

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE
FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/9614)



UNITED NATIONS

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New York, 1974

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
WHO	World Health Organization

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research submits this report to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, covering the period from 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1974. This is done in accordance with the provisions of resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Institute's Executive Director to report to it annually. It should be noted that the time span of the report is not interpreted rigidly. A number of activities particularly those contemplated for future action, and a number of ideas under consideration are mentioned.
2. It will be recalled that at its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly reviewed the Institute's activities in the light of a report 1/ and an opening statement 2/ by the present Executive Director, Dr. Davidson Nicol. Consequently, the Assembly adopted resolution 3064 (XXVIII) of 9 November 1973, in which it noted with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities and expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support. Comments made by delegations during the twenty-eighth session, as well as those made earlier, were noted carefully by the Executive Director and his staff. These were followed by contacts with delegations whose concern for the Institute's progress will, it is hoped, not be limited to the deliberations of the Assembly but rather continue to be a year-round exercise.
3. The Executive Director has regularly consulted heads of delegations, senior United Nations officers, members of academic communities in various parts of the world and other interested internationalists, while reviewing existing programmes or considering new ones.
4. The Board of Trustees has been giving the Executive Director its guidance and support. The Board is now composed of 22 members appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and four ex officio members (for the composition of the Board, see annex I).
5. At its twelfth session, from 25 to 28 September 1973, the Board re-elected Sir Kenneth Younger of the United Kingdom as Chairman and Mr. Felipe Herrera of Chile as Vice-Chairman.
6. Among other decisions, the Board agreed to devote its September 1974 session to a comprehensive review of the priorities of the Institute's programmes. The thirteenth session, scheduled from 24 to 27 September, will be preceded by a working week-end to facilitate frank and informal exchange of views. Within that context, a working group consisting of Board members and experts met in Moscow at the invitation of the Board's Soviet member from 10 to 14 June to discuss the UNITAR

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session Supplement No. 14 (A/9014).

2/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Second Committee, 1535th meeting, paras. 1-10.

Project on the Future. Further details on that project are given in paragraphs 13 to 30 of this report.

7. In anticipation of the Board's forthcoming session and as a matter of regular policy, the Executive Director has been reviewing and evaluating existing programmes and assessing options for the Institute's priorities.

8. It is realized, however, that an ambitious work programme dealing with current concerns and meeting ascertained needs would require, in the words of the Assembly, "greater and wider financial support". Particularly with rising costs and fluctuations of currencies, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain activities at the present level. Keenly aware of this, the Executive Director has made personal appeals to heads of State and Ministers for Foreign Affairs and other senior national officials with a view to obtaining an increase in contributions to the regular budget, special grants for particular projects and a fulfilment of pledges previously made. He visited a number of countries mainly with that purpose in mind although other official tasks were also related to his travel. Fund-raising being the complex, tedious and long process that it is, the Executive Director is pleased to report some progress. Personal interest expressed by certain heads of State was especially gratifying, particularly when it was accompanied by financial backing. The Executive Director is also most appreciative of new or increased contributions made by a number of Governments. Contributions by developing countries from their limited reserve of convertible currencies have been viewed as especially significant by the Executive Director, who attaches similar significance and value to the continued staunch financial backing of the regular contributors.

9. A special drive to raise funds for the next phase of UNITAR's operations is under serious consideration by the Executive Director.

10. The Executive Director realizes that one way of attracting financial support is to transmit the findings of the Institute's work in a satisfactory manner. The Secretary-General supported this position when he pointed out, at the opening of the twelfth session of the Board of Trustees, that it is important that the results of UNITAR's research reach as many people as possible, particularly national policy-makers, scholars and public servants as well as those in the United Nations family of organizations.

11. Fourteen UNITAR studies were published during the year under review, bringing the total to 54. A list of publications appears in annex II. It will be recalled that the Executive Director indicated to the last session of the Assembly that he would be making strenuous efforts to arrange for the production of UNITAR studies in more than one official language. He is therefore glad to report tangible progress in spite of many limitations, including those of time and money. UNITAR studies will now be produced in Spanish after an agreement was reached with the Mexican Government during a visit to Mexico City by the Executive Director in December. Eleven will be published initially, one of the first being, not surprisingly, on the relationship between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in the field of peace and security. Following a visit by the Executive Director to the USSR, the first book in Russian came out early this year and the Soviet authorities have agreed to reproduce most of our studies in Russian. Similarly, consultations are continuing with the Chinese Mission to the United Nations with the aim of making a selection of studies available to Chinese officials and intellectuals. The Executive Director hopes that progress could be

achieved on this when he visits the People's Republic of China to discuss the appointment of a Chinese citizen as a member of UNITAR's Board of Trustees. A number of studies have been produced in French this year, as in the past. More can be done when arrangements now under way to enlist the assistance of certain French-speaking countries have been definitely finalized. Reproduction in Arabic is being actively discussed, particularly with Arab representatives who raised that possibility during a Second Committee debate at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

12. Whether in training or in research, the Institute's attention has focused more sharply on issues of current concern to the international community. It is the intention of the Executive Director to strengthen the Institute's capacity to examine these issues boldly, and it has been his aim to expand the circle of researchers to include prominent internationalists from the various academic families of the world. A detailed description in the following pages gives an indication of the tangible progress which has been made. Also, conscious of remarks made in the Assembly and elsewhere, the Executive Director has taken immediate steps to strengthen UNITAR training, a function explicit in its name and statute. A Special Fellow was appointed to reorganize the training programme. His contacts with delegations and officials of the United Nations system have provided him with valuable advice not only on general guidelines but also on the format, content and nature of training activities. It may be pointed out that while the section on training in this report describes activities undertaken this year and incorporates the initial suggestions by the Special Fellow, a number of substantive proposals based on policy guidelines are also being refined and tailored to meet ascertained needs.

II. RESEARCH AND STUDIES

A. Project on the Future

13. The Board of Trustees of UNITAR, at its tenth session in September 1971, decided that the Institute should undertake, as soon as funds permitted, a programme for the continuous examination of major trends and developments having implications for the future of mankind that may require responses from the United Nations system. As indicated in paragraphs 27 to 29 of last year's report, the Board of Trustees, at its eleventh session in 1972, accorded priority to the elaboration of the project, which was subsequently done with the help of a Steering Committee of the Board convened in London in December 1972.

14. The specific goals of the project are:

(a) To alert the United Nations system and other international organizations to major evolving problems and future opportunities, and thus stimulate timely international action:

(b) To stimulate interest and concern among scholarly and scientific institutions around the world about such problems and opportunities and to facilitate dialogue with the United Nations system about the potential role of international organizations to counteract negative trends and enhance positive developments:

(c) To create greater understanding and encourage discussion of the problems and policy considerations by the wider public.

Organization of work

15. The Board of Trustees originally envisaged the establishment of a UNITAR Commission on the Future consisting of up to 36 persons serving in their individual capacities and broadly representative of the relevant intellectual disciplines and different cultures and social systems.

16. Until such time as funds sufficient for this purpose become available, UNITAR has proceeded, in addition to making preliminary contacts with potential donors, by concentrating on the preparation of a number of papers on subjects of immediate current interest to the United Nations and the development of guidelines for the establishment of a world-wide network of information and expertise.

Discussions and decisions of Board of Trustees at its twelfth session in September 1973

17. At its twelfth session, the Board of Trustees discussed the UNITAR Project on the Future at length. It commended the work done so far and reaffirmed its belief that a look-out tower for the United Nations such as that described in paragraph 14 above, would serve a very useful purpose. Furthermore, the Board

reiterated its belief that UNITAR was in a unique position to provide this service, particularly as the majority of UNITAR's projects were concerned with the future in one way or another. Several members of the Board expressed the view that it would be premature to establish the proposed Commission at the present time.

18. The Board reaffirmed its continuing support for UNITAR's work in connexion with the project and, in addition, placed on record its wish to encourage Governments and national and international institutions, both public and private, to contribute sufficient supplementary financial resources as well as to make available the services of expert personnel at little or no cost to the Institute.

19. The Board decided to give further consideration to the lines along which the project should develop in the context of its comprehensive review of UNITAR priorities at its thirteenth session. The Board also agreed in this context that a number of its members, interested in the project, should meet as a working group in mid-1974, prior to its thirteenth session.

Discussion in the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session

20. In his statement to the Second Committee at its 1535th meeting, the Executive Director noted that the discussions of the Board of Trustees have focused on the UNITAR Project on the Future. During the course of the Committee's consideration of the work of UNITAR, about 20 delegations expressed keen interest in the project, which they regarded to be of particular value. Many of them were good enough to pay a tribute to the imagination and far-sightedness of the Institute in undertaking the project.

UNITAR Conference on the Future Moscow, 10-14 June 1974

21. The Executive Director convened a conference in Moscow in pursuance of the Board's decision that a working group should meet in mid-1974 to consider the development of the project. The Director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who is one of UNITAR's trustees, had offered his Institute as a venue for the meeting. The USSR Committee for Science and Technology also took a sponsoring role for that meeting, which was held in Moscow from 10 to 14 June 1974.

22. In addition to providing an opportunity for interested trustees to meet as a working group to discuss the project, the Conference brought together experts in economic, political and social long-range planning and forecasting from around the world to discuss certain trends and developments, how they may affect the United Nations, and what action, if any, should be taken at the international level.

23. The substantive agenda comprised three main topics: the future of the United Nations, with particular reference to future resources and technological problems; the future in the United Nations, that is to say how the United Nations is dealing with future problems by means of planning and forecasting; and national experience in undertaking future studies and long-range planning.

24. Background papers were provided to participants. Discussion was based on a list of issues selected from the papers rather than on the papers themselves. The

papers dealt with such issues as the implications of technological change for the United Nations· the role of the United Nations in the light of current political and economic trends· possibilities in the United Nations for greater international co-operation for long-range agricultural development and for a more efficient and equitable usage of world raw material resources and the solution of environmental problems; forecasting in the United Nations and other international organizations; and long-range national planning.

