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*President* : Mr. M. KLUSAK (Czechoslovakia)

*Present* :

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

Observers for the following Member States: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, China, Israel, Italy, Japan, United Arab Republic.

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

Representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Health Organization.

The representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENDA ITEM 16

**Report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/4356; E/L.1175)**

1. Mr. D'ARBOUSSIER (Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research),<sup>1</sup> introducing the report (E/4356), gave an account of the changes that had taken place in the structure and activities of the Institute.

2. The Board of Trustees had been renewed in March 1967 and its new composition gave it a more universal character. The governing bodies of the Institute now consisted of the Board of Trustees, whose task was to define the general policy of the Institute, the Administrative and Financial Committee, and the Research

<sup>1</sup> The complete text of Mr. d'Arboussier's statement was later circulated as document E/L.1177.

Committee. The secretariat now consisted of twenty-two professionals, and also benefited from the help of fellows, who took part in the work of the Institute while pursuing their personal studies.

3. Some of the Institute's activities lay within its exclusive competence; others were carried out in co-operation with other institutions. At their annual meeting, the directors of institutes of planning, training and research within the United Nations family examined projects in order to identify those that could be conducted jointly and to avoid duplication. The Institute intended to initiate similar consultations with training and research institutes that were not part of the United Nations family.

4. In the field of training, the Institute had inherited three programmes from the United Nations, for foreign service officers, for officials concerned with technical assistance, and for specialists in development financing. In the light of the experience gained during the preceding two years, the Institute had decided to decentralize two of those programmes. Negotiations were now in progress with the Governments concerned, with a view to organizing two regional programmes in Africa for foreign service officers, and three programmes for technical assistance officers, one in Asia, one in Africa and one in Latin America.

5. During the preceding year the Institute had participated with other institutions in training programmes. In addition, it had organized a seminar on technical assistance problems, and a programme for deputy resident representatives of UNDP. The Institute also attached great importance to the problems of training the staff of international organizations. With the assistance of other United Nations institutions, it had undertaken a systematic study of the question. As an experiment, it had organized a short programme for officers of the Organization of African Unity on conference preparation.

6. In 1968 the Institute intended to initiate three new training programmes, in international economics, international organizations and international law.

7. The Board of Trustees had not finally approved the Institute's research programme until March 1967. The Institute was concentrating mainly on two major fields, the first being modernization and economic development and the second the international organizations and their mutual relations.

8. Of the twelve research projects undertaken, those of fundamental interest to the Council were: the study of the relations between the United Nations and regional inter-governmental organizations; criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations assistance to developing

countries; planning, programming and budgetary systems of the United Nations economic and social activities; United Nations experience regarding plebiscites and elections; use by mass media of United Nations information; means of ensuring wider acceptance and application of multilateral treaties; and the study of common problems of United Nations institutes of planning, training and research.

9. Other research projects concerned problems faced by member States: the status and problems of very small States and territories; a comparative study of measures against racial discrimination; the "brain drain"; the transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise; and new training techniques.

10. In January 1967 the Institute began the first programme of Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowships. Nine candidates, from Argentina, Bolivia, Italy, Kuwait, Liberia, Tanzania, Thailand, the United States of America and Yugoslavia, were each granted a fellowship for a period of ten months, and were now carrying out various tasks within the Institute's programmes and their respective areas of academic and professional interest. Awards under the second programme, beginning in September 1967, had been made to candidates from: Afghanistan, Gambia, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Switzerland, Tunisia and the United States of America.

11. The Institute's budget for 1967 amounted to \$1,227,000, plus a contribution of some \$200,000 from the United Nations and UNDP. The Institute was counting on the support of the Economic and Social Council and of all the Member States of the United Nations, and it hoped that additional funds would flow in to supplement those contributed by Governments once its activities were better known.

12. Mr. ZOLLNER (Dahomey) introduced the draft resolution submitted by Canada, Dahomey, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela on the report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (E/L.1175); the draft represented a briefer version of the content of resolution 1138 (XLI) adopted by the Council on the same subject the previous year.

13. Referring to the report, he noted with satisfaction that the Institute, after a period of organization, had begun its training and research activities. As the representative of a developing country, he welcomed the decision of the Board of Trustees to pursue training programmes on foreign affairs at two levels; a general training course for new recruits and junior officers, and specialized training courses for more senior officers. It was an excellent idea to give those programmes a regional character; that would mean not only that costs would be lower, but that a larger number of recruits could benefit from the courses.

