



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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/7615)

UNITED NATIONS

(78 p.)

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New York, 1969

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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I. GENERAL

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, the Executive Director has the honour to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session this report covering the activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) from October 1968 through September 1969 and the programme of action for 1970 as approved by the Institute's Board of Trustees.

2. The report is divided into three parts. Part I treats of matters concerning all departments of the Institute; part II deals with training and part III with research.

A. Board of Trustees

3. The Board of Trustees, upon whom devolves the responsibility "to formulate principles and policies" for the Institute and "to approve the work programme and adopt the budget", ^{1/} held its eighth session from 23 to 25 September 1969 at United Nations Headquarters. A list of the members of the Board is given in annex I to the present report.

4. In his remarks at the opening meeting of the session, the Secretary-General referred to the current year as one of consolidation and steady progress on the part of the Institute. He said that, in the field of training, fresh ground had been broken by the holding of the first colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system. With the appointment of a Director of Training with the requisite qualifications, experience and dynamism, a steady enhancement in the quality of the Institute's training programmes could be expected. Referring to the three important research studies recently published by the Institute on criteria and methods of evaluation, on wider acceptance of multilateral treaties, and on the status and problems of very small States, the Secretary-General noted that they not only indicated the wide range covered by UNITAR research but also exemplified how that research was directly related to the effectiveness of the United Nations in the pursuit of its major objectives. He also commended the Executive Director's efforts to secure adequate financing for the Institute's activities through a renewal and, hopefully, an increase in the pledge of voluntary contributions made by a number of Governments, and through fresh pledges by Governments from whom the Institute had so far received no assistance.

5. On the advice of its Administrative and Financial Committee, which held its fourth session in New York on 10 June 1969, the Board of Trustees approved the revised budget for 1969, accepted the Executive Director's estimate of the anticipated income for 1970 and adopted the 1970 budget estimates recommended by

^{1/} UNITAR statute, article III, para. 2 (b). For the text of the statute, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 45, document A/6875, annex III.

him. It also approved the work programme proposed by the Executive Director for the coming year.

6. The Board approved, as setting forth appropriate guidelines for the future, a paper reviewing the policy and priorities of UNITAR research (see annex VI), prepared by the Executive Director and finalized in the light of the discussions at the second session of the Board's Research Committee held in Geneva on 7 July 1969.

B. Staff, budget and finance

7. Staff strength in UNITAR continues to be kept at the minimum necessary for carrying out the approved programme. During the past year the appointments of two special advisers expired, and a principal research officer, a research officer, and an associate research officer left the Institute upon completion of their assignments. In the same period two research fellows, a programme officer, and an associate officer were brought in for new tasks. General service staff required by UNITAR are obtained by secondment from the United Nations Office of Personnel, thus sharing in the wider prospects for promotion and diversification of experience available to their colleagues in the Secretariat. The staff policy of UNITAR is in full accord with the guidelines given to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly in resolution 2480 B (XXIII) with regard to linguistic balance.

8. With the approval of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Director intends to develop the Geneva Office into a UNITAR European Centre for training and research and, with that end in view, he has recruited an eminently qualified individual to assume the responsibilities of UNITAR Representative in Europe, succeeding the present Officer-in-Charge of the Geneva Office, who is retiring.

9. It is estimated that UNITAR will have, on 31 December 1969, unexpended resources of approximately \$418,350. The anticipated income for 1970 is \$1,159,550. The total resources available for 1970 should thus amount to \$1,577,900.

10. In order to ensure that the budget proposals would be realistically in line with the level of resources which can be considered as reasonably certain, and also to allow for the possibilities open to the Executive Director if his efforts to secure additional resources are successful, the budget for 1970 was divided into three categories, as follows:

Category A	Expenditures within the general financial resources considered as reasonably certain:	\$1,368,200
Category B	Expenditures to be incurred only if additional general resources become available:	\$ 138,000
Category C	Expenditures on activities for which special outside financing is or may become available:	\$ 247,000

11. In addition, UNITAR hopes to benefit as in the past from the support that various Governments have given to the Institute's research and training activities by agreeing to meet the local costs of research studies, seminars or training programmes.

12. The Executive Director is vigorously pursuing his efforts to obtain increased financial resources for the Institute, in order to ensure a stable financial base and a level of finance commensurate with the importance of UNITAR's mandate. He has held meetings with individual permanent representatives of various countries at the United Nations, he has met with representatives of regional groups and has used the occasion of duty visits abroad to present UNITAR's case to appropriate officials. He and his senior staff continue their efforts to secure more support from non-governmental sources.

13. The term of most of the current governmental pledges ends this year. It has therefore been necessary to seek a renewal of these pledges and, wherever possible, an increase, as well as to seek first pledges from Governments that have not yet contributed. Governments have been invited to make such pledges to cover, if possible, a period of five years. Owing to the nature of its work, UNITAR has to do its forward planning on a long-term basis: this requires a long-term commitment of financial support. That is why the Secretary-General advocated a five-year pledge in his original appeal for funds for the Institute and why the Executive Director now advocates a five-year term for the new or renewed pledges. He is hopeful that many Governments will feel able to make such a commitment, with any reservations that may be called for by the constitutional constraints to which they are subject. However, should a Government feel that it can only offer a pledge for a shorter period, its pledge will certainly be welcome.

C. Co-operation with other bodies

14. The various forms of co-operation with other bodies in connexion with specific training programmes and research projects are outlined in the accounts of the programmes and projects contained in this report. UNITAR's activities continue to be guided by a constant awareness of the need for such co-operation.

15. The importance of properly co-ordinating UNITAR activities with those of other United Nations bodies is recognized, and numerous examples of collaboration and joint or concerted action were cited in the Executive Director's report to the Forty-Sixth Session of the Economic and Social Council.^{2/} The Executive Director participates in the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and holds frequent consultations with the relevant units of the Secretariat in order to avoid any overlapping or duplication.

16. At the fourth annual meeting of the directors of institutes within the United Nations family, held in Geneva from 2 to 4 July 1969, the nine directors, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNITAR discussed in depth an important area of common concern, namely, "Training: goals, methods, selection and evaluation". It was agreed that at the fifth annual meeting to be held in the summer of 1970, the directors would discuss the topic of research in the context of the work of the institutes in general and would also consider papers dealing with the Second United Nations Development Decade from the institutes' viewpoint.

^{2/} E/4622, paras. 61-85.

17. With a view to facilitating co-operation with others, both governmental and non-governmental, the Executive Director has taken steps to ensure that information material with regard to the Institute and its activities is produced, published and given appropriate dissemination. Various booklets, brochures and pamphlets have been issued and further similar publications will be issued, as appropriate. This is, of course, to be distinguished from the publication of training manuals, research studies and the results of seminars.

D. The UNITAR library

18. An indispensable tool of the Institute in the performance of its tasks is the UNITAR library which, despite its limited size, is performing a valuable function as a repository and source, supplementing what is available in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library.

II. TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

19. The Institute's training effort is at present concentrated in three main areas which are all directly related to the effectiveness of the United Nations system: diplomacy, technical co-operation and international law. The Institute is also alert to opportunities for promoting or assisting programmes designed to develop the skills and abilities of staff members of the United Nations family. The 1969 programmes, and the changes to be made to them in 1970, are described in paragraphs 21 to 52 below; an outline of the new activities proposed for 1970 is given in paragraphs 53 to 58.

20. Notable features of the 1969 activities are: a full four-months' series of lectures and seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy at United Nations Headquarters; two decentralized basic training programmes for new recruits and junior officers of the foreign services; completion of the first cycle of the regional seminars in technical assistance; introduction of the new expanded seminar in major problems of technical and financial co-operation; a regional refresher course in international law; and the first colloquium for senior officers in the United Nations system. The work programme for 1970 will essentially represent a continuation, with modifications based on experience and evaluation, of the activities conducted in 1969.

A. Training in diplomacy

UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy - New York

21. This programme, designed to enable diplomats serving with permanent missions at United Nations Headquarters to broaden and deepen their knowledge of the organization, procedures and work of the United Nations system and of the problems with which it deals, was first introduced as a pilot experiment in 1968. The results were evaluated, and on the advice of a consultative panel composed of heads of missions and senior officials of the United Nations Secretariat a full-scale programme was conducted from 14 January to 20 May 1969.

