



SECOND COMMITTEE  
11th meeting  
held on  
Thursday, 14 October, 1982  
at 10.30 a.m.  
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 11th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. FAREED (Pakistan)

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(a) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

(b) UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

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Distr. GENERAL  
A/C.2/37/SR.11  
19 October 1982  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

The meeting was called to order at 10.45 a.m.

AGENDA ITEM 12: REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (continued)

1. Mr. PIBULSONGGRAM (Thailand) said that, he would combine his comments at the current meeting to the activities of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); his delegation would comment on the substantive issues when the Committee took them up at a later stage.
2. In his delegation's opinion, the Executive Secretary of ESCAP had rightly stressed the gravity and magnitude of the social and economic problems confronting the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region, as well as the progress made in promoting and strengthening regional co-operation and development. Thailand was the host country for ESCAP, and his Government had always attached and continued to attach great importance to the work of ESCAP, which had for three decades contributed positively to raising the standard of living of all the peoples of the region.
3. As the Executive Secretary of ESCAP had pointed out, the Commission was unique, because, unlike the other regional commissions, it was the only ministerial-level forum in which member States of the region could meet once a year to exchange views and seek measures further to promote and enhance the regional development process in order to keep pace with fast-changing conditions in an area that contained four fifths of the world's poorest people. Another important feature of ESCAP was that its membership comprised both developed and developing countries, and in particular most of the disadvantaged groups (least developed countries, most seriously affected countries and land-locked countries). Because of that diversity, ESCAP could serve as a valuable example for regional co-operation elsewhere and could indicate directions for any future global efforts in the field of economic and social development.
4. With regard to ESCAP's achievements, he welcomed in particular the adoption of the legal documents regarding the establishment of the Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific and of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC), both of which had become operational. The Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains would assist members to improve the production, utilization and trade of those products, which formed a major component of the daily diet of low-income groups in the region, thereby helping those countries to solve their food problems, to increase employment opportunities and to achieve better income distribution. As for APDC, its role would be to assist member countries in studying, formulating, implementing, managing and evaluating development strategies and policies. Another positive achievement by ESCAP was the progress made in the implementation of the integrated rural development programme, which was aimed at alleviating the mass poverty still prevailing in the developing countries of the region.

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(Mr. Pibulsonggram, Thailand)

5. In conclusion, his delegation joined in the appeals made by the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and other delegations for greater support for ESCAP so as to enable it effectively to discharge its functions as the main regional centre for social and economic development.

6. Mr. ESAN (Nigeria) said that, while his delegation had joined the consensus on the need to revitalize the Economic and Social Council, it was not overlooking the contributions the Council had continued to make towards the promotion of international co-operation in solving the world's economic and social problems. At its summer session the Council had given considerable attention to the severely crippling effects of the current crisis, particularly for the economies of the developing countries. The need for corrective measures was urgent because the economic recession seemed to have further deepened. His delegation therefore understood full well the General Assembly's desire to strengthen the decisions and recommendations emanating from the Council.

7. The Economic and Social Council drew attention in its report to a number of problems of concern to many developing countries. For example, instead of the rapid industrialization and the significant expansion of food and agricultural production expected from the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, development was virtually at a halt in several developing countries. The work of UNIDO therefore continued to be of great interest for the developing countries, as was evident from resolution 1982/62, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in the light of the conclusions and decisions of the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session.

7a. The report of the Economic and Social Council also mentioned the important ministerial session of the World Food Council held in Mexico in June 1982. Despite the reported improvement in global food production in 1981, the report stressed that the food outlook remained grim and that the number of people suffering from hunger in many developing countries, particularly in Africa, might increase. He expressed the hope that the General Assembly would take the necessary steps, since the Economic and Social Council had been unable to take any concrete action on the report of the World Food Council before the end of its session.

8. Nigeria had always expressed strong support for the convening of an International Conference on Population in 1984. His delegation therefore welcomed the fact that the preparatory work for the Conference was making reasonable progress, and it hoped that, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly would allocate \$800,000 from the regular budget to strengthen the preparations.