14. He also noted with satisfaction that the Institute had established new programmes in addition to those inherited from the United Nations. That step was in line with the wish expressed by his delegation at the Council's forty-first session (1437th meeting).

15. The Institute had made great progress in the work of research despite its small staff and the limited nature of its funds. With respect to the fellowship programme, he hoped that many countries would follow the example of the United States, so that the Institute could enlarge the programme, which was of vital importance to the developing countries.

16. In conclusion, he formally proposed that the French title of the Institute should be amended to *Institut des Nations Unies pour la formation et la recherche*. That title was closer to the English title, and would obviate the unfortunate interpretation to which the present title lent itself. Further, the French abbreviation for the Institute would then become "INUFER", which would be easier to pronounce.

17. Mr. ANGER (Sweden) thought that the Institute's training programme was well-balanced and would undoubtedly serve the interests of the developing countries. His delegation took a special interest in the training programme for foreign service officers, which included courses at the Graduate Institute of International Studies at Geneva and study tours of the ministries of foreign affairs in various countries. In order better to meet the current needs of the developing countries, which were suffering a shortage of high-level staff, those programmes should above all include general training courses for young civil servants rather than courses for high-level civil servants. His delegation also approved of the programme for staff training in the United Nations system and in particular for UNDP deputy resident representatives, and was pleased that the Institute had taken the initiative of consulting the United Nations organizations on training questions.

18. His delegation hoped that the Institute would not multiply its research activities excessively. In view of the rapid expansion of the United Nations and of the need to allocate the limited resources at its disposal more rationally, it was natural that the Institute should give first place to studies on the Organization's structure, processes and functions. Nevertheless, some of the projects embarked upon or planned by the Institute ventured into a new field of studies and entailed serious methodological problems. It was therefore important that highly skilled experts with a background in methodology be available for recruitment. It was also necessary to co-ordinate the Institute's activities and obviate duplication of the activities of other national and international research agencies.

19. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that Governments would contribute generously to the Institute, for its budget was nourished by voluntary donations.

20. Mr. BERMAN (United States of America) expressed satisfaction with the vigour with which the Institute had in the past year expanded its research programme and increased its training activities, thus doing the United Nations a great service. Although it was too soon to evaluate long-term prospects, it could be asserted that the Institute had the means to improve the operation of the United Nations agencies by applying modern

ideas of managerial and operational research to its activities, clarifying the administrative problems facing the Organization and providing on-the-spot training of national and international United Nations staff. For those purposes, the Institute must have the necessary freedom and flexibility.

21. Early in the year, the United States had announced its pledge of \$400,000 to the Institute itself, stipulating that that contribution should not exceed 40 per cent of the total cash contributions made by all Governments. It would make a further contribution of \$100,000 for the second Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowship programme. His Government was pleased at the interest that other Governments were taking in the Institute and at the warm support that some countries which had been reluctant at the outset had since expressed.

22. His delegation welcomed the enlargement of the Board of Trustees. It also welcomed the co-operative agreements concluded with research institutes the world over; those steps could not fail to strengthen the Institute's international character and make it the centre of research and training activities.

23. His delegation shared the views of the Executive Director that research projects should be directed towards strengthening the means and procedures used by the United Nations. Ideally, the Institute should become a "brains-trust" institution helping the Organization to respond to critical international demands.

24. He welcomed the new study that the Institute had decided to undertake on "planning, programming and budgetary systems". Although still experimental, the study should help in the further elaboration of financial planning methods, particularly with respect to UNDP, and for more rational decision-making. His delegation further welcomed the study designed to determine the criteria and methods of evaluation for United Nations aid programmes.

25. It was glad as well that the studies devoted to problems affecting the newly-independent States and the developing countries would all have a practical effect and would aim at acquiring new knowledge rather than merely compiling existing data. It considered the study on the problems raised by some small States to be of particular importance. It was to be expected that that project would be more than an academic exercise and would make it possible to determine the practical options open to small States and territories and the measures which the United Nations and other international organizations could take to assist them.

26. The United States likewise took considerable interest in the field studies concerning the developing countries, and specially those to deal with the arrangements in a number of developing countries for transferring technical knowledge from one enterprise to another. Since enterprises in the United States played a large part in that transfer, it would be interesting to learn the facts established on the basis of careful case studies of past arrangements of that type.

