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ROLE OF THE AGENCY IN PROMOTING THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY DURING THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Memorandum by the Director General

I. GENERAL

1. The Director General would like to invite the attention of Members to resolution GC(VII)/RES/153 which the General Conference adopted last October on the role of the Agency in promoting the peaceful uses of atomic energy during the Development Decade.

2. In the first of the two operative paragraphs of this resolution the Conference requested the Director General to take several steps to facilitate the Agency's making as great a contribution as possible in the priority areas chosen by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) for the Development Decade[1]. These priority areas, in all of which except the first the Agency has a direct interest, are:

"(a) Development of international trade as a primary instrument of development ...;

(b) Industrial development;

(c) Development of human resources;

(d) Development of agricultural production;

(e) Development of natural resources."[2]

The contributions in relation to the last four areas which the Agency has been able to make in the recent past have been described by the Board of Governors in its annual report to the General Conference for 1963-64[3]; what it is hoped to do in the immediate future is set forth in the programme for 1965-66[4].

3. By the second operative paragraph of the resolution cited above the General Conference urged Members to make available the resources needed to enable the Agency to make the fullest possible contribution to the objectives of the Development Decade. Several Members have already responded to this part of the resolution. The Director General believes, however, that more Governments might find it easier to make a larger contribution to this part of the Agency's work if he were to provide them with the latest information on these programmes. A short list of some activities undertaken by the Agency, which by their nature fall within the priority areas of the Development Decade, is therefore given in part I,

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[1] Resolution 984 II (XXXVI), operative paragraphs 2 and 3.

[2] United Nations document E/3778, para. 11.

[3] GC(VIII)/270.

[4] GC(VIII)/275.

as well as a concise summary of steps taken to intensify those programmes within the Agency's long-term plan, which, if adequately financed, would constitute economic investments at a high point of return with a minimum cost to the contributors and maximum benefit to the developing countries.

4. A short summary of the steps taken under United Nations auspices for the application of science and technology to development as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology has been made the subject of the second part of this paper. The Agency's share in these steps is described in part III.

PART I. ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCY FALLING WITHIN THE PRIORITY AREAS OF THE DEVELOPMENT DECADE

PRIORITY AREA B: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

5. Development of nuclear power

The Agency is continuing its studies on the use of small and medium size nuclear reactors. The Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy is expected to reveal new technological developments, the evaluation of which might be necessary before any specific studies are undertaken.

6. Desalting

The Agency is following closely the technological advances in the use of nuclear energy in desalting sea and brackish water, and has undertaken the following:

(a) The organization of regular meetings of a panel to follow developments (met in September 1963 and April and September 1964);

(b) The granting of a research contract in Israel;

(c) The publication of a technical report summarizing the present situation of desalting water by the use of conventional and nuclear energy[5/];

(d) Participation in the Israel/United States talks concerning joint studies on the feasibility of a dual-purpose plant in Israel.

7. The use of radioisotopes in industry

The Agency's work in the use of radioisotopes in industry includes the following:

5/ STI/DOC/10/24.

(a) A report on the use of radioisotopes in industry was compiled from national scientific literature and published in 1963[6/];

(b) An international survey on the use of radioisotopes in industry, in which 25 of the Agency's most industrialized Member States participated, was carried out in 1963;

(c) The findings of this survey and particularly the economic benefits derived from the use of radioisotopes as described in the national reports were discussed at a study group meeting on radioisotope economics in March 1964;

(d) The results of the survey and the meeting will be published late in 1964;

(e) A panel will be convened early in 1965 to study the savings that could be achieved by the applications of radioisotopes in industry in developing countries and to suggest further activities;

(f) A series of monographs will be published showing in detail how radioisotopes can be applied to various industries.

PRIORITY AREA C: DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

8. Regional and international research and training projects

The Agency recognizes the importance of training centres and educational facilities for the assistance of developing countries.

(a) The International Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste

Thanks to the generous offer of the Italian Government, General Conference resolution GC(IV)/RES/76 was implemented and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics has been established; the first seminar will be held in October 1964 with the participation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

(b) Middle Eastern Regional Centre for the Arab Countries

The following training courses have so far been held at the Centre:
(i) General applications of isotopes in June 1963;
(ii) Radioisotopes in agriculture in October 1963; and
(iii) Radioisotopes in medicine in March 1964.

6/ STI/PUB/70.

The Centre's research work is designed to provide answers to practical questions of interest to the countries in the area, such as the development of water resources and the study of problems in the life sciences, that are relevant to arid and semi-arid conditions.