9. The report of the Economic and Social Council also dealt with the unique, and unenviable, economic situation in Africa. Africa, already one of the least developed regions in the world, had suffered further reverses as a result of the current deterioration of the international economic situation. African countries fully realized that they had primary responsibility for their development; that point was made clear in the Lagos Plan of Action, which was designed to implement a regional strategy of individual and collective self-reliance encompassing the major

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(Mr. Esan, Nigeria)

economic sectors (food and agriculture, industrialization, transport, communications, and so on). That integrated approach to development was necessary in order to make African countries less dependent economically on the developed countries. His delegation therefore urged those countries desiring to support the development of African countries to do so within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action, which was the only regional strategy acceptable to African Governments. In that connection, he stressed the contribution which the implementation of resolutions such as those concerning the Transport and Communications Decade, special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, the financing of the Multinational Programming and Operational Planning Centres (MULPOC) and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa could make towards ensuring the success of the Lagos Plan.

10. The development of transport and communications infrastructures represented a key element of social and economic progress, and his delegation therefore hoped that the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa would continue to receive the support of all segments of the international community. The outcome of the four consultative technical meetings was encouraging and should induce the General Assembly to provide ECA with additional funds so as to enable it to organize a fifth meeting devoted to the countries of East and North Africa and to complete the preparation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade. The General Assembly should likewise act on the Economic and Social Council's recommendations on the provision to UNIDO and ECA of the necessary resources to enable them to fulfil their role as lead agencies for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade in Africa.

11. With regard to ECA's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs), his delegation believed that it was of the utmost importance to ensure their continued existence, bearing in mind the useful role they played in promoting the economic development and integration of African countries. The financing of the MULPOCs must therefore be ensured by providing them with additional resources from the regular budget. In his opinion, the question of the MULPOCs was only one aspect of the broader problem facing the Economic Commission for Africa, which, as the report of the Joint Inspection Unit had revealed, still had to be given the tools it needed to enable it effectively to carry out the enormous tasks entrusted to it as the principal development centre of the United Nations for the Africa region.

12. Mr. KARIM (Bangladesh) said that the world economic crisis affecting all regions of the world, even some developed countries, was creating unprecedented inflation, recession and unemployment which had terrible repercussions on the developing countries, especially the least developed among them. It was, however, ironical that, while several regions of the world were suffering from hunger and famine, some developed countries found it difficult to dispose of their surplus agricultural production. Although eradication of hunger was an urgent necessity, the developing countries did not possess the resources necessary to achieve self-sufficiency in food. All over the world, the numerous programmes already adopted were languishing for lack of resources. At the same time, there was a

(Mr. Karim, Bangladesh)

phenomenal rise in global expenditure on arms, which was currently running at a level of \$1 million a minute. A fraction of such expenditure would be enough to build a better world and improve the quality of life of all its inhabitants. Instead, billions of people were plunged in gloom.

13. If the international community sincerely wished to avert a world catastrophe, leaders with vision should embark without delay on the global round of negotiations, because much time had already been lost and there was necessarily an important time-lag between the start of negotiations and the time when programmes bore results.

14. His delegation also fully supported the provision of all possible assistance to the Palestinian people which had recently suffered so cruelly and hoped that, despite the genocidal aggression to which they had been subjected they would soon regain their legitimate rights.

15. The Bangladesh delegation also supported the convening in Mexico of a world conference on population, the launching of a medium-term plan for 1984-1989 and the revitalization of the Economic and Social Council.

16. He welcomed the statement made by the representative of the USSR that the net overall economic assistance given by that country to the developing countries had risen from 0.9 per cent in 1976 to 1.3 per cent in 1980, and would be grateful for further details on the countries to which that assistance had been given and the type of assistance rendered. He also expressed the hope that such assistance would continue to increase.

