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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 727th MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 23 June 1981, at 10 a.m.

President: Mr. ABDULAH (Trinidad and Tobago)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m.

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES (continued)

(d) UNITED NATIONS REVOLVING FUND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES EXPLORATION (continued)
(DP/L.352/Rev.1)

1. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the revised version of the draft decision proposed by the Netherlands, on the report of the Working Group of Government Experts (DP/L.352/Rev.1). If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft decision.
2. It was so decided.
3. Mr. KUMAMARU (Japan) said it would be desirable to consider the possibility of expanding the Fund's activities in the future to cover the field of hydrocarbon energy.

(e) UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FUND FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT
(continued) (DP/L.351)

4. The PRESIDENT drew attention to draft decision DP/L.351. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Governing Council wished to adopt that draft decision.
5. It was so decided.

(f) INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS FOR ENERGY EXPLORATION AND PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEYS
(continued) (DP/540)

6. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the draft decision contained in paragraph 18 of document DP/540. It was proposed that the following addition should be made at the beginning of the draft decision:

"The Governing Council:

(a) Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Administrator (DP/540) on the actions taken in respect of the Energy Account and the preparation by UNDP for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

(b) Expresses its satisfaction with the progress made in assisting Governments in the identification, planning and implementation of high-priority energy projects;"

7. The draft decision would then continue with the existing paragraph (a), which had already been adopted.

(The President)

8. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft decision as amended.

9. It was so decided.

(a) UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (continued) (DP/L.343/Add.3 and Corr.1, DP/L.343/Add.3/ANNEX; DP/L.354; DP/BFC/L.1)

10. The PRESIDENT drew attention to draft decision DP/L.354 to the report of the Budgetary and Finance Committee (DP/L.343/Add.3) and to the related draft decision contained in document DP/L.343/Add.3/ANNEX. It was proposed to amend draft decision DP/L.354 by the addition of the following at the end of paragraph 1: "and General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII), paragraphs 2 and 3, concerning the role of the Council."

11. Mr. GADEL HAK (Egypt), second Vice-President of the Council, said that Section I of draft decision DP/L.354 reflected the conclusions, reached by consensus, of the informal working group established under his chairmanship in response to comments made during the consideration of agenda item 7 (a). The working group had examined various aspects of the Fund's activities including its future mandate. The Executive Director's proposals contained in section II of the draft decision were closely related to section I, and he hoped that both sections would be adopted together by consensus. Since the draft decision embodied a request that the Executive Director undertake a review of the total UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985 and report on the results of that review to the Council at its twenty-ninth session, all delegations would have a further opportunity to comment on the issue at that time.

12. Mr. ALBORNOZ (Observer for Ecuador) said that the project described in document DP/FPA/12/Add.4 and mentioned in paragraph 10 of draft decision DP/L.354 was an important part of Ecuador's development plan for 1980-1984, with particular relevance to the improvement of the quality of life in rural and marginal urban areas. Current maternal and child care and family planning services for those areas would be maintained, expanded and gradually extended to new areas. Community participation would be promoted through communication activities and formal education. His Government would supplement the \$2,850,000 requested from UNFPA for a four-year period beginning on 1 July 1981 with \$2,600,000 for the same period. The Central Bank of Ecuador was co-operating with the Ministry of Public Health regarding the Ecuadorian contributions, as it had in the preparations for the project.

13. His country believed that the problem of the population explosion could be solved directly through an improvement in the standard of living, as a demographic statistical analysis of the Latin American countries showed. Instruction and rationalization of methods were an important part of the project, which his Government hoped would have practical, quantifiable results. He thanked the Executive Director for having recommended the project and WHO for its support activities; the project represented a further advance in Ecuador's progress towards economic development combined with social justice.

(Mr. Albornoz, Observer, Ecuador)

14. With respect to section I of draft decision DP/L.354, his delegation welcomed the conclusion in paragraph 4 that the current list of priority countries should be retained for the time being.