(c) Long term training in Seibersdorf

Courses of 18 months duration have been started with the help of the Austrian authorities, using the Austrian AMF swimming pool reactor to train students from developing countries for future work at their national reactor centres in physics and chemistry.

(d) Radioisotope Centre for Tropical Africa for Training and Research

In June 1964 the Board endorsed the request for the establishment of such a centre in the Congo (Leopoldville) and it is expected that a training course will be held early in 1965. Expressions of support have been received from the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CTCA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and Belgium has offered its scientific support under General Assembly resolution 1944 (XVIII)[7/].

(e) A neutron crystal spectrometer

A joint training and research project using a neutron crystal spectrometer for countries in Asia and the Far East was approved by the Board in June 1964. India and the Philippines are contributing initially.

9. Tropical medicine

On 16 April 1964 the attention of Member States was drawn to the support being given by the Agency to research on the use of radioisotopes for studying the effects of severe malnutrition (kwashiorkor) in children living in tropical or sub-tropical climates.

Kwashiorkor

This disease occurs primarily in children aged from 1 - 4 years and is accompanied by very high mortality. It has been reported in Africa, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, countries of Central America and the northern part of South America.

7/ See Annex A.

Purpose

To study the causes of the disease and its long-term effects.

Participating Member States	Estimated cost ($)	Source of financing
(a) 1962: Belgium, Congo (L), India, Jamaica, Mexico, South Africa 8/	27 440	Met by the Agency
(b) 1963: As above	48 745	Met by the Agency
(c) 1964: As above plus Nigeria	52 745	Met by the Agency

Requests for participation

Guatemala	8 990	Funds required
India	10 000	Funds required

Offers of support

Not yet received.

Results of work done

A panel met to consider radioisotope techniques in the study of protein metabolism and suggested five major lines of research.

Proposed studies

On 20 August 1964 Member States were informed of the recommendations of the panel and requested to consider what support they could give to this end.

PRIORITY AREA D: DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

10. Rice

Developing countries in which yields are one 1-2 tons per hectare have stressed the importance which they attach to research on paddy rice fertilization. Improvement in agricultural practices could raise rice yields up to 4 tons or more per hectare and proper fertilization is probably the most important single consideration in this respect.

Purpose

On 31 December 1963 Member States were informed of the Agency's co-ordinated research contract programme started in 1962 to study the supply and movement of nutrients in rice soils with the object of increasing the yield.

8/ Participating institutions have contributed amounts at least equal to these sums.

Participating Member States	Estimated cost ($)	Source of financing
(a) 1962: Burma, Hungary, Pakistan Philippines, Thailand, UAR	39 820	Met by the Agency
(b) 1963: As above plus Korea	63 000	Met by Agency and EPTA
(c) 1964: As above plus Ceylon, China (Tai-wan)	92 000	Met by Agency and EPTA
Requests for participation		
Colombia, Ghana, Madagascar	20 550	Funds required

Offers of support

CTCA

Interested in results

Australia, Mexico

Results of work done

(1) Surface application of phosphorus fertilizer is twice as efficient as some of the other methods such as placement in the row ten centimeters below the surface.

(2) Good up-take of fertilizer occurs when broadcasted on the body surface even as late as several weeks after transplanting.

Proposed studies

The programme has so far been restricted to the study of phosphorus fertilization, although rice yields are usually more limited by lack of an adequate supply of nitrogen than of phosphorus. It is intended therefore to initiate in 1965 studies involving the use of properly labelled nitrogen as well as phosphorus fertilizers. The total direct cost of a single experiment would thus rise from $4 600 to $6 850.

11. Maize

In Latin America, maize is the most important grain crop; the average grain yield, however, is 3/4 to 1½ tons per hectare, as compared for instance with 3.5 tons per hectare in the United States.

Purpose

Lack of adequate fertilization, particularly of nitrogen and phosphorus, is probably the factor mainly responsible for the low yield. The maximum yield benefit that

can be derived from a given amount of fertilizer varies considerably with such factors as chemical formula, method of placement and time of application. Member States were informed on 23 January 1964 of the Agency's co-ordinated research programme to determine those factors for more efficient fertilizer use.

Participating Member States	Estimated cost ($)	Source of financing
(a) 1963: Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Romania	17 900	Met by the Agency
(b) 1964: As above plus Colombia	20 600	Met by the Agency
Requests for participation		
Bulgaria, El Salvador, Ghana, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain	35 700	Funds required
Offers of support		
Yugoslavia, CTCA, Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC)		
Interested in results		
Greece, UAR		
Results of work done		
Not yet available		
Proposed studies		
It is planned to extend the programme in order to accommodate new participants, and the total cost of each experiment is estimated to be $5 100.		

