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FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN
RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING
THE QUESTION OF A LONG-TERM PROGRAMME OF
WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Description of the use made of the United Nations advisory
services programme in the field of human rights since
the adoption of General Assembly resolution 926 (X)

Report prepared by the Secretary-General under
paragraph 3 (d) of resolution 10 (XXXI) of
the Commission on Human Rights

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INTRODUCTION

1. In operative paragraph 3 (d) of its resolution 10 (XXXI) on the further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of a long-term programme of work, the Commission on Human Rights, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its thirty-second session a complete description of the use made of the advisory services programme in all its components (for example, experts, seminars, training courses, fellowships), since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 926 (X), with a view to a more effective utilization of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights, in relation to the over-all work of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

2. The present report, which has been prepared in accordance with the request of the Commission, includes a general description of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights, followed by descriptions of the use made of the programme in its components: seminars, training courses, fellowships and experts. Annex A lists the international and regional seminars on human rights since the inception of the programme in 1955; Annex B to the report shows the total number of fellowships awarded from 1962 to 1975 classified by nationality and year; Annex C lists the host countries which have provided study or training facilities; Annex D shows the budgetary appropriations for the Advisory Services Programme in the field of Human Rights from 1956 to date.

General description of the programme

3. In resolution 586 E (XX) of 29 July 1955, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly consolidate the programmes of technical assistance previously approved by the Assembly relating to the rights of women, 1/ the eradication of discrimination and protection of minorities, 2/ and the promotion of freedom of information, 3/ with the broad programme of assistance in the field of human rights, the entire programme to be known as "Advisory services in the field of human rights". The General Assembly approved the recommendation in resolution 926 (X) of 14 December 1955.

4. Under the advisory services programme, established by that resolution, the Secretary-General is authorized, subject to the directions of the Economic and Social Council, to make provision at the request of Governments, and with the co-operation of the specialized agencies where appropriate and without duplication of their existing activities, for the following forms of assistance with respect to human rights: (1) advisory services of experts; (2) seminars; (3) fellowships and scholarships. In 1967, by resolution 17 (XXIII), the Commission on Human Rights requested an additional form of assistance namely (4) regional training courses.

1/ General Assembly resolution 729 (VIII) of 23 October 1953.

2/ General Assembly resolution 730 (VIII) of 23 October 1953.

3/ General Assembly resolution 839 (IX) of 17 December 1954.

5. By resolution 926 (X) the Secretary-General is authorized to take the programme established by that resolution into account in preparing the budgetary estimates of the United Nations. This means that subject to the principle that each requesting Government is expected to assume responsibility, as far as possible, for all or a considerable part of the expenses, the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights is financed from the regular budget of the United Nations.

6. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake such assistance in agreement with the Governments concerned on the basis of requests received from Governments and in accordance with the following policies:

(a) With respect to the provision of advisory services of experts, the kind of service to be rendered to each country shall be determined by the Governments concerned;

(b) The selection of the persons to be awarded fellowships and scholarships shall be made by the Secretary-General on the basis of proposals received from Governments;

(c) The amount of assistance and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the greater needs of the under-developed areas and in conformity with the principle that each requesting Government shall be expected to assume responsibility, as far as possible, for all or a considerable part of the expenses connected with the assistance furnished to it, either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff, services and payment of local costs for the purpose of carrying out the programme.

7. Under resolution 926 (X) the Secretary-General is requested to report regularly to the Economic and Social Council, to the Commission on Human Rights and, as appropriate, to the Commission on the Status of Women, on the measures he has taken to carry out the advisory services programme.

8. The provision of resolution 926 (X) was modified in 1969 when, at its forty-seventh session, the Economic and Social Council decided, at the 1637th plenary meeting on 8 August 1969, that the question of advisory services in the field of human rights should no longer be routinely included as an item on the Council's agenda, but that the Council should continue to be informed of developments through the reports of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women, unless in any given year special circumstances should lead the Council or the Secretary-General to believe that a separate item was required. Having considered the item relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council, the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session took note of that decision of the Council and in its report 4/ on the item indicated that the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolution 926 (X) would thereafter be applied in conformity with the new procedure stipulated by the Council. At its 1834th plenary meeting on 15 December 1969 the General Assembly took note of the decision.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 12, document A/7840, para. 45.

9. In its resolution 17 (XXIII) of 22 March 1967, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to consider the organization, from 1969 onwards, of an annual programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, consisting of at least two seminars on subjects of human rights - of which at least one should be on an international level - one or two seminars on the status of women and one or more regional training courses on human rights. The Commission also requested that the programme should include an award of an adequate number of human rights fellowships, taking into account the increasing interest expressed in the fellowships by Member States. The Commission further requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to this resolution, and it invited the Governing Council to bear the resolution in mind in considering the recommendations to the Economic and Social Council relating to the level of appropriations for the relevant part of the United Nations budget. The Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1241 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its twenty-third session containing Commission resolution 17 (XXIII), parts of which have just been mentioned.

10. At its fifty-second session in 1972 the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1680 (LII) of 2 June 1972, noted resolution 17 (XXIII) of the Commission on Human Rights and invited the Secretary-General in discharging his responsibility for the programme to make every effort within the existing resources available to him to ensure so far as possible that two seminars on subjects relating to the status of women be held each year especially in the years when the Commission on the Status of Women does not meet and that at least one of these seminars be an international seminar on a matter directly related to the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women.

11. As of 1973 the part of the programme dealing with the activities relating to the promotion of equality of men and women has been separated from other human rights activities. This part of the programme is now being administered by the Promotion of Equality of Men and Women Branch within the Centre of Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

A. SEMINARS

12. Human rights seminars organized under the programme of advisory services give prominent officials and personalities and recognized experts in the field of national or international protection of human rights an opportunity to exchange information as to the knowledge they acquired and the experience they gained in solving or attempting to solve human rights problems selected among those for which the United Nations have expressed special interest or concern. In bringing together for short periods of time key people nominated by their respective Governments, seminars are intended to stimulate their thinking, provoke fresh ideas, elicit constructive suggestions and make it possible to explore informally ways and means of improving existing methods of implementation or introducing advanced techniques. Through the leadership of the participants in their own country, they contribute to encourage greater awareness of matters relating to human rights of concern to the world community.

13. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 926 (X), the initiative for specific advisory services projects comes from Governments. The first step in the organization of a human rights seminar is therefore the receipt of an invitation from a Government, offering to act as Host. Once a Government has invited the Secretary-General to organize a seminar, negotiations proceed, usually through the Permanent Mission concerned, with regard to the subject-matter to be chosen, the precise date of the seminar, the agenda and list of Governments to be invited to nominate participants, etc.

14. As soon as the above question and other matters have been resolved in consultation with the Host Government, an Agreement is drawn up concerning the seminar setting forth the responsibilities and services to be provided by the United Nations and the Host Government. The Agreement is drafted according to a standard form which has proved successful and practical over the years.

15. Generally speaking, the division of responsibilities is along the following lines: the United Nations pays for the travel and subsistence of one participant from each country invited, for the preparation of background papers by expert consultants, and for assigning a team of officials from the Secretariat to service the seminar and assist in drafting its report. The Host Government, for its part, is responsible for certain local costs and services. These include the furnishing of appropriate conference facilities and personnel, including interpreters, translators and supporting technical staff. The Host Government is also asked to appoint a Liaison Officer with whom the Division of Human Rights corresponds directly concerning detailed arrangements.

16. Meanwhile consultations continue between the Division of Human Rights and the Permanent Mission of the Host Government with regard to various arrangements. When these arrangements have been satisfactorily settled and the Agreement has been signed, a basic memorandum setting out the background, purpose and organizational framework of the seminar is prepared for the information of potential participants.

17. Invitations are then issued. In the case of world-wide seminars, 32 Governments in addition to the Host Government are invited on the basis of the geographical distribution of countries in the Commission on Human Rights: Western European States and others - 8; Eastern European States - 4; Asian States - 6; African States - 8; Latin American States - 6. For regional seminars all Member States of the region concerned are invited (often the members of the United Nations Economic Commission of the region).

18. The Secretary-General customarily invites a Government selected in consultation with the Host country to nominate a participant and up to two or three alternate participants to attend the seminar. The Host Government is invited to nominate up to five participants, five alternates and observers as it may see fit. The Governments of other States Members of the United Nations may nominate observers to attend the seminar if they wish to do so. Participants, although nominated by Governments, attend the seminar in their personal capacity at the invitation of the Secretary-General and subject to confirmation by him and do not speak on behalf of their Government. In certain cases Host Governments may invite other personalities to attend seminars as their guests.

19. The Secretary-General writes to specialized agencies which have an interest in the subject of the seminar, inviting them to be represented. Similarly, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research is usually invited to designate a representative.

20. The Secretary-General invites the following regional intergovernmental organizations to nominate observers - the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States. He also invites non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council whose aims and purposes are related to the seminar topic to nominate observers.

21. Two or three expert consultants are invited by the United Nations to prepare basic background papers to elucidate the topics on the agenda of the seminar and to highlight pertinent problems with a view to stimulating discussion at the seminar. Often, the Host Government will be asked to propose the name of one of their expert consultants. All are chosen with a view to ensuring that the background documentation is of a high scholarly level and reflects the various conceptual approaches to the subject-matter of the seminar. These papers, usually of 20 to 30 pages in length, are translated into the other languages to be used at the seminar. They are reproduced and sent to those who will attend the seminar in advance of the opening date.

22. Nominations of participants are accompanied by brief curricula vitae. As the nominations are received from Governments, the Secretary-General confirms the participants and extends a formal invitation to them to attend the seminar as their country's participants.

23. When writing to each participant, the Director of the Division of Human Rights invites him to write in one of the seminar's working languages a paper dealing with the seminar's topic from the point of view of the situation in his country. These working papers, which are of a 10- to 20-page length, as suggested, are reproduced and circulated in the original language, if possible in advance of the seminar.

24. The United Nations pays for the economy-class air travel of one participant from each country invited unless the participant's country has offered to defray the cost of travel. The United Nations also pays a subsistence allowance, based on United Nations official rates, to one participant from each country or territory for the duration of the seminar.

25. Discussions at seminars, following the pattern of United Nations meetings, are conducted in an informal manner. No votes are taken, no resolutions

are adopted. There are no official records of the discussion. Experience has shown that this results in a frank, friendly and constructive exchange of opinions and experience, intellectually satisfying to all who attend.

26. The report of the seminar, which is adopted at the last meeting, reflects the points of view expressed and summarizes the discussion. The report may also include conclusions and recommendations if a consensus is achieved among participants as to their substance and formulation. The report, reproduced in the final form by the United Nations, is published in the ST/TAO/HR_____ series. A copy of the report is forwarded in due course to each person who attended the seminar in an official capacity. The Secretary-General brings the report to the attention of competent United Nations organs (e.g., Commission on Human Rights, Economic and Social Council, General Assembly) in connexion with their consideration of corresponding items in order that account may be taken of the work of the seminar. The reports of seminars have been considered by representatives of Member States as helpful background material for substantive decisions.

27. Until January 1976, 15 international and 33 regional human rights seminars had been organized. Annex A contains a list of international and regional seminars held so far.

B. REGIONAL TRAINING COURSES

28. In resolution 959 (XXXVI) of 12 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to consider the organization on an experimental basis of one or more regional courses in human rights. The holding of a training course was assigned to that category of the advisory services programme which could be put into operation only if funds became available through savings in the implementation of the operating programme. In the years from 1964 to 1971 no such funds were available.