15. Mr. SALAS (Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities) said that section II of draft decision DP/L.354 reflected an understanding arrived at in discussions among countries. Paragraph 10 covered the approval of a number of large-scale programmes and projects, and paragraph 11 reflected UNFPA's financial situation. Paragraph 12 provided for an adjustment in case of a shortfall, and paragraph 13 indicated that if it was decided to hold a world population conference, UNFPA would not contribute from its regular budget to the financing of the conference. That did not, however, preclude the possibility that countries could contribute extra resources for the holding of the conference.

16. Mr. OCAMPO (Mexico) said that his delegation had not participated in the work of the informal working group because it had been conducted in English only. He hoped that in future that procedure would not be repeated. Draft decision DP/L.354, produced by the working group, was of great interest, but some of its provisions gave cause for concern. His delegation's main difficulty was with its emphasis on the goal of using population policy to discourage fertility. Most of the areas given priority were oriented towards a reduction in population. The developing countries, especially his own, believed that population policy should be broad enough to allow national objectives and targets to be reached, while taking the population problem into account. His delegation was unhappy to see that the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policy occupied the last place in the order of priority set out in paragraph 3 of draft decision DP/L.354. It would be interested in participating in a broad discussion on the underlying philosophy of the World Population Plan of Action.

17. Mr. LIPTAU (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation appreciated the results of the efforts made by the working group, but wished to indicate that its position, as expressed in its comments on documents DP/FPA/12/Add.16 and 17, had not changed.

18. ^{Takasu}
Mr. KUMAMARU (Japan) said that his delegation supported the outlines of draft decision DP/L.354, which reflected his Government's general policies regarding United Nations population activities. He hoped that UNFPA would continue to carry out its activities in that vitally important area. The population question was extremely important in his region, since Asian nations accounted for 60 per cent of the world's population and the rate of population growth in those countries was the highest in the world. It was encouraging that large-scale programmes and projects for three Asian countries would be approved under paragraph 10; his delegation fully supported those activities.

19. Mr. GADEL HAK (Egypt) said that his delegation hoped the programmes and projects listed in paragraph 10, including the one for Egypt, would be approved by the Council; their approval would greatly assist the countries concerned in coping with their population problems.

20. Mr. ASRANI (India) said that his delegation was disappointed at the expected annual increase of 10 per cent mentioned in paragraph 11. Since the major donor countries had said that they attached special importance to family planning programmes, a larger increase, in the range of 12 to 15 per cent, for example, could have been expected. Furthermore, he hoped that it would not be necessary to implement the provisions of paragraph 12 relating to a possible shortfall, and that a surplus rather than a shortfall would materialize.

21. Mr. Sarbuland KHAN (Pakistan) said that his delegation had joined in the consensus on draft decision DP/L.354 but was disappointed at the figure of 10 per cent mentioned in paragraph 2. His delegation understood that the figure was merely an estimate, and hoped that it would be exceeded in practice. It should be possible to achieve a growth rate of 11 or 12 per cent, and his delegation trusted that the figure could be revised upwards in future.

22. His delegation welcomed the recommendation concerning approval of large-scale programmes and projects in paragraph 10. His Government attached great importance to the project for Pakistan; approval of that project would allow his country to make steady progress. Accordingly, he appealed to the Council to support paragraph 10 subject, of course, to the availability of resources.

23. Mr. LIMA (Brazil) said his delegation was concerned about the order of priority established in paragraph 3 of draft decision DP/L.354 and feared that it would undermine the principle of universality. No order of priority should be established for any fund or for UNDP as a whole. He strongly supported the statement by the representative of Mexico.

24. Mr. SALAS (Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities), replying to the comments by the representatives of Mexico and Brazil, said that draft decision DP/L.354 in no way departed from UNFPA's principles of neutrality and universality. He agreed that in future working groups should be conducted in other languages as well as English. The draft decision did not preclude assistance to countries not included in the list of priority countries.

25. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt section I of draft decision DP/L.354, as orally amended.

26. It was so decided.

27. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt section II of draft decision DP/L.354.

28. It was so decided.

29. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the draft decision recommended by the Budgetary and Finance Committee (DP/L.343/Add.3/ANNEX) and said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the draft decision.