25. A report on the meeting and a number of the substantive papers prepared for the Conference will be published by UNITAR in a volume of studies with an introductory explanation of the intent of UNITAR's Project on the Future. Additional papers may be included in the volume.

Network

26. Subsequent to the development of guidelines for the network of opinion and expertise, work is continuing on building up the network. This work is being carried out in Paris, in collaboration with the Association Internationale des Futuribles.

27. Numerous initiatives have been taken to establish collaboration with various institutions. Interest has been manifested in diverse places, e.g. Argentina and Hawaii, in the establishment of continuing locally-financed seminars that would bring together participants from various countries to discuss topics of special interest to the region.

Co-operation with various organizations

28. Following earlier meetings of the World Future Research Conference in Oslo, Tokyo and Bucharest, a World Futures Research Federation was established in Paris in June 1973. UNITAR was represented at the Bucharest meeting and at a subsequent meeting in Paris late in 1973 that was convened to consider questions relating to the initial General Assembly of the Federation.

29. UNITAR was also represented at a meeting in Rome convened in September 1973 by the Continuing Committee for Futures Research and the Istituto Ricerche Applicate Documentazione e Studi (IRADES) to discuss future human needs, new societies and the supportive technologies.

30. The Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden have contributed special funds for the project in addition to their general contribution, and France has provided the services of a scholar.

B. International organization studies

31. During the past year, UNITAR has continued to concentrate its research efforts on the processes of the United Nations and the means for improving the over-all effectiveness of its work. The various studies in this section focus on the structure, procedures and functioning of the United Nations system, and particularly on the problems of co-ordination and coherence among international organizations and co-operation between Member States having different economic and social systems.

1. Co-ordination and interorganizational co-operation

(a) Co-ordination within the United Nations system

32. During the year under review, an introductory study entitled Towards Greater Order, Coherence and Co-ordination in the United Nations System (E/5491) ^{3/} was completed. It was undertaken because of growing preoccupations expressed by Governments regarding the coherence of the system and about its capacity to cope with the ever-broadening range and scope of tasks in the economic and social field requiring international action. The study - which has been financed in part by the Rockefeller Foundation - seeks to determine to what extent these preoccupations, which were reflected in the discussions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during 1973, are justified and how best major difficulties can be overcome or attenuated. It has been conceived as a complement to the report of the Secretary-General on review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and IAEA (E/5524 and Add.1-4, Add.4/Corr.1 and Add.5), issued in accordance with a request of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 1768 (LIV)). The study was made available by the Executive Director to the Secretary-General, who distributed it to members of the Council because of its bearing on certain items on the agenda of the Council's fifty-seventh session, notably those dealing with the review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and with preparations for the General Assembly's special session scheduled for 1975 to consider international economic co-operation and development.

33. The first part of the study, which presents the problem and its setting, examines various aspects of United Nations relationships with the specialized agencies and IAEA, and of relationships between the major economic organs of the United Nations itself, and after identifying the main obstacles to order and coherence in the system, shows that current shortcomings are due not so much to a failure of co-ordination and co-operation in the traditional sense, as to a trend towards the fragmentation of authority and the changed institutional and other contexts in which the system, as established in 1945, has to operate.

34. The conclusions and suggestions contained in the second part of the study emphasize the need for a more effective role of leadership and co-ordination by the Economic and Social Council, under the authority of the General Assembly. To this end, an important contribution can be made by a clearer understanding of how such a role can be effectively played; also of the fact that the functions of the Council are distinct from, and not competitive with, those of the governing organs of UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP and UNDP. Other desiderata include the prosecution of several ongoing measures of rationalization, the reinforcement of the Council's support mechanism (above all, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination) and the development of medium-term planning and programme budgeting throughout the system. What seems most needed, in addition, are certain changes in attitude, practice and policy, rather than any new machinery or fundamental organizational change. The Council, it is suggested, might devote less time to "co-ordination" and more to intellectual leadership based on a global perspective which would in fact contribute to the purposes of the specialized agencies and United Nations programmes. Its decision to concern itself more directly with the policy aspects of operational activities is welcomed.

^{3/} Also issued under the symbol UNITAR/RR/20.

35. The importance of developing closer co-operation between the Council and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination is underlined, the latter body fulfilling a unique purpose not only in providing staff work for the Council and the agencies' governing organs and ensuring smooth implementation of decisions, but in maintaining a sense of common purpose, mutual confidence and esprit de corps between and among the Secretary-General and the executive heads of all parts of the system. From the viewpoint of actual administrative co-ordination, the early establishment of the International Civil Service Commission is urged.

36. In addition to a strengthening of the Council, the fuller integration of UNDP into the United Nations structure and the closer association of UNDP with its network of resident representatives, with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and with ACC, are considered a high priority. So are arrangements for bringing together more effectively for purposes of co-ordinated planning and coherence of action, the executive heads of the various organs and programmes of the United Nations itself.

37. The study concludes that the United Nations system is basically sound but in need of strengthening and adjustment. How successfully it can meet the new challenges facing it will depend on the determination of Governments and the intergovernmental organs of the United Nations itself - above all the General Assembly and the Council - to correct its weaknesses. The numerous suggestions contained in the study are put forward in the belief that much improvement could be achieved without new machinery or fundamental organizational change.

(b) Relationships between the United Nations and non-United Nations regional organizations

38. As part of its series on relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations, UNITAR has published two new studies in English. The first, entitled Governmental Control: A Prerequisite for Effective Relations Between the United Nations and non-United Nations Regional Organizations, 4/ is a comprehensive essay analysing the problems arising from the multiplication of global and regional intergovernmental organizations and the modalities for bringing about a more rational and efficient system of organizations. It was prepared by a Senior Fellow of UNITAR who was formerly Secretary-General of the Council of Europe. The second study, entitled The Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations: Relations in the Peace and Security Field, 5/ analyses the factors conditioning the development of OAS autonomy and authority, the constitutional issues and policy criteria concerning the respective roles of OAS and the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, and various possibilities for improving and strengthening relations between the two organizations. A Spanish edition of the study is being published. In addition, the Institute will soon issue its major study entitled The OAU and the UN: Relations Between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations. 6/

4/ UNITAR Regional Studies No. 3.

5/ UNITAR Regional Studies No. 4.

6/ UNITAR Regional Studies No. 2.

2. The role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems

39. Following endorsement by the Board of Trustees at its 1973 session, 7/ work has begun on a general research project involving studies on the role of the United Nations in the development of relations between countries having different economic and social systems. One of the basic premises of the project is that co-operative relationships between countries having different political, economic and social systems constitute an important condition for the strengthening of international peace and security.

40. One study analyses the contribution of the United Nations to the evolution of relations between the groups of countries in Eastern and Western Europe viewed in a historic setting in order to identify fruitful areas and modalities of intersystems co-operation within the framework of the United Nations. Moreover, the study will seek to demonstrate how, despite institutional differences and political obstacles, the process of elaborating generally agreed or concerted global policies and guidelines was going forward under United Nations auspices from the very inception of the Organization. Due attention will be devoted to elucidating the interconnexion between policies of co-operation among relatively developed States having different systems, on the one hand, and policies intended to facilitate co-operation between developed and developing countries, on the other. It is hoped that the inquiry might throw some light on new potentialities for co-operative endeavours by the United Nations operating in the more propitious climate of détente, and on the nature of principles which should underlie the emerging international system. The preliminary work is focused on sifting and marshalling the historical evidence, especially with respect to the initial period of acute tension between "East" and "West", and, simultaneously, on evolving the conceptual framework for the investigation. The project is being carried out in Geneva by the representative of UNITAR in Europe, who was for many years a senior official of the Economic Commission for Europe and later Secretary of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD.

41. Preparatory work has also been undertaken in connexion with a West European regional study to complement the one described in the preceding paragraph. This study will take account of the fact that the differences in the political, economic and social systems of the European States that do not belong to the East European-Socialist group are still quite considerable, and the needs for transnational co-ordination and problem-solving are undeniably large. The involvement of various United Nations agencies in the solution of global problems affecting Western Europe will be a major aspect of the study. The intention is that the research results should be used to formulate specific suggestions as to how the United Nations can help to promote collaboration in Europe, both within Western Europe, and between East and West Europe, and also to determine to what extent European advances and impediments are of relevance for global and other regional co-operative endeavours. This study, to be conducted under the supervision of a Special Fellow with a broad background in European regional as well as United Nations affairs, will be presented to the UNITAR Board of Trustees at its September 1974 meeting.

7/ UNITAR/BT/R.14, para. 24.

3. Status of women in the United Nations

42. The UNITAR report entitled The Situation of Women in the United Nations, 8/ published in 1973, was referred to in the debates of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fifth session early in 1974. This research report was also mentioned in the preamble to the resolution on the employment of women by the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system, adopted by the Commission. 9/ The operative part of that resolution reflected many of the ideas and suggestions contained in the UNITAR report, which was based on the proceedings of the Colloquium of Senior United Nations Officials on the Situation of Women in the United Nations, organized by UNITAR in July 1972.

43. The UNITAR publication was cited by the Secretary-General during a press conference and has been brought to the attention of the Annual General Meeting of the United Nations Staff Union. In addition, it has been reviewed by several publications and commented upon by certain major newspapers.

44. UNITAR plans to participate in the International Women's Year (1975) and, as part of such participation, may convene during the Year another colloquium on the situation of women in the United Nations.

4. International youth organizations and the United Nations

45. The Institute has published its first study on the role of non-governmental organizations, entitled International Youth Organizations and the United Nations. 10/ It consists of six papers contributed by consultants with special knowledge of the work of international youth organizations. The papers focus on the "youth-phenomenon" of today and the functioning of international youth organizations on the participation of such organizations in the work of the United Nations, both in decision-making and in the implementation of programmes; and on the various methods and procedures for strengthening co-operation with the United Nations. An earlier draft was discussed by an international panel comprising representatives of international youth organizations and United Nations agencies.