17. Mr. SALLOUM (Syrian Arab Republic), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the reason why the representative of the Zionist enemy had at the preceding meeting accused the Syrian Arab Republic of expansionist aims in Lebanon was that it was impossible to justify the acts committed by Israel against the Arab peoples for the past 35 years. Not content with driving the Palestinian people from its territory, Israel had pursued and massacred that people (the latest and most atrocious of the massacres being those at Sabra and Shatila) with the aim of annihilating it completely. The international community had been informed of the barbarous acts committed by Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and had condemned them, but the atrocities revealed by the information media represented only one tenth of those actually committed. Over 200,000 bombs had been dropped on Beirut, and the Israeli Prime Minister had justified the bombings by saying that the same thing had occurred in the United Kingdom during the Second World War. It was no coincidence that the leader of the Zionist State had referred to a Nazi precedent, since zionism was a new form of nazism.

18. He reminded the Committee that Zionist designs on Arab territories were deeply rooted in Zionist thinking. After quoting various historical facts which illustrated Israel's expansionist aims, he said that those aims had become a reality since the creation of the Zionist State in 1948. After the signing of the Treaty between Israel and Syria in 1949, Israel had violated the provisions of that treaty by annexing the demilitarized zones. In that connection, mention should

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(Mr. Salloum, Syrian Arab Republic)

also be made of the Israeli project to drain Lake Hula and the smaller lakes in the vicinity in 1950, the construction of an Israeli electric power station north of Lake Tiberias in 1953, the Israeli raid against Syrian possessions north and east of Lake Tiberias in 1955, in order to establish control over that lake, and the steps taken by Israel in 1956 to divert the waters of the river Jordan to the Negev, which had enabled it to seize 50 per cent of the waters of that river. After the aggression of June 1967, in which Israel had occupied the territories of three Arab States, Israel had organized a referendum which had shown that 73 per cent of the Zionists settled in the occupied territories had been in favour of the creation of new settlements in those territories, above all in the Golan; as David Ben Gurion himself had admitted, that constituted the best way for Israel to retain those territories. Israeli policy was based on the establishment of settlements in the conquered Arab territories, then on the conquest of further territories on the pretext of protecting those it was already occupying, and so on until the State of Israel stretched from the Nile to the Euphrates, as envisaged in the Torah. However, if the Zionists considered that the maintenance of peace in Galilee justified the bombing of Beirut and the massacre of thousands of innocent people, it could be retorted that to maintain peace in Lebanon, it would be necessary to drop more than 200,000 bombs on Tel Aviv. The world, which had been outraged when Mussolini had occupied Ethiopia in defiance of the resolutions of the League of Nations, and had been horrified at the crimes committed by Hitler, remained silent while Israel flouted the resolutions of all the international organizations. He wondered whether that silence was due to the fact that Israel was an ally of the United States, a country for which the massacre of thousands of Arabs was a trifling offence but the killing of a single Jew was an unpardonable crime. He reminded the Committee that Israel could not have perpetrated its criminal acts without the support of the successive Governments of the United States.

19. In conclusion, he pointed out that Lebanon was an Arab country and that the Syrian Arab Republic therefore could not have expansionist designs on it since, like all the other Arab countries, it belonged to all Arabs. Whatever the manoeuvres to which the Zionists resorted, they would not succeed in isolating Lebanon from the other Arab countries. The Syrian Arab Republic hoped that Lebanon would become a strong, unified and independent country which would be able to play its rightful role within the Arab community.

20. Mr. LADOR (Israel), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that it was an irony that the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic should venture to comment on the Israeli intervention in Lebanon, when his own Government had exploited that country in order to promote its own regional objectives: the Syrian forces, taking advantage of the civil war, had entered Lebanon in 1976 and occupied a large part of the territory. In order to suppress any resistance to their occupation, they had killed more than 100,000 people and rendered thousands of others homeless. They had caused extensive destruction in the town of Beirut and seriously disturbed the economic life of Lebanon, making that country a disaster area. The fact that the Syrian intervention in Lebanon had never been the subject of a study let alone a condemnation by the United Nations or any other

(Mr. Lador, Israel)

international organization showed that international organizations applied different criteria when judging Israel and when judging the Arab countries. His delegation considered that, in order to end the sufferings of the Lebanese people, it was necessary to end the Syrian occupation, dissolve the terrorist organization which was operating from Lebanon and restore Lebanon's sovereignty over its own territory.