30. It was so decided.

31. Mr. SALAS (Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities) said that when population matters were taken into account in development planning, the time element should be borne in mind. The ability to forecast the future was one of the qualities which set man apart from all other living creatures. The projections of world population for the twenty-first century and beyond indicated that population could be stabilized in 60 to 150 years, depending on the level at which the stabilization occurred. The developed and developing countries together had shown that it was possible to determine mankind's future from the population point of view. Developing countries now were capable of taking population into account in their plans, just like any other development factor. Fertility could be limited in areas where that was critical to the development process. Progress in the field had been achieved through collaboration between developed and developing countries within the framework of the United Nations system, based on the principle of neutrality and respect for each country's individual policies. Of all the global issues that would become important in the coming century, new resources, the environment and population would be supreme. The question of population growth was the most important of those issues, and it was precisely in that connexion that there were signs of success.

32. When UNFPA had first begun its work, there had been great doubt about its chances of success. However, the experience of the past 15 years had shown that countries could achieve a decline in their fertility rates. The United Nations system and UNFPA had played a crucial role in making Governments aware of the importance of population planning. That had led to the launching of population programmes in all of the developing countries. In fact, most of the countries concerned currently contributed more resources than they derived from external assistance - two outstanding examples in that regard were China and India. The activities had been carried out neutrally, with respect for the policies of Governments. Governments, international organizations and administrators had the duty to sustain the efforts which were beginning to show results. He hoped that the new direction to be taken by UNFPA in line with the strategies adopted by the United Nations would win the support of all countries, especially at the current stage, when resources were so vital.

33. The PRESIDENT drew attention to chapter XI of the report of the Budgetary and Finance Committee, dealing with UNFPA, (DP/L.343/Add.3 and Corr.1) and said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to take note of that chapter.

34. It was so decided.

PROGRAMME OF IMPLEMENTATION (continued)

(b) ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (continued) (DP/513; DP/L.356)

35. The PRESIDENT drew attention to the draft decision submitted by Uganda (DP/L.356).

36. Mr. AMOKO (Uganda) said that the draft decision was self-explanatory, and urged the Council to adopt it unanimously.

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(Mr. Amoko, Uganda)

37. The Assistant Administrator had already informed the Council of UNDP's intention to prepare a comprehensive report on the development problems of an independent Namibia, as had been done in the case of Zimbabwe; such a report was highly desirable.
38. The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) had requested the Council to consider increasing its representation. Such an arrangement should also be extended to other liberation movements; the level and the number of their representatives in international forums should be increased so that they could participate fully when several committees were meeting concurrently.
39. SWAPO had also requested that its representatives be given the opportunity to work in UNDP offices in Africa, so that they might acquire skills which would be useful in an independent Namibia. A similar scheme was being organized by the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, under which personnel would be sent to various countries, particularly in Africa, to work in government departments.
40. The draft decision would enhance United Nations co-operation in the preparation of the Namibian people for independence.
41. Mr. KRSTAJIC (Observer for Yugoslavia) said that his delegation supported the assistance given to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, as outlined in DP/513, including the conclusions of the Nairobi meeting between OAU and the organizations of the United Nations system.
42. Mr. SEALY (Trinidad and Tobago) said that his delegaton welcomed the positive co-operation provided by the United Nations system in favour of the economic and social advancement of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia. It had noted that projects for the national liberation movements in the sectors of agriculture, health and education were being funded from various sources, including IPFs. He welcomed UNDP's sustained and valuable involvement in the development process, through the allocation of resources for developmental and humanitarian purposes, and had been pleased to note the proposals for consultations in 1981 between the Administrator and the national liberation movements for the purpose of selecting projects for the third programming cycle.
43. Continued technical co-operation between UNDP and the national liberation movements was a vital component in the process of decolonization. His delegation therefore strongly supported draft decision DP/L.356.
44. Mr. ZIMMERMAN (United States of America) said that his delegation required further time to consider draft decision DP/L.356 and requested that discussion of it should be deferred.
45. Mr. TUAN (Liberia) reaffirmed his delegation's continuing support for assistance to the national liberation movements and strongly endorsed draft decision DP/L.356.
46. Mr. KUMAMARU (Japan) said that his delegation was prepared to give its support to humanitarian assistance, but required more time to consider draft decision DP/L.356 in detail.

