



SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 32nd MEETING

Chairman: Mr. DIETZE (German Democratic Republic)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 78: DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (continued)

(g) ENVIRONMENT (continued) (A/C.2/38/L.18)

1. Ms. ERIKSSON (Sweden) said that, due to an oversight, the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/38/L.18, introduced at the previous meeting, had included Kenya; the reference to that country should be deleted.

AGENDA ITEM 80: TRAINING AND RESEARCH (continued)

(a) UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (continued) (A/38/14)

(b) UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY: REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (continued) (A/38/31)

(c) UNIFIED APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (continued) (A/38/62)

2. Mr. MONSHEMVULA (Zaire) reiterated Zaire's support for UNITAR and commended its new Executive Director for his untiring efforts to revitalize the Institute.

3. The decline in voluntary contributions was having an adverse effect on the work of the Institute. The effort to balance the 1982 budget by reducing programme expenditure had prevented it from functioning normally. His delegation appealed to all donor countries to increase their voluntary contributions so as to enable the Executive Director to fulfil his mandate to the satisfaction of the recipient countries.

4. A greater proportion of the resources should be allocated to training and fellowships. It was difficult to tell from the table in annex V to the Executive Director's report (A/38/14) what percentage of expenditure over the past six years had gone towards fellowships. In future, such tables should have a separate expenditure component for fellowships, which were of great importance to the developing countries.

5. The programme of the United Nations University was also extremely important to the developing countries. His delegation was pleased that the Council of the University, at its twentieth session, had designated four new associated institutions and that, at its twenty-first session, it had authorized the Rector to negotiate agreements with the Governments of prospective host countries for the setting up of the first three research and training centres to be established by the University (A/38/31, paras. 5 and 8). One of those centres would be in Africa.

6. The five themes of the Medium-Term Perspective were consistent with the efforts being made elsewhere in the United Nations system to tackle the global crisis. His delegation welcomed the fact that the developing countries would be the focus of such major programme areas as the one entitled "Food, nutrition and poverty".

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(Mr. Monshemvula, Zaire)

7. Zaire supported the University's programme of work. It believed, however, that, as in the case of UNITAR, UNU activities could be effective only if Governments paid their contributions on time, and that was especially important given the Medium-Term Perspective's call to increase the University's core income.

8. Zaire was grateful to Japan for making land available, free of charge, for the permanent headquarters of the University.

9. Mr. BORG (Malta) said the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR (A/38/14) clearly showed that there was room for improvement in a number of sectors which were of critical importance for the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of social and economic development. The large number of persons from developing countries participating in courses, programmes and other activities organized by the Institute reflected those countries' interest in the proper utilization of human resources in political, social and economic development.

10. Malta, as a small country, had limited human resources and found it difficult to keep participants away from their work for long periods. It therefore suggested that, wherever possible, training programmes should be offered in the countries requesting them. Efforts should also be made to enable more officials to participate in the seminars for members of permanent missions in New York and Geneva, since such seminars were of the utmost benefit to all participants. In co-operation with other organizations, UNITAR should seek to cover a broader spectrum of subjects of importance to the developing countries, with a view to avoiding duplication of work and maintaining a steady flow of financial resources.

11. Well-qualified candidates from Malta had not been given the opportunity to participate in the United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law. In view of the obstacles facing his small country, he hoped for a more responsive attitude in future.

12. His delegation looked forward to receiving the United Nations policy and efficacy studies being prepared by UNITAR. It welcomed the study on measures to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in preventing conflicts. For the past 11 months, Malta, as a member of the Security Council, had been trying hard to bring the members of the Council to a preliminary agreement on the subject.

13. Unfortunately, Malta was not covered by the project on regional and interregional co-operation in the 1980s, referred to in paragraphs 56 and 57 of the report. In view of its role in seeking peace and co-operation in the region and in promoting a constructive attitude towards the solution of international problems, it was somewhat disheartened that the developing countries of Europe were apparently not being given the opportunity to participate in that very important project.

14. With its modest means, Malta was trying to support UNITAR's efforts, and it urged other countries to do likewise. It appreciated the emphasis on manpower development and research, and hoped to be able to continue benefiting from the Institute's activities.