5. Other proposed studies in the field of international organization

46. Preliminary work has also been undertaken in connexion with two other proposed studies in the field of international organization: 11/

- (i) A study of the effect of ad hoc conferences on the administration of United Nations economic and social activities. The intention is that the study should focus on the general question of the organization of international administrative machinery to co-ordinate and implement the results of such conferences as those on the environment, population, food (as well as the recent special session of the General Assembly on raw materials and development). This study will be under the supervision of a Special Fellow.

8/ UNITAR Research Report No. 18.

9/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/5451), para. 186.

10/ UNITAR Research Report No. 17.

11/ Both these studies will be presented to the UNITAR Board of Trustees at its September 1974 meeting.

- (ii) Functional secretariats in the United Nations. It is intended that this study should examine the effect global issues of an economic and social nature are having on standards of recruitment, both from outside and within the United Nations system, on the interchange of relevant staff between national bureaucracies and international staff/secretariats, on the creation of new staffs or the reorientation of existing staffs. The study will also address itself to the question of whether it is really feasible to speak of a "non-political" international civil service, or whether it is possible to find a more effective reconciliation of the requirements of bureaucratic impartiality with the principles of political neutrality. This study will be under the supervision of a Special Fellow.

C. Peace and Security

1. Decolonization

47. The study of the problem pertaining to decolonization is carried from the previous year. Comments of members of the Board of Trustees on the proposal contained in the 1973 Memorandum on the Work Programme were analysed and formed useful guidelines.

48. During the past year the programme included discussions and intensive research pertaining to the Portuguese Territories in Africa, South Africa, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Namibia, the Caribbean and Pacific islands and some of the smaller States as well as to problems of apartheid and human rights which interrelate with the wider aspects of decolonization. This has taken the form of both participating in the meetings and hearings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as the organization of discussion panels at UNITAR headquarters on outstanding problems in the field of decolonization. Liaison work with the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat and international agencies and individuals involved in decolonization, as well as study papers focusing on the issue are in progress. A bibliography of current work in the field of decolonization is being compiled and has already proved useful to some research scholars in this field. In view of the interest expressed by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, two discussion panels were organized during the past year in liaison with the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. The first discussion forum, held at UNITAR headquarters in October 1973, included experts from different regions, knowledgeable international officials and diplomats who participated in study workshops identifying the problems of decolonization at every level - political, economic, humanitarian and legal. In specific case studies, such as the issue of the impending independence of Portugal's African Territories, the second seminar, held in May 1974 at UNITAR, centred around General António de Spínola's book, Portugal and the Future, in which he postulated his policy for the Portuguese colonies. A vigorous discussion took place on the economic and political factors impeding their full independence and the possible course of action that could be promoted and facilitated by the United Nations organizations for the removal of these obstacles. This was of particular interest to the members of the Commission of Inquiry on the Reported Massacres in Mozambique, which left for Africa that week, since apart from United Nations officials, members of the Special Committee and of UNITAR, the OAU representatives and the Permanent Representatives of independent African States and neighbouring Mozambique were also present.

49. Similar study workshops are planned for the analysis of issues relating to the impending decolonization of the remaining Caribbean and Pacific islands and some of the smaller States and Territories with their own distinctive problems.

50. A series of study papers on the historical origins of colonialism, its development and its continuity, and in particular patterns of power, political centralization, the organizational systems of colonial administration and the economic control of colonies, are currently in progress. These will provide the historical context for existing problems of former colonies and the newly independent States. Furthermore, study papers on economic colonialism, its mechanisms and its

expedience in relation to social structures and political and humanitarian considerations, are also envisaged as part of the research programme for next year.

Economic Aspects

51. Economic aspects of colonialism formed part of the Schloss Hernstein Seminar, held in Austria from 19 to 21 June 1974, at which the subject of raw materials and commodity prices was discussed after an opening statement by Professor Dudley Seers of the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. The results of the sixth special session of the General Assembly were analysed in two parts by representatives from UNITAR and several of the specialized agencies.

52. The first part was devoted to a discussion of the United Nations and the energy situation with particular emphasis on current needs that might be met and functions that might be performed through international action and the instruments by which these needs and functions might be served. The discussion was based on a UNITAR background study prepared by Dr. Joseph Barnea entitled "The energy crisis: its effect on industrial and developing countries and medium and long-term measures to assure energy supplies". 12/

53. Participants included representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and the economic commissions for Africa and Europe; also FAO, GATT, IAEA, the ILO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, and WHO, as well as senior staff members of UNITAR. Mr. Tarek Jawad of the University of Kuwait, Mr. Mohammed Yeganeh, Governor of the Central Bank of Iran, and Mr. Adepitan Bamasaiye of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs took part in the discussions as invited consultants.

54. The second part of the seminar took the form of an informal exchange of views on the sixth special session of the General Assembly and its possible consequences for the priorities and programmes of the specialized agencies. The visiting consultant for this part of the programme was Professor Dudley Seers, who introduced and summarized the discussion.

55. This entire programme has proved instrumental in developing further links between the United Nations organizations primarily responsible for decolonization and other interested international and non-governmental organizations and individuals.

2. Measures for confidence-building in regard to arms control

56. As the first of its series of studies on confidence-building in the field of peace and security, UNITAR has undertaken a project on one of the major confidence-building measures of disarmament - the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Among the treaties and agreements on collateral or confidence-building measures of disarmament concluded during the past decade, the non-proliferation treaty is widely regarded as a cornerstone for any future structure of arms control and disarmament. In 1975 a conference of the parties to the treaty will review the operation of the treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of its preamble and its provisions are being realized.

12/ UNITAR/CPF/BP.2.

57. The study will analyse the major problems and obstacles facing the non-proliferation régime and will examine confidence-building between the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers as a factor necessary for strengthening the régime, which would in turn promote wider acceptance of the non-proliferation treaty and greater mutual trust that would facilitate progress on other measures of arms control and disarmament. The study will also analyse the respective commitments of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers; the various measures that might be taken to strengthen the treaty and the entire non-proliferation régime; the problems concerning the safeguards system against diversion of fissionable material from peaceful to military purposes; measures to promote greater utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; measures to bring about a cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; and steps which would help establish the legitimacy of arms control and disarmament in place of the existing policies of the arms race.

58. The study is being carried out by a Special Fellow of UNITAR, who was for many years Director of the Disarmament Affairs Division of the Secretariat. He has elaborated the project outline with the benefit of consultations with interested delegations, individual experts and relevant institutions and observation of the proceedings of the Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The study, which is financed by a Rockefeller Foundation grant, is expected to be completed in time for the review conference scheduled for May 1975.

3. Studies on peaceful settlement and on conflict resolution

59. The study entitled The Ways of the Peace-Maker, which was mentioned in paragraph 53 of last year's report, was completed and a draft has been submitted to various diplomats and the permanent missions, to individuals with practical experience in international mediation and to a number of scholars for their opinions and critical comments. It may be recalled that the study deals with some of the important problems concerning the initiation and organization of informal intermediary assistance by the United Nations for peaceful settlement of disputes. It examines procedural questions such as the securing of consent of the parties involved to United Nations assistance, the authority and effectiveness of the procedures brought to bear upon a conflict situation and the comprehensiveness of the solutions agreed for reaching settlements on long-standing and complex disputes. During the course of the year the study was used as a basis for discussion in a number of international seminar groups. It was discussed among Asian legal advisers in a course organized by The Hague Academy of International Law in Bangkok. It was also discussed at a conference on conflict resolution held at Bellagio, Italy, and in some university post-graduate seminars. UNITAR held a staff seminar to discuss the study, which included specialists from the Secretariat and scholars from the academic community. The study will be published during this year.

60. Another study completed in draft reviews recent advances in academic work on the peaceful resolution and management of international conflict, focusing on concepts and findings of particular interest to diplomats and United Nations officials. After a brief introduction to the major terminological and methodological issues in current research on peace and conflict, the problem of peace is considered from the perspective of the global international system including the United Nations as a major factor. The study then evaluates the continuing academic debate about the relationship between regional integration and the prospects for peace or violent conflict. Considerable attention is given to

new approaches and findings in the study of perception and interaction, issues that have a direct bearing on the quality of the settlement of disputes in international relations. A brief section contains an up-dated evaluation of experimental gaming and simulation as important tools for research and training in this vital policy area. The study includes a discussion of recent research on the impact of internal political and social factors on international conflict behavior. In the conclusion some aspects of the idea of dynamic peace, the problems of the utilization of peace research in policy-making, and the need for comprehensive peace education schemes are briefly reviewed. It is expected that the study will provide useful material for seminars on the theory and practice of conflict resolution.

61. UNITAR has also begun studies of settlement of disputes in regard to ocean resources and environmental matters which are to be completed in 1975. The study on ocean resources would examine closely some of the problems that may give rise to disputes and mechanisms for their resolution in regard to the "partimomial sea" (or "economic zone") and deep sea-bed mining. It is expected that a preliminary version of this study will be made available to the delegates prior to the second stage of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea expected to take place in 1975. The second study will consider practical methods and approaches for the solution of controversies between States regarding environmental matters. Toward this end, research is being conducted into selected environmental problems concerning the use of air space (including weather modification), fresh water resources and the oceans. Given that controversies between States in regard to environmental matters arise in many different contexts, involve diverse types of interests and values and pose disparate problems often involving intricate questions of a technical nature, the research is directed towards the identification of methods of conflict resolution tailored to particular needs and demands (e.g., adjudication, conciliation, prior notification and consultation, impact statements, use of technical experts, co-operation among the States concerned to protect and preserve the shared environment).

D. Development

1. International migration and return of professionals from developing countries - the "brain drain"

62. A report on UNITAR's multinational comparative research on this subject, entitled "Brain drain and study abroad" is in the process of publication. The aim of the research has been to discover the motivations and factors that influence the decisions of those professionals from developing countries who study abroad, those who remain abroad either temporarily or permanently after study, and those who return home. While no policy recommendations are made, attention is drawn to the implications of the various social science findings and interpretations for policy-making.