22. The series comprised seven lectures and forty-four seminars given on a wide range of topics by eminent statesmen, scholars, high-ranking diplomats and senior international officials. The following modifications were introduced: the discontinuance of the separate seminars in English and French, simultaneous interpretation being provided to enable all participants to benefit from the expertise and experience of the same seminar leaders and guest panelists; officials of the United Nations Secretariat were invited to participate in the programme along with members of permanent missions; a number of subjects of a practical nature (e.g. the role of communications media at the United Nations, diplomatic correspondence, the preparation of international conferences, United Nations documentation and protocol) were added to the list of topics. The opening address in the 1969 programme was delivered by Dr. Andrew Cordier, Acting President of Columbia University and former Under-Secretary at the United Nations. Other lecturers included Dr. C.W. Jenks, Principal Deputy-Director-General of the

International Labour Organisation; Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; Mr. Mohamed Shcaib, Vice-President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; Dr. Boris S. Fomin of the Central Economic Mathematical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Mr. Oscar Schachter, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Research of UNITAR; and Mr. Leonard Beaton, Editor of the British Commonwealth periodical, The Round Table. A full list of the topics covered by the lectures and seminars, and the names of lecturers, seminar leaders and guest panelists is set out in annex III.

23. A total of 117 officers from fifty-two permanent missions, and eighty-five Secretariat officials registered for the course on the understanding that each would be free to attend the particular seminars in which he or she was interested. The average attendance at each session was about thirty. At the conclusion of the programme a special evaluation of participants was convened to learn their views with regard to all aspects of the programme and suggestions for improvements in the future. These are being taken into account in the planning of the programme for 1970.

24. In view of the proved interest and value of the programme for diplomats as well as United Nations staff members, it will be repeated next year with the following modifications in format and content:

(a) The duration of the programme will be three months instead of four;

(b) The seminars will be divided into two categories: one set will cover a wide range of topics in international organization and multilateral diplomacy on the lines of those included in the 1969 programme; the other will deal with a few selected topics but in much greater depth, each topic extending over several successive sessions so as to give those participants who desire it an opportunity for a deep and thorough study of the subject. The seminar leaders for both types will be selected, as before, from the ranks of eminent experts, senior diplomats and high-level international officials. The practice of having one or more heads of mission or senior diplomats to assist as guest panelists of each seminar will be continued.

UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy - Geneva, 1970

25. Detailed plans are being made in consultation with the Graduate Institute for Higher Political Studies, Geneva, to organize in 1970 an advanced training programme for members of permanent missions in Geneva, as well as for staff members of the United Nations system stationed there. The course will provide them with an opportunity to broaden and deepen their knowledge of the working of the United Nations machinery and the problems with which it has to deal. The programme will be in consonance with the policy approved by the Board in regard to the reorientation of UNITAR training in diplomacy and the continued use of Geneva as one of UNITAR's training centres. In as much as no question of travel or stipends for the participants will arise, the cost of such a course will be far below that of the Foreign Service Training Programmes that were conducted annually in Geneva from 1962 to 1968.

Decentralized basic courses for foreign service officers

26. An important element in the reorientation of the training of diplomats has been the decision to organize different courses for basic and advanced training and to regionalize the former so that a larger number of officers may be trained at less cost. This decision was implemented in 1969 with the organizing of two basic courses for recruits and junior officers of the foreign services in developing countries.

27. The first course, for French-speaking candidates, was conducted at Dakar (Senegal) from mid-January to mid-May and was attended by eighteen officers from twelve countries. Arrangements were also made for the participants to be sent in groups for further practical training at the foreign ministries of certain countries which had agreed to co-operate by organizing and paying for the cost of these secondments. The Executive Director is grateful to the Governments of these countries for their generous help in this respect. The second course, for English-speaking candidates, started at Makerere (Uganda) on 24 June and will end on 27 October 1969 with twenty-four officers from fourteen countries attending. Offers of assistance in arranging practical training for these officers at foreign ministries abroad have been received from a number of Governments and are also gratefully acknowledged.

28. The curriculum for these courses includes basic training in international relations, international organization, international law, international economics, diplomatic and consular practice, and the organization and administration of foreign offices and diplomatic missions. Facilities are also provided for a certain amount of language training.

29. The programme will be repeated in 1970 with the important modification that the two separate courses in English and French will be replaced by a single course for thirty-five or forty candidates, both English-speaking and French-speaking, who will live and study together and be exposed to the same lectures as far as possible. This decision has been taken as a result of strong representations and advice received from many quarters urging the provision of such combined courses to give young diplomats, at an early stage in their service, an appreciation of the importance of international understanding and co-operation. Simultaneous interpretation will be used and supplemented, where necessary, by separate instruction in the two languages. Although this will add to the overhead costs, the increase will be offset by savings on the administrative and other costs. Governments nominating candidates will be expected to provide for their travel and stipends from fellowships under their country programmes of United Nations technical assistance. The Executive Director hopes that the generous assistance given this year by a number of Governments to enable the participants to receive further practical training at foreign offices abroad will be repeated in 1970.

30. Discussions are in progress with a view to the selection of a suitable venue for the 1970 course. The choice will depend necessarily on the availability of accommodation and other facilities.

B. Training in technical co-operation

Regional seminars in procedures and techniques of United Nations technical assistance

31. The former centralized group training programme in technical co-operation was replaced from 1968 by a two-year cycle of regional seminars, thus making the training available to larger numbers at less cost and also ensuring that the training was more closely related to the problems and circumstances of the areas from which the trainees were drawn. The Institute provides only for the costs of the programme staff. The travel and other expenses of the participants are financed from the respective country programmes under United Nations technical assistance. The seminar leaders and lecturers come from UNDP, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and, of course, from UNITAR itself.

32. The first two seminars in this series (one for Latin America and the other for Europe and the Middle East) were conducted in 1968 and were described in the Executive Director's last report to the General Assembly. 3/ The following three seminars were organized in 1969:

(a) A regional seminar for Asia and the Far East held at Bangkok from 10-28 March 1969 and attended by twenty-three national officials and four field officers of UNDP;

(b) A regional seminar for Africa (for English-speaking participants) held at Addis Ababa from 7-25 April and attended by seventeen national officials and five UNDP officers;

(c) A regional seminar for Africa (for French-speaking participants) held at Dakar from 5-23 May and attended by eight national officials and four UNDP officers.

The Executive Director gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and assistance extended to UNITAR by UNDP, the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation and the respective regional economic commissions in the organizing of these seminars.

33. In view of the continuing need and benefit of such training, and with the concurrence and assistance of UNDP, the Office of Technical Co-operation and the regional economic commissions, it is proposed to repeat the cycle in 1970-1971. The work programme for 1970 will, therefore, include a regional seminar for Latin America at Santiago (Chile) from 4 to 15 May 1970 and a regional seminar for Europe and the Middle East at Geneva from 15 June to 3 July 1970. Seminars for the regions of Asia and the Far East and Africa will be organized in 1971. As in previous years, the participants' travel and subsistence will be met through United Nations Technical Assistance Fellowships in the respective country programmes.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 43, document A/7263.

Seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation

34. This programme is designed to combine the seminar on major problems of technical assistance, which has been conducted annually since 1966, with some of the elements of the former training programme in development financing. It was begun this year on 29 August and will end on 9 November 1969. It is designed to enable fourteen top-level national co-ordinators of external assistance and five deputy resident representatives of UNDP to visit the headquarters of the national and international sources of external aid (at Geneva, Rome, Vienna, Paris, London, Moscow, New York and Washington) to acquire through high level discussions a comprehensive understanding of the policies governing the grant of external assistance available for development projects from the stage of inception with the help of technical assistance to the stage of implementation through financing. An allocation from the UNDP technical assistance funds is being made available through the Office of Technical Co-operation to finance the cost of this programme as an interregional project. The cost of the participants' travel to and from the USSR and all other local costs are being met from the rouble portion of the USSR contribution to UNITAR.

35. A manual describing the policies, methods and procedures of major sources of external financing has been prepared and made available to participants in advance. After such additions or revisions as may be indicated in the light of the experience of the programme, it will be brought out as a companion volume to the UNITAR "Manual on United Nations Technical Assistance", for which there is a great and continuing demand.

36. This year's seminar is, to some extent, an experiment since it is the first occasion on which problems of technical as well as financial assistance will be discussed by the same group with the senior officials of the aid-giving Governments and agencies. The number of excellent qualified candidates nominated for the course was far in excess of the number which could be accommodated. With the agreement of UNDP and the Office of Technical Co-operation, it is proposed to repeat the seminar in 1970 with the same format and content. The possibility of admitting a somewhat larger number of participants is being examined.

C. Training in international law

Regional refresher training course in international law

37. The Institute is co-operating with the United Nations Legal Office and UNESCO in implementing the General Assembly resolutions 2099 (XX), 2204 (XXI) and 2313 (XXII) on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, through the organizing of regional seminars and training courses and fellowships.