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15. Mr. PARK (Observer for the Republic of Korea) commended the Executive Director of UNITAR for the revitalization efforts he had undertaken in co-operation with the Institute's Board of Trustees. UNITAR played an important role in promoting the effectiveness of the United Nations and, despite inadequate financial resources, it had greatly benefited developing countries by providing them with training programmes. One example was the United Nations/UNITAR Regional Training and Refresher Course in International Law for Asian and Pacific Countries, held at Seoul in October 1982.

16. UNITAR's training activities contributed significantly to the cause of peace, order and development. His delegation welcomed the Executive Director's efforts to improve the quality of training by developing appropriate programmes using more modern methods. The measures taken for systematic appraisal of States' training needs and priorities would help to improve training programmes for developing countries.

17. Also deserving of praise were UNITAR's research activities on issues relating to international peace and security; its efforts to identify possible new challenges to the United Nations and to examine its capacity for renewal and innovation would help the Organization to face problems more effectively.

18. In recent years UNITAR had conducted extensive studies on regional co-operation for development. It was hoped that the project on regional and interregional co-operation in the 1980s would be actively pursued in co-operation with other research institutes. His delegation was keenly interested in UNITAR's future project on North-South trade and development and felt that the UNITAR model case study would highlight the problems of trade relations between developed and developing countries. The study of the pricing of exhaustible resources, including petroleum, also deserved attention.

19. The Republic of Korea would continue to co-operate closely with UNITAR in the promotion of peace, security and economic and social development.

20. Mr. SHAGDARSUREN (Mongolia) said that his country attached great importance to the work of UNITAR and welcomed UNITAR's contribution to United Nations efforts for the social and economic progress of the developing countries. His delegation fully agreed with the Executive Director of UNITAR that the current world crisis had aggravated the situation of most developing countries and that the "economic recovery", would not in itself suffice to help Asia and Africa in their struggle against the odds they faced (A/38/14, para. 73).

21. UNITAR's programmes must continue to focus chiefly on the developing countries' requirements, and its research activities should focus on overcoming the obstacles to those countries' socio-economic development. In that connection, his delegation noted with satisfaction, the seminar organized by UNITAR in the Soviet Union in 1982 on the role of the public sector in the economic and social development of developing countries. It also supported UNITAR's measures relating to research into guidelines for the more rapid establishment of a new international

(Mr. Shaqdarsuren, Mongolia)

economic order and appreciated the attention paid to the methodology of forecasting related to political instability in several developing countries (A/38/14, para. 67); it hoped that UNITAR would complete that activity in 1984.

22. His country participated in UNITAR activities as much as possible; UNITAR, working with the Mongolian Government, had organized an international seminar, held at Ulan Bator in September 1983, on alternative means of development for developing countries and on Mongolia's experience. Experts from 15 Asian, African and Latin American countries had taken part in the seminar, which had also provided an excellent opportunity for exchanges of views and experience on a wide range of topics of concern to developing countries.

23. Until the success of its national revolution in 1921, Mongolia had been one of the world's most backward countries but since then the nation had made constant progress in all spheres as a result of its non-capitalist form of development and the unswerving support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

24. His delegation shared the view that UNITAR's programmes should focus on problems of international security and disarmament, since no true development was possible unless those problems were solved. It also fully supported the view expressed in the Final Document of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, that questions relating to the world economy, international economic relations and development were directly related to those of peace and security and that separate treatment would damage world security not only in military and strategic terms but also because of the grave economic consequences, national and international, that it would generate (TD/285).

25. Ms. HILTON (United Kingdom) said that the United Nations University had a role to play in research, training and the dissemination of knowledge, drawing particularly on the developing countries' expertise. Her delegation welcomed the progress reported under the Medium-Term Perspective to make the programme's research and training activities more coherent, responsive and interdisciplinary; however, whilst reiterating its appreciation of the global and humanitarian perspective UNU sought to achieve, it stressed the difficulty of deriving practical results from such an ambitious programme, which risked duplicating work undertaken elsewhere and lessening the emphasis on the practical approach stressed hitherto, to problems such as development, poverty and underdevelopment. It was important to consolidate achievements and avoid involvement in too many areas.