63. Several United Nations organizations now engaged in the study of the "brain drain" (particularly the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the ILO, UNCTAD, UNESCO and WHO) have expressed their acknowledgement of UNITAR's substantial contribution in this field. Because of its continuing interest in the subject, UNITAR took part in a Consultation of Experts held at Geneva in March 1974 to discuss the design of the study being undertaken by WHO on the international migration of physicians and nurses. In October 1973, UNITAR was also represented at the meetings of a Group of Experts convened by the Secretary-General in connexion with General Assembly resolution 3017 (XXVII) on the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries. The Secretary-General submitted a report to the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at its second session in March 1974 (E/C.8/21), based on the report presented by the above-mentioned Group of Experts. In his report the Secretary-General mentioned that he had undertaken extensive consultations with the secretariats of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies involved, including UNITAR. UNITAR is co-operating with the Office for Science and Technology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs on resolutions, among them one on the question of the outflow of trained personnel from developing to developed countries, adopted by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development that require interagency action. As part of its co-operation within the United Nations system on this subject, a representative of UNITAR chaired a Brain Drain Working Group of ACC's Sub-Committee on Education and Training that met in Geneva early in 1974.

64. The experience gained by UNITAR in the process of carrying out this multinational comparative research is the object of scholarly interest and will be described in a book of papers on The Process of Cross-National Survey Research.^{13/} The findings being reported on in the above-mentioned UNITAR publication, "Brain drain and study abroad", have also been the subject of interest at several scholarly conferences. Even prior to publication of the findings, this UNITAR research has been mentioned in several scholarly publications.

2. Special problems relevant to development

65. During the period under review, a number of papers have been prepared on special problems relating to development. A study entitled "The energy crisis: its effect on industrial and developing countries and medium and long-range term measures to

^{13/} Alexander Szalai et al. (Editors), (The Hague, Mouton and Company, 1974).

assure energy supplies" has been prepared by a consultant of UNITAR who was for many years Director of the Resources and Transport Division of the United Nations Secretariat. The study analyses the problem of rising oil prices and its effects on the various sources of energy and the possibilities for energy development and sufficiency, and outlines the policy implications and priorities for medium- and long-range actions. Special emphasis is placed on the needs of the developing countries.

66. Another study dealt with trends and implications of technological change for developing countries. Emphasis is placed on technology transfer and assessment and problems of resources and technological dependence.

67. Several preliminary background papers on the future uses of the ocean have also been written by staff members and consultants. These focus on the potential of the ocean not only as a major source of food and a medium for transport and communication, but also as a significant source of energy and mineral resources. A survey has been made of the literature concerning the use of the ocean as an environment for scientific research, including that on the weather and on pollution, and for the large-scale application of science and technology, including the construction of ocean platforms for different purposes.

68. Some problems of development relating to international technical co-operation have been dealt with in a publication entitled The Search for New Methods of Technical Co-operation. It includes papers prepared for a UNITAR seminar on this subject as well as the report of that seminar, organized in 1972 at the University of Sussex in collaboration with the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office/ Overseas Development Administration.

3. Assessment of environmental impact of development projects

69. At the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, and with the approval of the UNITAR Board of Trustees, 14/ the Institute has undertaken to develop training materials for use of national officials concerned with the assessment of the impact of development projects on the environment. A considerable amount of material for this purpose has been collected and analysed, and on that basis a syllabus has been drafted for workshops to be held in various parts of the world. In addition, UNITAR has participated in an international seminar, sponsored by SCOPE Workshop on Impact Studies in the Environment (WISE), Canada, where the Deputy Director of Studies of UNITAR contributed to a book entitled "Environmental Impact Assessment: Principles and Procedures", which will soon be published. These products would serve as an essential tool in the envisaged workshops of UNITAR.

70. These workshops would be designed for key officials from developing countries to acquaint them more fully with the techniques and principles to be used for the assessment of environmental impact as an integral part of the formulation and implementation of development plans and projects. The workshops would also discuss how such officials could devise or adapt measures appropriate to their local

14/ UNITAR/BT/R.12, para. 32. Further details are given in the report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly, Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/9014), paras. 62-64.

conditions which would assist them in establishing standards and criteria necessary for protecting the quality of their environment. It is intended that these officials would subsequently arrange similar workshops at the national level with the support of their respective Governments.

71. The organization of the UNITAR workshops is contingent upon financial assistance from the Environment Fund, for which UNITAR has made a request to the United Nations Environment Programme.

4. Inquiry into the country-specific orientation of international experts

72. On the basis of a survey of current development training carried on since 1972, UNITAR has formulated proposals for the country-specific orientation of international experts for assignments in developing countries. The aim is to acquaint such experts quickly with the relevant cultural values, learning processes and other human factors in their countries of assignment in order to facilitate the transfer of their expertise. The proposal provides for a simple information kit to be sent to the expert upon appointment, for exposure to audiovisual materials en route to the country of assignment and for individually tailored briefings upon arrival. On the basis of discussions with officials of UNDP, it appears that such a proposal could be implemented either: (a) as a programme-support activity arranged by the resident representative for all United Nations experts in a developing country, or (b) as a project involving the establishment of a national orientation centre under the direction of the Government to serve all foreign experts in the country; under (a) it could not be funded out of the country Indicative Planning Figure (IPF), and under (b) the most likely funding would be intercountry or regional.

73. A further proposal for a UNDP/UNITAR project for the world-wide application of these approaches is now under consideration by UNDP.

III. TRAINING

74. With the intention of giving an added emphasis to training within the over-all programme of UNITAR, the Executive Director engaged a special consultant to assist him in the development of an expanded programme in this area. The planning phase has been completed and its implementation for the year 1974-1975 has begun. While the list of conferences and seminars which follows illustrates some of the directions in which the programme will be moving in an experimental way, its full dimensions will only become apparent when the addition of staff and an increased budget allocation for training purposes have enabled the Institute to give full effect to its plans.

75. One of the more immediate priorities is to extend its activities away from what has necessarily been up to now a largely New York-based operation. The first move to this end will be to make the Geneva office the centre of the training programme for part of the year. This year the time chosen will be the period when the General Assembly is meeting in New York. Various negotiations are under way with economic commissions, Member Governments and foundations in the hope that substantial training programmes may be developed in the regions and in the field, with the aid of additional outside funding.

A. Training for permanent missions

1. Course on Programmes and Procedures of United Nations Development Activities

76. A special course on Programmes and Procedures of United Nations Development Activities was conducted in New York from 27 to 31 August 1973. The purpose was to provide participants with an opportunity to acquire a wider knowledge of the subject and to exchange views and ideas with the senior diplomats, international officials and scholars who acted as panelists. The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the institutions of the United Nations system, the resources for and the policies of development assistance and the problems of implementing and co-ordinating development programmes were among the subjects discussed.

2. Seminars on the General Assembly of the United Nations for new delegates (New York)

77. The purposes and functions of the General Assembly, the methods and procedures of the General Assembly and committees, the drafting of a resolution and related questions were the topics covered by panel presentations on 19, 20 and 21 September 1973, respectively. This was the third in a series of seminars for new delegates which continues, according to an evaluation by those attending, to be basic and useful.

3. Seminars on United Nations documentation (New York)

78. How to handle, organize and retrieve information from the many complex sources of United Nations documentation were among the subjects discussed with staffs of permanent missions and observers to the United Nations in New York. (A similar event is being planned for Geneva in the autumn.) The seminar, organized in association with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, was held at UNITAR headquarters on 29 January and 5 and 12 February 1974.

79. Fifty-five participants, from 52 countries, took part in the seminar. Three one-day sessions were held: one on 29 January for English-speaking participants, one on 5 February for French-speaking participants and one on 12 February for Spanish-speaking participants. The discussion leaders were Mr. Giuseppe S. Martini, Chief of the Documentation Services Division of the United Nations Headquarters Library, Mrs. Vivian Hewitt, Librarian of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Mr. George Moss, UNITAR Librarian.

80. Discussion centred around three main topics:

- (a) How to obtain documentation;
- (b) How to organize a documents collection;
- (c) How to use documents as sources of information.

4. Advanced Training Course on International Documentation (Geneva)

81. The first Advanced Training Course on International Documentation, organized and conducted by UNITAR, with the co-operation and active assistance of the United Nations Library in Geneva, was held over a four-week period ending 15 March 1974. It was the first of what is intended to be a series of courses on documentation having an international character and distribution.

82. The 31 participants were qualified professionals in the various fields covered by the course. While attending in their personal capacity, they were selected on the basis of recommendations either from Governments, public institutions - such as depository and specialized libraries - or international organizations and came from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

83. The course was structured to meet three separate objectives. The first purpose was to provide the participants with a broad view of the activities of the United Nations system as a whole, problems relating to international relations and the role played by the permanent missions accredited by Member States to the United Nations.

84. The second objective was to train the participants on specific topics, such as the production, processing, dissemination and use of international documentation.

85. The third objective of the course was to provide practical workshop exercises, including the allocation of study subjects by groups. In this context, WHO, the International Labour Office, ITU, the World Intellectual Property Organization

(WIPO) and the United Nations Office at Geneva offered the participants the opportunity to visit and work in their respective libraries and documentation centres.

86. An oral evaluation by participants was held at mid-course and a final evaluation, on the basis of an extensive questionnaire, was held at its completion. Certificates of attendance, signed by the Executive Director of the Institute, were issued to each participant.

5. Seminar on Science and Technology for Development (New York)

87. An experimental seminar on the subject of science and technology for development was held in New York on 21, 26 and 28 February 1974. It was timed to precede the second meeting of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its content related to some of the major items on that Committee's agenda. It was not directed exclusively to the Committee membership, however, and in fact the 58 representatives from 50 permanent missions included many who were not involved in the work of that Committee.