38. The second regional refresher course in the series, for participants from Asia, was held at Quezon near Manila (Philippines) from 11 through 29 August 1969. The Government of the Philippines generously undertook to provide host facilities including full hospitality to the participants and visiting experts and lecturers. The cost of the participants' travel, and the travel and honoraria for the teaching staff, are being allocated in equal shares between UNESCO and UNITAR. The course was primarily intended for junior and middle-grade government officials, young

university teachers and advanced students in international law. It was attended by twenty participants from thirteen countries in the region. A list of the eminent lecturers provided for the course and the subjects with which they dealt is set out in annex IV.

39. The next regional refresher course of this type is not due till 1971. The programme for 1970 will provide a regional seminar in international law for Africa (see paragraph 92 below) and a continuation of the United Nations/UNITAR fellowships in international law, which are described in section D below.

D. Fellowships

United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

40. UNITAR has continued in 1969 to participate jointly with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs in the organizing and financing of a fellowship programme carried out under the General Assembly resolutions referred to in paragraph 37 above. The fellowships are intended for government officials and university teachers, mainly from developing countries, working in the field of international law. The aim is to give the participants additional knowledge of the subject and of the legal work of the United Nations and its related organizations. In this year's operation, fourteen fellowships were provided under the regular budget of the United Nations while UNITAR offered four additional fellowships from its own funds. UNITAR and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs jointly select the fellows and formulate their individual work programmes.

41. Three of the 1969 fellows began by attending a seminar in international law at Geneva. Thereafter, two of them went on for practical training, one at the United Nations Legal Office and the other at the Legal Office at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The other fifteen fellows attended a series of lectures at The Hague Academy from 22 July to 20 August including some lectures specially organized for the group by UNITAR. A number of the fellows then attended a research course at The Hague Academy until 26 September before proceeding for further practical training in the legal offices of some of the United Nations organizations. The fellows selected in 1969 are from the following countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Cyprus, El Salvador, Ghana, Guyana, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria and Uruguay.

42. This programme will be repeated on the same lines in 1970.

UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship Programme

43. This programme has been offered since 1966-1967 with the help of a special grant from the United States Government; it was fully described in the last two reports of the Executive Director to the General Assembly. ^{4/} The third and final group of ten fellows arrived in September 1968 and completed their work programme on 13 July 1969. After a period of orientation at UNITAR and observance of the

^{4/} A/6875, A/7263.

daily proceedings of the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, they undertook programmes of work and study designed to meet their individual needs and to enable them to acquire at first hand a knowledge and understanding of the United Nations system. They also attended the lectures and seminars in the UNITAR training programme in multilateral diplomacy at United Nations Headquarters. Arrangements were made for some of them to be attached to departments of the Secretariat and to participate in research activities of the Institute. At the conclusion of the programme, three of the fellows who desired it were given an opportunity to visit Paris, Geneva and Vienna for on-the-spot study of the working of some of the specialized agencies in the United Nations system.

44. The Institute is most grateful to the Government of the United States for its sponsorship of this programme for three successive years.

E. Other related activities

Colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system

45. In the effort to enhance the competence and effectiveness of the personnel serving in the United Nations system, UNITAR is providing initiative and assistance especially in the areas in which joint or concerted action is required.

46. In this context, mention was made, in paragraph 39 of the Executive Director's last report to the Assembly (A/7263), of the discussions initiated by UNITAR with a number of agencies with a view to organizing a colloquium for senior officers from the different organizations in the United Nations family so that, through frank and informal discussion, they could obtain a better appreciation of each others' work problems and together consider possible ways of achieving more effective performance severally and collectively.

47. The colloquium, which was welcomed by practically all the member organizations of the United Nations family, was held in Geneva from 7 to 11 July 1969. It was attended by twenty-five senior officers (most of them at the Director level or higher) from seventeen organizations, constituting a representative cross-section of the top echelon of direction and management in the United Nations system. The programme which was opened by the Executive Director, was given a flying start with a statement by Mr. David Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The participants spoke, frankly and informally, in their personal capacity rather than as representatives of their respective organizations. The exchange of views, experiences and practical suggestions covered a wide range of topics, such as: decision-making in the United Nations organizations, including the use of modern-management techniques; personnel management, career development, training, morale and esprit de corps in the United Nations system; and inter-agency co-ordination both at Headquarters and in the field.

48. A number of valuable and practical suggestions for improving the effectiveness of the United Nations system and promoting a greater sense of cohesion and esprit de corps among the staff members emerged from the discussions.

49. All the participants agreed that the exercise was highly rewarding and should be repeated each year with different sets of senior officials participating so that the benefit of free and frank discussion and contact with fellow officials from other agencies might be made available to a widening circle of the upper echelon in the whole system. They also strongly recommend that:

(a) The venue should be shifted to a place away from the headquarters of the larger specialized agencies, so that participants may live together, free from the pressures of their day-to-day duties, and be able to carry on their informal exchanges even outside the working sessions;

(b) An effort should be made to secure a larger number of nominations from the various United Nations organizations so that UNITAR may, in the selection of participants, ensure that the group will reflect a balanced mixture of substantive and managerial responsibility as well as national background and previous experience.

These recommendations will be borne in mind in planning the colloquium for 1970.

50. The participants in the 1969 colloquium recommended that UNITAR should take the initiative in organizing training programmes of the "staff-college type" for groups of officers at various levels drawn from the different organizations in the United Nations system (see paragraph 53 below).

Assistance in the training of population programme officers

51. The Institute was consulted on the design of a special training course organized by the Population Division in the United Nations Secretariat for a group of population programme officers recruited for work in that field. Staff members from UNITAR also assisted in conducting the course by leading and presiding over some of the seminar discussion sessions.

Assistance to other institutions

52. The Institute provided a professor to conduct seminars in international organization at the Second Asian Foreign Service course organized at Seoul (Republic of Korea) under the joint auspices of the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration and the Carnegie Endowment.

F. New activities proposed for 1970

Report on the need for and the feasibility of a United Nations staff college

53. As a result of the initiative taken by UNITAR, the ACC recently agreed in principle to the Institute undertaking a study on the feasibility of a United Nations staff college. The study, to be conducted in close consultation with all United Nations agencies and organizations, will seek answers to the following questions:

(a) Is there a need in the United Nations system for a staff college, bearing in mind that each member organization has the primary responsibility for the post-employment training of its staff members?

(b) If it is established that a staff college, or some alternative institutional arrangement for the joint training of groups of staff members drawn from the United Nations family as a whole, will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations system, what would be the precise role of such a staff college or other body? Would this role extend to cover, in some limited way, the agencies and organizations which have precisely defined technical functions?

(c) How could such a college or other arrangement be organized and financed?

54. When the study is completed the report will be communicated to all United Nations organizations for their views, and the question of the action, if any, to be taken on the recommendations will in due course be submitted to ACC. The report will also be submitted, of course, to the UNITAR Board of Trustees through its Training Committee.

UNITAR week-ends

55. The Executive Director has ascertained that there is a general welcome and support for the proposal that UNITAR should organize programmes to enable the most senior diplomats at the United Nations, joined by eminent personalities from academic and public life (including leaders in the fields of industry, commerce, labour and the communications media to come together over the week-end, in a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere, for an informal exchange of views on various aspects of the organization and functioning of the United Nations system. Besides helping to promote clarification and a better understanding of issues and attitudes, such discussions could also lead to discernment of possible solutions and the discovery of possible new methods and techniques for the effective handling of issues.

56. By offering host facilities and looking after the substantive and administrative arrangements for holding such week-end gatherings, UNITAR would be making a direct contribution to the fulfilment of its avowed purpose, namely, to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system by the deepening and the dissemination of knowledge of the system. The Executive Director feels, nevertheless, that the cost of this programme should be met from special grants from foundations or other sources, rather than from the regular budget of the Institute. A foundation (the Institute for International Order) has already given a pledge of \$US7,000 to support the programme. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs has invited UNITAR to arrange for one of the week-ends to be held at Toronto, and offered full host facilities, including **travel expenses** for participants. Detailed plans are now being worked out for the organization of the first UNITAR week-end, possibly in the last quarter of 1969, to be followed by a series of such meetings in 1970.

Seminar on education and training for international service

57. As part of its contribution to the International Education Year, UNITAR has offered to organize, in 1970, a seminar on the training of international officials. The directors of institutes in the United Nations family who met recently in Geneva endorsed the proposal and promised full co-operation. Details have still to be worked out and the project is, at this stage, only included in the budget estimate under category B (see paragraph 10 above).