12. Insect eradication

On 16 April 1964, Member States were sent a communication outlining a number of Agency co-ordinated research programmes for eradicating insect pests, such as the Mediterranean fruit fly, the olive fly, locusts, tsetse fly and the tropical ox warble.

It was felt that these projects could be expanded at small cost with particular benefit to the developing countries, and Member States were asked to indicate to the Agency the extent of their Government's interest in these projects and their readiness to support this programme.

Expressions of support in general have been received from Israel, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, as well as from two regional organizations, namely CTCA and IANEC.

(a) Mediterranean fruit fly

Purpose

To study the feasibility of large-scale demonstration eradication tests.

Requests for participation

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, (countries of the Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria - OIRSA), Lebanon, Pakistan.

Offers of support

Canada, Israel, Korea, Sweden, Yugoslavia

Interested in results

Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Mali, Norway, Turkey

Results of work done	Estimated cost ($)	Source of financing
(a) A request was submitted by OIRSA countries to the Special Fund for a two-year demonstration project for control and eradication of pests by the sterile-male technique. It is expected that the Agency will be the Executing Agency if the project is approved.	1 125 000	$750 000 expected to be met by the Special Fund
(b) A mission will be sent to Lebanon to study possibilities of eradication	1 500	Met by the Agency
Proposed studies		
(a) Rearing of 1-2 million flies per week needed for ecological and radiation studies	7 000	Funds required

(b) Ecological studies involving insect tagging and release for determining population density during the year	20 000 - 30 000	Funds required
(c) Irradiation studies to determine the sterilizing dose on a local strain of flies and on the effectiveness of the sterile males in mating competition with normal males	15 000	Funds required
plus a cobalt-60 source	10 000	Funds required

(b) Olive fly

Agency-supported research has shown that gamma radiation will sterilize this insect and that mass rearing is possible.

Purpose

Additional research is necessary before small-scale field studies can be conducted.

Requests for participation

Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia

Offers of support

Not yet received.

Interested in results

Australia, Israel, Switzerland

Proposed studies	Estimated cost ($)	Source of financing
Studies on rearing, sterilizing, tagging and distribution of insects in an isolated location for one year	30 000	Funds required

(c) Locusts

Preliminary research has demonstrated that this insect can be tagged with radio-isotopes to allow a determination of its movements.

Purpose

Research on the possible use of the sterile-male technique for eradication.

Requests for participation

Pakistan

Offers of support

Israel

Interested in results

Australia, Israel, CTCA

Proposed studies	Estimated cost ($)	Source of financing
Investigation into the possibility of collecting and sterilizing wild locusts	50 000	Funds required

(d) Grain disinfestation

The latest developments (irradiation of bacon and potatoes) as well as the United States Atomic Energy Commission pilot scale grain irradiator studies have been followed closely, and missions were sent to Pakistan in December 1963 and to Turkey in March 1964 to evaluate the possibility of an irradiation plant on a semi-industrial scale. Another mission is due to Argentina in 1964.

(e) Increasing of the efficiency of water use by crop plants, particularly in arid zones

The Agency has promoted the use of investigation methods with isotopes for applying more basic knowledge to the efficient use of irrigation water and mineral fertilizers in order to fill the gap which exists between the methods used for predicting the response to mineral fertilizers of a given plant or a given soil and the fundamental knowledge which has accumulated in many fields of physics, chemistry and biology.

PRIORITY AREA E: DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

13. Water resources development

Radioisotope techniques have mainly been applied in the more advanced countries. However, there is a wide scope for their use, particularly in the

developing countries, because many of these countries are in arid regions where development largely depends on judicious groundwater utilization. The present drawback to their more widespread use is due to the lack of knowledge of their capabilities and the shortage of trained personnel and equipment.

The Agency has:

(a) Granted research contracts;

(b) Convened panels on the use of isotopes in hydrology in November 1961 and December 1962 and a symposium on the application of radioisotopes in hydrology from 5 - 9 March 1963. The publications from the meeting[9/] outlined the capabilities and limitations of these techniques;

(c) Participated in UNESCO's Hydrology Decade and the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre;

(d) Carried out field investigations in Kenya, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece using its own laboratory facilities and personnel; and

(e) Done isotope analyses of precipitation samples from world-wide networks with the World Meteorological Organization.

PART II. STEPS TAKEN UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

16. It will be recalled that on 1 August 1963 ECOSOC adopted resolution 980 A (XXXVI). By its terms, ECOSOC, among other things, decided to establish an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development. By resolution E/997 (XXXVI) of 20 December, the membership was increased to eighteen, and on 21 January 1964, the members were appointed.