26. It would help if future reports analysed the work programme in more detail - for example, in regard to the work undertaken in respect of the first of the five themes dealt with in the current report. It would also be interesting to see more details on project financing, in particular on how much money UNU had allocated to projects and whether other sources of funds were also used. Her delegation noted with concern that the UNU endowment fund target had not been reached and that projected income was unlikely to cover planned expenditure. The United Kingdom had signified its commitment to the University's aims by making a substantial pledge to the fund, which was vital for the successful running of the University, and hoped

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(Ms. Hilton, United Kingdom)

that others would support the fund. However, the University must operate within the resources available to it and be careful to ensure that adequate finance was available before establishing any new institutions.

27. In some respects UNU was a unique body, but in one major area - the production of well-trained people - it had the same responsibility as other universities. An increase in practical assistance to developing countries, with a view to increasing the supply of trained personnel, would be welcome.

28. Mr. SOBHAN (Bangladesh) said that his delegation attached great importance to the contribution the United Nations system could make to training and research, not only to promote understanding and co-operation but to help in identifying and solving the problems of peace, security and development. As a developing country, Bangladesh appreciated the contribution made by UNITAR and UNU, but it was keenly aware of the urgent need for new intellectual responses to the deteriorating world situation and its affect on developing countries in particular. Bangladesh agreed with the Secretary-General on the need for a fresh collective look at some of the world's major problems, and the activities of UNITAR and UNU should be analysed in that perspective. Both bodies should squarely face the principal problems of the times, analyse their causes and suggest action based on the effective use of the United Nations system.

29. His delegation agreed with the Rector of UNU that the continuing knowledge explosion had so far contributed little to an understanding of the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare; it had in fact widened the knowledge gap between developed and developing countries. Unless something was done, that gap would increase and aggravate relations between North and South. Knowledge must be applied to the development process and shared by the entire international community, and both UNITAR and UNU had important roles to play in that regard by helping the developing countries to respond to specific problems. Certain initiatives taken by UNU, such as the regional food and nutrition project in Africa, were encouraging, and it was hoped that more such projects would be initiated for the benefit of the developing countries.

30. UNITAR, for its part, had also done useful work in various fields, including the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order. As far as possible, UNITAR projects on strategies for the future of Africa and Asia should be geared towards the specific needs of the developing countries. The importance and relevance of economic co-operation among developing countries should be assessed on the basis of existing conditions. UNITAR could make a detailed evaluation of the potential role of the United Nations system in support of such co-operation and could also consider preparing profiles of individual developing countries with a view to intensifying regional and interregional co-operation. The findings of UNITAR studies should be disseminated more broadly, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

(Mr. Sobhan, Bangladesh)

31. For the past two years, his delegation had been calling for a UNITAR project on the problems and prospects of the least developed countries. There was an urgent need for such a project because the number of countries in that category had increased and at least half of them faced a food crisis of unprecedented proportions.

32. Bangladesh welcomed the Executive Director's initiative in establishing two Advisory Panels with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Institute's activities. It was essential for UNITAR to prepare its programmes and budget in the light of objective realities and to elicit the views of Member States, donors and non-donors alike, regarding the greater usefulness of the Institute for Member States in general and the developing countries in particular. Special consideration should be given to the fact that the results of UNITAR's research seldom reached the intended beneficiaries.

33. In order to enable UNU and UNITAR to play a dynamic role, the international community should ensure that adequate resources were made available and should co-operate with them in making the United Nations system more responsive to current crises. Bangladesh had high hopes for both the University and the Institute. It fully supported the Rector of the University and welcomed the decision by the new Executive Director of UNITAR to chart a new course for it and to reorient its activities within a comprehensive set of policies and guidelines.

34. Ms. ZHANG Zhong-an (China) congratulated UNITAR on its successful implementation of a number of training and research projects in the economic and social fields. The Executive Director deserved special commendation for his efforts to ensure that the Institute preserved its vitality despite its financial problems. In the light of the current international situation, even greater priority should be accorded to training and research. Her delegation welcomed the decision to focus UNITAR's programmes on the problems of the developing countries. Poverty was a harsh fact of life for many of those countries, and concerted efforts to eradicate world poverty would give meaning to the activities of the international community.

