

siderable portion of the available resources should be devoted to programmes which make possible the training of high-level national personnel capable of replacing international technical assistance as soon as possible,

Bearing in mind that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 699 (XXVI) of 31 July 1958, noted with regret that there had been a certain decrease in technical assistance activities in connexion with fellowships in 1956 and again in 1957,

Recognizing that, under the country-programming procedure, the decisions of the recipient Governments determine the distribution of funds by types of assistance,

Recalling the advantages which Governments benefiting by the United Nations technical assistance programmes could obtain by making wider use of the fellowship facilities afforded them under those programmes,

Believing that the training of high-level national personnel would be greatly facilitated if the countries in the process of development could, with the help of international co-operation, have at their disposal a greater number of national or regional centres for the training in the country or region concerned of the qualified specialists needed in economic development,

1. *Expresses its conviction* that the award of fellowships is one of the most effective means of training high-level national personnel capable, *inter alia*, of continuing and developing the work accomplished by experts;

2. *Draws the attention* of Governments to the desirability, for countries in the process of development, of establishing or developing national or regional centres for the training of the qualified specialists needed in economic development;

3. *Requests* the various services responsible for the administration of technical assistance programmes to give due attention to requests for projects relating to fellowships and to the establishment or development of such national or regional centres.

*780th plenary meeting,
14 November 1958.*

1256 (XIII). United Nations technical assistance in public administration

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role of public administration in the implementation of programmes of economic and social development,

Noting the memorandum of the Secretary-General³ and the report of the Economic and Social Council on the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations,⁴ as well as Council resolution 681 (XXVI) of 16 July 1958,

³ *Ibid.*, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 29, document A/C.2/200.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/3848), chap. III, part B.

Noting further that a number of Governments have expressed their desire to obtain temporary assistance from or through the United Nations to fill executive or operational posts in their administrative machinery,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results already achieved by the United Nations technical assistance programmes in the field of public administration;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to supplement these programmes with a view to:

(a) Assisting Governments participating in these programmes, at their request, to secure on a temporary basis the services of well qualified persons to perform duties of an executive or operational character as may be defined by the requesting Governments, and as servants of such Governments, it being understood that such duties shall normally include the training of nationals to assume as early as possible the responsibilities temporarily assigned to these internationally recruited experts;

(b) Assisting the interested Governments, as necessary, to meet the expenses which the employment of these experts will involve;

3. *Decides* that any Government requesting such assistance should contribute towards the total cost of employment of each expert an amount not less than the total emoluments of one of its nationals performing similar duties;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to negotiate agreements defining the relationship to be established between the United Nations, the experts and the Governments concerned, including the terms and conditions of employment of the experts;

5. *Recommends further* that, whenever requests for assistance fall within the competence of a specialized agency, no action shall be taken without prior consultation and agreement with that agency;

6. *Decides* that this assistance shall be provided on a modest scale and on an experimental basis, using the existing machinery of the United Nations Secretariat and without any increase in administrative costs;

7. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report in detail, to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session and to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, on the progress of this experiment.

*780th plenary meeting,
14 November 1958.*

1303 (XIII). Question of assistance to Libya

The General Assembly,

Recalling the part played by the United Nations in the creation of the independent State of the United Kingdom of Libya, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 289 A (IV) of 21 November 1949 recommending that Libya should be constituted as an independent and sovereign State, and recalling that this independence was achieved on 24 December 1951, in accordance with that resolution,

Recalling its resolution 515 (VI) of 1 February 1952, by which it requested the Economic and Social Council