Other programmes in prospect

58. Suggestions and inquiries, emanating from within UNITAR and from outside sources, on the possibility of UNITAR involvement in new training programmes falling within the Institute's mandate continue to flow in. Mention may be made here of two such programmes:

(a) Seminars in problems and techniques of international procurement for development projects (proposed by the Swedish International Development Authority);

(b) Training programmes for principal information officers of Governments in developing countries (now under consideration by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).

III. RESEARCH

59. The following is a brief description of research activities undertaken since the last report to the General Assembly, together with an indication of future plans.

60. During the past year the Institute has completed three major research projects and published the resulting studies; 5/ a review of UNITAR research policies and priorities has been undertaken by the Executive Director; and with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation, a number of panel meetings have been convened to advise on long-range planning of research.

61. A number of projects currently in progress are expected to be completed by the end of this year, others will be completed in 1970, and preliminary work has already been begun in certain other areas. Owing mainly to financial limitations, the research portfolio for 1970 is slightly smaller than that for 1969. Certain projects will, however, be financed by special purpose grants.

A. Review of policies and priorities

62. A paper based on a review of current policies and practices of UNITAR research appears as annex VI. Among other things, the paper sets forth the nature, scope and emphasis of UNITAR research, discusses the special role UNITAR has to perform in the promotion of research on the United Nations by other research centres and individual scholars, considers the various types of surveys of research that UNITAR might be able to undertake, and describes the procedure the Institute has adopted in selecting areas or specific topics for research as well as outlining the actual research procedure itself. Research project costs in connexion with the diverse types of research activities that may be undertaken by UNITAR are set forth, as well as the order of magnitude of research programmes. Finally, the paper reviews the use and impact of UNITAR research, concluding that the impact of UNITAR in the academic and professional fields may be as significant as its direct effect on United Nations official bodies.

B. Research projects completed

63. The Institute has completed and published three studies, as follows:

Criteria and methods of evaluation

64. This study was completed early this year and the draft was circulated to a group of experts, scholars and international officials for their views and comments. The final version of the study incorporated, as appropriate, the

5/ For a list of research studies and papers prepared by UNITAR staff members, consultants and outside experts (since 1966), see annex V.

suggestions received from the persons to whom the draft was sent. The first of the UNITAR series, this study has been published in English, French and Spanish in a paper format and given wide circulation among national and international officials and scholars. It was also submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Secretary-General in response to the Council resolution. The Executive Director is making arrangements for bringing out a second edition in the form of a hard-cover book.

65. The study is in two parts. The first deals with the principal problems involved in the planning and management of development projects, stressing the critical importance of systematic planning. The second part deals with some of the tools of analysis, adopted from modern management techniques, which, if used with discrimination and judgement, would provide the decision-maker with a much more reliable information base than is now generally available.

Wider acceptance of multilateral treaties

66. This 228-page study was completed and published by the Institute in July 1969. Before publication, it was read and reviewed by a number of legal scholars and legal advisers to national Governments and international organizations. In its present format it was sent to legal scholars all over the world, including members of the International Law Commission and others engaged in legal work in foreign ministries and the United Nations system. Copies have also been distributed to permanent missions, selected libraries and national research centres.

67. The study includes a detailed analysis of ratification and accession in respect of eighty-one United Nations treaties, an examination of methods used to increase acceptances and an analysis of conditions which affect State acceptance (excluding objections to the substance of the treaties). There are chapters on national administrative machinery, constitutional requirements and legislative procedures concerning the conclusion of treaties, final clauses relating to acceptance, succession or accession by new States to multilateral treaties and to relation of reservations to acceptance.

Status and problems of very small States and territories

68. This, the third major study published during this year, deals with the problems of very small States and territories, with special reference to the question of their role and participation in international affairs and the assistance which can be rendered to them by the United Nations family of organizations. The first part of the study deals with the historical background of the problems and the issues raised by the participation of small States, as seen from the point of view of international organizations, together with a discussion of the rights of the small territories. It also seeks to explain the factors which have created or influenced the existence of these territories as separate international entities rather than components of larger political units. A second part analyses the status of these States in terms of their political evolution and international relations, and then describes the various forms of foreign relations, participation in international and regional organizations and security and military arrangements. This is followed by a detailed examination of the practical problems of these States and territories in regard to public administration, viability, and other special aspects resulting from their isolation and limited

population, and education. A separate section on economic aspects is under preparation; the Institute intends to issue it as a supplement to the present study. The last part of the present paper includes suggestions and proposals for international action, ranging from a better understanding of their acute and special difficulties to guarantees for security, economic and other assistance, and possible special United Nations services and aid.

69. The study benefited from comments and suggestions by an international panel which reviewed a draft in November 1967 and a redraft in April 1969. The final version was published by the Institute in July and has been distributed widely among delegates, international officials and others. It is hoped to bring out a later and revised version in the form of a book.

C. Research projects in progress

Relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations

70. A study on the relations between the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in the economic and social fields has been completed and the draft circulated for the comments of a few selected experts. This study concentrated on the description and analysis of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the OAU, organs with overlapping responsibilities, by ascertaining the delimitation of responsibilities and division of fields of activity. It traces the organizational relationships between ECA and OAU in terms of the constituent instruments, the procedures and practices of co-operation, and the machinery of co-ordination. A critical evaluation of the policies and activities of ECA and OAU is made by inquiring into questions of compatibility, competition and duplication. The study proposes possibilities for strengthening ECA-OAU co-operation, and relations between other United Nations bodies and the OAU are also examined. Parts of the study dealing with OAU in the political and security area have been drafted and work on the remaining few chapters is in progress. A parallel study on the relations between the United Nations and the western European organizations is nearing completion, and in 1969 work will begin on studies dealing with regional organizations in Latin America, the Middle East, Asia and Eastern Europe. The reports on the project will be published as separate studies in a connected series.

Comparative study of effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination

71. The United Kingdom study, carried out in co-operation with the Institute of Race Relations, London, has been completed and the draft is being reviewed by experts drawn from different parts of the world. After an historical introduction, the first part provides a detailed demographic and statistical background together with a description of immigrants and minority groups in British society. The second part deals with racial discrimination in the fields of housing, education and employment. The discussion of these items is supported by case studies in employment through interviews, questionnaires and situation testing. Part three contains an analysis and assessment of measures taken through legislation and the working of the Race Relations Board, the Community Relations Commission and other local voluntary agencies. The study ends with a number of conclusions drawn from the factual analysis. A similar study in Peru, with emphasis on the extent and impact of development activities among the indigenous inhabitants, is expected to be completed by the end of 1969. Most of the expenses for these studies were met

from a grant received from the Volkswagen Foundation. It is the Institute's intention to plan and implement further country studies if similar foundation support is obtained.

Use by mass media of information on the United Nations

72. A preliminary report has been drawn up on the basis of the field work and data-processing which have been completed. The Institute hopes to finalize the report by the end of this year. The study covered material collected through three periods of observation, resulting in the assembly and registration of more than 90,000 information items. These items have been coded and, through punched cards, transcribed on computer tape and subjected to computer processing. The tabulated results thus obtained serve as the data basis for analyses. The original collection of information items has been preserved in the Institute's data archives and can be used for secondary analyses with the help of the punched card deck or its tape transcription serving as an index. The preliminary report was reviewed by a UNITAR panel on communication and information and it was felt by the panel that the data and the preliminary findings were of high relevance to those concerned with the information activities at the United Nations and that at the same time they had implications for the scholarly analysis of world-wide communication processes.

"Brain drain": the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries

73. During the year, the Institute has been engaged in three types of research activities in this field. The first one was the revision of a preliminary report which originally served as the basis of the Secretary-General's submission on this subject to the General Assembly. It is expected that two detailed and up-to-date papers will result from this desk research and the Institute hopes to publish them in an appropriate form. At the same time, the Institute went ahead with arrangements for the field studies on motivation and conditions of the "brain drain" phenomenon. Detailed questionnaires were finalized in regard to those who were staying on in the country in which they had pursued training, those who had returned to their country of origin and the employers in developing and developed countries. Co-operative arrangements were finalized with institutions in a number of developing and developed countries. Preliminary work was done for similar undertakings in other countries, including the United States of America. Finally, the Institute is undertaking, at the request of the Secretary-General, five country studies which will assess the economic consequences of the "brain drain". These studies are to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

74. In 1970 there will be two items of work still to be done. The first will be to bring together the results of the various field studies pertaining to the conditions and motivations behind the "brain drain" phenomenon which are being carried out in a number of developed and developing countries. The data management and processing of these studies are expected to be carried out in collaboration with the Columbia University Bureau of Applied Social Research, which has been promised foundation and government grants to do this. It will be necessary to retain a part-time consultant to co-ordinate and supervise the last stages of the project. The second item will be to bring to completion five country studies on the economic consequences of the "brain drain" phenomenon, which are being undertaken by the

Institute at the request of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with \$20,000 made available from the United Nations budget. These studies will be completed by March 1970 and submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

Transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise

75. The purpose of the project is to analyse and evaluate the process by which industrial technology is transferred to developing countries from already industrialized countries through enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements. Such arrangements will be examined in order to appraise their efficiency in promoting the process of development and to explore the possibility of increasing the effectiveness of these technological transfers. Work is proceeding on a number of sectoral and industry studies in the United States. Some of the studies in the developed countries, which are now being started by the Institute with the help of individuals and organizations in the United States and Europe, will be completed in 1970.