88. Emphasis was placed on the following aspects of the topic:

(a) The role of international organizations and their secretariats in maximizing the benefits of science and technology;

(b) The search for appropriate technologies and their relationships to the national planning process;

(c) The use of science and technology to promote national goals and objectives;

(d) The objectives pursued and the problems encountered in the formulation of regional plans within the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

89. There was considerable emphasis upon group discussion in the seminar and these working groups were an essential element in the development of the programme. Lord Ritchie-Calder, special consultant to the United Nations on scientific matters, concluded the seminar with his own reflections on the lessons to be drawn about national and international planning and the future role of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development.

6. Seminars on "The Search for Greater Order" (Co-ordination of International Organizations) (New York and Geneva)

90. UNITAR organized discussions in New York on 21 and 22 May and in Geneva on 27 and 28 June 1974 on the subject of order, coherence and co-ordination in the United Nations system. These seminars, entitled "The Search for Greater Order", were held prior to the summer session of the Economic and Social Council and related particularly to item 4 of its programme of work (E/DEC/1-3(ORG-74) of 21 January 1974, pages 3 and 4) entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to development and international economic co-operation" and item 14 (d) entitled "Review of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency". They were intended to clarify and sharpen the issues when these items were debated at the fifty-seventh session of the Council.

91. The basic working paper was a study by Mr. Martin Hill, former Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, which had been prepared at UNITAR and was to constitute part of the documentation of the fifty-seventh session (E/5491).

92. The participants were members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, sponsors of Economic and Social Council resolution 1768 (LIV), the permanent members of the Security Council and senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat, specialized agencies and IAEA.

7. Seminar on "The Making of a Resolution" (New York)

93. These sessions, held on 23 and 24 May 1974, were designed to give those members of permanent missions with only limited experience in General Assembly procedures greater understanding of the process of preparing and shepherding a draft resolution through the Assembly. The seminar included not only general discussion in small groups, with experienced diplomats and senior Secretariat members, but also a role-playing exercise from which it was hoped participants would gain added insights.

8. Colloquium on New Trends in Multilateral Diplomacy (New York)

94. UNITAR continued with its established programme of holding a course on multilateral diplomacy in late spring, but on this occasion, 29, 30 and 31 May 1974, some emphasis was placed upon a number of the new elements which have entered the diplomatic scene over the past two decades. Diplomats from the Missions were encouraged, with the help of outside experts, to reflect upon the significance of these phenomena as they affected the practice of traditional diplomacy. Each of the three sessions was devoted to a particular topic. The first concentrated on the ad hoc conference and the criteria for assessing the need for one on a particular subject and at a particular time, and raised questions about the number and purpose and objective of such conferences at the present time. The second session concerned itself with the role of the scientist as diplomat and vice versa. The last session was occupied with diplomacy and the mass media and the extent to which the traditional functions of the diplomat and of international diplomacy in general were being affected by the speed and ubiquity of modern communications and the mass media.

B. Training of international staff

95. During the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the recommendation by the Secretary-General to allocate \$50,000 for each of the years 1974 and 1975 was reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In its report, 15/ the Advisory Committee concluded that the information available to it indicated that UNITAR could, within the limitations of its present financial resources, launch some initial activities in interagency training, in accordance with the provisions of its statute, and that these activities might comprise a pilot training course in an appropriate area of common interest. The Advisory

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8 A (A/9008/Add.1-34), document A/9008/Add.21.

Committee suggested, and the Assembly subsequently agreed, that the requested appropriation (of \$100,000 over two years) would not be necessary. This position naturally affected that of UNDP, whose Governing Council decided at its seventeenth session (14 January-1 February 1974) that the \$50,000 appropriated at the previous session for 1974 would not be granted.

96. The Executive Director then considered the report of the Advisory Committee and the views expressed in the Second and Fifth Committees of the Assembly and noted that the Advisory Committee, supported by the Assembly, "is convinced of the importance of training as a tool of modern management" and that it appreciates the need in the United Nations common system "for an interagency approach to training in appropriate cases". He also noted that the Administrator of UNDP, supported by his Governing Council in June 1973, 16/ suggested that UNITAR proceed, in close collaboration with interested agencies and organizations, with an evaluation of common training needs and the determination of priorities (A/C.5/1548, annex, para. 15). The Advisory Committee expressed its agreement with this suggestion.

97. In December a Special Fellow was appointed to undertake a general revision of UNITAR's training programme and to give special attention to the question of interagency training. In March-April 1974, in pursuit of a need to become acquainted at first hand with the staff training programmes and concerns of the specialized agencies and in line with a request of ACC's Sub-Committee on Education and Training, that UNITAR might prepare material on "agency staff and expert orientation, briefing and training and possibilities of initial support of agency action" in this field, the Consultant visited most of the specialized agencies and met the officers responsible for staff training programmes. In subsequent communications with them, he has been exploring the ways and subject areas in which some pragmatic and useful collaborative training project might be devised that would be of service to a number of agencies.

98. The possibility of publishing a renewable inventory of the training programmes and prospects within the specialized agencies is also under investigation.

C. Regional seminars on international procurement

1. Regional seminar in Beirut

99. A regional seminar on international procurement of goods and services - the last in a series of five - was conducted in Beirut from 10 to 21 September 1973. The seminar was organized by UNITAR in close collaboration with the then United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, with the assistance of a grant from the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

100. The purpose of the seminar was to help participating countries attain a higher degree of efficiency in the procurement of goods and services on an international scale. The participants were 20 senior officials from Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Yemen.

16/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 2A (E/5365/Rev.1), para. 154.

101. During the seminar, practical advice on commercial and legal problems connected with the import of goods and services into developing countries was given to the participants. Methods of selecting suppliers were analysed for various categories of goods and services.

102. There was an analysis of the more important legal aspects of contracts, such as price alternatives, currency matters, payment conditions and modes, freight and insurance, guarantees, and settlement of disputes. Internationally accepted general conditions for the supply of goods and services were also analysed and discussed.

2. Preparation of training materials

103. The director of the international procurement programme has prepared a manual on international procurement designed for use by officials of developing countries. It is intended to serve as teaching material for courses arranged by countries for their procurement work force. The manual can also be referred to as a handbook for the conduct of procurement operations in developing countries. SIDA has granted additional funds to UNITAR to permit the preparation of the manual in English, French and Spanish. The manual itself is at the publication stage. It will be distributed to all former participants in the procurement training programme and to all organizations and individuals that collaborated in the implementation of that programme. Furthermore, the SIDA grant will permit UNITAR to distribute additional copies free of charge for purposes related to the training of procurement officers in developing countries.

104. In view of the close relationship between procurement and the broader subject of supply management, it is envisaged that the manual will be used jointly with a "Manual on the Improvement of Supply Management", which is being published in 1974 at the initiative of the Division of Public Administration and Finance of the Secretariat. Following consultations with the Division and UNITAR, the Economic Commission for Africa is planning to launch a project for advisory and training services on procurement and supply management in Africa, using the above-mentioned manuals and drawing on the experience of UNITAR's procurement training programme. The Commission has approached SIDA with a request for financial assistance to carry out this project. As regards countries belonging to regions other than Africa, UNITAR foresees that future technical assistance activities in public administration will include an enlarged component reserved for training and advisory services in procurement and supply management, and that such technical assistance will benefit also from contributions by various international organizations with expertise on problems connected with international procurement, notably the IBRD and UNCTAD.

D. Communications Unit

105. Over the past year the work of this Unit has been geared more closely to the training programme. This has been reflected in the presentation and use of "UNITAR News".

106. The growing demand for earlier issues of the newsletter prepared on special themes - "The Making of a Delegate" and "UN and Peacemaking" - for use in university courses and other seminars and meetings, has made it necessary to charge a small fee for bulk requests.

107. UN and Outer Space was prepared in co-operation with the Outer Space Affairs Division and, as was reported to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (A/AC.105/100/Add.2 of 8 March 1974, p. 9), it was distributed to members of the First Committee during consideration of the outer space item at the twenty-eighth session. It was also sent to the United Nations/UNESCO Regional Seminar on Satellite Broadcasting Systems for Education and Development, held in Addis Ababa in October 1973, and to the East African Seminar and Workshop on Remote Sensing of Natural Resources and Environment, held in Nairobi in March/April 1974. Small group meetings were organized by UNITAR in New York to discuss some applications of outer space technology for development, for the particular benefit of developing countries which were not members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

108. UN and the Sea has been issued to coincide with the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and is designed, with maps and charts, as a study kit which can be used in briefing sessions, seminars or for ready reference.

109. Other numbers in preparation include UN and Technological Change and a revised and expanded version of The Making of a Delegate.

110. As part of the new approach to training, a learning kit has been prepared on the uses of the sea by the Law of the Sea Institute, Rhode Island, in collaboration with UNITAR, Syracuse University, United States of America, and Dalhousie University, Canada. This comprises a simulation exercise on a hypothetical issue and a series of analytical activities employing data on how nations use the sea. This is being tested for use in future training programmes.

E. Fellowship programmes and courses in international law

111. As in previous years, UNITAR has been responsible for organizing and carrying out, with the financial assistance and co-operation of the United Nations, the major part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law established by the General Assembly under resolution 2099 (XX).

1. United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

112. During the year under review, UNITAR organized and carried out the annual United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law under which 20 fellowships were awarded to young government officials and teachers of international law, most of them from developing countries. ^{17/} The participants attended courses, special seminars and talks organized by UNITAR, the Public International Law Course at The Hague Academy of International Law and the International Law Seminar at Geneva. In addition, many of them received practical training at the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat, at UNITAR or at legal offices of international organizations within the United Nations system.

^{17/} Later two candidates were unable to accept the fellowships awarded to them.

2. United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher courses in international law

113. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2099 (XX) and 3106 (XXVIII), UNITAR is now organizing two regional training and refresher courses in international law, to be held late in 1974, one for French-speaking African countries and the other for English-speaking African countries. These courses will be attended by government legal officers and teachers of international law in Africa. UNITAR is currently in touch with African Governments for suggestions as to suitable topics.