47. The PRESIDENT said that, in view of the comments by the representatives of the United States and Japan, a decision on draft decision DP/L.356 would be deferred.

(c) ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (continued) (DP/514)

48. Mr. TERZI (Observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization) said the PLO noted with satisfaction that concrete work had been started with a view to assisting the Palestinian people. It was particularly pleased to note that the consultations regarding the implementation of a small number of the projects proposed to the Governing Council by the Administrator had eventually been concluded. It was sure that Israel's illegal military occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories would not be perpetual. For the sake of peace and development, Israel would completely withdraw from those occupied territories.

49. The PLO noted that, by 1 July 1981, 6 of the 18 projects would be under implementation. It trusted that before the end of 1981, UNDP would undertake the direct execution of all the remaining projects in the occupied Palestinian territories. It was satisfied that the projects identified and formulated were moving to the implementation stage.

50. The constant contacts between, on the one hand, the Administrator of UNDP and the Co-ordinator of the assistance programme and, on the other hand, the PLO and the local Palestinian authorities would help to alleviate the tragic living conditions of the Palestinian people caused by the Israeli occupation.

51. A study of the projects in the pre-operational stage revealed that there were still obstacles to be overcome. For instance, the \$6,000 allocation for the strengthening and development of the Moussa Alami Project was not commensurate with the benefits and was an injustice.

52. The PLO was grateful to UNDP for its efforts despite the so-called "special circumstances" and would continue to co-operate with the Programme.

53. Mr. ZWAYNE (Observer for the Syrian Arab Republic) said that since the 1948 holocaust of the Palestinian people, his Government, despite its limited means, had been unswerving in its efforts to assist the Palestinian people, who were part and parcel of the Arab nation. It was true that the international community had shown concern about the living conditions of the Palestinian people, who still owned 94 per cent of the property rights in Palestine. If, however, they had been able to obtain income on their property, they would not have needed any assistance, and the assistance of the international community, although valuable, remained symbolic. The Israeli occupation authorities were making it difficult for UNDP to carry out the programme of assistance. That was a premeditated policy on the part of the régime of occupation and expansion, which had been constantly denying the Palestinians their rights, including the right to development, in order to create conditions that would prompt a new exodus of the Palestinians from their property. His Government highly appreciated UNDP's efforts, which were thwarting the objectives of the Israeli occupation authorities. It was particularly grateful to the Administrator for his unrelenting efforts to implement all the projects. It noted that orders were being placed for equipment and supplies, that fellowships

(Mr. Zwayne, Observer, Syrian Arab Republic)

were being awarded and that contracts were being formulated for the construction of required buildings.

54. His Government urged the Secretary-General to implement the various relevant United Nations resolutions and to make a special effort to convince the Israeli occupiers that the social and economic development of the inhabitants of the occupied territories constituted an inalienable right. The Syrian Arab Republic supported the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514.

55. Mr. KRSTAJIC (Yugoslavia) said his delegation strongly endorsed UNDP assistance to the Palestinian people, and supported the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514.

56. The Reverend ZORZA (Observer for the Holy See) said that the Holy See was pleased to note the progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution 33/147 and saw the positive aspects of Governing Council decision 79/18. It hoped to see a strengthening of the continuing collaboration between the Catholic Near East Welfare Association and UNDP in the implementation of the programme of assistance to the Palestinian people.

57. Mr. HAGGAG (Egypt) said his delegation was heartened to learn that assistance to the Palestinian people was taking concrete shape. All Governments should support UNDP's programme of assistance, in an effort to bring peace, justice and prosperity to all the peoples of the Middle East, including the Palestinian people. Although the amount of assistance to the Palestinian people was modest in comparison to the actual needs, it did show that the international community was not indifferent to those needs. The projects initiated could serve as a basis for a broader programme of assistance in the future.