21. Mr. SALLOUM (Syrian Arab Republic), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that his country had intervened in Lebanon in accordance with a decision by the legitimate Lebanese Government, which had been renewed every six months, and at the request of the League of Arab States in order to put an end to the fratricidal war which had been devastating the country. It had succeeded in doing so despite the plotting of Israel and its interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. At present Israel, which was responsible for the massacres of Palestinian refugees in the camps of Sabra and Shatila, was trying to accuse Lebanese groups of that crime, in order to fan the fratricidal war in Lebanon and threaten the security of that country. The Syrian Arab Republic had no designs on Lebanon, but he did not see how it could withdraw its forces from Lebanese territory while the Zionist troops were still there, ready to commit new and even more horrible massacres if the civilian population was left undefended. Moreover, the question of the withdrawal of the Syrian forces was an internal Arab problem, which should be solved between the Lebanese and Syrian Governments and in which no foreign occupation force had the right to interfere.

AGENDA ITEM 73: TRAINING AND RESEARCH (continued) (A/37/14, A/37/3 (part II), A/37/31, A/37/111):

(a) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

(b) UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

22. Mr. NICOL (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) said that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) had always endeavoured to co-operate closely with other United Nations bodies. One of its most important functions was the servicing of the annual meetings in Geneva of the Directors of United Nations institutes for training and research at which they discussed the programmes of work of their institutes and collaborated in developing training courses and research programmes. One of the results of those meetings had been that the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank and UNITAR had organized a two-week course in Washington, DC, on new economic policy development, which had been attended by participants from both developed and developing countries. UNITAR had also co-operated with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in carrying out a research programme concerning the participation of women in world economic growth. Those collaboration activities and UNITAR's contracts with the Sub-Committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) had proved very fruitful and very much in line with the General Assembly's request for improved co-ordination within the United Nations system.

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(Mr. Nicol)

23. United Nations institutes were suffering from a grave financial crisis, and their Directors hoped for increased support from Member States. UNITAR was no exception to that rule. By their very nature, research and training institutes required highly skilled staff which should have financial security and reasonable conditions of employment. Unfortunately, because of their financial situation, those institutes were often obliged to terminate staff contracts, which lowered staff morale. The specialists employed by the institutes should have the kind of job security enjoyed by staff members of the United Nations Secretariat. During the past two years, by dint of strenuous fund-raising, UNITAR had been able to avoid the termination of staff contracts, but it was inevitable that that would occur because of rising costs. Founded during a period of expansion and dependent on voluntary contributions annually, the institutes were severely affected in a period of recession especially since, in contrast to the United Nations University, they had received no endowment.

24. The regional courses in international law organized with the Office of Legal Affairs continued to be very successful. UNITAR was currently preparing for a regional course in Latin America and would be grateful for offers to host the course from Member States in the region.

25. He hoped that, with the moral and financial assistance and encouragement of all States, UNITAR would continue to improve its results.

26. Mr. SCHWEISGUT (Austria) said that his delegation had been pleased to note that, through the rationalization and merging of existing programmes and a reduction in full-time staff, the Executive Director of UNITAR had been able to reduce costs, increase resources and balance its budget for 1982.

27. While those results were certainly satisfying, his delegation, like the Executive Director, thought that further savings could not be achieved without depriving UNITAR of the means to carry out its functions successfully. A continued increase in voluntary resources was therefore necessary. However, in view of the budgetary restraints prevailing in most countries, any such increase was likely to be modest. That was why other Member States should join the traditional donors in order to ensure a more stable financial base for UNITAR. Otherwise, other options would have to be considered, including the establishment of a core budget for a minimum number of staff and basic operating costs. Recalling Austria's interest in UNITAR's work, he said that more than 40 Austrians were participating in the Institute's programmes and that Austria would continue to support, inter alia, the annual seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order, held in Vienna.