35. Although China had made some progress in economic development, it was still a developing country which faced many difficulties and had limited financial resources. However, as a token of support for UNITAR, her Government had decided to make a modest contribution of \$US 20,000 for the Institute's 1984 activities.

36. With respect to the United Nations University, her delegation endorsed the five themes of the Medium-Term Perspective. It welcomed the emphasis placed by the University on North-South relations, training, economic development for the benefit of the developing countries and in-depth scholarly research on the international economic situation. China wished the University even greater success in the coming year and would seek to strengthen its bonds of co-operation with both the University and UNITAR.

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37. Mr. EKANEY (United Republic of Cameroon) said that UNITAR was making a valuable contribution in providing training and promoting research in the economic and social fields and in conducting projects and studies relating to international peace and security. His delegation was satisfied with the way in which the Executive Director had been attempting to revitalize the Institute, reorganize its priorities and maximize its efficiency. A reorientation of its training programmes would put the developing countries in a better position to plan and manage their development activities and to participate fully and effectively in multilateral and bilateral negotiations. By co-operating with other organizations and taking measures to improve its administrative machinery, UNITAR would surely enhance its image and effectiveness.

38. His delegation noted with satisfaction the growing emphasis on regional research projects. It welcomed the project on strategies for the future of Africa, the proposed studies on the utilization of gas in Africa and the project on science and technology for development. It believed that the international community should not allow the growth of the Institute to be stifled by excessive curbs on its budget and Professional staff.

39. His delegation fully agreed with paragraphs 15 to 42 of the Executive Director's report (A/38/14). It was pleased to note that, in the past year, the Institute had developed its training programmes to take into account the needs of Member States, particularly those of the developing countries. Because of the importance which his Government attached to UNITAR's programmes, 42 Cameroonians had participated in such programmes since 1966. His delegation had recently taken part in a meeting held to discuss ways of improving future seminars sponsored by UNITAR and the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank.

40. Given the success of the many seminars and training programmes for diplomats, it would perhaps be desirable for UNITAR to establish co-operative links with national diplomatic institutions, particularly in the developing countries, and to strengthen such links where they already existed. His Government would like to institute co-operation between its International Relations Institute and UNITAR.

41. The serious financial situation in which UNITAR found itself was adversely affecting its work. In the past few years, voluntary contributions, which constituted the bulk of its resources, had not been sufficient to permit effective functioning. Despite its constant efforts to adhere to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 34/17, 35/53 B and 36/75, UNITAR had continued to experience a deficit. The growing financial difficulties had prompted the Board of Trustees and the Joint Inspection Unit to recommend a basic core budget for the Institute provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. It had been anticipated, at the time, that such funding would in no way disrupt the volume of voluntary contributions traditionally made to UNITAR. In essence, the recommendation had been to create a mixed system of financing that would combine predictable and assured grants from the regular budget with voluntary contributions from Member States. His delegation's immediate concern was to see that the funding of UNITAR rested on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis. Until the report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/142 was submitted to the



(Mr. Ekane, United Republic  
of Cameroon)

Second Committee and provided delegations with all the options for funding UNITAR, the system of voluntary contributions should continue and should be accompanied by a reserve fund to which the Institute could turn in times of difficulty.

42. His delegation was gratified that the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees were examining all possibilities of mobilizing financial resources and were seeking the active assistance of Member States. It was grateful that some countries had managed to maintain the high level of their contributions to the Institute. However, in view of the negative impact of past deficits and the gloomy projections concerning even lower contributions in 1983, it hoped that Member States would respond favourably to the Executive Director's appeal. It also hoped that all Member States which had benefited from or continued to participate in UNITAR's programmes would contribute generously to the Institute at the 1983 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities.