114. The Government of Zaire has generously offered to provide host facilities for the course for French-speaking participants. This course will be held in Kinshasa in December 1974. The date and venue of the course for English-speaking participants have not yet been decided upon.

3. Asian Regional Symposium on the Law of the Sea

115. The above symposium, which was scheduled to be held in February 1974, was postponed at the request of the Government of India, which had offered to provide host facilities. It is now proposed to hold the symposium in 1975 in India or in another Asian country.

F. Conclusion

116. It will be apparent that the emphases in the training programmes relate very closely to UNITAR's mandate - working with missions on topics relating to United Nations organization and issues, concerning itself with the current situation in relation to training for staff members and developing programmes on special problems of the United Nations for missions and staffs, as well as for nationals of Member States whose assignments related to the working of the United Nations. Considerable attention is being paid, both in the planning of future programmes and in the preparation of training materials, to the designing of a two or three-year cycle of activity, so that appropriate programmes can be repeated as required, with up-dated study materials. This will enable us to combine increased productivity with the greatest possible economy of time, talent and funds.

IV. UNITAR OFFICE IN EUROPE

117. The Institute's European Office at Geneva took an active part in research and training activities as described in the related sections. It continued to discharge its customary representational and liaison functions in Europe. In addition, in order to take as great an advantage as possible of the unique opportunities offered by Geneva as a major centre of United Nations activities, increased responsibilities are being assigned to the Office as resources permit.

118. The European Office provided facilities for persons engaged in research in fields that were relevant to UNITAR's work. Thus, during the period under review two special fellows, four fellows, two visiting scholars and two interns have been accommodated by the Office on its premises for periods varying from a few weeks to several months. Steps are being taken to extend to its Geneva Office UNITAR's Attachment Programme, whereby, in close contact with the Permanent Missions, graduates with a high academic record as well as doctoral scholars working on subjects encompassed by UNITAR, would be enabled, without cost to the Institute, to work as interns. In accordance with established practice the Office provided the necessary facilities for the annual meeting of directors of institutes within the United Nations family which took place at the Palais des Nations from 24 to 26 June 1974, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director.

119. Officials of the Office participated in a number of international meetings, mainly in Geneva, of direct concern to UNITAR. Contacts with permanent missions accredited to the United Nations Office at Geneva, with international organizations, with appropriate academic institutions in Europe, and with individual scholars were further developed. The Office also endeavoured to ensure a more effective dissemination of UNITAR publications in the European region.

120. A new UNITAR representative in Europe, Dr. E. Chossudovsky, was appointed as of 1 April 1974, to succeed Mr. Hernando Samper, who had to leave on grounds of ill health after many years of distinguished service to the United Nations.

V. UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

121.. It will be recalled that the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session adopted resolution 3081 (XXVIII) on the United Nations University, in which it recommended, inter alia, that the University Council should consider, as one of its priority tasks, the relationship between the University and UNITAR, including possible areas of co-operation in research and training. The Executive Director of UNITAR has since devoted much time and attention to various proposals on the kind of relationship which could be established with the University. He has solicited the views of the Board of Trustees as well as the Institute's staff. He has been in constant touch with the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination, who operatively handles the question of the University, and with UNESCO at the same level, namely, with the Director-General and his senior colleagues dealing with this question. The Executive Director attended, ex officio, the first meeting of the University Council and has been consulted both by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO on the various steps to be taken to ensure that the University will be established on a firm foundation. The nature of the relationship and co-operation between UNITAR and the University will be clarified further and more precisely defined when the University is actually established and a Rector appointed. Two papers were presented at the meeting of the University Council in July 1974 by the Executive Director at the request of the Council. The subjects covered were proposals for relationships between the University and UNITAR and between the University and the academic public. UNITAR meanwhile continues to conduct its training and research as provided by its Statute and approved by its Board of Trustees.

VI. MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF INSTITUTES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

122. The ninth annual meeting of directors of United Nations Institutes for Training, Planning and Research was held in Geneva from 24 to 26 June 1974, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNITAR. These annual meetings have been held since 28 July 1966 on the proposal of the Secretary-General as Chairman of ACC and in the light of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1138 (XLI) and 1175 (XLI), which stressed the importance of the co-ordination of programmes and activities. The Directors were, at the time, invited to meet regularly to study methods of furthering co-operation among them and to exchange experiences and ideas in an informal and frank atmosphere. Although no official resolutions or decisions are usually taken, the Chairman would, if required, report to competent authorities within the United Nations system on the matters discussed at the meeting, in some cases, undertaking specific proposals on behalf of the Directors. The Executive Director is Chairman of these annual meetings, which are serviced by UNITAR. At the ninth annual meeting, a number of items of direct relevance to the work of the various institutes were raised, including the implications of the establishment of the United Nations University. Directors reported on current and emerging trends in their work programmes and planning for the future. The Executive Director was asked by the meeting to invite the Rector of the United Nations University to the next annual meeting.

123. Institutes regularly invited to attend are: African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning; Economic Development Institute of IBRD; International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training; International Institute for Educational Planning; International Institute for Labour Studies; International Monetary Fund Institute; Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning; United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; United Nations Social Defence Research Institute; and United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

124. Others usually invited to attend are: United Nations Development Programme; Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination; Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies; and Office of Technical Co-operation.

VII. COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND THE ACADEMIC WORLD

125. During the year under review, UNITAR has continued its co-operation with the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and with the academic world on a day-to-day basis in connexion with its current work, future plans and the utilization of knowledge already obtained from UNITAR conferences and symposia as well as from results of research and studies made available in UNITAR publications.

126. In commenting on the UNITAR programme of work for 1974, UNESCO indicated its approval of UNITAR studies of the United Nations system as a whole, its interactions and the efficiency of its action in the face of these problems, pointing out that by their very nature the problems to which the Institute addresses itself require the collaboration of experts in various disciplines and of other organizations in the United Nations family, so that UNITAR's approach is both analytical and multidisciplinary.

127. Universities have continued to be a source of valuable assistance in carrying out UNITAR studies. Moreover, UNITAR officials have taken an active part in the work of international learned societies and have published articles in scholarly journals.

VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

128. While the Executive Director is aware that the quality and substance of UNITAR research and training are the essential testing grounds for its success, he is similarly aware that studies would be of limited value if their findings were not made available to intellectuals and practitioners concerned, particularly those who share in the making of policy. Furthermore, the distribution and promotion of the Institute's publications could be one of the effective means with which the Institute could communicate with the international community, promote its objectives and - whenever possible - retrieve some of its expenditure. Administrative action was taken last year with that in mind. True to the pledges given orally to the Second Committee at the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the Executive Director was able to arrange for the production of UNITAR studies in more than one official language. He would add, however, that he is not yet totally satisfied, and will continue to press for a wider linguistic balance of the studies published.

129. In addition to English and French, studies are now being produced in Russian and Spanish. Contacts have been made with the Chinese authorities through the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China with a view to producing a selection of UNITAR publications in Chinese. The possibilities of publishing in Arabic have been discussed with a number of Arab delegations.

130. An agreement to produce UNITAR studies in Spanish was concluded with the Government of Mexico, after consultations with the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, Ambassador García Robles. A visit was arranged for the Executive Director to Mexico City, where he met with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Dr. Emilio O. Rabasa, as well as senior Mexican officials. Other business relating to special training and research programmes was also discussed at this meeting. The first three of 11 studies are now being produced and the rest will follow in a period of about one year. The cost of production will be considered a contribution by Mexico to the Institute's budget and the initiative was most welcome.

131. Following a visit to the Soviet Union by the Executive Director, agreement was reached to produce UNITAR studies in Russian. The first one, on the Soviet experience in the transfer of technology, came out in February 1974. Other books are being selected for production in consultation with the State Committee on Science and Technology, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences which is directed by UNITAR Board member Nikolay Inozemtsev, and the Institute of African Studies.

132. The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China transmitted to Peking a set of UNITAR publications and has informed the Executive Director that, for the present, Chinese authorities were not yet in a position to produce any of them in Chinese. However, it may be mentioned that the Statute of UNITAR has now been produced in that language and we are hopeful of further collaboration with the Chinese Government.

133. A number of Arab delegations raised, in the Second Committee at the twenty-eighth session of the Assembly, the possibility of issuing publications in Arabic. Consultations are now under way with members of the Arab group to reach a working arrangement for a joint venture.

134. The 14 publications produced over the past year were reviewed in various journals. One, on the situation of women in the United Nations, received wide publicity. The Executive Director has taken the opportunity of official visits and travel to promote the Institute's publications and, obviously, the Institute itself. In addition to interviews granted during the year to leading newspapers, radio and television stations in the United States and the United Kingdom on specific UNITAR ventures such as the Project on the Future, the Executive Director as a general rule gave statements to the press upon arrival at airports, held press conferences and made himself available to the representatives of the media. By the very nature of its activities, UNITAR's programme may not capture the headlines of major news media. However, an increasing interest in the specialized work performed by the Institute was noted. To achieve this required a combination of personal relations and mature timing by all members of the Institute.

135. Publications are now reaching all delegations, some of which have asked for more copies to send to their Foreign Ministries. A number of universities have included UNITAR studies as reading material for their students. About 40 bookstores, libraries and organizations have placed standing orders, 26 of which are for all UNITAR publications and the rest for certain series. Sales have more than doubled over the past year, from about \$7,000 to over \$15,000, with 4,560 publications sold. Recipients included 364 universities and 369 professors around the world. A network of bookstores is being established, which will give priority to UNITAR publications. The United Nations Sales Section, with its two major outlets in New York and Geneva, has been the Institute's principal agent. Special targets for UNITAR's promotional campaign have been defined, including members of the academic community, writers and intellectuals concerned with the United Nations.