27. His delegation noted with special interest the UNITAR project on public information relating to the

United Nations. It hoped that the study would give particular attention to United Nations activities in the economic, social and human rights fields and that it would be so conducted as to clarify the policies and practices that should be followed by the information services dealing with those matters.

28. UNITAR should be encouraged to become the central research body for the United Nations, thereby enabling the other bodies to devote themselves primarily to operational and advisory activities. However, research activities would have to be co-ordinated in order to prevent any overlapping and to take account of techniques and methods that were sometimes overlooked.

29. With respect to training, his delegation was pleased that three programmes had been transferred from the United Nations to UNITAR, i.e. the programme related to development financing, the one on techniques and procedures of technical assistance, and the general programme for foreign service officers from newly independent countries. It noted with interest the proposal by the Executive Director that regional courses and seminars be arranged for "operational-level" officers. His delegation thought it particularly useful to give the national officers in charge of co-ordination of technical assistance a thorough insight into the operational aspects of activities carried out by the United Nations bodies. With respect to the manual prepared for that particular course, it was regrettable that it covered only UNDP criteria and procedures. His delegation thought it should be expanded to include reference to the criteria and procedures of the agencies. Furthermore, the UNITAR manual and the manual under consideration by the Enlarged Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be consolidated into one single handbook.

30. The United States Government hoped that other Governments would contribute to the Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowships programme. It hoped that other countries' support of UNITAR would take the practical form of voluntary contributions. International co-operation could also take the form of collaboration in the Institute's work by research and academic institutions. The Institute appeared to be remarkably successful in that connexion and that was one of the most encouraging aspects of its enterprise.

31. His delegation would support the draft resolution.

32. Mr. GREGH (France) observed that UNITAR had achieved concrete results from its inception despite the fact that the direction taken by its activities had only gradually come to be recognized.

33. The programme and courses arranged for training foreign foreign service and technical assistance officers had proved to be of great utility to the developing countries. In particular, the Executive Director's efforts to decentralize those programmes should be encouraged. In that connexion, he pointed out that French centres and institutes would be able to assist the Institute.

34. Readaptation courses such as the seminar for language teachers might possibly also be considered, but the

Institute should not encroach on the role of the competent bodies in that field.

35. With respect to research, efforts should be re-organized and research more closely bound up with training. The study of the functioning of the United Nations belonged in the research programme, but the Institute should refrain from dealing with questions falling in the Secretariat's province and, even more, with political matters. He hoped that his observations would be brought to the attention of the Research Committee.

36. His delegation approved the proposal made by the representative of Dahomey with respect to the Institute's title. His delegation would support the draft resolution.

37. Mr. AZIMI (Iran) said that the Institute could be of great assistance to the United Nations with regard to the maintenance of peace and economic and social development, and play an outstanding part in training and research.

38. The Iranian delegation noted with satisfaction that the Institute had in 1966 continued the programmes entrusted to it by the United Nations and had in addition organized courses of training in technical assistance and economic and social development. Of the fourteen research projects initiated the Iranian delegation was particularly in favour of those dealing with the transfer of technology and skills, with the problems relating to certain small States, and methods and techniques for the promotion and protection of human rights.

39. With regard to the brain drain, the Iranian delegation attached special importance to the systematic and thorough survey of the reasons why students of the developing countries stayed on in the developed countries after their course of studies had been completed. The solution of that problem demanded sincere and effective collaboration between the developed and the developing countries.

40. He hoped that the recruitment difficulties would be overcome by the participation of research scientists from the various parts of the world and that the Institute would be given greater financial support. The Iranian contribution and that of other developing countries testified to their interest in the Institute.

41. His delegation would support draft resolution E/L.1175.

42. Mr. FIGUEREDO PLANCHART (Venezuela) said that contributions pledged by seventy Governments and certain non-governmental organizations—amounting to nearly \$4 million, half of which had already been paid up—testified to their interest in the Institute.

43. Venezuela attached special importance to the research project on criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations assistance. Only a progressive and permanent evaluation in time and space would give future programmes a sound direction. Venezuela was also greatly interested in the transfer of technology and skills between countries, as it believed that the current slow rate of progress was one of the basic reasons for the growing disparity between the developed and developing countries.