29. Economic and Social Council resolution 1125 (XLI) of 26 June 1966 requested the Secretary-General to utilize some fellowship funds for a pilot project in group training. Accordingly in 1967 and 1968 pilot projects in group training for human rights fellows had been respectively organized in Japan and Poland. The first pilot project in group training was organized at UNAFEI in co-operation with the Government of Japan from 15 June-26 July 1967, with participants from the Asia and Far East region, and was concerned with human rights in the administration of justice and human rights and penal sanctions. The second project in group training, organized in co-operation with the Government of Poland, was held from 8 July to 3 August 1968, for human rights fellows from the French-speaking countries of Africa, and dealt with the realization of the rights of the child in planning and administration at the national and local levels.

30. In its resolution 17 (XXIII) of 1967, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to consider the organization, from 1969 onwards, of one or more regional training courses in human rights. So far three regional training courses have been organized on the subject "Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice". The first one was held in Japan from 14 August to 13 September 1972 at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, at Fuchu, for participants from English-speaking countries in Africa which are members of the Economic Commission for Africa as well as for participants from the Asian and Far East region. The second training course was held at the National Centre for Social and Criminological Research in Cairo, Egypt, from 18 June to 7 July 1973, for participants or nationals from African countries who are members of the Economic Commission for Africa and from Arabic-speaking countries outside Africa. The third was held in San José, Costa Rica from 24 November to 12 December 1975 for participants of member countries of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

31. The common objective of these courses was to familiarize senior and experienced officials, responsible for various aspects of the administration of criminal justice with the relevant legislation and administrative procedures as these affect human rights and to provide an opportunity for the exchange of views on the law and practice relating to the protection of human rights in criminal procedures in the host country.

32. The programmes have been devoted to lectures by experts and officials provided by the United Nations and the host Government, followed by discussions amongst participants guided by the experts. Visits have been arranged to local institutions

such as police headquarters, courts, prisons and other facilities relevant to the questions relating to the protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice. The programmes have been drawn up by the host Government in each case in consultation with the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations.

33. As regards qualifications of candidates, participants have been persons who occupy positions as judges, public prosecutors, police officials and jurists and members of the Bar of their countries, who would therefore be in a position to influence and implement policies and programmes in related human rights matters in their respective countries on their return home.

34. The United Nations assumes responsibility for the round-trip by air economy-class of each of the fellows between the airport of the capital city of the home country and the airport of arrival at the site of the host country. It also assumes responsibility for an appropriate stipend in local currency to cover expenses for room and board, as well as incidental expenses for the duration of the training course.

35. The final report of these courses have so far been reproduced and distributed at the cost of the host country.

C. FELLOWSHIPS

36. United Nations fellowships are not, primarily, awarded for the pursuit of academic studies leading to degrees or diplomas. They are intended to give persons entrusted with functions important to the promotion and protection of human rights in their countries the opportunity to broaden their professional knowledge and experience by acquainting themselves with advanced methods and techniques in this field. A particular training programme may include attendance at an academic institution where a holder of a fellowship may be called upon to qualify for a specific professional diploma; however the main purpose of a fellowship is to enable the holder to derive from his training the knowledge and professional competence which will help him to increase his ability to help solve practical problems of human rights upon his return home.

37. Following as far as possible the guidelines contained in the manual on Policies and Procedures Governing the Administration of United Nations Fellowships, issued by the Office of Technical Co-operation of the Secretariat, human rights fellowships are awarded for relatively short periods of time. Most awards last from two to three months. This brief duration is necessitated by various factors. In many cases Governments cannot dispense with the services for a longer period of time of fellows holding posts of importance. Budgetary limitations and the extent of facilities offered by Host Governments are also relevant factors.

38. Under the terms of resolution 926 (X), human rights fellowships are awarded only to candidates upon nomination by their Governments. In considering applications, particular attention is paid to the candidate's qualifications, his position in his home country, his proposed field of study and the practical use he expects to make of the knowledge and experience gained on his return home. Other factors which also influence the distribution of awards are: (a) the greater needs of developing countries; (b) the desirability of granting fellowships to Governments nominating for the first time or whose nationality benefited little from the programme; (c) over-all geographical distribution of awards; (d) the financial resources available in the light of other demands of the advisory services programme and (e) the relevance to current national developments in the home countries of the applicants.

39. In establishing international programmes the following elements are borne in mind: (a) the relationship between legal systems and institutions to those of the fellow's own country; (b) language considerations; (c) possibilities of reducing costs by arranging for placement within the same geographic area; (d) possibility of arranging for placement of fellows in economically less developed countries with interesting human rights developments.

40. While training abroad fellows are, in principle, under the general supervision of the Division of Human Rights, OTC and local United Nations agencies (UNDP, Information Centres); but in each host country, a governmental or semi-governmental department or agency, or a university or some other appropriate academic institution agrees beforehand to be responsible for the direct supervision of the training programme.

41. To enable the Division of Human Rights and other United Nations agencies to follow the progress of a fellow's study abroad, he is requested at the end of the first month to submit a brief account indicating the concrete aspects of the problem which he will select for specific study and of the progress thus achieved including information on any difficulties which he may have encountered during that period.

42. At the conclusion of the training programme and before returning home, fellows must submit a final report to the Division of Human Rights and the Fellowship Section of the Office of Technical Co-operation. The contents of these reports vary considerably and do not include information on how the report or the fellowship experience is subsequently used either by the fellows or by their Governments. The latter information is obtained from the answers to the post-fellowship questionnaire which all recipients are asked through the Office of Technical Co-operation to complete following their return to their respective home countries.

43. The final reports of the fellows and the completed post-fellowship questionnaires are forwarded by the Office of Technical Co-operation to the Division of Human Rights for comments. These comments include observations on the programme which had been planned, on the fellow's behalf, the use he made of these facilities and his conclusions as to the relevance of the experience gained from his award to the situation in his own country.

Types of fellowships

44. Most of the candidates nominated by Governments and awarded fellowships have been government officials of a high standing, ranging from 25 to 50 years of age. Among the recipients of the awards have been judges, prosecutors, senior police officials, instructors at police academies, officials responsible for drafting legislation, officials of national development boards, officials of ministries of justice, interior, labour and social affairs; members of legislatures, officials of national non-governmental organizations, members of the bar and university teachers.