New techniques and methods of training

76. The objective of this research project is to produce a number of papers or handbooks on new techniques and methods of training, assessing experience in different parts of the world and making suggestions for application by trainers and training institutions, especially in the developing countries. The study dealing with experience in the United States has been completed in draft form. Five or six papers, incorporating the assessment of experience in other parts of the world, will also be begun in 1969 and completed in 1970. They will be commissioned from experts in different countries with a part-time consultant at UNITAR to co-ordinate the project. Arrangements have been made with the specialized agencies and national institutions for material and advice. It is hoped to bring together the authors of the various papers to prepare a comparative evaluation of the experience and suggestions set out in the papers. The Institute hopes to publish all the papers by the end of 1970.

Verification of international treaties

77. The first project in this series is concerned with the IAEA Safeguards System and is expected to be completed in 1969. The detailed outline of the study was reviewed by an international panel of experts. A number of draft chapters have already been completed.

D. Research in prospect

Peaceful settlement of disputes

78. In his last report to the General Assembly, the Executive Director stated that the scope and methodology of a substantive research project in the area of peaceful settlement of disputes would be determined after consulting diplomats and senior

officials of the United Nations and with the approval of the Secretary-General.^{6/} These consultations have been held through two panel meetings attended by a number of permanent representatives to the United Nations, Under-Secretaries-General and scholars. Apart from obtaining the endorsement of the panelists, the Institute has received through the Secretary-General an allocation of \$50,000 from a special trust fund administered by him, which makes possible immediate action on this project.

79. The Institute has already started preliminary work on the two subjects "Means and procedures of peaceful settlement" and "The terms and conditions of settlement". In addition to desk research, the Institute will organize a series of workshops. The intention is to bring together, through these workshops, a select group of practitioners and scholars who have thought, acted and written on questions and problems of peaceful settlement of disputes. Each participant will be expected to prepare working papers around which discussion would take place. Apart from their utility in producing research papers and ideas, the workshops would stimulate discussions and research among a widening circle of interested persons. It is hoped the practitioners will derive fresh insights into the issues on which they are working and the scholars will obtain a keener awareness of the practical political problems involved in peaceful settlement of disputes.

80. It is envisaged that the first series of studies would take about two years. Further work will be undertaken on the basis of the results of the first stage and in the light of the suggestions which have emerged from the UNITAR panel meeting on conflict resolution.

Use of operations research and new management techniques

81. This is a research project planned as a follow-up of the first UNITAR project on planning, programming and budgeting system and in accordance with the views generally expressed that the Institute should do research on applicability of new management techniques to the United Nations structure and functions. The first stage of the research will be to organize two or three workshops which would have the purpose of clarification and conceptualization of issues, the study and discussion of feasibility of new approaches and the provision of reference and guidance for future action. Experts selected on a world-wide basis and knowledgeable international officials and delegates would be invited to contribute working papers and to participate in a concerted discussion of the state of the art, applicability of new methods, and potentialities as well as limitations of the techniques and measures developed in management science, systems analysis and similar areas. Special attention will be given to the current and future needs of the United Nations system to utilize operationally innovative concepts and tools. Some of the problems to be discussed at these workshops will be: a conceptual framework of an integrated planning and evaluation function in the United Nations system, methods and applications of operational research and the United Nations needs, the linking of research and design to policies, action and control (systems analysis) and the use of networks, simulation, computer systems and multiorganizational planning.

^{6/} A/7263, para. 58.

82. In 1970, the Institute will aim at holding two or three workshops, depending on the amount of special grants that can be obtained from foundations and other sources. In addition to the small nucleus of research staff at UNITAR, part-time consultants and experts would be brought in to prepare necessary background papers and render expert advice on the more technical aspects. Preliminary work has already begun on the format of the workshops, and the identification of potential experts and participants.

International economic development and co-operation

83. In this field the Institute has completed its first study on methods and criteria of evaluation. In 1968, the Institute, while proposing plans for 1969, had envisaged preliminary work on the topics "Analysis of programme content", "Techniques of programme preparation", "Storage and retrieval of information" and "Correspondence of programme and priorities". Before proceeding with these items, the Institute consulted Sir Robert Jackson and his colleagues of the UNDP Capacity Study. It was felt that, since the UNDP study is expected to delve deeply into the very subjects and problems which UNITAR had planned to do research on, it would be useful to wait for the results of the study. The Institute is waiting, accordingly, before making a definite decision on the research to be undertaken in this area.

84. The Institute has benefited from the views expressed by the UNITAR Panel on International Economic Co-operation. Two or three areas were suggested by the Panel for possible research by UNITAR. The first was research on the effectiveness of United Nations assistance activities including analysis of country programmes focusing on functions rather than on the agencies. The other was the role of identifying the research needs in this field and also analysing and assessing what has been done.

85. While waiting for the results of the Capacity Study, the Institute's research staff is examining the feasibility of undertaking research activities on the two items stated above. By the end of 1969, UNITAR will be in a better position to determine possible research projects in the economic field and also assign appropriate priorities to these.

86. A special project now envisaged under the heading of economic development is an exploratory study of developmental planning for the resources of the ocean. It is planned to convene a small group of experts in the spring of 1970 in co-operation with other interested organizations.

Public information and communication

87. The present study "Use by mass media of public information on the United Nations" is expected to be completed by the end of 1969. In 1970 the Institute will undertake only limited research in this area, primarily because of financial constraints. It should, however, be possible to promote and facilitate scholarly and operational research involving secondary and content analysis of the data archives which UNITAR has built up from the material collected in the current study. It will also be possible for the Institute to arrange specific breakdowns on special topics like economic development or human rights if requests for such action, accompanied by offers of finance, are received from interested units in the United Nations.

88. Other inquiries under consideration include:

(a) Cross-national public opinion surveys to ascertain the extent of information on the United Nations absorbed by the audiences;

(b) Studies on the role, function and operation of United Nations-accredited correspondents, United Nations information centres and other organs disseminating news on the United Nations.

These projects would involve considerable financial and staff resources and are, as such, beyond the Institute's present capabilities. But some pilot studies can be begun in 1970 if the necessary co-operation and assistance of national, non-governmental and international organizations can be secured.

International law

39. Having completed its study concerning the wider acceptance of multilateral treaties, the Institute is, on the basis of the deliberations of an advisory panel on international law, attempting to formulate appropriate research projects and related priorities of implementation. In this area, as in others, the Institute is hopeful of promoting research by outside scholars and institutions interested in special aspects of international law relevant to the United Nations and integrated with other research in the areas of United Nations structure and procedures, conflict resolution, economic development and science and technology.

International implications of science and technology

90. Pending consideration of the report of the UNITAR Panel on this subject, the Institute intends to prepare a number of feasibility papers surveying the developments which are of concern to the United Nations and identifying subjects suitable for research, such as the international aspects of environmental problems. On the basis of these surveys and consultations with other organizations within the United Nations system, the Executive Director hopes to put forward in 1970 concrete proposals for research in this area, with special relevance to organizational, economic and legal issues that may arise in the international context.

E. Regional seminars in international law

Latin America

91. This seminar was held in Quito, Ecuador, from 13-25 January 1969. The seminar brought together senior and middle-grade government officials and scholars from sixteen countries in the region, as well as observers from intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and institutes with an interest in the subject matter of the seminar. The seminar provided a forum for an informal exchange of opinions and ideas on matters of particular interest to the region. The three main subjects discussed at the seminar were: legal and institutional problems of multinational water development projects; multinational public enterprises with particular reference to the economic integration of Latin America;

and regional problems arising out of treaties relating to the resources of the sea. Several background papers and documents were prepared on each of these topics. A volume on the subject of multinational public enterprises is being published by the Institute, first in Spanish. It will contain articles on various legal and organizational aspects of different types of multinational public enterprises, with special reference to economic integration in Latin America.