44. With regard to the brain drain, the determining factors should be identified and index figures might perhaps be established. The establishment of research institutes in the developing countries might contribute to a solution of the situation.

45. As to the development of international law, the Venezuelan delegation welcomed the organization of international seminars like that to be held in Latin America in 1968. It also welcomed the initiation of United Nations staff training programmes and the negotiations on the subject between the Institute and the Office of Personnel.

46. Mr. DELISLE (Canada) reminded the Council that his country had already paid \$300,000 to the Institute. His delegation had been favourably impressed by the statement of the Institute's Executive Director, the more so since it had drawn the Council's attention at the forty-first session (1437th meeting) to the slow progress achieved so far.

47. The Canadian delegation approved of the studies on budgetary systems and the development of international law. It welcomed the organization of the training programme for foreign service officers.

48. It was perturbed about the present financial situation. Contributions so far received amounted to \$2 million, whereas it had been originally estimated that a fund of \$5 million would be needed. It would be regrettable if the Institute had to cease operation when it has already rendered so many appreciable services to the cause of international co-operation. In that connexion, he must pay a tribute to the Executive Director on the dynamic impetus he had given to the Institute's work. He hoped that the Governments which had not yet supplied a material contribution would in the near future accord the Institute assistance consonant with their means.

49. The Canadian delegation supported the delegation of Dahomey's proposal that the title of the Institute in French should be amended.

50. Mr. KASATKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he wished to make a few remarks on the report of the Institute.

51. In the first place, the Institute's success would depend, in the opinion of the Soviet Union delegation, on close collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat and the secretariats of other United Nations bodies including the specialized agencies. That collaboration was at present inadequate. The Institute should, among other things, develop close relationships with research institutes in the developed and developing countries, as the former had gained experience in industrialization and the latter were well acquainted with the situation in their own countries.

52. The Soviet Union delegation had no objection in principle to the report on the Institute's activities as submitted to the Economic and Social Council. It did, however, rather doubt whether the studies on instrumentalities and procedures for peaceful settlement and peace-keeping might usefully be kept in the Institute's programme. It considered that problems such as peace-

keeping, plebiscites and elections, and sanctions might more usefully be studied by the United Nations Secretariat.

53. In the view of the Soviet Union delegation, the Institute's basic task was to contribute to economic and social progress, especially in the developing countries. Consequently, it wished to draw the Executive Director's attention to three topics which it thought should be in the Institute's programme and should be studied in collaboration with the United Nations bodies concerned.

54. The first topic was diversification of the economy and strategy of industrial development. In studying that topic it might be well to contemplate setting up in the developing countries economic structures designed to replace those inherited from colonialism and to make provision for the balanced development of agriculture and industry. In that context the study should include a survey of the infrastructure, industrialization, the development of exports, the most rational distribution of resources and activities between agriculture, power, transport and certain branches of industry and the substitution of some imports by locally manufactured goods. Account would be taken of the international division of labour, the development of national and international markets and economic collaboration by the developing countries at the regional or sub-regional level.

55. The second topic was the use of mathematical methods and models in preparing economic development programmes and in the choice of options for the distribution of production and the establishment of intersectoral balances. Studies would be made of the criteria for the evaluation and comparison of the efficacy of the options for the distribution of production and a basic documentation would be established essential for the application of economic and mathematical models.

56. The third topic was the use of small industry in the economic development process. That study might be carried out in the developing countries with small investment resources as yet but with surplus manpower.

57. The Soviet Union representative assured the Executive Director of the Institute that the scientific research institutes of the USSR and Soviet scientists were prepared to collaborate actively in the work of his organization within the programme established by the Institute and, in addition, on the topics proposed by the Soviet Union delegation.

58. In conclusion, he said that his delegation supported the draft resolution before the Council.

*Mr. Varela (Panama), Vice-President, took the Chair.*

59. Mr. MURGESCU (Romania) recalled his country's attitude with regard to the Institute's programme of work during the two previous years. Consequently, he wished to say only that he had represented the Economic and Social Council on the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research—the French name of which should be changed, in accordance with the proposal of the representative of Dahomey—and was

convinced of the high level of competence of its members. He was also convinced that the aims would be achieved because of the dynamism of the Director-General. Difficulties remained, but they could be overcome, particularly if co-operation between the Institute and the national research and training institutes were strengthened.