136. A summary of every new book is issued to its special audience, about 5,000 names, in addition to those who regularly receive such information. A catalogue of publications has been updated with the intention of making it available to 20,000 persons. Through the services of book exhibitors, UNITAR publications were displayed at 27 international exhibitions, mainly for potentially interested audiences like associations of international law, social and political sciences, peace research, environment and transfer of technology. The expense involved in such exhibits was minimal as no UNITAR staff attendance was required, and the response in terms of requests for books or placement on the mailing list was encouraging.

137. The reorganization of this section of the Institute has produced very favourable results.

IX. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

138. The administrative structure of the Institute remained the same as in the last period. There has been no significant variation in the number of Professional and General Service staff.

139. The revised budget for 1973 provided for expenditure of \$1,492,400 from the General Fund. The actual expenditure for the year 1973, including obligations outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to \$1,312,335. This compared with the figure of \$1,330,845 for the previous year. General Fund income for the year amounted to \$1,464,115 as compared with \$1,316,766 in the previous year.

140. Every effort has been made to keep administrative expenditure down to the minimum that is compatible with efficiency. In this connexion it must be pointed out that comparatively little administrative expenditure is charged to Special Purpose Grants, almost the whole of such grants being used for programme expenses. In order to obtain a clear picture of the ratio between programme and administrative expenditure, it is therefore necessary to look at the total expenditure of the Institute (General Fund and Special Purpose Grants together) rather than at the General Fund alone.

141. Secondly, it should be explained that the Executive Director and all the senior staff members, including those in the Administration Department, take part in the programme activities of the Institute. This, however, is not brought out clearly in the accounts, with the result that expenditure on work of a purely administrative nature appears from a perusal of the accounts to be higher than it actually is.

142. Thirdly, it must be remembered that UNITAR occupies its own building, and unlike a department of the Secretariat, has to meet all costs in respect of such items as rent, tax, electricity and telephones from its own budget. The cost of all these items continues to increase.

143. The Executive Director has made strenuous efforts to increase the contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR as well as to attract larger Special Purpose Grants. With the help of the General Assembly, the Member States, which are the contributors to UNITAR, have been made aware of the financial situation of the Institute, and the responses in many instances have been sympathetic and encouraging. Special mention should perhaps be made of the decision of the Federal Republic of Germany to increase its contribution by DM 100,000 in 1973 in order to help finance the Institute's Project on the Future. An intimation has also been received that an additional contribution may be expected from Sweden for this purpose. It is also gratifying to note that Ghana and Senegal have resumed contributing to the Institute, that Australia has made a first pledge of \$US 30,000, and that Sierra Leone has promised to join our list of contributors. A full list of contributions to UNITAR is contained in annex V.

ANNEX I

List of members of the Board of Trustees

The Secretary-General appointed the following to be members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees for a period of three years with effect from 1 July 1973:

Mr. Jean M. L. Baillou (France)
Mr. Henning Friis (Denmark)
Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile) - Vice-Chairman
Mr. John Holmes (Canada)
Mr. Nikolay Inozemtsev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya)
Mr. T. T. B. Koh (Singapore)
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)
Mr. Bradford Morse (United Nations Secretariat)
Mrs. Lusibu Nkanza (Zaire)
Mr. G. Parathasarathi (India)
Mr. Manual Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela)
Mr. Harvey Picker (United States of America)
Mr. Walter F. Rau (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Najib Sadaka (Lebanon)
Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium)
Mr. Toshio Shishido (Japan)
Mrs. Inga Thorsson (Sweden)
Mr. Brian Urquhart (United Nations Secretariat)
Mr. Arsène Usher (Ivory Coast)
Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)
Sir Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) -
Chairman

The ex officio members of the Board of Trustees are:

Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General;
The President of the General Assembly;
The President of the Economic and Social Council;
The Executive Director of UNITAR.

ANNEX II

List of available and forthcoming publications issued by UNITAR a/

A. UNITAR Research Reports

1. Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, 1970, 39 pp. (out of print).
2. Report of the International Research Conference on Race Relations, 1970, 19 pp. (out of print).
3. Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries, by Gregory Henderson, 1970, 213 pp. (at present out of print).
4. Marine Pollution Problems and Remedies, by Oscar Schachter and Daniel Serwer, 1970, 32 pp. Also available in French and Spanish.
5. The Brain Drain from Five Developing Countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, by A. Hürfeld, W. Glazer and A. Szalai, 1971, 173 pp.
6. Communications, Computers and Automation for Development, by Ithiel de Sola Pool, Philip Stone, Alexander Szalai, 1971, 61 pp.
7. Transfer of Technology from Japan to Developing Countries, by Terutomo Ozawa, 1971, 50 pp.
8. International Transfer of Automotive Technology to Developing Countries, by Jack Baranson, 1971, 95 pp.
9. International Co-operation for Pollution Control, by Daniel Serwer, 1972, 73 pp.
10. The Transfer of Technology and the Factor Proportions Problem: the Philippines and Mexico, by R. Hal Mason, 1971, 101 pp.
11. The Transfer of Technology: Economics of Offshore Assembly - the Case of Semiconductor Industry, by Y. S. Chang, 1971, 59 pp.
12. The International Transfer of Technology in the Establishment of the Petrochemical Industry in Developing Countries, by Robert B. Stobaugh, 1971, 67 pp.
13. The International Transfer of Commercial Technology to Developing Countries, by Walter A. Chudson, 1971, 61 pp.
14. Technology Transfer in the Pharmaceutical Industry, by Lawrence H. Wortzel, 1971, 53 pp.
15. Soviet Experience in Transfer of Technology to Industrially Less Developed Countries, by A. N. Bykov with A. V. Letenko and M. P. Strepetova, 1973, 188 pp. Also available in Russian.

a/ In English and soft cover except where otherwise indicated.

16. An Approach to the Analysis of Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, by Marshall Childs, Harold Weitz and José Glasserman, 1972, 113 pp.
17. International Youth Organizations and the United Nations, edited by Berhanykun Andemicael and Anthony J. Murdoch, 1973, 95 pp.
18. The Situation of Women in the United Nations, by Alexander Szalai, 1973, 49 pp.
19. The Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries - the Pulp and Paper Industry, by K. Rudy Meyer, 1974, 52 pp.
20. Towards Greater Order, Coherence and Co-ordination in the United Nations System, by Martin Hill, 1974, 115 pp. In process of publication in French and Spanish.

B. UNITAR Peaceful Settlement Series

1. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research, by Sydney D. Bailey, 1971, 57 pp.
2. Analysis and Prediction in International Mediation, by Frank Edmead, 1971, 50 pp.
3. Complementary Structures of Third-Party Settlement of International Disputes, by Vratislav Pechota, 1971, 63 pp. To be published in French.
4. Consultation and Consensus in the Security Council, by Feng Yang Chai, 1971. 55 pp. Also available in French.
5. Peaceful Settlement among African States: Roles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, by Berhanykun Andemicael, 1972, 68 pp. Also available in French.
6. The Quiet Approach: A Study of the Good Offices Exercised by the United Nations Secretary-General in the Cause of Peace, by Vratislav Pechota, 1972, 92 pp. To be published in French.
7. The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field, by Aida Levin, 1974, 96 pp. Spanish edition in process of publication.

C. UNITAR Studies

1. UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation, by William R. Leonard, Béat Alexander Jenny and Offia Nwali, rev. ed., 1971, 135 pp. Hardcover (Arno Press).
2. Toward Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties, by Oscar Schachter, Mahomed Nawaz and John H. Fried, 1971, 190 pp. Hardcover (Arno Press).
3. Small States and Territories: Status and Problems, by Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph J. Therattil, 1971, 216 pp. Hardcover (Arno Press).
4. The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain, edited by Simon Abbott, 1971, 502 pp. Hardcover (Oxford University Press).
5. Atomic Safeguards: A Study in International Verification, by Allan McKnight, 1971, 301 pp. Also available in hardcover.
6. Ríos y Canales Navegables Internacionales: Aspectos Financieros, Jurídicos e Institucionales de su Desarrollo, edited by Guillermo J. Cano, 1971, 251 pp. Spanish only (to be published in English).

7. The United Nations and the News Media, by Alexander Szalai with Margaret Croke and Associates, 1972, 323 pp. In process of second printing by UNIPUB.
8. Corporaciones Públicas Multinacionales para el Desarrollo y la Integración de la América Latina, edited by Marcos Kaplan, 1972, 369 pp. Spanish only (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico).
9. *African International Legal History, edited by A. Mensah-Brown.
10. The Making of the Manager: A World View, edited by Sidney Maillick, 1974, 560 pp. (Doubleday).
11. *El Perú de las Tres Razas, by J. Matos Mar. Spanish only.
12. Education for General Management: The Staff College Approach, edited by M. B. Brodie and E. A. Life, 1974, 144 pp.

D. UNITAR Regional Studies

1. The Relations Between the Council of Europe and the United Nations, by A. H. Robertson, 1972, 72 pp. To be published in French.
2. *OAU and the UN: Relations Between the Organization of African Unity and the UN, by Berhanykun Andemicael.
3. Governmental Control: A prerequisite for effective relations between the United Nations and Non-United Nations regional organizations, by Sir Peter Smithers, 1973, 77 pp.
4. The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field, by Aida Levin, 1974, 96 pp. Spanish edition in process of publication.

E. UNITAR Lecture Series

1. The UN Charter and the Challenge of the 70's, by Sir Kenneth Younger, 1970, 26 pp.
2. Towards a Better International Economic Order, by Jan Tinbergen, 1971, 28 pp.
3. The International Labour Organisation in the UN Family, by C. Wilfred Jenks, 1971, 48 pp.
4. The Future of International Education, by Robert M. Hutchins, 1970, 22 pp.
5. Tendencias del Derecho del Mar Contemporaneo, by F. Orrego Vicuña, 1974, 254 pp. Spanish only.