Africa

92. In 1970, the Institute expects to organize its second regional seminar in international law for Africa. As in the case of the first seminar held in Quito, a number of papers, on two or three selected topics of importance to the region, will be commissioned from experts and scholars. The topics being considered for discussion at the seminar include international legal aspects of decolonization, State succession, legal problems relating to economic and political integration in Africa, and legal questions arising from scientific and technological developments. The papers prepared for this seminar can be expected to make a useful contribution to the development of international law of special concern and value to the new and developing countries.

F. Panels on planning of UNITAR research

93. A grant from the Ford Foundation is being utilized for convening a number of panel meetings to advise on long-range planning of research. It was decided that it would be useful, as a starting point, to commission consultants to prepare background papers on certain subjects of particular concern for the United Nations system. Six fairly broad areas were chosen: conflict resolution, international economic co-operation, communication and information, United Nations structure and procedures, international law, science and technology. Persons with special expertise in these topics were invited to participate in a series of six panels with these papers serving as an agenda for discussion. The panels combined those who had done scholarly research and those who were practitioners in the international field, diplomats and United Nations officials. The participants were invited to range widely over the subjects set out in the papers, to propose others and to suggest priorities in research. The limitations of UNITAR, in matters of finance and personnel, were stressed and participants were encouraged to think in terms also of co-operative projects which the Institute could carry out with universities and scholarly institutes in different countries. A progress report with regard to the panel meetings, including a list of persons who participated in the first five panels, is contained in annex VII.

94. The planning exercise will not be terminated with the conclusion of these panel meetings. The Executive Director will examine the various proposals which have emerged from these meetings and further feasibility papers may be prepared by the Institute's Research Department or consultants commissioned for this specific purpose. Later the Executive Director will undertake consultations with experts and officials of international and national organizations. It is also envisaged that smaller group discussions on methodology and plans of research operations will be held with the participation of selected experts. The final results will be incorporated in a series of policy recommendations for the consideration of the UNITAR Board of Trustees.

G. Other research

95. The Executive Director does not wish to exclude the possibility of undertaking research studies and programmes other than those to which reference has already been made where:

(a) A request for such research is made by the Secretary-General or a United Nations organ or agency;

(b) The subject falls within the general areas of research approved by the Board of Trustees and within limits laid down by the Board; and

(c) Necessary finance is received either from the United Nations or private foundations, or additional contributions are received from Governments.

ANNEX I

List of the members of the Board of Trustees
as of 1 October 1969

Chairman: Mr. Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. C.D. Deshmukh (India)

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Mr. Ralph J. Bunche (United Nations Secretariat)
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Professor Joseph Ki-zerbo (Upper Volta)
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Ex officio members: U Thant
Secretary-General
Miss Angie Brooks
President of the General Assembly
Mr. Raymond Scheyven
President of the Economic and Social Council
Chief S.O. Adebo
Executive Director of the Institute

ANNEX II

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL OFFICIALS WHO PARTICIPATED
IN UNITAR TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN 1969

This table does not include persons who participated in UNITAR programmes in their capacity as staff members of international organizations.

Countries	UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy - 1969	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Dakar - 1969 (French)	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Makerere - 1969 (English)	Regional Seminars in Procedures and Techniques of United Nations Technical Assistance - Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Dakar - 1969	Seminar on Major Problems of Technical and Financial Co-operation - 1969	Regional/Refresher Training Course in International Law - Quezon-Manila - 1969	United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law - 1969	UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship Programme 1968/1969
Afghanistan	2			1	1		1	
Algeria	3			1				
Argentina	2							
Australia								
Barbados	1							
Belgium	3							
Bolivia					1		1	
Botswana	1		1				1	
Brazil	3							
Bulgaria	4							
Burma	1			1				
Burundi								
Cambodia								
Cameroon			1				1	
Canada								
Central African Republic	2	1						
Ceylon								
Chad								
Chile								
China	4			2		1		

ANNEX II (continued)

Countries	UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy - 1969	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Dakar - 1969 (French)	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Makerere - 1969 (English)	Regional Seminars in Procedures and Techniques of United Nations Technical Assistance - Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Dakar - 1969	Seminar on Major Problems of Technical and Financial Co-operation - 1969	Regional/Refresher Training Course in International Law - Quezon-Manila - 1969	United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law - 1969	UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship Programme 1968/1969
Colombia								
Congo (Brazzaville)								
Congo (Democratic Republic)								
Costa Rica								1
Cuba	2							
Cyprus							1	
Czechoslovakia	5							
Dehomey	1	1						
Dominican Republic	2							1
East African Community				1				
El Salvador	1						1	
Ethiopia				2	1			
Finland	2							
Fiji Islands				1				
France								
Gabon	4							
Gambia				2				
Ghana	2	1	1	1			1	
Greece								
Guinea		1					1	
Guyana								
Haiti	1	1						
Honduras								
Hungary	4							
India	2			1		1		
Indonesia				3	1	1		1

ANNEX II (continued)

Countries	UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy - 1969	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Dakar - 1969 (French)	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Makerere - 1969 (English)	Regional Seminars in Procedures and Techniques of United Nations and Technical Assistance - Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Dakar - 1969	Seminar on Major Problems of Technical and Financial Co-operation - 1969	Regional/Refresher Training Course in International Law - Quezon-Manila - 1969	United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law - 1969	UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship Programme 1968/1969
Iran				1		1		
Iraq						2	1	1
Israel								
Italy	5							
Ivory Coast	1	1		1				
Jamaica	5							
Japan	2					1		
Jordan	5							
Kenya				1				1
Kuwait			1					
Laos				1	1	1		
Lebanon								
Lesotho	1			1				
Liberia							1	
Libya	1							
Madagascar								
Malawi								
Malaysia				1	1	2		
Mali		1		1				
Malta	1							
Mauritania		2			1			
Mauritius			4					
Mexico								
Morocco	1							
Nepal			2	1				
Netherlands	1							

ANNEX II (continued)

Countries	UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy - 1969	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Dakar - 1969 (French)	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Makerere - 1969 (English)	Regional Seminars in Procedures and Techniques of United Nations Technical Assistance - Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Dakar - 1969	Seminar on Major Problems of Technical and Financial Co-operation - 1969	Regional/Refresher Training Course in International Law - Quezon-Manila - 1969	United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law - 1969	UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship Programme 1968/1969
Nicaragua	1							
Niger				1				
Nigeria	2		2	2				1
Pakistan								
Panama				1			1	
Paraguay							1	
Peru	1							
Philippines	7			2	1	5		
Poland								
Portugal	2							
Republic of Korea					1	1		
Republic of Viet-Nam				2		1		
Romania					1		1	
Rwanda	1	2	1	1				
Solomon Islands				1				
Senegal	1	4		2				
Sierra Leone				1	1			
Singapore	1			1		1		
Somalia	2		1	1				
South Africa								
Southern Yemen			1		1			
Spain							1	
Sudan	4			1			1	
Swaziland	1		1	1				
Sweden							1	1
Syria	1				1		1	

ANNEX II (continued)

Countries	UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy - 1969	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Dakar - 1969 (French)	Basic Course for Foreign Service Officers - Makerere - 1969 (English)	Regional Seminars in Procedures and Techniques of United Nations Technical Assistance - Bangkok, Addis Ababa, Dakar - 1969	Seminar on Major Problems of Technical and Financial Co-operation - 1969	Regional/Refresher Training Course in International Law - Quezon-Manila - 1969	United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law - 1969	UNITAR Adlai E. Stevenson Fellowship Programme 1968/1969
Thailand				3		2		
Togo	1	1						
Tunisia	1	2						
Turkey	1							
Uganda	2		5					
USSR	5							
United Arab Republic	3			1				1
United Kingdom								
United Republic of Tanzania			2	1				
United States of America								1
Upper Volta				1				
Uruguay							1	
Venezuela	5							
Yemen					1			
Yugoslavia				1				
Zambia				1				
Western Samoa				1				
TOTAL:	117	18	23	49	14	20	18	9

GRAND TOTAL: 268

ANNEX III

UNITAR SEMINARS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
AND MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY

1969

Programme of lectures and seminars

and

List of lecturers, seminar leaders and guest panelists

1969 programme

	LECTURES	LECTURERS
14 January	The United Nations, past present and future	Mr. Andrew Cordier, Acting President of Columbia University
23 January	The ILO in the United Nations family	Mr. C. Wilfred Jenks, Principal Deputy Director-General of the ILO
25 February	The economic and social activities of the United Nations	Dr. Boris S. Fomin, Chief of Section at the Central Economic-Mathematical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the USSR (CEMI)
7 March	World economic trends	Mr. Mohamed Shoaib, Vice-President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
15 April	The United Nations Development Decade	Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme
23 April	The impact of the United Nations on international law	Mr. Oscar Schachter, Deputy Executive Director and Director of Research, UNITAR
20 May	The United Nations and disarmament	Mr. Leonard Beaton, Editor of the British Commonwealth Periodical, <u>The Round Table</u>