58. His delegation commended the co-operation between UNRWA and UNDP in executing some of the projects. UNDP should use the services of more consultants from the region, especially Palestinians, since they were in a better position to know the actual needs and the modes of implementation of the projects approved.

59. His delegation supported the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514.

60. Mr. CHEN Xingnong (China) said that the Chinese people and Government had always supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people. In decision 79/18, the Governing Council had authorized the Administrator to initiate project activities for a new programme of assistance to the Palestinian people. Eleven of the 18 project proposals had been formulated, and some had reached the implementation stage. His delegation hoped that the remaining projects would be implemented as soon as possible and that the Administrator would adopt the necessary measures to ensure the maximum benefit for the Palestinian people.

61. China hoped that the Governing Council would adopt the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514. Specifically, it agreed that the Administrator should be authorized to increase, where necessary, the notional

(Mr. Chen Xingnong, China)

amount of expenditures for projects listed in document DP/410, keeping within the over-all allocation of \$3.5 million from the Programme Reserve.

62. Mr. Sarbuland KHAN (Pakistan) said the fact that, despite the obstacles, the implementation stage had been reached for four of the 11 projects currently accepted by all parties reflected the Administrator's commitment to carrying out the decisions of the Governing Council. His delegation was pleased to note that two other projects would be under implementation not later than July 1981 and that the remaining five projects would reach the same stage before the end of the year. It hoped that the Administrator would continue his efforts to conclude the consultations regarding the remaining seven projects.

63. Pakistan supported the struggle of the Palestinian people for economic well-being and political liberation. It felt that the proposals contained in paragraph 7 of document DP/514 were justifiable and based on a realistic assessment of the situation. It agreed that the Administrator should be authorized to increase, where necessary, the notional amount of expenditures, and supported the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514.

64. Mr. POPESCU (Romania) reaffirmed his delegation's support for UNDP's assistance to the Palestinian people and commended the Administrator on his progress in implementing the programme of assistance. Romania supported the projects as listed in paragraph 4 of document DP/514 and amended by the Deputy Administrator, as well as the recommendation contained in paragraph 8.

65. Mrs. BALLESTER (Cuba) reaffirmed Cuba's support for the Palestinian people. Cuba trusted that the Administrator would make every effort to provide continuing and if possible increased, assistance to the Palestinian people.

66. Mr. POPOV (Bulgaria) said that while his delegation regretted the delay in the implementation of some of the projects, it fully supported the UNDP programme of assistance to the Palestinian people.

67. Reference was made in document DP/514 to the consultations between UNDP and the parties directly concerned. At the request of the occupying authorities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and with the concurrence of the other parties involved, UNDP was undertaking direct execution of projects in those territories. Bulgaria supported the way in which the programme of assistance was being implemented. It felt, however, that more information should be provided on consultations with the PLO and on its role during the preparation and execution of projects. It was essential that the programme of assistance should be implemented in close co-operation with the PLO, which was the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

68. His delegation supported the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514 and hoped that the programme of assistance would be expanded and made even more effective.

69. Mr. CZARKOWSKI (Poland) said that Poland had consistently supported UNDP's programme of assistance to the Palestinian people. It agreed that the PLO should also be involved in the programme and supported the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514.
70. Mr. KABA (Guinea) said that his delegation fully endorsed the content of document DP/514. The Palestinian people could rely on the continuing support of the Guinean people in the difficult struggle against the Zionist occupation.
71. Mr. MOUMOUNI (Niger) congratulated the Administrator for his work on behalf of the Palestinian people and expressed the hope that UNDP and the United Nations system as a whole would continue to increase their aid to the Palestinian people. He fully supported the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514.
72. The PRESIDENT said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt the recommendation contained in paragraph 8 of document DP/514.
73. It was so decided.
74. Mr. MORSE (Administrator) assured the Council that he would continue to oversee the programme personally and thanked the Council for again finding an appropriate and workable consensus, as it had done in decision 79/18. He had every confidence that the patience, hard work and goodwill which all parties had demonstrated during the negotiations would characterize the future progress of the programme.
75. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had thus concluded its consideration of item 4 (c).