28. Referring to the problem of co-ordination between UNITAR and the United Nations University in the field of research, he said that the danger of overlapping activities was clearly present. Nevertheless, Austria did not think that UNITAR should give up research entirely; it could concentrate its research efforts on a more limited number of topics by focusing, inter alia, on studies which were closely linked to the United Nations system, such as the reform of the Economic and



(Mr. Schweisgut, Austria)

Social Council, disarmament, disaster relief and energy. In a number of other areas, it might be more useful for UNITAR to co-ordinate its research efforts with the United Nations University. The United Nations University, on the other hand, should not be over-ambitious in the field of training.

29. Referring to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the United Nations University, he said that the University was an achievement in itself: an institution of learning which was at the same time a United Nations organization and a global network of centres of academic and scientific research. Much remained to be done, however: the practical application of the University's work needed to become more relevant, as the Rector had pointed out, and the University had still not earned the image which its founders had envisaged for it. His delegation hoped, however, that the efforts of the Rector and the reorientation of the University's research programme would make it possible to strengthen the important role of the University.

30. Mr. ACEMAH (Uganda) said that in a world faced with grave economic and political crises, the role of UNITAR in undertaking studies on ways and means of resolving those crises assumed even greater importance. He commended the Executive Director on having achieved a balanced budget in 1982, but said that the balance had been achieved at a tremendous cost and that the reductions in staff and cuts in programmes which it had entailed were jeopardizing UNITAR's creative intellectual role. That was why his delegation endorsed the proposal of the Joint Inspection Unit regarding the provision of a core budget for UNITAR, and urged all countries to increase their voluntary contributions. His delegation would soon make a pledge to UNITAR in order to underscore the importance that it attached to the work of that body.

31. Referring to the annual report of the Executive Director of UNITAR, he said that his delegation had welcomed the considerable attention given in UNITAR's programmes to the economic and social sectors. It was grateful for the establishment of a new centre in Dakar dealing with aspects of development in Africa, and hoped that the centre would be able to make concrete proposals for solutions to the numerous problems of the African continent. His delegation also thought that UNITAR should identify new areas for research, such as the special problems of the least developed countries and the land-locked developing countries. His Government had welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of UNITAR to enhance the co-ordination of training activities within the United Nations system, which would help to prevent the duplication of programmes and to ensure maximum use of the scarce resources available for training and research.

32. As for the United Nations University, it should promote a greater awareness of its objectives and activities. In conclusion, his delegation hoped that, through increased voluntary contributions, Member States would enable UNITAR to continue its work.

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33. Mr. QUINLAN (Australia) said that he welcomed the fact that, despite the financial difficulties, the Executive Director had succeeded in presenting a balanced budget for the year and had made strenuous efforts to rationalize the programming and staffing structure of UNITAR. Those necessary and salutary measures should appreciably enhance its effectiveness.

34. His delegation did not underestimate the difficulties that dependence on voluntary funding implied. However, many countries were currently experiencing budgetary problems. Resources were scarce, and all Member States had to do their best to live with that situation. His delegation believed therefore that, at least for the present, UNITAR would have to ensure the effectiveness of its existing activities and programmes if it was to attract the necessary resources. He noted in passing that for 1983 his country would slightly increase its contribution so as to maintain its value, in real terms, in comparison with previous years.

35. While his Government was encouraged by the recent changes at UNITAR, it remained to be convinced that the Institute had achieved a significant standard of research or that it provided a unique service distinct from the activities of other organizations. His delegation did, however, recognize the efforts that had been made to ensure co-ordination with other bodies and to avoid duplication of activities. Furthermore, his Government was currently scrutinizing one or two key UNITAR programmes and would make its views on them known at an appropriate time.

35a. He reiterated his country's particular support for the training initiatives undertaken by UNITAR; indeed, if it had maintained its contribution to the Institute it was largely because of those activities, not because of the research programmes. It hoped therefore that the Executive Director of UNITAR would be able to continue to develop quality training programmes of direct relevance to the United Nations system.

36. Finally, his delegation welcomed the role played by UNITAR in the Secretary-General's efforts to enhance the co-ordination of training activities throughout the United Nations. Those efforts must be pursued.

37. Mr. GBEHO (Ghana) said that he was happy to note that UNITAR had completed a successful year in terms of structural readjustment and of the effectiveness of its research activities.