17. The General Assembly, at its 18th session, on the basis of the report of ECOSOC, discussed the need for positive international action to be taken to follow up the United Nations Conference, and adopted resolution 1944 (XVIII)[10/].

18. The ECOSOC Advisory Committee met for the first time from 25 February to 6 March 1964, in New York, and the Agency participated in the session.

9/ STI/DOC/10/23: Isotope Techniques for Hydrology and
STI/PUB/71: Radioisotopes in Hydrology, respectively.

10/ See Annex A.

19. ECOSOC at its 37th session considered the report on the first session of the Advisory Committee and the comments of ACC thereon[11].

20. ECOSOC then adopted a resolution endorsing, inter alia, the main recommendations of its Advisory Committee[12].

PART III. THE AGENCY'S SHARE IN THE STEPS TAKEN UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES FOR THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO DEVELOPMENT

21. The Agency has taken part as follows:

(a) The Agency participated in the first meeting of the ECOSOC Advisory Committee which took place in February/March 1964 in New York;

(b) The Agency concurred with the comments made by ACC on the report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Responding to a request made by one of the Advisory Committee's working groups and on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the Agency, together with the other agencies, selected six topics to the developing countries, and also research problems on which a "breakthrough" might be possible if a "massive world-wide attack" were made. The topics selected by the Agency and submitted to the Advisory Committee were:

(i) Use of radiation to control or eliminate specific insect pests;
(ii) Use of radiation to increase storage life of food (food preservation and disinfestation);
(iii) Use of nuclear techniques to develop water resources (as part of a world-wide survey of water resources);
(iv) Use of nuclear energy for desalting water;
(v) Development of competitive nuclear power, particularly for electricity production; and
(vi) Use of radioisotope techniques in research in tropical and endemic diseases;

11/ United Nations document E/3886, paras. 69-84 and E/3886/Add.1.

12/ See Annex B.

At the same time draft material on these subjects was also submitted:

(d) Pertinent scientific publications were selected and sent to the members of the ECOSOC Advisory Committee for their information; and

(e) The Agency's report to ECOSOC for 1964-65 will contain a special section on the Agency's relevant activities.

A N N E X A

Text of Resolution 1944 (XVIII) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 11 December 1963

International co-operation in the application of science and technology to economic and social development

The General Assembly,

Having noted the sustained efforts the Governments of the developing countries are making in their endeavour to raise the standards of living of their peoples, in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the United Nations Development Decade as set forth in Economic and Social Council resolution 916 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962,

Recalling with appreciation the assistance provided for economic and social development by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Considering that science and technology, when suitably adapted and applied to the specific conditions of the developing countries, can make an outstanding contribution to the achievement of the aims of the Decade and the aspirations of the people,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts and achievements of the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas;

2. Welcomes the statements on the subject by the Secretary-General in his report[1] and in his address to the Economic and Social Council on the follow-up to the Conference,[2] as well as the action taken by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in creating an inter-agency sub-committee on science and technology, and the decision taken by the Council in resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 to seek to intensify practical efforts in this field by establishing an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

1/ E/377.

2/ E/SR.1271.

3. Requests the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to examine, in keeping with its terms of reference, the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic and social development, in which scientists and technicians of the highly developed countries would, as a matter of priority, help to study the problems of the developing countries and explore suitable solutions, having regard to limitations upon the material resources and trained personnel currently available to the developing countries;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to consult States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in particular those which have achieved a high level of scientific and technological development, concerning their views on the nature and scope of such a programme and on the measures they envisage undertaking in this regard, and to communicate these views to the Advisory Committee;

5. Invites the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present to the Advisory Committee, through the Secretary-General, the comments of its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology on the assistance which the participating organizations, including the regional economic commissions, might render within the framework of such a programme;

6. Recommends that the Advisory Committee should envisage, in connexion with such a programme, the possibilities of:

(a) Mobilizing the efforts of universities and scientific and technological institutions of the developed countries for active participation in such a programme;

(b) Creating and strengthening, with the aid of the highly developed countries, national and regional institutes for scientific and technological research and training in the developing areas of the world;

(c) Obtaining the human, technical and financial resources required for the execution of such a programme;

7. Requests the Advisory Committee to report to the Economic and Social Council at its summer session in 1965.

A N N E X B

Text of Resolution 1047 (XXXVII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations on 17 August 1964

