

developing and under-developed countries or might discourage the indispensable growth of their economies ;

(e) A substantially increasing in-flow of long-term development capital, public and private, for financing their economic development programmes on terms which take into account the special requirements and conditions of the developing countries so as to benefit them ; and for this purpose the continuing need for measures in both developing and developed countries designed to facilitate and encourage its flow to the less developed countries ;

(f) The development of human resources through adequate programmes for education and vocational training, nutrition, health, sound public administration, housing, urban and rural development, including community development and effective land reform, with particular emphasis on their contribution to over-all development objectives and with the co-operation where appropriate of trade unions and other non-governmental organizations in consultative status ;

(g) Exploration and exploitation of natural resources with a view to establishing a raw-material and energy basis for economic development ;

4. *Recognizes* the special significance of international economic relations and looks forward to the report of the working group set up under Council resolution 875 (XXXIII) of 13 April 1962, on the question of a declaration on international economic co-operation ;

5. *Emphasizes* that pre-investment activities should be designed to facilitate national efforts towards development ;

6. *Urges* the prompt attainment of the present goal of \$150 million for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund in the interest of accelerating the development of human resources, natural resources and national and regional institutions, and requests the General Assembly to consider, at an appropriate time, the establishment of new targets, bearing in mind the observations of the Secretary-General in his report ;

7. *Urges further* that participating Governments give full support to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and invites the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to take early steps to prepare for the Pledging Conference for the experimental World Food Programme and, in determining their pledges, to bear in mind the necessity of attaining the goal of \$100 million in commodities, services and money ;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for increased domestic savings and investment in the developing countries, through appropriate policies in the public and private sectors of the economy ;

9. *Stresses* the increasingly important role envisaged in the Secretary-General's report for the United Nations, and expresses the hope that resources commensurate with the task will be made available ;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the thirty-sixth session of the Council a report on the measures taken to secure the full participation of the regional economic commissions in the work called for in the United Nations Development Decade ;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, where appropriate, to provide on request assistance in the field of planning to developing countries ; looks forward to the establishment and effective functioning of regional development institutes and the economic projections and programming centre, as provided in resolution 1708 II (XVI) ; and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its thirty-sixth session on progress made towards the goals envisaged therein ;

12. *Looks forward* to the results of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas and requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate recommendations for action resulting from the findings of the Conference ;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and other bodies and agencies of the United Nations family, and with such experts from outside as he may deem necessary, a programme consisting of detailed phased proposals for action with respect to the basic factors of economic growth in the light of the objectives outlined above and a progress report setting forth achievements in the period ending 31 March 1963 ;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to acquaint all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies with the present resolution and to transmit the aforementioned studies and reports to the thirty-sixth session of the Council for consideration, when it will review the detailed programmes of action in order to adjust them to the changing situation.

*1236th plenary meeting,
3 August 1962.*

DOCUMENT E/3780

United Nations Training and Research Institute Note by the Secretary-General

*[Original text : English]
[28 May 1963]*

I

1. General Assembly resolution 1827 (XVII), on a United Nations training and research institute, adopted on 18 December 1962, recognizes, in its first pre-ambular paragraph "the close interrelationship between economic and social development and the achievement of peace and security and the dependence of both these on international co-operation in various areas." The resolution expresses the belief that :

"The provision and training of personnel of the highest calibre, particularly from the developing Member States, for national service and service with the United Nations and specialized agencies are important in order to fulfil the objectives of the [United Nations Development] Decade," and it recognizes "the basic needs of the developing countries and their expressed wishes to increase substantially their highly trained personnel in various fields".

It then :

“ Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the existence of other programmes and institutions active in this and similar fields, and taking into account the views of the specialized agencies, to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute or a training programme under the auspices of the United Nations, to be financed by voluntary contributions, both public and private, and to transmit his study to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session ”.

The resolution concludes by stating that :

“ The frame of reference of the institute or programme might include such fields as

(a) training of personnel, particularly from the developing Member States, for administrative and operational assignments with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, both at Headquarters and in field operations, and for national service ;

(b) advanced training for persons now serving in such posts ;

(c) research and seminars on operations of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.”