38. Given the deteriorating international atmosphere, the Institute's studies deserved the active support of all nations. The work that it had done in areas such as the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Security Council and its presidency, and disarmament, were especially noteworthy. As for its studies on issues such as the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea or on main United Nations organs, they would doubtless be of benefit to the international community in improving its understanding of the structures and functions of those systems, as well as in achieving a clearer perception of the future steps which needed to be taken to enhance the effectiveness of the whole structure of multilateral co-operation. His country therefore supported numerous UNITAR research activities (such as the Project on the Future) and commended the Institute on the high quality and relevance of its training programmes.

(Mr. Gbeho, Ghana)

39. His delegation was also pleased to note the efforts to improve co-ordination of training activities throughout the United Nations system, and commended UNITAR on its success in reducing costs and balancing its budget in 1982. It was hoped that the Institute's efforts to raise more funds would be successful.

40. Turning to the United Nations University, he expressed satisfaction at the substantial progress made in implementing the Medium-Term Perspective for the years 1982-1987.

41. In exploring the roots of violence, the University was bringing the international community to a clearer understanding of the causes of that phenomenon and thus, perhaps, to better concerted action to prevent it. Poverty was another fundamental theme of the Perspective. His country, situated in a part of the world most seriously afflicted by poverty, supported any sustained effort to improve the international community's grasp of the many ramifications and aspects of that issue. His delegation therefore attached paramount importance to the labours of the University in that field.

42. As a country which attached the highest priority to solving the problems of the rural population, Ghana was very much concerned with questions relating to food and energy. His delegation was therefore pleased to note the priority the United Nations University had given to studies of rural energy systems and of food and energy technologies.

43. His country was also keenly interested in the results of the studies undertaken on the food-energy relationship, and on its implications for government planning; it hoped that those studies would be an aid to international action to solve those problems.

44. His country's firm support for the activities of the United Nations University stemmed from its belief in its potential usefulness as a global think-tank, and as an institution which offered a long-term perspective on the solution of many of the crucial global issues of the age. Its most useful role was as an early warning system, but it also had a significant part to play in mobilizing the international academic community and co-ordinating its research activities with those of the United Nations system.

45. Finally, his delegation expressed satisfaction at the signing by the University of a co-operation agreement with the Association of African Universities, and its exploratory work on establishing an institute for natural resources in Africa, which could play a very constructive role.

46. Mr. CHOWDHURY (Bangladesh) expressed deep appreciation to the Executive Director for everything that he had accomplished in the service of the Institute, particularly in solving its financial difficulties through restructuring and rationalization in administrative and other fields. It was gratifying that, for the first time in three years, UNITAR had achieved a balanced budget. In that connection, he supported the recommendation of the Joint Inspection Unit for the provision of a core budget.

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(Mr. Chowdhury, Bangladesh)

47. As a developing country, his country was particularly interested in the work of UNITAR in the economic and social fields. In that connection, it hoped that the Project on the Future would be widened in scope. In commending UNITAR on the effectiveness of its training activities and assistance programmes to various institutions, his delegation felt strongly that the number of training programmes should not be reduced for lack of funds. It therefore appealed to all delegations to give the necessary support to UNITAR at the forthcoming United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

48. Referring to the statement made by the Rector of the United Nations University to the Second Committee, he welcomed the fact that the University was establishing the necessary means and working relationships to deal with current global problems, with emphasis on both multidisciplinary and multidimensional approaches, as set out in its Medium-Term Perspective. His country, as a developing country, welcomed the attention the University was giving, through its training activities, to the problem of world hunger, particularly the food and energy problems of the poor. Its activities relating to the search for more relevant integrated theories of development that would make structural change possible in a more democratic manner were also of considerable interest, and he looked forward to progress in that area. In conclusion, he expressed agreement with the view of the Rector of the United Nations University, that it was not the topics but the approach and methodology which would distinguish the University and enable it to perform its task.

#### ORGANIZATION OF WORK

49. The CHAIRMAN announced that the list of speakers on agenda items 71 (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (k), (l), (m) and (p) would be closed at 1 p.m. that day.

The meeting rose at 12.20 p.m.