45. As regards the areas of study or training to be undertaken, the majority of requests for awards of human rights fellowships have related to national activities and projects concerned with the improvement of existing judiciary or administrative procedures, the drafting of new legislation, the modifications of existing laws, or the observation in other countries of the experience gained from the establishment of new institutions and the application of new techniques of promotion and protection of human rights. The requests may then be classified as follows: (a) for study and observation of comparable procedures abroad; (b) for on-the-spot comparative analysis of legislation; and (c) for on-the-spot observation of the working of a technique or institution which is being examined from the standpoint of adoption or adaptation in the fellow's own country.

46. The greatest number of requests received have been for study and observation of existing procedures of various facets of the administration of justice. Thus, Governments have at times requested that their prosecutors, judges and officials of ministries of justice be given the opportunity to observe abroad such matters as the use of writs of habeas corpus, techniques for ensuring the right of the accused to a speedy trial, protection of human rights in the preliminary investigation of criminal offences, methods of interrogation of suspected or accused persons and their right to communicate with lawyers, family members and friends. The protection of human rights in preliminary investigations and pre-trial and pre-sentence proceedings and the role of the police and that of the public prosecutor in the protection of human rights are particularly favoured areas for comparative observation. Another subject in the area of the administration of justice which continued to be in great demand has been the human rights of convicted and released offenders and of their family.

47. At least about 10 per cent of the total requests received included awards which had been granted for the study of human rights questions which affect children and family including juvenile delinquency, the administration of justice in family and children's courts, adoption, maintenance and reconciliation of estranged spouses and the responsibility of society for the welfare of children deprived of normal home life and children of minority groups.

48. As to the second type of fellowship which involves on-the-spot comparative analysis related to the drafting or modification of legislation in the candidate's own country, Governments have often proposed members of their legislatures, sometimes members of committees charged with legislative reform, as well as officials of ministries of justice at the policy level and government draftsmen who are responsible for drawing up the laws and corresponding regulations. The protection of human rights of certain minority groups, including refugees, new immigrants and resident aliens, were among the selected subjects for this type of fellowship. Another popular subject in this category is the question of measures designed to advance the observance of human rights of indigenous populations.

49. Discussion in the Commission and in human rights seminars organized under the advisory services programme, have also stimulated interest in legislative revisions in such areas as family law, the rights of a child and the status of women in family law, and the implementation of the economic and social rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since 1972 increasing interest was shown in the effects of the advancement of science and technology on human rights. Two awards were granted in 1974 for the study of questions relating to the protection of a person's privacy from arbitrary and unlawful interference as provided for in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

50. For the third type of fellowship, Governments have nominated judges, prosecutors, police officers and other governmental officials to observe the detailed working of judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority, including the operation of conseils d'état, administrative tribunals and the role of ombudsmen.

51. It has sometimes proved possible for fellows to profit from the combination of observation and the actual attendance at an international meeting or conference which discussed matters relating to human rights.

Selection of fellows

52. With the move of the Division of Human Rights to Geneva, Governments have been requested to submit their nominations through the office of the local UNDP Resident Representative, to the Division of Human Rights, and in cases where there is no Resident Representative, directly to the Division of Human Rights.

53. The procedure followed for the examination and selection of candidates for the available awards is an adaptation of the United Nations procedure set forth in the 1962 TAB report. The Selection Panel in this case being constituted within the Division of Human Rights.

54. The desirability of making a greater number of human rights awards to women is taken into account in the award of fellowships. Since the programme was initiated, 117 women, representing about 21 per cent of the total awards of 553,

have been awarded fellowships up to 1975. In response to resolution 8 (XVIII) of the Commission on the Status of Women and subsequently to resolution 1680 (LII) of the Economic and Social Council, Governments have nominated greater numbers of women from among their candidates for awards under the programme.

55. Where the requested topic of study or training falls within a field covered by another technical assistance programme, the substantive departments of the United Nations or liaison offices of the specialized agencies concerned are asked whether these requests could be met under their programmes, so that wherever possible, suggestions for appropriate resubmission of the request can be made. For example, in 1974, out of a total of 105 nominations received from 36 Governments, 34 nominations were transmitted to the Office of Technical Co-operation with the request that they be referred to the appropriate substantive department or specialized agency for action.

56. Annex B shows the total human rights fellowships awarded for the period 1962-1975 illustrated by nationality and year. Before 1962 there were only two awards granted. One to the Republic of Korea in 1956 and one to the Republic of China in 1961.

Placement of fellows

57. Request for placement of a fellow is addressed to the proposed host country through the official channels of communication designated by the Government. (E.g., the British Council in the United Kingdom and l'Agence pour la coopération technique industrielle et économique in France.) These agencies accept responsibility for contacting national institutions capable of providing the training facilities required. Placement operations may take up to four months or longer to finalize, depending upon the facilities required, the number of host countries involved and the timing suggested.

58. Annex C contains a list of countries which have provided study or training facilities for human rights fellows during the period under review.

59. Not all techniques have proved successful. It has not, for example, been found convenient to continue to arrange for human rights fellows to attend in the capacity of observers in human rights seminars related to their particular field of interest because seminar participants are selected by Governments on a different basis and passive attendance at seminar sessions would tend to be more restrictive than helpful. Further consideration will be given however to this possibility.

60. Difficulties encountered in the placement of prospective fellows sometimes necessitates certain variations in the application of the established fellowship procedures. The provision of observation facilities in such complex and specialized areas of government activity as legislative drafting, judicial systems and the administration of justice, have posed a number of problems for placement agencies of Host Governments, which have no established machinery to handle requests for programmes of this nature. Some placement agencies of Host Governments however issue information on a regular basis concerning facilities for observation and training available in their respective countries. This material, which greatly facilitates planning programmes for all fellowships, is of particular value in the human rights fields. Where this information is not readily available, each programme has had to be worked out on an ad hoc basis requiring continuous consultation with placement agencies. As a rule placements in more than two or three Host countries is discouraged since often they may lead to duplication in the programme established and to a superficial type of training.