43. Mr. TYSCHENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation appreciated the Executive Director's efforts to broaden the scope of UNITAR's activities and to make more effective use of voluntary contributions - an important point in view of UNITAR's current financial difficulties. Improving the Institute's effectiveness, exercising strict budgetary control and keeping down administrative costs would significantly improve matters and enable UNITAR to allocate more resources to projects of interest to all countries. His delegation was opposed to annual subsidies, to any change in the current method of voluntary funding of activities and especially to any funding from the United Nations regular budget, which was bound to affect the nature of the Institute. The solution to UNITAR's financial problems lay in a balanced budget, and the choice of programmes and projects must be made on that basis.

44. It was important that UNITAR's training and research programme should embrace the problems of maintaining peace and security, combating the arms race and striving for disarmament and the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. The Soviet Union had contributed to such activities by publishing a monograph on the views of Soviet scientists on the prevention of nuclear warfare. UNITAR could also carry out studies on the obstacles to the implementation of United Nations decisions relating to the transformation of international economic relations on the basis of equity and democracy; such studies would be particularly valuable for the developing countries. His delegation stressed the importance of UNITAR studies such as those carried out by Soviet experts on the role of economic integration in the economic and social development of Latin American countries and the role of the public sector in the social and economic development of African countries.

45. The Executive Director's visit to the Soviet Union in July 1983 had produced a useful exchange of views on the Institute's activities, on ways to regularize its financial situation and on co-operation between Soviet organizations and UNITAR. The Institute's future activities could usefully include the preparation of an analytical review of current scientific, technological, economic, sociological and other issues with a view to informing Member States and enabling developing

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(Mr. Tyschenko, USSR)

countries to appraise new approaches to specific problems. Studies of topics such as information technology and society, current energy capacities, the employment problem and microprocessors for industrial management would be of major interest to all countries.

46. In general, UNITAR played a positive role in research and training activities for the developing countries, but UNITAR should seek to improve the quality of its research with a view to providing specific conclusions and practical recommendations designed to foster international co-operation and assistance to developing countries. Many programmes would be more effective if they were co-ordinated with the relevant activities of United Nations bodies such as UNESCO, UNU and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, and if projects were so chosen as to make better use of financial resources.

47. In 1983 the Soviet Union, had combined to provide training for United Nations fellowship holders. For example, a refresher course being held in November 1983 at the Leningrad Institute for geomechanics and mine surveying was being attended by fellowship holders from 11 countries. In the course of a month, the fellowship holders would visit the laboratories of Leningrad's foremost institutes, and their theoretical training would be backed up by acquaintance with installations in Soviet Central Asia and the Ukraine.

48. The Soviet Union attached great importance to United Nations activities relating to a unified approach to development analysis and planning, since the economic and social aspects of development had to be viewed as an integrated whole and thus called for planning which involved the best possible co-ordination of economic and social goals and their close interrelationship in production and distribution. The Soviet Union applied such an integrated approach in its socio-economic development planning, in conformity with article 15 of its Constitution and decisions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union's experience in that field was reflected in its reply to the Secretary-General's request for information, and it remained ready to share its experience with all interested countries.

49. It was on the initiative of the socialist States that the topic had been taken up by the United Nations and reflected in a number of documents relating to socio-economic problems, including the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. It was important that the principle of a unified approach should be followed throughout the United Nations system, and in particular by the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. The Economic and Social Council also had an important role, stemming from Council decision 1981/107 and General Assembly decision 36/405, in regularly reviewing questions related to a unified approach to development. An important secretariat report on experience in that field, at the national level and in the activity of United Nations organs, was to be prepared for submission to the General Assembly during its current session.

(Mr. Tyschenko, USSR)

50. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should continue to review on the question of a unified approach to development analysis and planning on a regular basis. In view of the understanding stemming from the Economic and Social Council's first regular session of 1983 and the relevant discussions during the Assembly's current session, the Secretariat should be instructed, on the basis of the further information available, to complete the relevant report (A/38/62) for submission to the Committee on Review and Appraisal at its first session and to the Council at its second regular session for 1984.

51. Mr. SOEDJATMOKO (Rector, United Nations University) said that the observations made on the United Nations University were encouraging and would help its staff see how they should proceed. It was particularly gratifying that some States had increased their contributions to the University.