F. UNITAR Conference Reports

1. The Future of the United Nations Secretariat, issued jointly with the Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, N. Y., 1972, 40 pp.
2. International Symposium on the Documentation of the United Nations and other Intergovernmental Organizations, issued jointly with the Association of International Libraries, the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Federation for Documentation, Geneva, 1972, 21 pp. Also available in French (UNITAR/EUR/SEM.1/REP).

* In process of publication.

3. Relations Between the United Nations and Non-UN Regional Inter-governmental Organizations, Liechtenstein, 1973, 19 pp.
4. The Search for New Methods of Technical Co-operation, by Harold Caustin, 1974, 86 pp.

G. UNITAR Training Manuals

Manual of United Nations Technical Assistance, 1968, 92 pp. (UNITAR/EX/11).
Also available in French and Spanish.

Manual of External Financing, 1970, 125 pp. (UNITAR/EX/15). Also available
in French.

*Manual on International Procurement, by Gösta Westring. Being published in
English, French and Spanish.

* In process of publication.

ANNEX III

Number of participants in UNITAR courses by country

(1 July 1973-30 June 1974)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Courses*</u>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Algeria						1				
Argentina				1			1			1
Australia ^{a/}				1	2		2			
Austria	1			1	1					
Bahamas		2				1				
Bahrain	1	4								1
Bangladesh				1						
Barbados		1				1				
Belgium	1			1						
Bhutan		3		2					1	
Bolivia	1									
Botswana							1			
Brazil				1	2	1	1			
Canada		9		1	1					
Chad						1				1
China						1				
Colombia				1			1		1	
Costa Rica		2		1					1	

- * 1 Course on programmes and procedures of United Nations development activities.
 2 Seminars on the General Assembly of the United Nations for new delegates.
 3 Regional seminar on international procurement (Beirut).
 4 Seminars on United Nations documentation.
 5 Advanced training course on international documentation (Geneva).
 6 Seminar on Science and Technology for Development.
 7 Seminar on "The Making of a Resolution".
 8 Seminars on "The Search for Greater Order" (Co-ordination of International Organizations - New York and Geneva).
 9 Colloquium on New Trends in Multilateral Diplomacy.
 10 United Nations/UNITAR International Law Fellowship Programme 1973.

^{a/} Including one from Papua New Guinea.

Country	Courses									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cyprus		2	1							
Czechoslovakia				1		1				
Dahomey		1							2	
Democratic Yemen			1			1	1			
Denmark						1				
Ecuador		2								1
Egypt	1	4				1	1	1	1	
El Salvador				1						
Equatorial Guinea							1			
Ethiopia					1					
Fiji		3					1		1	
Finland		2								
France		3		2			1		1	
Gabon						1	1			
German Democratic Republic		2		2		1	1			
Germany, Federal Republic of				1	1	1				
Ghana		2				1				
Greece		1			1					
Guatemala		1		2		1				1
Guinea		1		1		1	1		1	
Guyana		2		1				1		
Haiti		1				2				
Holy See				1		1	1			
Honduras		3							1	
Iceland				1			1			
India		1	1							
Indonesia		1					1	3	1	
Iran		1			1	1				1
Iraq		3	3	1		1	2		1	
Ireland				1	2		1			
Israel										1

Courses

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Italy	1					1	1		1	
Ivory Coast							1			
Jordan			1	1	1	1				
Kenya	2			1		1	1			
Khmer Republic	1	1		1		1				
Kuwait	1	4	1		1	1				
Laos							1			
Lebanon			3							
Liberia	1									1
Libyan Arab Republic					2		2			
Madagascar						1				1
Malawi	2	1				1				1
Malaysia		3					1		1	
Mali	1	1								1
Malta		1								
Mauritania							1		1	
Mexico	2			2		2	1			
Monaco						1				
Mongolia		2				1	2			
Morocco				1		1				
Nepal										1
Netherlands				1	1			1	1	
New Zealand		2		1				1		
Nicaragua		1								
Niger		3					1			
Nigeria				1	1	2	1		1	
Norway		1		1				1		
Pakistan				2	1	1		2		
Panama		1								
Paraguay						1	1		1	
Peru							1			
Philippines						1	1			
Poland		1		1						1

Courses

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Qatar	1	3	1			1				
Republic of Korea				1			1		1	
Romania	3			1		1	1	1	1	
Rwanda						2				
Saudi Arabia			4							
Sierra Leone		1		1		1	1			
Singapore		4				1				
Spain				1			1			
Sudan		4		1	1	1				1
Swaziland	1	1		2		1	2			
Sweden				1	2	1				
Switzerland					4					
Syrian Arab Republic		1				1	1			
Thailand		3		1			1		1	1
Togo									1	
Trinidad and Tobago		3		1		1			2	1
Tunisia		2		1						
Turkey	1	1	3		1	1				
Uganda		3						1	1	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						2		2*		
United Arab Emirates	1			1						
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1									
United Republic of Cameroon									1	
United Republic of Tanzania							1		1	1
United States of America	2			2	3	1		3	2	
Uruguay										1
Venezuela	1	3		1		1				
Yemen Arab Republic	1		2	1						
Yugoslavia				1	1					
Zaire	2	2							1	
Zambia				1		1				
TOTAL:	38	103	20	57	31	55	45	17	30	18

* Observers.

ANNEX IV

Number of participants in UNITAR programmes by country 1966-30 June 1974

Afghanistan	11	Finland	7
Albania	1	France	8
Algeria	14	Gabon	15
Antigua	1	Gambia	5
Argentina	19	German Democratic Republic	6
Australia	9	Germany, Federal Republic of	7
Austria	7	Ghana	26
Bahamas	4	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1
Bahrain	16	Greece	10
Bangladesh	2	Grenada	2
Barbados	9	Guatemala	12
Belgium	9	Guinea	11
Bhutan	14	Guyana	15
Bolivia	12	Haiti	10
Botswana	11	Holy See	3
Brazil	15	Honduras	17
Bulgaria	7	Hungary	8
Burma	5	Iceland	3
Burundi	8	India	23
Canada	15	Indonesia	33
Central African Republic	10	Iran	18
Chad	12	Iraq	29
Chile	26	Ireland	5
China	12	Israel	9
Colombia	14	Italy	11
Congo	7	Ivory Coast	10
Cook Islands	1	Jamaica	12
Costa Rica	13	Japan	10
Cuba	8	Jordan	10
Cyprus	14	Kenya	27
Czechoslovakia	7	Khmer Republic	20
Dahomey	15	Kuwait	23
Democratic Yemen	8	Laos	10
Denmark	2	Lebanon	4
Dominica	1	Lesotho	8
Dominican Republic	11	Liberia	12
East African Community	2	Libyan Arab Republic	12
Ecuador	19	Madagascar	11
Egypt	30	Malawi	15
El Salvador	9	Malaysia	25
Equatorial Guinea	1	Mali	20
Ethiopia	12	Malta	11
Fiji	14	Mauritania	8

Mauritius	8	South Africa	3
Mexico	43	Spain	5
Monaco	1	Sri Lanka	9
Mongolia	13	Sudan	27
Morocco	8	Surinam	1
Nepal	17	Swaziland	22
Netherlands	8 ^{a/}	Sweden	13
New Zealand	10	Switzerland	7
Nicaragua	8	Syrian Arab Republic	15
Niger	13	Thailand	34
Nigeria	35	Togo	11
Norway	5	Tonga	1
Oman	6	Trinidad and Tobago	25
Pakistan	25	Tunisia	17
Panama	9	Turkey	16
Paraguay	12	Uganda	22
Peru	16	Union of Soviet Socialist	
Philippines	30	Republics	15
Poland	14	United Arab Emirates	8
Portugal	4	United Kingdom of Great Britain	
Qatar	9	and Northern Ireland	6
Republic of Korea	10	United Republic of Cameroon	14
Republic of Viet-Nam	9	United Republic of Tanzania	26
Romania	24	United States of America	22
Rwanda	11	Upper Volta	6
St. Kitts	1	Uruguay	12
St. Lucia	2	Venezuela	18
Saudi Arabia	14	Western Samoa	3
Solomon Islands	1	Yemen	9
Senegal	16	Yugoslavia	8
Sierra Leone	16	Zaire	30
Singapore	19	Zambia	22
Somalia	13		

^{a/} Including one from the Netherland Antilles.

ANNEX V

Contributions to UNITAR

A. Government sources (in US\$)	Contributions 1973	Contributions 1 January 1974 to 30 June 1974
1. <u>General Fund</u>		
Argentina	15 000	
Australia		14 872
Austria	7 000	
Belgium		60 452
Brazil	20 000	
Canada	60 000	61 856
Denmark	25 000	25 000
Ecuador	481	243
Finland	25 000	
France	22 353	
Germany, Federal Republic of	205 900	
Ghana		42 000
Greece	7 500	
India	39 696	
Indonesia		2 500
Iran	10 000	
Iraq	10 000	
Italy		152 602
Ivory Coast	24 631	
Japan	40 000	50 000
Jordan	2 000	
Kenya	2 000	2 000
Liberia	1 500	
Malta	1 200	
New Zealand	7 390	
Norway	43 860	

	Contributions 1973	Contributions 1 January 1974 to 30 June 1974
Pakistan	8 000	
Sri Lanka	987	
Sudan	10 001	
Sweden	66 262	
Switzerland	49 505	
Thailand	4 100	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	40 000	40 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	106 061	
United Republic of Tanzania	5 602	
United States of America	400 000	200 000
Venezuela	20 000	
Yugoslavia	5 000	5 000
Total	1 286 030	671 525
2. <u>Special purpose grants</u>		
Sweden	61 327	25 641
B. Non-governmental sources (in US\$)		
<u>Sources</u>		
Benlah Edge Estate	50 000	50 000
Rockefeller Foundation	40 000	
Volkswagenwerk Foundation	24 205	
	114 205	50 000
C. Contributions in local currencies		
Hungary (forints)	100 000	100 000
USSR (roubles)	100 000	

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