Public administration and development

The Economic and Social Council,


Reaffirming the role of the public service in the attainment of national goals for social and economic development, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,1

Emphasizing the need to improve the efficiency, transparency and accountability of public administration,

Recognizing the important role played by public administration with respect to planning and provision of public services and the positive contribution it can make to the creation of an enabling environment to promote sustainable development,

1. Takes note of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its third session;2

2. Reiterates that efficient, accountable, effective and transparent public administration, at both the national and international levels, has a key role to play in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,3 and in that context stresses the need to strengthen national public sector administrative and managerial capacity-building, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. Requests all Member States to abide by the principles4 of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption at all levels and in all its forms, and in that regard urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider enacting laws to accomplish those ends;

4. Encourages the international community to increase financial, material and technical support to developing countries with a view to assisting their efforts to strengthen and revitalize their public administration institutions and managerial capacity through, inter alia, adopting methods, processes and systems that foster public participation in the governance and development process, and in that regard calls upon the United Nations system to provide further substantive technical and advisory support to developing countries, at their request, aimed at strengthening their public service delivery, ensuring national ownership in the development of these programmes;

1 General Assembly resolution 55/2.
3 General Assembly resolution 55/2.
4 Consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (General Assembly resolution 58/4, annex).
5. **Welcomes** the initiative of the African countries to strengthen their institutional capacities and their public service through appropriate mechanisms or institutions, in particular the New Partnership for Africa’s Development;

6. **Encourages** Member States to consider, as appropriate, the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts on Public Administration;

7. **Requests** the Secretary-General to focus the work of the Organization on public administration according to the recommendations contained in its decision 2004/302 of 23 July 2004, General Assembly resolution 58/231 of 23 December 2003 and the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its third session, in particular those aimed at strengthening the human capital in the public sector, facilitating access to information and best practices, promoting good governance and accountability in public administration, at the national and international levels, and strengthening public administration institutions in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

8. **Encourages** the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States on a regular basis on the nomination of members of the Committee, keeping in mind its resolution 2001/45 and its annex;

9. **Encourages** the United Nations system and Member States to celebrate United Nations Public Service Day in a more visible manner, and invites Member States to nominate candidates for the United Nations Public Service Awards.