61. A number of Host countries have observed that it might be more economical and easier for them to arrange placement in small groups rather than individual placements scattered over a period. Officials of the Ministries concerned often do not have the possibility to spare the necessary time for the supervision of individual fellows at different times of the year and have had to reject requests which otherwise could have been accommodated if they were grouped within a specific period of the year. Unfortunately, for administrative reasons, it has not proved feasible to attempt joint placement for fellows from different countries; difficulties in synchronizing awards often offset the possible advantages, although joint placements for group fellowships have been both useful and practical for fellows from the same country. Attention will be given however to the possibility of arranging for some form of group placement or training in areas of intensified demand.

Follow-up of fellowships and use being made of the training received

62. The main sources of information available to the United Nations to enable it to evaluate the use being made of the studies and observations carried out by fellows, are the final reports of the fellows and the follow-up questionnaires which they complete at the end of their study or training periods.

63. In the final fellowship reports, fellows usually summarize the course of study followed and the benefits derived. They sometimes include observations on the relevance or otherwise of the institutions, procedures and techniques covered by the course in comparative relation to the fellow's own country. At times, final reports contain a number of proposals which the fellows intend to suggest to their own authorities on their return home. Not all fellows have submitted however, reports upon the conclusion of their fellowship.

64. The responses have also been sometimes disappointing. In general the replies to the questions are very brief. Now that the Division of Human Rights is fully established in Geneva, a special effort will be made to follow recipients of fellowships throughout their period of fellowships and to obtain and receive adequate reports permitting to access with greater precision the benefits of the programme to the fellow, his country and the United Nations in its wish of promoting human rights. The indications are that many fellows tend to return to their previous positions or occupations. It is apparent also that many fellows supplement their final reports to the United Nations with private reports and recommendations made only to their Governments.

65. Most of those who benefited from the programme have indicated that they found it "interesting and useful", that it "provided a degree of specialization", and "useful broadening of professional experience". Another benefit of the programme which many of the fellows mentioned in the replies to the post-questionnaire is the opportunity given to them to establish and maintain contacts with professionals abroad in their respective fields of interest. A number of fellows commented that the duration of the fellowship was too short and suggested that in view of the inflationary trend of the world economy and to avoid economic hardships during their stay abroad, the stipend rate fixed by the United Nations should be adjusted to the cost of living in the host countries concerned. What may be stated as an important indication that the fellowships have proved useful is the continued demand for such awards from Member States at all stages of development, in the high level of the candidates proposed and in the improved quality of the applications received.

D. ADVISORY SERVICES OF EXPERTS

66. The provision at the request of governments, of the advisory services of experts is one of the aspects of the consolidated programme of technical assistance adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 926 (X). In the framework of the programme, a country may ask for the services of an expert or team of experts for a specific task, for example to draft laws, or to protect the human rights, assist in the setting up of institutions the purpose of which is to provide or protect human rights.

67. A few Governments only have availed themselves so far of the experts' services provided for under the programme. Two Governments, for example, received advice concerning elections, electoral laws, procedures and techniques, while others have utilized assistance relating to status of women. In 1970-1971, the Secretary-General, at the request of the Government of the Cameroon, provided the services of an expert to advise on the promotion of the participation of women in national affairs and national development with particular emphasis on community development. Occasionally interest is expressed in the existence of the possibility of the United Nations providing assistance of a technical nature through experts acceptable to the requesting Governments and who may render useful services because of their knowledge and experience already acquired in their home countries, or at the international level. It may be that this part of the programme should be made better known.

E. BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

68. It is important that adequate resources should be available each year to implement the various aspects of the programme in response to the many Government requests. As far back as 1961, the General Assembly itself, in its resolution 1679 (XVI) decided that the resources for the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights should be increased to permit the provision of a number of human rights fellowships each year and requested the Secretary-General in publicizing the programme, to draw the attention of Member States to the fact that funds are available for fellowships. The appropriation approved by the General Assembly at that session included \$40,000 specifically for the fellowship complement of the advisory services programme in the field of human rights.

69. The irregular provision of funds in subsequent years has meant that adequate use could not have been made of the programme. Requests for seminars, training courses, fellowships, had to be postponed at a time when there ~~were~~ further calls by legislative bodies for the use of the programme in connexion with such intervention of the Decade of Action against Racism and Racial Discrimination, the study on the effect of advancement of technology on human rights etc. The following paragraph illustrates the difficulty of obtaining an adequate benefit from each component when specific funds are not available for each part.

70. A total of 21 human rights fellowships was awarded in 1962. A year later, in resolution 1872 (XVII), of 7 December 1962, the Assembly decided that the advisory services programme should be expanded with a view to increasing the resources for fellowships so as to permit the award of at least double the number of fellowships available in 1962, and increased the appropriation for human rights advisory services accordingly. This permitted 39 fellowships to be awarded in 1963 and 44 in 1964. In 1965, 55 fellowships were awarded; the increase in the number of awards from the previous year was attributable to the availability of extra funds for fellowships awards made possible by savings incurred in the seminars held during 1965. In 1966, in accordance with Council resolution 1062 (XXXIX) and 1067 (XXXIX), and General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX), the budget provision for that year and future programmes of the advisory services in the field of human rights was raised from the 1965 level of \$180,000 to \$220,000, thus enabling the increase of the number of awards. However, in spite of this increase, the total number of awards in 1966 was only 31, about half of which was planned originally. The reduction was a consequence of General Assembly resolution 2060 (XX) of 16 December 1965, which called for an international seminar on apartheid to be held in 1966, and authorized the Secretary-General to make readjustments within budgetary allocations approved for the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. Since 1966 up to 1970 the budget appropriation for the fellowship programme has remained at the same level and consequently the total awards granted during these years remained more or less the same, namely, 43 in 1967, 47 in 1968, 46 in 1969 and in 1970. As of 1971, the appropriation for the whole programme was again increased from \$220,000 to \$250,000, thus making it possible to increase the number of awards. In 1971, 63 awards were granted. The increase of 17 awards over 1970 was made possible not only by the larger appropriation but also by savings on seminars and on a regional training course that had been tentatively planned for 1971 but could not be held.