II

2. The intentions of the sponsors¹ of the resolution were elaborated by the representative of Denmark who stated *inter alia* in the Second Committee debate on 9 December 1962 :

“ Since not only Governments but also private foundations are interested in giving substance to the United Nations Development Decade, the time may have come for the establishment of a United Nations training institute concerned with the two overriding objectives of the United Nations — the achievement of peace and the promotion of economic and social development, so intimately connected. Such an institute would arrange programmes within the United Nations system to train personnel for diplomatic and development operations. It would also serve as a centre for United Nations research and analysis. Distinguished persons from Member States could be associated with the institute either as faculty members, research fellows, or seminar participants. They could be available, on occasion, to the Secretary-General for important special missions such as now exist in several parts of the world today.

“ The United Nations is being called upon to extend not only its technical but also its diplomatic responsibilities. Therefore it is important that civil servants from developing Member States should be trained for the special problems ahead so as to enable them on an increasing scale to contribute to United Nations diplomatic and development activities.

“ In all technical committees of the United Nations and the specialized agencies we hear the wish expressed for better and wider geographical distribution of secretariat posts, of participation in regional and universal technical assistance programmes, of participation in surveying, investigation and other special United Nations missions, but unfortunately, although the will is there, there are often not sufficient candidates with high

enough qualifications who can be released from their important and urgent tasks in their rapidly developing home countries. The need is there, strongly felt, for high level education, particularly with regard to questions concerning the more sensitive relationships in the world, such as training for public administration, advising on national budgets and trade negotiations and policies, and last but not least, training which will facilitate the transformation of latent leadership ability into actual statesmanship based on self-reliance and sound judgements, a leadership which is able to make decisions based on all relevant and available facts. Such training facilities can in our opinion only be furnished through the United Nations since operations undertaken in the name of our United Nations community are effectively drained of their political content and stripped of any implication of intervention.”

III

3. These needs are urgent and important, and the Secretary-General wishes to give his strong support to the proposal for the establishment of a United Nations institute — for it would seem that more than a United Nations programme is required — designed to meet them. He hopes that due emphasis will be given to the United Nations need for international facilities for research and study, at the highest level of authority, into problems with which the United Nations may be concerned, particularly from an operational point of view. National facilities of this kind, governmental and private, are available to many Governments and should not be duplicated, but the range of study that can be undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat is very limited and necessarily concerned very largely with particular practical problems and the carrying out of particular projects. The United Nations need for research facilities of a broader character and at the highest level is especially acute because history and the normal conduct of national affairs provide little guidance in regard to the new and crucial tasks which the United Nations is being called upon to undertake in the interest of the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. The facilities for research, study and consultation with which the institute would provide the organs of the United Nations should also be available to the specialized agencies. It need scarcely be emphasized that, if the institute is to fulfil its purpose, it must be truly international and should bring together persons of eminence and distinction from all parts of the world.

4. The proposed institute, in the Secretary-General's view, would fill a most important role which is not, and could never be, filled by other institutions for research and training — either those at a national and regional level or those which have been or are being established by the United Nations and certain specialized agencies to deal at an international level with particular areas of economic and social policy and administration. As an institution oriented towards the discharge of the Organization's responsibilities under the Charter, including those devolving upon the Secretary-General himself, and furthermore being related intimately with the work of the United Nations and drawing directly from the store of United Nations experience, its character would be unique and it should

¹ The delegations of Canada, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Iran, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, United Arab Republic, and the United States of America.

be able to make a contribution of great value to the United Nations.

5. At the recent session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the Secretary-General consulted the executive heads of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the matter. While noting that certain of the institute's activities may not be of direct concern to the specialized agencies and the IAEA, the members of ACC recognized the importance of the contribution it might make. They expressed keen interest in knowing more about certain of the research functions proposed for it as well as in the training of civil servants from the newer countries with a view to international service or to national service with particular reference to effective participation in the work of the United Nations system (see E/3765, para. 135).

IV

6. The regional economic development institutes of the United Nations that are currently being established are based on the principle that each of the functions of research, training and assistance to Governments reinforces the others and can best be performed in combination. This principle would seem to be no less applicable to the projected United Nations institute. Its character as an arm of the United Nations for research and study at the highest level should make it easier to achieve its other purposes, including the organization and stimulation of international research in other institutions and in the more technical fields; promoting or undertaking special types of training; and helping to build up a corps of "personnel of the highest calibre, particularly from the developing Member States, for national service and service with the United Nations and specialized agencies", in accordance with the General Assembly's objectives. The value to the United Nations of the group of eminent men and women who would be associated with the institute would not necessarily be limited to the accomplishment of their immediate assignments. Their studies and contacts with the United Nations would constitute a form of higher training and help fit them for other United Nations tasks. They could be available, on occasion, to the Secretary-General for important special missions such as now exist in several parts of the world today. From among them some of the most responsible high-level posts at United Nations Headquarters and in the field establishments might well be filled. They could be expected to assist in the planning of training programmes and the selection of trainees.

