as part of the Council's report, to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session". With other minor changes, where necessary, the draft resolution should be acceptable to all delegations and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Amirmokri (Iran), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

12. Mr. WOLTE (Austria) said that his delegation had been happy to join in sponsoring the draft resolution. His Government, with its long experience of public administration, attached great importance to strengthening activities in that sphere, on which progress in all other sectors depended. It had therefore provided assistance in the past and intended to co-operate fully in joint action.

13. Mr. PRAGUE (France) said that his delegation had made a point of sponsoring the draft resolution. In France, public administration, which was based on a long-established and sound tradition, was held to be the guarantor of continuity. An administration of integrity and competence was essential in all development efforts. The situation had, of course, changed a great deal since the nineteenth century, when the State, confining itself to the function of maintaining order, believed that a "gentleman" needed no special training to become an efficient administrator. In modern times, administrators had to be men of action and specialists. His Government had already provided assistance in that sphere to a number of countries under bilateral and multilateral agreements and was gratified that the United Nations was strengthening its activities.

14. Mr. CORREA (Chile) said that public administration was of the greatest importance for economic and social development. The developing countries should be given assistance of a kind which would enable them to use modern technical advances to improve management. The consequences of poor administration, particularly in fiscal matters, were only too familiar. Unsatisfactory functioning of the public administration system might arise from any one of a number of causes, such as a shortage of officials, inadequate training or lack of equipment. For all those reasons, his delegation hoped that the adoption of the draft resolution would result in co-ordinated international efforts to improve public administration.

15. Mr. KELSO (Australia) said that the occasion for submitting the draft resolution was well chosen: it had come on the eve of the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was appropriate that the General Assembly should stress the importance of good management as one factor in economic growth. Public administration figured prominently in his country's bilateral assistance programmes.

16. Mr. HILLEL (Israel) said that public administration problems should have a very important place in United Nations programmes. It was essential that UNDP should

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session*, document E/4651, paras. 167-175.

² *Ibid.*, 1603rd meeting.

provide adequate support for efforts in that sphere. UNITAR, too, could make an important contribution by organizing seminars and courses. His Government was co-operating with many developing countries by organizing courses and curricula in those countries on various aspects of public administration. His delegation fully supported draft resolution A/C.2/L.1072.

17. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1072), as orally revised.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by acclamation.

AGENDA ITEM 38

United Nations Industrial Development Organization: report of the Industrial Development Board (*continued*)* (A/7603, chap. VII; A/7617 and Corr.1, A/7693 and Add.1, A/7705, A/C.2/L.1076/Rev.1)

18. Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Philippines) introduced the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1076/Rev.1) relating to the annual report on the activities of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO (A/7617 and Corr.1). One of the main purposes of the draft resolution was to provide the General Assembly with a clear picture of the progress achieved by the Board and UNIDO in the implementation of the recommendations and resolutions of the Board and of the International Symposium on Industrial Development, held at Athens, in 1967.³ Mention was therefore made in the preamble of the draft resolution to General Assembly resolution 2178 (XXI) which, *inter alia*, requested the “Industrial Development Board to study in due course the recommendations of the Symposium and to take appropriate follow-up action”. Intensive preparations for that Symposium had taken the form of regional symposia held at Cairo, Santiago, Kuwait, and Manila, and important scientific and technical documentation had been provided for it by the industrial countries. Although over two years had already elapsed since the holding of that International Symposium, no report had so far been submitted by the Board in pursuance of the mandate of the aforementioned General Assembly resolution.