71. In 1972, due to the reduction of the appropriation for the whole programme, the number of awards granted that year was reduced to 56. As of 1973, the part of the programme dealing with the activities relating to the "Promotion of Equality of Men and Women" was separated from the Human Rights activities and the revised allocation for the Human Rights Advisory Services was placed at \$145,000. Consequently, only 12 awards were granted in 1973. In 1974 and 1975, the allocation remained the same, but due to savings on seminars it was possible to increase the number of awards to 24 and 25 respectively.

72. As regards seminars in particular reference has already been made in paragraph 15 above to the sharing of the costs between the United Nations and the Host Government. In most of the agreements, Host Governments undertake to defray the costs of appropriate premises for the holding of the seminar and for the Bureau and Secretariat of the seminar; furniture and equipment for the premises; simultaneous interpretation and amplification equipment as well as tape recorders and tapes, and technicians to operate them; the local administrative personnel required for the proper conduct of the seminar, including reproduction and distribution of working papers and other seminar documents; postal, telegraph and telephone facilities for official work in connexion with the seminar; office supplies and equipment required for the proper conduct of the seminar; customs clearance and transportation between port of entry and the site of the seminar for documentation and supplies for the seminar; and local transportation.

73. As referred to above in paragraph 9, the programme is meant to organize annually two seminars, one regional training course and to award an adequate number of fellowships, in addition to any other specific requests contained in resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies concerned with human rights. It may be observed that the funds available for the implementation of the programme as a whole have not reflected a proportionate increase relevant to the rate of inflationary costs, but are on the contrary decreasing. For example, on 2 November 1973, the General Assembly, by its resolution 3057 (XXVIII), approving the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination specially requests that: seminars on special aspects of combating racism and racial discrimination and promoting racial harmony should be organized at both the international and regional levels within the United Nations system (paragraph 15(i) of the Programme). The budgetary appropriation for 1971 was \$250,000. With this provision it was possible to organize two international and one regional seminar as well as to award 63 fellowships. In 1975 the budgetary appropriation allocated to the field of human rights was \$145,000. This low level of appropriation considered in the context of the fact that the seminar organized in Tunisia in 1975 cost the United Nations approximately \$51,000 and that the 1975 training course organized in Costa Rica cost the United Nations approximately \$50,000 and that each fellowship is currently estimated to cost \$3,400, illustrates the need to consider the possibility of an increase of resources in the light of current requirements; costs of travel and subsistence have increased substantially in recent years.

74. The full list of budgetary appropriations for the advisory services programme is contained in annex D.

F. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

75. The value of seminars that have been organized under the programme of advisory services has been noted in a number of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Commission itself. For example, the General Assembly acknowledged the important role of regional and international seminars for the protection of human rights. It has also expressed the hope that the United Nations, in co-operation with Governments, will continue to promote its activities in this field.

76. Various bodies of the United Nations continue to request that seminars on particular topics should be organized under the programme. For instance, the General Assembly, in resolutions 2060 (XX) and 3053 (XXVIII) requested the organization of seminars on apartheid and racial discrimination. The Economic and Social Council in resolution 1232 (XLII) requested the Secretary-General to proceed to organize seminars on measures and techniques which have proved effective in the eradication of slavery and the slave trade. The Commission, in resolution 11 (XXVII) expressed the hope that further seminars on the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights would be organized. The Sub-Commission on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, at its twenty-seventh session, requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar on the human rights of migrant workers.

77. With reference to the three training courses so far organized on evaluation of their benefits may be illustrated by the following extract from the report of the 1973 course held in Cairo:

"Taken as a whole, however, the participants considered the training course to have been a success in itself and a most useful method for transmitting ideas and methods for improving the observance of human rights both in the administration of criminal justice and in other areas in the broad field of human rights. As evidence of their satisfaction several participants voiced their determination to organize similar courses at the national level on their return home; others expressed interest in the possibility of organizing courses on regional or sub-regional level with United Nations help for participants from other countries, as they observed that this would provide an opportunity to organize in-service training for their own personnel, who could at the same time benefit from the ideas and experience of participants from other countries in the region with similar cultural and historical developments."

78. The high calibre of candidates nominated by Governments for the awards of fellowships and for participation in the training courses under the programme, is indicative of the importance attached to the awards and courses. It is most encouraging to note the considerable increase in the number of applications that are received annually for consideration since the start of the awards and also the fact that some fellows have expressed the wish to enjoy a second tenure of award.

or an extension of the duration of their awards. It is significant that the areas of study or training which are being sought relate to a diversity of human rights topics of practical application in the respective countries. In line with the intent of the General Assembly, developing countries have shown a growing interest in the fellowship and training courses and their nationals have benefited from it. The number of awards to developing countries can be seen in Annex B to the present report.

79. As regards the advisory services of experts reference has been made in Section D of the report to ~~the~~ limited use that has been made of it so far. Wider publicity of the availability and the usefulness of these services would seem desirable.