Questions relating to science and technology

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 980 A (XXXVI) of 1 August 1963 establishing an Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Recalling further resolution 1944 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 by which the United Nations General Assembly requested the Advisory Committee to examine, in collaboration with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and in particular its Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the possibility of establishing a programme of international co-operation in science and technology applied with a view to promoting the development of underdeveloped areas,

Noting with appreciation the great objectivity and the profound concern for accuracy displayed by the Committee, from its first session, in proposing a series of studies and measures to render the application of science and technology to development more effective and better co-ordinated,

1. Welcomes the report of the Advisory Committee (E/3866) on its first session;

2. Notes with satisfaction that, as a result of the Committee's work, the United Nations and its affiliated bodies will be in a better position than in the past to keep abreast with the progress achieved in the application of science and technology for the benefit of less developed areas and to improve the co-ordination of their scientific and technical programmes, in particular by establishing a more rational order of priorities and eliminating duplications;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Directors-General of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency through the ACC to inform the Council at its thirty-ninth session and the Advisory Committee at one of its forthcoming sessions of their views on the Advisory Committee's proposals and suggestions and the action, if any, which they have taken pursuant to those proposals and suggestions, particularly in relation to:

(a) the need for a more rational delimitation of responsibilities in the field of science and technology within the United Nations family, the convening of large international conferences covering fields in which several agencies are conducting programmes normally being the responsibility of the United Nations rather than of a single agency, except where an agreement to the contrary has been reached within the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (paragraphs 28 and 29 of the report);

(b) the inclusion in the periodic reports of the United Nations, the specialized and related agencies of a special section describing, for a limited number of topics, the new advances in science and technology of benefit to the less developed areas, promising lines of uncompleted research, and important scientific and technical knowledge available, but not applied, in the developing countries; and the regular provision of publications to members of the Committee (paragraph 31);

(c) improved clearing of scientific and technological information needed for development, in particular by the establishment or extension of regional and national information centres (chapter V);

(d) the regular use of the method of affiliation between universities and research institutes in developed countries with their counterparts in developing countries, and the elaboration of a series of measures for systematically facilitating and encouraging the sojourns in developing countries of scientists, experts and technicians from industrialized countries (paragraph 44);

(e) the Committee's recommendation that the views of organs of the United Nations family and of competent national and regional scientific organs be sought as to the choice of a limited number of especially important problems of research or application (paragraph 77) in which a "breakthrough" might be realized if a massive, worldwide attack on the problem were made (chapter VIII);

4. Agrees with the views of the Advisory Committee:

(a) that the preparation of a sufficient number of people at different levels of education and training is a matter for concern; that the study

on a priority basis of new education and training methods for the developing countries should receive increased attention; and that UNESCO as well as other agencies should take action to plan for such development (paragraph 68);

(b) that assistance from developed countries in the supply of modern equipment for training and research is absolutely essential to the development of training and research facilities in the developing countries (paragraph 46);

(c) on the need to intensify the programmes of the Special Fund (in response to requests from governments), UNESCO and other interested agencies, to reinforce local efforts where required (paragraph 63);

Invites the Secretary-General in consultation with the Directors-General of the specialized agencies and the IAEA, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, to keep the Council and the Advisory Committee informed of action taken in this connexion;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Directors-General of the specialized agencies and the IAEA to pay special attention, in their reports evaluating the effects of technical assistance projects, to the progress achieved and the problems encountered in the application of science and technology to development (paragraph 39);

6. Further requests the Secretary-General and the Directors-General of the specialized agencies and the IAEA to continue to provide the Advisory Committee with all the facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its mission;

7. Requests the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies:

(a) to assist the Committee by every means in their power;

(b) to consider the possibility of increasing their contributions to the Special Fund and EPTA in view of the need for more resources for the application of science and technology to development;

(c) to give due attention to the needs of developing countries in their bilateral assistance programmes for the effective application of science and technology to their development;

8. Considers that the Advisory Committee should hold its second session before the end of this calendar year, to be financed from savings, and that in the interests of continuity and in view of its heavy work programme the Advisory Committee should meet twice in 1965 with such meetings of its sub-groups as may be required (paragraphs 15 and 83);

9. Accepts the advice of the ACC (in paragraphs 83 and 84 of E/3886) that in view of changes in circumstances the formulation of the detailed observations contemplated in the Council's resolution 910 (XXXIV) is no longer necessary;

10. Agrees with the Advisory Committee's recommendations on the need for a small secretariat to be established within the present resources of the United Nations Secretariat (paragraph 81) and for focal points on science and technology within United Nations regional economic commissions by reassigning existing staff or, if necessary, the creation of new posts (paragraph 82).