19. It was essential that the Second Committee should receive each year a sufficiently thorough report on the implementation of the important recommendations of that Symposium and of the Industrial Development Board. Such information would enable the General Assembly to decide what action to take in full knowledge of the complete facts. In adopting draft resolution A/C.2/L.1076/Rev.1, it was understood that the General Assembly had also decided without objection to exclude from the Board’s future reports certain unimportant and unnecessary information, such as the topics dealing with draft resolutions submitted to the Board. The list of participants and observers in annex II of the Board’s report could also be made more concise. Moreover, closer spacing of the material in the various chapters of the report should enable the number of pages to

be reduced. The deletion of unnecessary subject matter might provide space for the topics mentioned in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. If those suggestions were adopted, the draft resolution would have no financial implications, and as a result, would reduce printing expenditures. Naturally, those recommendations and resolutions referred to in operative paragraph 2 (*a*) which had failed to win the support of a majority of the participants in the Symposium should not be included in the Board’s annual reports. The sponsors wished to revise two passages of the draft resolution: the words “particularly the recommendations and resolutions contained therein” appearing in operative paragraph 1 and the word “all” prefixed before the phrase “titles of all projects” in operative paragraph 2 (*b*) should be deleted.

20. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had some difficulty with the reference to a “comprehensive summary” in operative paragraph 2 (*a*). In the Russian text those words were mutually contradictory, as were the adjective “comprehensive” and the adjective “concise” in operative paragraph 3. Moreover, it was recalled in the fourth preambular paragraph that the Assembly had requested the Industrial Development Board to study in due course the recommendations of the International Symposium on Industrial Development and to take appropriate follow-up action. There were only two possibilities: either the Board had taken appropriate action during the preceding three years and the question no longer arose, or it had not done so, in which case one must ask why it had not acted in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly. Also, his delegation did not see very clearly the connexion between the preamble and the operative part as far as a new form of report was concerned. The form of the Board’s reports was a matter to be decided by the Board, to which the General Assembly could not give instructions. Mention was made in the third preambular paragraph of the “important” recommendations of the International Symposium. The text did not seem to be sufficiently clear with reference to that point. The same comment applied to the reference in operative paragraph 1 to the recommendations contained in the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its third session (see A/7617 and Corr.1). His delegation did not object in principle to the consultations mentioned in resolution 22 (III) of the Industrial Development Board (*idem*, p. 223). It believed, however, that those consultations should not be held separately and that it would be best if the Committee were to consider the matter in question during the General Assembly session. The participation of high-level representatives of delegations would present no difficulties.

21. Mr. OLSEN (Denmark) said that the draft resolution went too far by laying down such detailed guidelines in operative paragraph 2. Details concerning the form of reports should be left to the Industrial Development Board. Moreover, the text of the draft was lacking in clarity with regard to the recommendations of the International Symposium on Industrial Development. A distinction had to be made between recommendations which had been adopted and those which had not.

22. Mr. ALLEN (United Kingdom) said that he, like the sponsors, would like the reports of the Industrial Develop-

* Resumed from the 1276th meeting.

³ See United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *Report of the International Symposium on Industrial Development* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.B.7).

ment Board to be shorter and more concise. As the Philippines representative had indicated, the annual reports should include only recommendations which had been accepted by all concerned and which occasioned no difficulties. The reports should not give rise to disputes between organs of the United Nations. It was essential to adhere to the priorities decided upon by the Industrial Development Board at its third session. In that connexion, operative paragraph 2 of the draft might impose an unduly heavy workload on the Board and his delegation would like to hear the views of the UNIDO representative on that point.

23. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina) said that the draft resolution was a constructive one and that in asking UNIDO for additional information the General Assembly was not undermining the autonomy of the Industrial Development Board, which would decide what was to be done.

24. Mr. ALI (Iraq) expressed the hope that the Committee could hear from the representative of UNIDO on the matter.

25. Mr. CHTOUROU (Tunisia) expressed his support for the draft resolution and said that the inclusion in the reports of the information requested in operative paragraph 2 would be an advantage. If, however, the Industrial Development Board and the Executive Director of UNIDO were to have some freedom of choice, the paragraph should be drafted in less peremptory terms. A more flexible version would result if the words "to include" were replaced by "to consider the possibility of including".

26. Mr. MUZIK (Czechoslovakia) said that he agreed with the ideas expressed by the representatives of Argentina and Tunisia and formally requested that operative paragraph 2 should be amended accordingly.

27. Mr. KHALIL (United Arab Republic) said that he thought the information requested in operative paragraph 2 of the draft would give Member States which were not members of the Industrial Development Board an over-all picture of UNIDO's activities. However, since that organization was autonomous, the amendment suggested by the representative of Tunisia and formally proposed by the representative of Czechoslovakia should be accepted.