ANNEX A

List of seminars organized under the Advisory Services Programme
1957 through 1975E/CN.4/1192
Annex A
page 1

Date	Place	Subject	Regional or International	Report
5-16 August 1957	Bangkok, Thailand	The civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian Women in public life	R	ST/TAA/HR/1
17-28 February 1958	Baguio City, Philippines	The protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure	R	ST/TAA/HR/2
19-30 May 1958	Santiago, Chile	The protection of human rights in criminal law and procedure	R	ST/TAA/HR/3
4-15 May 1959	Kandy, Sri Lanka	Judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority	R	ST/TAO/HR/4
18-29 May 1959	Bogotá, Colombia	The participation of women in public life	R	ST/TAO/HR/5
31 August - 11 September 1959	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority	R	ST/TAO/HR/6
10-24 May 1960	Tokyo, Japan	The role of substantive criminal law in the protection of human rights and the purposes and legitimate limits of penal sanctions	R	ST/TAO/HR/7
20 June - 1 July 1960	Vienna, Austria	The protection of human rights in criminal procedure	R	ST/TAO/HR/8
12-23 December 1960	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	The participation of women in public life	R	ST/TAO/HR/9
6-20 February 1961	Wellington, New Zealand	The protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice	R	ST/TAO/HR/10
19 June-3 July 1961	Bucharest, Romania	The status of women in family law	R	ST/TAO/HR/11
15-28 August 1961	Mexico City, Mexico	Amparo, habeas corpus and other similar remedies	R	ST/TAO/HR/12
20 February - 5 March 1962	New Delhi, India	Freedom of information	R	ST/TAO/HR/13

Date	Place	Subject	Regional or International	Report
8-21 May 1962	Tokyo, Japan	The status of women in family law	R	ST/TAO/HR/14
12-25 June 1962	Stockholm, Sweden	Judicial and other remedies against the abuse of administrative authority with special emphasis on the role of parliamentary institutions	R	ST/TAO/HR/15
30 April-14 May 1963	Canberra, Australia	The role of the police in the protection of human rights	R	ST/TAO/HR/16
6-19 August 1963	Warsaw, Poland	The rights of the child	R	ST/TAO/HR/17
3-16 December 1963	Bogotá, Colombia	The status of women in family law	R	ST/TAO/HR/18
7-20 April 1964	Rome, Italy	Freedom of information	R	ST/TAO/HR/21
12-25 May 1964	Kabul, Afghanistan	Human rights in developing countries	R	ST/TAO/HR/21
18-31 August 1964	Lomé, Togo	The status of women in family law	R	ST/TAO/HR/22
8-22 June 1965	Ljubljana, Yugoslavia	The multinational society	I	ST/TAO/HR/23
3-17 August 1965	Ulan Bator, Mongolia	The participation of women in public life	R	ST/TAO/HR/24
8-22 February 1966	Dakar, Senegal	Human rights in developing countries	R	ST/TAO/HR/25
14-27 June 1966	Budapest, Hungary	The participation in local administration as a means of promoting human rights	R	ST/TAO/HR/26
23 August-4 September 1966	Brasilia, Brazil	Seminar on apartheid	I	ST/TAO/HR/27
6-19 December 1966	Manila, Philippines	Measures required for the advancement of women with special reference to the establishment of a long-term programme	R	ST/TAO/HR/28
25 April-8 May 1967	Kingston, Jamaica	The effective realization of civil and political rights at the national level	R	ST/TAO/HR/29
1-14 August 1967	Helsinki, Finland	The civic and political education of women	I	ST/TAO/HR/30

Date	Place	Subject	Regional or International	Report
15-28 August 1967	Warsaw, Poland	The realization of economic and social rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	R	ST/TAO/HR/31
18 June- 1 July 1968	London, United Kingdom	Freedom of association	I	ST/TAO/HR/32
27 August - 9 September 1968	New Delhi, India	The question of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination	I	ST/TAO/HR/34
19 November - 2 December 1968	Accra, Ghana	The civic and political education of women	R	ST/TAO/HR/35
26 June-9 July 1969	Nicosia, Cyprus	Special problems relating to human rights in developing countries	I	ST/TAO/HR/36
5-18 August 1969	Iasi, Romania	The effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women	R	ST/TAO/HR/37
2-15 September 1969	Cairo, United Arab Republic	The establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to Africa	R	ST/TAO/HR/38
2-12 June 1970	Belgrade, Yugoslavia	The role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights	I	ST/TAO/HR/39
23 June-4 July 1970	Lusaka, Zambia	The realization of economic and social rights with particular reference to developing countries	R	ST/TAO/HR/40
8-21 September 1970	Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	The participation of women in the economic life of their countries (with reference to the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women).	I	ST/TAO/HR/41
16-29 June 1971	Yaoundé, Cameroon	Measures to be taken on the national level for the implementation of United Nations instruments aimed at combating and eliminating racial discrimination and for the promotion of harmonious race relations: Symposium on the evils of racial discrimination.	I	ST/TAO/HR/42

Date	Place	Subject	Regional or International	Report
27 July- 9 August 1971	Libreville, Gabon	The participation of women in economic life (with reference to the implementation of article 10 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV)	R	ST/TAO/HR/43
24 August - 6 September 1971	Nice, France	The dangers of a recrudescence of intolerance in all its forms and the search for ways of preventing and combating it	I	ST/TAO/HR/44
19 June-1 July 1972	Vienna, Austria	Human Rights and scientific and technological developments	I	ST/TAO/HR/45
11-24 July 1972	Istanbul, Turkey	The status of women and family planning	I	ST/TAO/HR/46
28 August - 10 September 1973	San Remo, Italy	Youth and human rights	I	ST/TAO/HR/47
23 October - 5 November 1973	Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania	The study of new ways and means for promoting human rights with special attention to the problems and needs of Africa	R	ST/TAO/HR/48
25 June-8 July 1974	Ohrid, Yugoslavia	The promotion and protection of human rights of national ethnic and other minorities	I	ST/TAO/HR/49
12-24 November 1975	Tunis, Tunisia	The human rights of migrant workers	I	ST/TAO/HR/50

ANNEX B

Total Human Rights Fellowships Awarded 1962-1975 by Nationality and Year

Country, Territory or Region	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
I AFRICA														
Burundi		1					1	1	2			1		1
Congo					1	1								
Egypt	1	7	7	4	2	3	3	2	2		1			
Ethiopia									2		1			1
Ghana							2	3			1		2	1
Ivory Coast	1													
Kenya								1				1		
Lesotho						1				1				
Liberia	1										2		1	
Libyan Arab Republic				1										
Madagascar	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	2	1				
Mali													1	
Nigeria	1		1	2	1			1	1	1	2	1		1
Rwanda			1	1										
Senegal		1	2								1			
Sierra Leone	1	2							2	2	2			