V

7. The actual subjects for study and discussion to be undertaken by the institute would, of course, depend upon the needs of the United Nations from time to time. They may be expected, however, to fall largely within the following broad fields: (a) major questions, relating to the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, with which the United Nations is concerned, particularly

from an operational point of view, and on which research and analysis of a scholarly character would seem desirable; and (b) the techniques and machinery of the United Nations, including the functioning of the international secretariat. In dealing not only with the problems themselves but also the techniques and machinery for solving them, emphasis would be placed on what may be called "operational analysis", drawing on the experience already available in the United Nations and among the many persons from different parts of the world who have participated in United Nations work. On the economic and social side, the areas where high-level international research and study are urgently needed include such matters as the contribution the United Nations can make to achieving the targets of the Decade; institution-building for the transfer of science and technology to less developed areas; the involvement of the scientific community in planning and programming economic development; the interrelationship of trade and development; and the exploration of regional patterns of development. Research under the auspices of the institute could be carried out at the institute headquarters, or at the seats of other United Nations organs and agencies, and should not exclude on-the-spot inquiries in various parts of the world.

8. The first objective of the training envisaged in paragraph 3 (a) and (b) of the General Assembly's resolution would be to contribute to the effectiveness of the United Nations itself; the second would be to help build up the national administration of Members, and especially of the newer countries, with a view particularly to their effective participation in the work of the United Nations system. The detailed outlines of the training programmes should be worked out under the authority of the board by the executive director in consultation with the Secretary-General and the institutions and agencies concerned. The institute would arrange for training at the Headquarters of the United Nations or at those of the specialized agencies, or at the regional centres, or at other institutions established under international auspices. In this context it should be noted that the International Board of the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation has expressed its interest in participating in the training programmes envisaged in the General Assembly's resolution through the Centre to be established under the auspices of the Foundation.

IV

9. In view of the level at which the institute would normally operate and the nature of its major assignments, any duplication with the work of other institutions would be most unlikely. In order, however, to ensure optimum results from available resources and complementary action by this and the various other institutes established by the United Nations family — notably the regional economic development institutes of the United Nations, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva, the International Institute for Labour Studies, also in Geneva, the International Institute for Educational Planning in

Paris, and the Economic Development Institute of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in Washington — it would be desirable if close interrelationships were established among them at the pre-programming stage, as recommended in the report of the Council's Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/3778).

VII

10. In regard to its organization, the institute, while closely linked with the United Nations, should have its own board of trustees and an executive director appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with members of the board. In order to be responsive to the long-term needs of the United Nations as indicated in the Charter, it should have the necessary independence to conduct scholarly research and sufficient flexibility for quick action — for example, to deal with *ad hoc* requests by the Secretary-General.

11. The board of trustees would have responsibility for determining basic policies of the institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget estimates. It should consist of eleven persons of international reputation in fields of interest to the United Nations, drawn from different regions of the world and representing different political and cultural backgrounds, and might include one or more senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat. The members of the board would be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, together with the executive director, would be *ex officio* members.

12. The board should meet at least once a year and the expenses of the meeting (including *per diem* expenses of the members) should be borne by the institute.

13. The executive director and the board should be assisted by one or more advisory committees or panels on which would be represented the specialized agencies particularly concerned, other training and research institutions within the United Nations family, and non-United Nations organizations, public and private, contributing to the funds of the institute or otherwise closely concerned with its work.

14. In the latest report of the ACC, the executive heads of the specialized agencies and IAEA expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's intention to maintain consultations with them as the project develops and "agreed that it was desirable that the arrangements proposed for the supervision and management of the institute should provide for representation of agencies in respect of activities of interest to them. In the case of agencies with a major continuing interest, this should take the form of permanent representation on the board designed to facilitate and promote the fullest co-ordination" (see E/3765, para. 135).

15. The executive director should have a small permanent staff, both substantive and administrative,

to help him plan and run the entire programme and carry out part of its research and training responsibilities. This staff, which like the board, should include persons of distinction from different parts of the world, would be appointed by the executive director, in consultation with the Secretary-General. Considerable flexibility should be allowed as to their emoluments and conditions of service.