SEMINARS

SEMINAR LEADERS AND GUEST PANELISTS

16 January	Purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter	Seminar leader - Ambassador Dr. Leopoldo Benites, Permanent Representative of Ecuador*
		Guest panelist - Mr. C. Stavropoulos, Assistant Secretary-General, Legal Counsel, United Nations
17 January	The Permanent Missions: Organization and Functioning - I	Seminar leader - Mr. Ismat T. Kittani, Principal Officer, Office of the Secretary-General
		Guest panelist - Ambassador L. Zollner, Permanent Representative of Dahomey
21 January	The Permanent Missions: Organization and Functioning - II	Seminar leader - Ambassador Mr. Piero Vinci, Permanent Representative of Italy
		Guest panelist - Mr. Gordon E. Cox, Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada
24 January	Inter-Agency Co-ordination	Seminar leader - Mr. C. Wilfred Jenks, Principal Deputy-Director-General of the ILO
		Guest panelist - Mr. Martin Hill, Assistant Secretary-General, Inter-Agency Affairs
28 January	The United Nations and Race Relations	Seminar leader - Professor L. Sohn, Professor of International Affairs, Harvard University
		Guest panelist - Mr. Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania
30 January	Diplomatic correspondence and preparation of international conferences	Seminar leader - Mr. Claude Chayet, Deputy Permanent Representative of France
		Guest panelist - Mr. Sinan A. Korle, Chief of Protocol, United Nations

* Invited but could not attend.

SEMINARS

SEMINAR LEADERS AND GUEST PANELISTS

31 January The Secretary-General

Seminar leader - Professor Leon Gordenker,
Department of Politics, Princeton
University

Guest panelist - Ambassador Sverker C.
Astrom, Permanent Representative of
Sweden

4 February The International Civil
Servant

Seminar leader - Mr. Henri Reymond,
Senior Fellow, Center for International
Studies, New York University (former
Director of the ILO)

Guest panelist - Mr. William Cox,
Secretary of International Civil
Service Advisory Board

6 February The organization and
working of the United
Nations Secretariat

Seminar leader - Mr. Ralph Townley,
Chief Agricultural Research Branch,
Research and Training Division, UNDP

Guest panelist - Mr. Vladimir F.
Petrovsky, Special Assistant to the
Under-Secretary-General, Political
and Security Council Department,
United Nations

7 February Communication media and
the United Nations

Seminar leader - Professor Alexander
Szalai, Deputy Director of Research,
UNITAR

Guest panelist - Mr. Earl Foell,
United Nations correspondent, Los
Angeles Times (formerly President of
the United Nations Correspondents
Association)

11 February Organization and
procedures of the
General Assembly

Seminar leader - Ambassador Abdul Rahman
Fazhwak, Permanent Representative of
Afghanistan

Guest panelist - Mr. Jean Gazarian,
Senior Officer, General Assembly Affairs,
Office of the Secretary-General, United
Nations

13 February The resolutions of
the General Assembly

Seminar leader - Ambassador Edward Hambro,
Permanent Representative of Norway

Guest panelist - Mr. Brian Urquhart,
Director, Office of the Under-Secretaries-
General for Special Political Affairs,
United Nations

SEMINARS

SEMINAR LEADERS AND GUEST PANELISTS

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 14 February | The Security Council | <p>Seminar leader - The Rt. Honourable Lord Caradon, Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom</p> <p>Guest panelist - Dr. F.Y. Chai, Director, Security Council and Political Committee Division, United Nations</p> |
| 18 February | The role of the Presiding and other officers of the bureau in the United Nations organs and committees | <p>Seminar leader - Ambassador Karoly Csatorday, Permanent Representative of Hungary</p> <p>Guest panelist - Dr. F.Y. Chai, Director, Security Council and Political Committee Division, United Nations</p> |
| 19 February | Public relations and information | <p>Seminar leader - Professor John Hohenberg, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Tomio Mori, Information Officer, Permanent Mission of Japan</p> |
| 25 February | The regional commissions | <p>Seminar leader - Mr. Börge F. Billner, Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Richard Paw-U, Chief, Regional Commissions Section, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p> |
| 27 February | The Economic and Social Council | <p>Seminar leader - Ambassador Dr. Manuel Perez-Guerrero, Permanent Representative of Venezuela</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Clarence I. Blau, Counsellor for Economic and Social Affairs, United States Mission</p> |
| 28 February | The work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and political emancipation:
1. The Trusteeship Council | <p>Seminar leader - Mr. N. Rifai, Deputy-Director, Division of Trusteeship, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Paul Gaschignard, Counsellor of Embassy, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations</p> |

SEMINARS

SEMINAR LEADERS AND GUEST PANELISTS

4 March	The Special Committee of Twenty-Four on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Kenneth Dadzie, Chief of Special Committee Section, Office of the Director, Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, Permanent Representative of Tunisia</p>
6 March	The <u>Apartheid</u> Committee	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Apollo K. Kironde, Co-ordinator, Training Programmes in Diplomacy, UNITAR</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Abdulrahim Abby Farah, Permanent Representative of Somalia</p>
11 March	Use and value of conciliation techniques in economic matters	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Richard N. Gardner, Professor of Law and International Organization, Columbia University</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Agha Shahi Permanent Representative of Pakistan</p>
13 March	Regional economic integration	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Reginald Smith, Assistant Director-in-Charge, Economic Surveys and Policies Branch, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Raúl Rey-Alvarez, Deputy Integration Adviser, Inter-American Development Bank (IAD)</p>
14 March	The United Nations machinery for the promotion of human rights	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Egon Schwelb, Principal Legal Officer, General Legal Division, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Poland</p>
18 March	The United Nations and the rights of women	<p>Seminar leader - Mrs. Margaret Bruce, Chief, Status of Women Section, Division of Human Rights, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mrs. Eseza Makumbi, Member of the East African Legislative Assembly</p>

SEMINARS		SEMINAR LEADERS AND GUEST PANELISTS
20 March	Protocol	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Sol Kuttner, Adviser, International Organization Affairs, United States Mission to the United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Pierre de Meulemeester, former Chief of Protocol, United Nations</p>
28 March	Progressive development, codification of international law through the United Nations (covering the role of the International Law Commission and the General Assembly)	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Myres Smith McDougall, Sterling Professor of Law, Yale University Law School</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Abdullah El-Erian, Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic</p>
1 April	The administrative bodies of the United Nations	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Daniel Rutledge, Chief Editor and Director, Editorial and Official Records Service, Office of Conference Services, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Sr. Pedro Olarte, Minister and Adviser, Permanent Mission of Colombia</p>
2 April	Multilateral and bilateral diplomacy	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Arthur Lall, Professor of International Affairs, Columbia University (former Ambassador and Permanent Representative of India)</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Permanent Representative of Morocco</p>
3 April	The financing of the United Nations and its agencies	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. John G. Stoessinger, Acting Director, Political Affairs Division, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. John I.M. Rhodes, Minister, Treasury Adviser, United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations</p>
8 April	The international monetary system	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Fred Hirsch, Senior Adviser, Research Department, International Monetary Fund</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador N.S. Amerasinghe, Permanent Representative of Ceylon</p>

SEMINARS

SEMINAR LEADERS AND GUEST PANELISTS

10 April	The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Roger Chaufournier, Director, Western Africa Department, IBRD</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador R.M. Akwei, Permanent Representative of Ghana</p>
11 April	The International Court of Justice	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Ellen Frey-Wouters, Department of Political Science City University of New York</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Ernest Gross, Partner, Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt and Mosle, Lawyers (former Deputy Representative of the United States)</p>
17 April	The United Nations Development Programme	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Karl Mathiasen III, Executive Director, The University of North Africa Association, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Willem van der Oord, Deputy-Director, Bureau of Operations and Programming, UNDP</p>
18 April	The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Walter Chudson, Professor of International Business, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University (former Assistant Director of UNIDO)</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Jan Muzik, Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia</p>
22 April	Principles and modalities of development assistance	<p>Seminar leader - Miss Julia Henderson Associate Commissioner and Director, Office of Technical Co-operation, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Bjørn Olsen, Counsellor (Economic Affairs), Permanent Mission of Denmark</p>
24 April	Planning, programming and evaluation of development assistance	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Yuri Filippov, Director, Technical Assistance Operations Division, UNDP</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. William R. Leonard, Special Adviser on Evaluation, UNITAR (former Director of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations, United Nations)</p>