PROGRAMME PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR THE THIRD PROGRAMMING CYCLE (continued)

- (d) REPORT ON PRE-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (continued) (DP/521, DP/L.343/Add.2, DP/L.345/Rev.1)

76. Mr. VEGAS (Argentina), introducing draft decision DP/L.345/Rev.1, recalled that the decision on new dimensions adopted by the Council at its twentieth session urged UNDP to enter more often into partnership with capital assistance sources, taking into account the close relationship between technical co-operation and capital formation. He drew attention to paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of the draft decision and pointed out that the draft would have to be considered by the Budgetary and Finance Committee because of the financial implications of paragraph 9.
77. Mr. D'ORVILLE (Secretary of the Council) drew attention to a letter from the Chairman of the Budgetary and Finance Committee stating that the Committee would like to review the draft decision.
78. Ms. SCHELTEMA (Netherlands) commended the Administrator and his associates for the excellent measures which had been taken in the field of pre-investment

(Ms. Scheltema, Netherlands)

activities and drew attention to paragraph 8 of the draft decision concerning the possibility of extending the training courses for resident representatives to include government officials and agency staff.

79. Mr. PREUSS (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation was ready to support the draft decision. It was essential that the contact discussions with potential investors and particularly with multilateral financial institutions should be started as soon as possible, since it was important to be aware of the ideas and possible criteria of such institutions when formulating the criteria for pre-investment studies. His delegation would like to be kept as closely informed as possible regarding developments in that field. Accordingly, he suggested that paragraph 10 should be amended in such a way that the report on UNDP involvement in pre-investment activities would be submitted to the Council at its twenty-ninth rather than at its thirtieth session.

80. Mr. TAKASU (Japan) said that his delegation would go along with the proposed amendment.

81. Mr. FILIMONOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he had some difficulties with the draft decision.

82. According to paragraph 1, the Council would take note with appreciation of the report of the Administrator (DP/521) yet that report contained several points which did not satisfy his delegation. One of them was the idea of providing \$200,000 for organizing courses with the World Bank for resident representatives. In the view of his delegation it was inadmissible to use funds for that purpose. With regard to paragraph 7, according to which the Council would "endorse the plans made by the Administrator for the continuation of the training courses, ... taking into account the experience gained in 1981", he said that such an endorsement would be premature. The Council must first see what that experience was. The Administrator should start by evaluating the training and submitting a report to the Council, after which the Council could decide to endorse the plans if necessary.

83. Mr. SCHMID (Austria) said that pre-investment activities were a very important part of UNDP activities and his delegation fully supported the draft decision. He agreed that contacts between the Administrator and relevant multilateral and regional sources of finance should take place as soon as possible.

84. Mr. WINTOP (Denmark) likewise supported the draft decision and the comment concerning the need for contacts to be made as soon as possible. His delegation could agree to omitting the phrase "taking into account the experience gained in 1981" from paragraph 7 providing the remainder of the text remained unchanged.

85. Regarding the proposed amendment to paragraph 10, his delegation did not think it would be advisable for a lengthy report on UNDP involvement in pre-investment activities to be submitted at the twenty-ninth session. If such a report were to be presented at that session it should be short.

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86. Mr. HAGGAG (Egypt) said that his delegation attached importance to pre-investment activities and it supported the draft decision. It was ready to go along with whatever consensus emerged in the Council concerning the proposed amendments.

87. Mr. TUAN (Liberia) said that his delegation attached great importance to pre-investment activities and strongly endorsed the draft decision. He urged that consideration be given to including officials of the host country in the training courses for resident representatives.

88. Mr. VEGAS (Argentina) pointed out that paragraph 8 would cover that concern. The sponsors would study the comments and proposed amendments carefully.

89. The PRESIDENT noted that the draft decision would be referred to the Budgetary and Finance Committee for consideration.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.