60. Some of the Institute's projects were of vital importance for the work of the Economic and Social Council, particularly the studies on the causes of the brain drain and ways of stopping it.

61. His delegation supported the draft resolution on the report of the Institute.

62. Mr. ATTIGA (Libya) said that the developing countries were making use of only 30 per cent of their human resources, a fact which showed the extent to which the Institute's research and training activities were essential. He would like to submit some suggestions on the Institute's programmes.

63. Firstly, he considered that the Institute should concentrate its resources on studying some of the problems affecting the developing countries. For that purpose, priorities had to be established so that the resources would not be scattered among too large a number of projects. In the general debate on agenda item 2 (1486th meeting), his delegation had pointed out that it had become essential to review current ideas on the expansion of the developing countries. The Institute was the most suitable body to undertake such a study and might tackle it on the basis of the theories of Professor Gunnar Myrdal, who had for many years recommended that the subject be regarded from the intellectual angle.

64. One of the research problems of particular interest to the developing countries was that of the brain drain, which was having a considerable effect on the rate of progress in those countries and which had not yet been studied by any organization. Another project of vital importance was that of the criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations assistance to the developing countries. Thirdly, the Institute should also consider the drain of capital from the developing countries, and in that connexion, it could co-operate usefully with the International Monetary Fund, which had important statistics on the assets and liabilities of the countries concerned. A further study would be on the transfer of technical knowledge through enterprise-to-enterprise agreements.

65. On the other hand, he hoped that the Institute would not use its resources for the study of questions arising out of the administrative relations and co-ordination between the various United Nations institutions and trusted that it would concentrate on the urgent problems facing the developing countries, to which it could render valuable services.

66. Sir Edward WARNER (United Kingdom) reaffirmed his Government's support for the United Nations Institute of Training and Research and expressed satisfaction that its activities were progressing, particularly on the research side.

67. Like the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, his delegation considered that the United Nations had to evolve a method of presenting budgets and programmes in a logical and integrated way. It had on several occasions stressed the importance of UNITAR concentrating its research work on projects which would serve to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations. The study of the planning, programme and budgetary systems in the United Nations was a good example and he hoped that it would be given due priority.

68. Referring to the reservations of the representative of the Soviet Union about some UNITAR programmes involving political matters, such as studies on peace-keeping, plebiscites and sanctions, he said that although his delegation saw every reason to avoid sterile polemics in the main political and economic organs of the United Nations, its long-term interests would be served if the Institute were to make an impartial study of those problems.

69. His delegation had no criticism to make about co-ordination, but it hoped that the Institute's programmes would complement and not duplicate those of other United Nations bodies. Therefore, it was important to exercise caution before entrusting to the Institute the study of industrial problems, to which the representative of the USSR had referred, lest there be overlapping with UNIDO. He also had some hesitation about the proposal of the representative of Libya with regard to the outflow of capital, since the Department of Economic and Social Affairs was already actively studying that subject.

70. In conclusion, he said that his delegation supported the draft resolution.

71. Mr. AL-SABAH (Kuwait) expressed his delegation's sympathy with the representative of Pakistan because of the storm that had ravaged his country and assured him that Kuwait would do all in its power to help.

72. He noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Training and Research Institute had drawn up an extensive programme and, in that regard, expressed the view that priority should be granted to training activities which could provide valuable service to the developing countries. Kuwait, to carry out its projects, had a great need of technical knowledge and specialized staff. His delegation was in favour of decentralizing the Institute's training activities, so that some programmes might be carried out in the developing countries. Kuwait's planning institute might benefit considerably from a training course organized by UNITAR.

73. Several of the training programmes listed in the report would be of direct interest to the developing countries, and would enable them to make the best use of United Nations technical assistance. That was the case of the programmes for training in the financing of economic development, the training programme for deputy resident representatives, the training programme for teaching the techniques and procedures of technical assistance, and the seminar on the major problems of United Nations technical assistance.

74. Research programmes were of secondary importance, although the research project on the criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations assistance to the developing countries was one that would strengthen the Organization's activities.

75. He considered that the Institute should concentrate its efforts on projects which were linked with training activities or very closely connected with United Nations technical assistance and economic and social development activities, and that projects which were of purely theoretical interest should be discarded.

76. Mr. SHOURIE (India) also wished to convey to the representative of Pakistan his delegation's deep sympathy on account of the disaster that had occurred in that country and asked him to transmit that message to the Government and people of Pakistan.