28. Mr. AIZENSTAT (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) said that the information referred to in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was already available in the documentation submitted each year to the Industrial Development Board. If the Assembly adopted the draft resolution with the amendment requested (see paras. 25 and 26 above), it would, in the last analysis, be for the Board to decide on the content and form of its report. Only then would it be possible to tell whether there were financial implications.

29. Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Philippines), supported by Mr. STELLINI (Malta), said that he was prepared to accept the amendment to operative paragraph 2 proposed by the representative of Czechoslovakia.

30. Mr. N'DIAYE (Senegal) said that if the draft resolution was going to have financial implications his delegation

would vote against it, for it thought that UNIDO's limited means should be used for operational activities and not for financing administrative expenditure. What was more, the information requested in operative paragraph 2 of the draft was already included in the Industrial Development Board's report.

31. Mr. AIZENSTAT (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) said, in reply to further questions on the possible financial implications of the draft resolution, that that could only be determined after the Industrial Development Board had examined the request of the General Assembly and had decided on the resulting modifications in the form and contents of its report.

32. Mr. DERESSA (Ethiopia) said that he thought the draft, as amended, would not have any financial implications, and that his delegation found no difficulty in approving it.

33. Mr. CORREA (Chile) said that he thought the draft would have no financial implications and that its adoption would, moreover, be very much to the advantage of the countries which were not members of the Industrial Development Board.

34. Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Philippines), replying to a question by Mr. ROUAMBA (Upper Volta), said that he did not think the words "comprehensive" and "summary" in operative paragraph 2 were mutually contradictory.

35. The draft would have no financial implications, since half of the Industrial Development Board's report consisted of useless information which would simply be replaced by the information requested.

36. Mr. SAKSENA (India) said that he was not certain whether the effect of the draft would be to reduce or to increase UNIDO's administrative expenditure. Summaries were very frequently more costly than ordinary documents because of the many revisions they entailed. It would perhaps be advisable to wait until information concerning possible financial implications was available before putting the draft resolution to the vote.

37. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he still thought that the words "comprehensive" and "summary" in operative paragraph 2 were mutually contradictory and that the expression "comprehensive summary" as a whole ran counter to what was called for in paragraph 3.

38. He was also concerned about the possible financial implications of the draft resolution. The experience of recent years showed that great care must be exercised in adopting that kind of text, which very often entailed expenditure.

39. Mr. BRADLEY (Argentina), supported by Mr. CHTOUROU (Tunisia), said that he thought that the draft, as amended by the representative of Czechoslovakia, would give the Industrial Development Board sufficient latitude to enable it to decide how the draft could best be implemented. The doubts expressed by the representative of the Soviet Union regarding the wording of the draft were

well founded, but it would certainly not be difficult to delete the word “comprehensive” in operative paragraph 2.

40. Mr. KHALIL (United Arab Republic) said that in his opinion the term to which the representative of the Soviet Union objected did not contradict with the term used in operative paragraph 3, and that to talk about financial implications at that stage was to put the cart before the horse.

41. Mr. MUZIK (Czechoslovakia) suggested that the sponsors of the draft resolution should delete the word “comprehensive” in operative paragraph 2. It would perhaps also be advisable to delete the word “important” in the third preambular paragraph, since it was for each Government to judge the importance of a particular recommendation. Thus amended, the draft would in no way prejudice the decision to be taken by the Industrial Development Board and would have no immediate financial implications.

42. Mr. SAMUELS (Guyana) said that he was concerned at the reactions to the draft under consideration. If the information requested was already available, it would be quite in order for it to be combined in a single document.

43. Mr. RODRIGUEZ (Philippines), supported by Mr. STELLINI (Malta), said that he accepted the oral amendments proposed by the representative of Czechoslovakia to the third preambular paragraph and to operative paragraph 2 and he formally requested that the draft resolution should be put to the vote.

44. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the revised draft resolution (A/C.2/L.1076/Rev.1), as amended.

The revised draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by acclamation.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.