[illegible]

Country, Territory, or Region	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
II. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC														
Afghanistan		2	1	1		1	3		2	3	2		1	1
Australia				3		1		1	1				1	
Burma													1	
China	2	3	2	2	1	2	1		2					
Fiji										1				
India		2	2	2		2	1	1	1	3	2		1	1
Indonesia	1	2	1				1	1	3	1	2			1
Iran	1	3	1	1	1	1	2		2	1	3			1
Iraq							2	3		2	5		1	
Japan	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	2						
Khmer Republic	1									2	2		1	
Korea Republic of	1	3	2											
Laos				1										
Malaysia						1					1	1	1	1
Mongolia											1		1	
Nepal			1		1	1		1	2	1	1			1
New Zealand		1			1	1	2	1	1	2	1			1
Pakistan		1			1		5	3	1	1			1	

Country, Territory, or Region	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
III. EUROPE														
Austria	1									1	2			
Belgium		1									1			
Bulgaria											3			1
Czechoslovakia								1			1			
Finland			1		1									
France				2									1	
Greece	1	1		1										
Hungary				1		1					1			
Iceland									1					
Netherlands				1										
Poland			2	2			3	2	3	4	3		1	1
Romania						2	3	3	2		2		1	
Spain			1	1			1			1				
Sweden					2					2				1
Turkey	1			5	2	4	3			1	2			
Ukrainian SSR				1					1					
USSR									1					
United Kingdom				1		2	1	1						
Yugoslavia			3	3	3	2		1		1				

[illegible]

[illegible]

Country, Territory or Region	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
V. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u>														
Israel	1	1									1		1	
Jordan			1	2		2								
Kuwait													1	
Saudi Arabia	1			1		1				1				
Syrian Arab Rep.									1	1	1	1		
Yemen										2				
TOTAL	21	39	45	54	31	43	47	46	46	63	56	12	24	25

ANNEX C

List of countries which have provided study or training facilities for Human Rights fellows during the period under review

IV Host governments

No.	Asia and the Pacific	Africa	Americas	Europe	Middle East
1.	Australia	Algeria	Argentina	Austria	Israel
2.	Afghanistan	Egypt	Barbados	Belgium	Jordan
3.	Burma	Kenya	Bolivia	Bulgaria	Kuwait
4.	Cyprus	Libya	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	Lebanon
5.	India	Morocco	Canada	Denmark	Saudi-Arabia
6.	Iran	Nigeria	Chile	Finland	
7.	Iraq	Senegal	Colombia	France	
8.	Japan	Sudan	Costa Rica	Fed. Rep. of Germany	
9.	Malaysia	Tanzania	Ecuador	Greece	
10.	Mauritius	Tunisia	Guatemala	Hungary	
11.	Nepal		Guyana	Ireland	
12.	New Zealand		Jamaica	Italy	
13.	Pakistan		Mexico	Luxembourg	
14.	Philippines		Peru	Netherlands	
15.	Singapore		Trinidad & Tobago	Norway	
16.	Sri Lanka		United States of America	Poland	
17.	Thailand		Uruguay	Spain	
18.	Western Samoa		Venezuela	Sweden	
19.				Switzerland	
20.				Turkey	
21.				USSR	
22.				United Kingdom	
23.				Yugoslavia	

ANNEX D

Budgetary appropriations for the Advisory Services
in the field of human rights

1. The budgetary appropriation for the Advisory Services in the field of human rights since the inception of the programme in 1956 has been as follows:

Year	Amount allocated in US \$	Resolution	Remarks
1956	50 000	GE 968 (X)	Up to 1962 almost all the funds had been utilized for the financing of regional and international seminars. Only two fellowships were granted during this period.
1957	55 000	GE 1083 (XI)	
1958	55 000	GE 12030 (XII)	
1959	100 000	GE 1338 (XIII)	
1960	100 000	GE 1443 (XIV)	
1961	100 000	GE 1584 (XV)	In 1963, in accordance with resolution ECOSOC 889 (XXXIV) and General Assembly Resolution 1872 (XVII) the programme was further expanded with a view to increasing resources for fellowships to permit the award of at least double the number of fellowships available in 1962.
1962	140 000	GE 1734 (XVI)	
1963	180 000	GE 1924 (XVII)	
1964	180 000	GE 2016 (XX)	
1965	180 000	GE 2124 (XX)	
1966	220 000	GE 2125 (XX)	As a consequence of the decision of the Council (Resolution 1062 (XXXIX) and 1067A (XXXIX), General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX)), the budget provision for 1966 for the programme was raised from the 1965 level of \$180,000 to \$220,000.
1967	220 000	GE 2242 (XXI)	
1968	220 000	GE 2363 (XXII)	
1969	220 000	GE 2482 (XXIII)	
1970	220 000 ^{1/}	ECOSOC 1435(XLVII)	As of 1970 the budget provided a lump sum for all technical assistance under the Regular Programme including economic development, social development and public administration, Human Rights Advisory services and narcotics control. The figures for: 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 were respectively: \$5,408,600, \$5,408,000, \$4,586,000 and \$4,501,000. For 1974 and 1975 \$17,966,000 was put aside for the whole programme of technical assistance under the Regular Budget. The OTC informs the Division what funds have been earmarked each year for the programme.
1971	250 000 ^{2/}	ECOSOC 1529(XLIX)	
1972	250 000	ECOSOC 1613(LI)	
1973	250 000	ECOSOC 1712(LIII)	
1974	145 000 ^{3/}	ECOSOC.DEC(LV)	
1975	145 000 ^{3/}	ECOSOC.DEC(LVII)	

^{1/} E/CN.4/1056/para. 5

^{2/} E/CN.4/1056/para. 4

^{3/} Does not include funds for seminars and fellowships dealing with subjects relating strictly to the field of promotion of equality between men and women.