

# MEXICO'S PLAN FOR THE FUNCTION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORDER

## I. *Frame of Reference*

1. The role of public administration in the establishment of a New Social and Economic Order should be viewed in consonance with the objectives, principles and programs of the Charters of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as well as those of the United Nations Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly, Resolution 3201, (S-VI) and the Action Program for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly, Resolution 3203 (S-VI)).

2. This declaration is a resolute assertion on the part of United Nations member countries of their dedication as a first priority to the establishment of a New International Economic Order "based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, without distinction of social and economic systems, so as to correct inequalities and remedy present injustices, to close the gap between developed and developing countries and to ensure the continued acceleration of social and economic development, as well as peace and justice for present and future generations".

3. The main purpose of the Charter is to promote the establishment of this new international economic order. Its aim is to create the necessary conditions for the attainment of greater

prosperity in all countries, higher standards of living and the furtherance of social and economic progress within the international community, particularly of developing countries. The close relation between the well-being of developed countries and the consequent growth and progress of developing nations is taken into account by the Charter. True prosperity of the international community as a whole must depend on the prosperity of its parts. The establishment of a new Economic and Social Order is aimed precisely at the development of the World Community as a whole.

## II. *The Function of Public Administration*

1. The establishment of the new international economic order by implementing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, demands both collective and individual action of developed countries and those in the process of development through international structures at different levels. The successful implementation of the Charter is a challenge to public administration of both developed and developing nations. The importance of this challenge lies in the internal and external capacity to organize new administrations or to strengthen present ones, and to direct them to the solution of the social and economic problems of mankind.

2. The right of each State to adopt the economic and social system it deems best for its own development, means that there will be major differences in their specific patterns of public administration. However, the economic and social development of any system must be based on the creativity of the administrative function, which must be of a scope equal to that of the tasks involved in the development of national objectives and their attainment.

Moreover, this administrative area should participate and aid in making international decisions.

3. Administrative ability is one of the most critical factors for developing countries to successfully implement the Charter

and the Action Program for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order of which they are to form part. It is necessary to generate a certain administrative skill that can effectively guide the internal and external aspects of national development, so that all countries can participate significantly on equal terms in the resolution of the world's social and economic problems.

4. The Action Program for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order has identified certain important work areas for developing countries to which priority measures have been assigned.

- a) The provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.
- b) Fundamental aspects related to the production and distribution of raw materials and commodities basic for development.
- c) International monetary and financial systems for development.
- d) Industrialization.
- e) Transfer of technology.
- f) Regulation and control of transnational organization activities.
- g) Promotion of cooperation among developing countries.
- h) The power of States to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources.

5. Population policies and considerations related to the environment are priority areas accepted as such by the Bucharest and Stockholm Conferences and which demand that governments act to develop operative policies and implement them through legal, regulatory, administrative and supervisory measures, or any combination of these.

6. Public administration systems are either inappropriate or ineffective in performing the functions necessary for a new international economic order. To make these systems capable of achieving their internal functions of government as well as

to play and effective role in the establishment of the new international economic order, both industrialized and developing countries must take urgent measures to appropriately redirect, strengthen and expand their public administration systems.

### III. *Immediate Action Proposals*

1. After examining the philosophy, frame of reference, objectives, principles and critical aspects of the new international economic order and the importance of the role played by public administration in its implementation, the Conference firmly recommends that action proposals be followed up and considered by the countries and institutions involved.

2. All United Nations member states and particularly developing countries should take measures to:

- a) Establish or strengthen regional and national institutions able to develop theories and models and prepare action plans in keeping with their cultural background, needs, and expectations in the light of the new international economic order.
- b) To extensively divulgue information on the new international economic order among its public servants, including political echelons and the general public. Moreover, to promote public knowledge of development problems in order to create a base for informed and active participation by the people.
- c) To develop and implement action systems, particularly in public administration, addressed specifically at the achievement of new social and economic international order objectives within the framework of the Second Decade for Development of the United Nations.
- d) To reorient the activities of administration research and training institutions at the national, regional and subregional level, addressing them specifically to programs for the establishment of a new international economic order.
- e) To promote cooperation among national and regional institutions of different parts of the world to study and propose appropriate strategies and to share experiences related with the new international economic order.

f) The United Nations Organization shall increase the necessary measures, especially at national and regional levels, to cooperate with developing countries in the design and implementation of appropriate action programs for public administration.

g) The United Nations Program for Development will expand its specific aid to national, regional and interregional programs connected with training, research and dissemination of information for the establishment of the new international economic order.

h) It is advisable and urgent that the International Administrative Science Institute organize meetings similar to this of different regional and subregional organizations to discuss the function of public administration in the establishment of a new international economic order.

i) To promote research by international organizations, non-governmental agencies and national, regional and international professional public administration associations on the implementation of the specific measures contained in the new international economic order and that such research be appropriately divulged.

#### *IV. Acknowledgements*

1. The Conference takes note of the interest and positive achievements for the implementation and furtherance of a New World Economic Order of the President of Mexico, Luis Echeverría, and wishes to make known its deepest acknowledgement for this noble effort to better the future of mankind.

2. The Conference expresses its gratitude for the hospitality, support and kindness of the Foreign Relations and Public Works Ministries of the Mexican Government, and also for the efficient work of the National Public Administration Institute which made possible the success of this conference.

3. The Conference wishes to thank the National Public Administration Institute of Mexico, the Latin American Public Administration Association and the International Administrative Science Institute for their initiative in organizing this

meeting, and recommends the Conference the elaboration of a summary of these records and conclusions for publication so that they may be extensively divulged and used in similar conferences in other regions of the world.