16. In addition to the permanent staff, the institute would include at any time a number of eminent persons associated for shorter or longer periods with particular phases of the work of the institute and selected likewise on the basis of their personal qualifications, the maintenance of geographical distribution, and also, on occasion, their potential usefulness to the Secretary-General for consultation or special assignments.

17. Finally, the appointment in due course of correspondents in certain countries as well as representatives at various regional centres should be envisaged. It would be the task of these correspondents and representatives to act for the institute *vis-à-vis* national and regional institutions, to help in the selection of trainees, and to help in carrying out major studies. The correspondents might in most cases be invited to serve on a part-time or honorary basis. On the other hand, they, like other associates who may be working in different parts of the world, should be brought from time to time to the institute headquarters for briefing and contacts.

VIII

18. Since the range of the institute's interests would be co-terminous with that of the United Nations itself and its purpose to contribute effectively to the over-all responsibilities of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, there would be great advantage in having the headquarters of the institute located at the Headquarters of the United Nations. Its operations, however, should be to a considerable degree decentralized. A system of national correspondents, as well as offices at the major regional centres, has already been suggested. Offices in other cities where the headquarters of the major specialized agencies are located might also be envisaged. Research and training activities could be based on one of these centres, rather than headquarters, when this was required.

19. While no elaborate headquarters establishment is contemplated at any stage, it would clearly be desirable if a building could at some future date, be made available to house the institute.

20. Under the General Assembly resolution, the finances for the institute would be provided by voluntary contributions both from Governments and from foundations and other private sources. Every effort should be made to ensure wide geographical spread in these contributions. If the institute is to be effective, there should be some assurance of adequate funds for at least five or six years before it begins operation. It should

also be large enough, and have sufficient resources, to be able to make its influence felt and attract people of eminence to its service. It is suggested that resources of \$10 million over the five to six year period be envisaged, with firm pledges of not less than \$5 million before operations begin.

21. If the institute is to be solidly based, it must not be built up with undue haste. Moreover in the two

or three years following the date of the appointment of the executive director, adjustments in the original plans may be found necessary.

22. If the broad lines of the Secretary-General's plan for the institute set forth in this note are endorsed by the Council and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General would hope that the institute could start operations in 1964.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

978 (XXXVI). Proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 876 (XXXIII) of 17 April 1962 and 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

Reaffirming the fundamental importance of water resources development to economic development and the contribution it can make during the United Nations Development Decade and beyond,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report (E/3760) of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre prepared in response to the above-mentioned resolution 876 (XXXIII) and the preliminary proposals for priority action contained therein, outlining as initial steps towards more substantial development adequate to meet growing needs,

(a) Preliminary country surveys of water needs and resources ;

(b) Preliminary surveys of international river basins of interest to developing countries ;

(c) Large-scale pre-development investigations of ground-water basins ;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to study these proposals further, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and the International Atomic Energy Agency through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to submit his recommendations to the 1964 session of the Council ;

3. *Invites*, in the meanwhile, the Secretary-General by appropriate action at Headquarters and in the regional economic commissions, in line with its resolution 955 (XXXVI) of 5 July 1963 on the decentralization of economic and social activities of the United Nations, as well as invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in co-ordination with the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, to continue to make available such facilities as appropriate for the implementation of projects in the field of water resources development, including those for the training of local technical personnel, in response to Government requests ;

4. *Draws the attention* of Governments of Member States of the United Nations to these preliminary pro-

posals for action and for this purpose recommends that due consideration be given to the importance of more adequate water resources development in the submission of Special Fund and technical assistance requests, with such assistance being sought as appropriate from the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, regional and other bodies ;

5. *Requests* the Centre to furnish information to the Council, in its biennial reports, on the progress achieved.

*1302nd plenary meeting,
1 August 1963.*

983 (XXXVI). Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the twenty-seventh (E/3695) and twenty-eighth (E/3765) reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Takes note with appreciation of the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

*1303rd plenary meeting,
2 August 1963.*

984 (XXXVI). United Nations Development Decade

The Economic and Social Council,

I

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Development Decade (E/3776) prepared in co-operation with the agencies, and the comments thereon contained in the report of the Special Committee on Co-ordination (E/3778),

Recalling that the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a progress report setting forth the achievements of the United Nations Development Decade and that this report was postponed until 1964,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 1844 (XVII) of 19 December 1962 concerning an International Co-operation Year, and that the General Assembly Preparatory Committee on the International