52. It had been suggested that the University's annual report could contain more specific information on its programmes and activities. However, the Secretary-General had imposed a limit on the size of documents, which was why the Council had not included more detailed information on programme activities. Delegations could obtain further information from the programme budget, where there was ample information on the University's projects, and on how they related to each other and to the general themes pursued by the University.

53. Delegations had expressed their appreciation of the University's concern with development and the need to redress the structural disparity in the international system. Progress at the village level in terms of the welfare of the local population had been hampered by events beyond the control of national Governments, for example the international recession. It was essential to deal with development within a global context and to seek practical solutions which took account of that broader dimension. The University would support such initiatives.

54. Some endeavours in that direction had not been successful owing to a failure to take account of social and cultural factors. The University had been obliged to expand the intellectual scope of its activities to take account of such factors, for example in its work on conflict resolution. The process of development was essentially destabilizing, in that it involved changes in the social structure and in the relationships between groups within a society, changes which were frequently accompanied by violence. The University's interest in research in that area was an extension of its interest in development.

55. Great efforts had been made to ensure that UNU's work did not duplicate that of other organizations. When planning activities, the University first investigated what other work was being done in the area in question and did not take up projects unless it felt that a useful contribution could be made.

56. UNU had to respond to different constituencies. There was, for example, the development constituency, with its expectations concerning peace and conflict resolution and solutions to the problems raised by the impact of science and technology on social disparities. The extension of the University's work in that

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(Mr. Soedjatmoko)

area was logical but raised the problem of financial and intellectual over-extension. Such an expansion in the University's horizon could take place only with additional financial and intellectual resources. However, the University could not stand still - it had either to look to the future or regress.

57. The development of the University's institutions had caused some concern over a possible over-extension of its financial resources. Delegations could rest assured that the University, monitored by ACABQ, did not launch any project for which it was not certain that long-term funding would be available. In any event, the statutes of the new institutions with which the University was involved provided for their dissolution if they proved financially unviable, thus guaranteeing that there would be no drain on the University's resources.

58. The understanding displayed by delegations of the problems of disseminating scientific knowledge was gratifying. Governments generally had adequate access to such knowledge, but there was a problem in disseminating it to the end user, for example workers and farmers. The University's global learning division was studying ways of reaching isolated groups within societies. Finally, there was no doubt that the University's training activities were of great importance and that further effort were required in that area.

59. Mr. DOO KINGUE (Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research) said that the increased contribution announced by the representative of France and the stated intent of China to provide a voluntary contribution to UNITAR in 1984 were very welcome.

60. One delegation had requested details of how UNITAR intended to resolve its financial problems. The most likely solution seemed to be the provision of a grant, although the matter had yet to be decided. Another delegation had suggested that UNITAR should provide study grants. In fact, the Institute had no provision for such grants, and could do so only if extrabudgetary funds were provided specifically for that purpose.

61. With regard to the dissemination of the results of UNITAR's research, every effort was being made to make such research available to decision-makers and other groups. It was possible that the Institute would establish an information department to that end, with the assistance of a certain Member State. It was clearly important for practical use to be made of research results.

62. Turning to the concerns of the least developed countries, he had noted the suggestion that the Institute should try to tackle the problems of managing development in such countries. As for the question of non-convertible currencies, the Institute was interested in considering ways in which contributions made in such currencies could be used, although it would be more useful to receive contributions in convertible currencies.

63. With respect to developments in science and technology, it would be of great interest to convene a high-level meeting to consider the state of the art in that

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(Mr. Doo Kinque)

field. The results of such a meeting could be published by UNITAR in a series of publications on specific issues. Finally, with regard to the question of co-operation with other organizations, he was a member of the Council of the United Nations University and a member of ACC, which provided ample opportunity to discuss problems and activities of mutual interest with the heads of other organizations in the United Nations system. UNITAR was certainly open to co-operation with those organizations. Co-operation with delegations was also essential to ensure that UNITAR's activities made an effective impact.

64. Mr. AGBASI (Secretary) said that the Congo and Maldives had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/38/L.10.

The meeting rose at 5.20 p.m.