77. With regard to the report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, he expressed pleasure that an eminent person from his country was acting as Vice-Chairman of the Institute's Board of Trustees. He regarded the Institute's activities in training and research as completely satisfactory; the Executive Director and his collaborators were to be highly commended. The Indian delegation had noted with satisfaction the training programmes for foreign service officers and for deputy resident representatives, and the contemplated seminars. So far as research was concerned, it noted that the studies had already begun.

78. He did not wish to speak on the programmes in detail, but would like to urge that priority should be given in training programmes and even more so in research programmes to the requirements of the developing countries. Closer co-operation should be established between the Institute and the establishments and institutes in the developing countries and the Institute should be able, he hoped, to grant more fellowships as a result of support from sources other than the United States.

79. With regard to the budget, he noted that at the end of February 1967 contributions amounting to \$2,036,071 had been received from seventy countries, plus a contribution of \$100,000 for fellowships paid by the United States, whereas total contributions pledged had been \$3,793,204. He hoped that the Institute would not be hampered by financial difficulties and that the appeal by the Executive Director would be answered.

80. In conclusion, he stated that he supported the draft resolution.

*Mr. Klusak (Czechoslovakia) resumed the Chair.*

81. Mr. COX (Sierra Leone) associated himself with the expression of sympathy addressed by several members of the Council to the representative of Pakistan on account of the floods which had so sorely afflicted his country.

82. With regard to the report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was to be commended for urging the Institute to try to find solutions of the problems raised by differences of political ideology, disparities in economic

conditions, colonialism and racialism. He expressed his approval of the changes in the Institute's programme for 1968 and proposed that there should be included in it practical courses for young foreign service officers on consular law and practice, diplomatic practice, protocol, and the need to bear human factors in mind in international relations.

83. He regretted that the Institute had been obliged to defer the organization of language courses; for they could help to dispel misunderstandings engendered by ignorance. The Institute should take up the project as soon as possible.

84. In conclusion, he said that he supported the draft resolution on the Institute.

85. Mr. FARUQI (Pakistan) said that the report revealed that the Institute was hampered by inadequate funds and the lack of qualified staff and perhaps, too, by the number and scope of the research problems to be tackled. He must warn the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees against any tendency to make the Institute an unduly specialized and over-academic body dealing with secondary matters. It would be desirable that closer collaboration with the national and international institutes should lead to more pragmatic projects of a scope they lacked at present. Thus, the brain drain from the developing countries was only one aspect of the problems of the development and utilization of human resources. The Institute's project on that topic would be of more interest to the developing countries if it were placed in that broader context. Many Governments, in particular those of the developing countries, would gladly collaborate with the Institute in research of that kind. The Institute itself might play a considerable part in co-ordination.

86. He would support the draft resolution.

87. Mr. D'ARBOUSSIER (Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research) said that he wished to express his gratitude to the members of the Council for the suggestions they had made.

88. To avoid any confusion, he explained that the Institute's role was not only to study economic and social

problems; it also undertook other research projects which, if regarded from a sufficiently wide angle, necessarily contained political and legal elements. That was true, for instance, of the problem of peace-keeping. The Institute had therefore to consult the Secretary-General and to co-ordinate its work with that of the Secretariat and other United Nations bodies.

89. He had taken note of the questions brought to his attention and would report to the Board of Trustees and the Research Committees. His main concern was to avoid duplication and disputes as to competence with other bodies and he was therefore holding consultations on matters of concern to several of them. All the Institute's research work was directed to the future, but it was also necessary to learn from past mistakes. It was desirable, as had been said, that research should be closely linked with training activities, since training was a problem which concerned the developed countries as much as the developing countries. It was therefore necessary to pass on from the stage of technical assistance to that of technical co-operation and to take into account the developing countries' contribution.

90. The PRESIDENT thanked the Executive Director of the Institute for his active participation in the debate.

*The draft resolution (E/L.1175) was adopted by acclamation.*

#### **Expression of sympathy for Pakistan**

91. The PRESIDENT asked the representative of Pakistan to transmit to the Government and people of Pakistan the sympathy and solidarity felt and expressed by all members of the Council following the natural disaster which had occurred in Pakistan.

92. Mr. FARUQI (Pakistan) thanked the President and members of the Council and said that he would transmit their message to his Government.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.