SEMINARS

SEMINAR LEADERS AND GUEST PANELISTS

25 April	The role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Diego Cordovez, Special Assistant, Office of the Secretary-General, UNCTAD</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Isao Abe, Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Tanzania</p>
1 May	The United Nations and pacific settlement	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Gidon Gottlieb, Professor of International Law and Jurisprudence, New York University Law School</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Mohamed Fakhreddine, Permanent Representative of Sudan</p>
6 May	Chapter VII of the Charter	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Arthur Lall, Professor of International Affairs, Columbia University (formerly Ambassador of India and Permanent Representative to the United Nations)</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Nicolai Fochine, Deputy-Director in charge, Council and Committee Section, Department of Political and Security Council Affairs</p>
8 May	Delegation and group initiative in the United Nations	<p>Seminar leader - Ambassador José Maria Ruda, Permanent Representative of Argentina</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Terence Nsanze, Permanent Representative of Burundi</p>
13 May	Privileges and immunities of representatives to the United Nations	<p>Seminar leader - Professor Luke T. Lee, Visiting Professor of Political Science, University of Nebraska</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. F. Blaine Sloan, Director, General Legal Division, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations</p>
15 May	United Nations documentation and United Nations Library	<p>Seminar leader - Ambassador Arvid Pardo, Permanent Representative of Malta</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Joseph Groesbeck, Deputy Director, United Nations Library</p>

ANNEX IV

Regional Refresher Training Course in International Law,
held at Quezon-Manila, 1969

List of subjects and lecturers

(i) International legal aspects of economic development:

Professor Florentino P. Feliciano - Professor of International Law,
University of the Philippines

Professor Abad Santos - Dean, Faculty of Law, University of the Philippines

Mr. Timothy Atkeson - General Counsel, Asian Development Bank, assisted by
other members of the Bank's staff

(ii) International law relating to natural resources:

Professor Daniel O'Connell - Professor of International Law, University
of Adelaide

Professor Albert H. Garretson - Professor of International Law, New York
University

(iii) Techniques and processes of international law-making through the United
Nations and specialized agencies:

Mr. V. Pechota - Research Fellow, UNITAR

Professor C.H. Alexandrowicz - Centre of International Studies, Cambridge,
England

(iv) International legal problems relating to peace and security:

Professor B.S. Murty - Professor of International Law, University of Andhra

Professor Shigeru Kozai - Professor of International Law, Kyoto University*

(v) International protection of human rights:

Mr. Pierre Juvigny - Member Conseil d'Etat, Government of France

* Invited but could not attend.

ANNEX V

RESEARCH STUDIES AND PAPERS PREPARED BY UNITAR STAFF MEMBERS, CONSULTANTS AND OUTSIDE EXPERTS (SINCE 1966)

- A. Major research studies completed and distributed as UNITAR papers:
 - 1. Criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations Development Assistance (160 pp).
 - 2. Status and problems of small States and territories (mini-States) (about 200 pp).
 - 3. Wider acceptance (ratification) of multilateral treaties (228 pp.).
 - 4. Multinational public enterprises (includes ten papers originally presented to the UNITAR Seminar in International Law for Latin America) (a book approximately 200 pages is being published first in Spanish).
- B. Research papers completed and circulated as United Nations documents:
 - 1. Brain-drain - Interim study for report by United Nations Secretary-General (1968) (A/7294).
 - 2. Methodology of studies on transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise (1968) (E/4597).
 - 3. Guidelines for comparative studies on the effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination (1968) (A/CONF.32/11).
 - 4. Suggestions for research on human rights (1968) (A/CONF.32/14).
 - 5. Acceptance of human rights treaties (1968) (A/CONF.32/15).
 - 6. FPBS - "Model of integrated programme and financial planning" (1967) (Working Paper No. 20, agenda item 9 of the meeting of the Population Commission - fourteenth session).
- C. Preliminary research reports (papers in sections C to F have been prepared for internal use and have been distributed on a selective basis either to the staff or the participants in the panel meetings and seminars).
 - 1. The use by mass media of information on the United Nations - preliminary report (1968).
 - 2. Effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination in the United Kingdom (first draft completed and the study will be published in 1970).

3. Relations between the United Nations and regional organizations:

United Nations-CAU relations - study of relations in the economic and social fields completed in draft; three draft chapters on relations in the political and security areas;

United Nations-OAS relations - two draft chapters in the political field and a paper on the Dominican crisis, 1965 (1967, 1968);

Relations between United Nations and regional organizations in western Europe - first draft of the study nearing completion (1969).

4. New techniques and methods of training - one draft chapter (1969).

5. Plebiscites and elections (revised and published in Italian "L'Intervento Delle Nazioni Unite Nelle Consultazioni Popolari", 466 pp) (1967).

D. Papers prepared for UNITAR panels and other meetings:

Panel on Conflict Resolution (May 1969)

1. Instrumentalities and procedures for settlement of disputes.

2. Conflict of interest: subjective or objective.

Panel on International Economic Co-operation (May 1969)

3. Economic growth of developing countries - practical tasks for UNITAR.

4. UNITAR and research on international economic co-operation.

Panel on Communication and Information (June 1969)

5. Public information on the United Nations: facts and perspectives of research.

6. Communication and public opinion on the United Nations.

7. Implications of communications satellites for OPI policy.

8. Communication in national development.

9. A short bibliography on public information and communication.

Panel on Structure and Procedures of the United Nations System (June/July 1969)

10. Research topics related to the procedures and structure of the United Nations bodies.

11. Structural and organizational requirements of the United Nations system.

12. Proposals for research on the structure and procedures of the United Nations.

Panel on International Law

13. Research proposals in international law (September 1969).

Panel on Peaceful Settlement (April 1969)

14. Two papers on proposed research in regard to peaceful settlement of disputes.
15. A selective bibliography.

Panel on Study Concerning IAEA Safeguards (May 1969)

16. IAEA safeguards - outline plan for a study for UNITAR.

Annual Meeting of Directors of United Nations Institutes (July 1969)

17. Proposed programme for an international seminar on education and training for international service (International Education Year 1970).
18. Second United Nations Development Decade.

E. Papers prepared for limited distribution:

1. Advanced technology in the Second Development Decade: communications, computers and automation (A contribution to the draft of the "World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development") (1969).
2. The use of network analysis for UNITAR activities (1969).
3. Automation and labour (1969).
4. Operation research with regard to the United Nations (1969).
5. Modern technology and ancient societies in Asia: the use of the technologist (1968).

F. Papers prepared for the 1969 UNITAR Seminar in International Law for Latin America.

1. Le imprese multinazionali Europee.
2. The oceans' resources and international law - possible development in regional fisheries management.
3. The deep-ocean bed; peaceful development and shared use.
4. Suggestion for discussion of regional problems arising out of treaties relating to the resources of the sea.
5. Regional problems arising out of treaties relating to the resources of the sea; introductory statement.

6. The public international corporation - a study concerning its functions and its organizations.
7. Corporaciones publicas miltinacionales para America Latina.
8. Les entreprises multinacionales regionales.
9. Las formulas juridico-administrativas para proyectos multinacionales infraestructura fisica (Algunas reflexiones entorno a las distintas alternativas existentes en la materia).
10. On multinational public enterprises: lending by public international organizations to multinational public enterprises; legal problems.
11. Multinational public enterprises - legal features (IBRD).
12. Programa para el desarrollo de la cuenca del plata - aspectos juridicos e institucionales (CAS).
13. Problemas juridicos e institucionales de los proyectos multinacionales de desarrollo hidrico en America Latina y el Caribe.
14. Requerimientos juridicos y administrativos de los proyectos y obras hidraulicas multinacionales en America Latina (CEPAL).
15. The Mekong: a case study.

ANNEX VI

REVIEW OF POLICIES AND PRIORITIES OF UNITAR RESEARCH*

Memorandum by the Executive Director

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promote discussion and research on special topics)	31 (4)
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Nature, scope and emphasis of UNITAR research

1. Article I of the UNITAR Statute declares, under "purpose", that the Institute "is established by the Secretary-General as an autonomous Institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing, by the performance of functions described hereafter, the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development".

2. Article II, paragraph 3, lays down the research functions in the following terms:

"The Institute shall conduct research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations. Such research and study shall give priority to the requirements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of United Nations organs and the specialized agencies".

3. The fourth session of the Board of Trustees, in the light of the Secretary-General's enunciation of the Institute's responsibilities and the views that had been expressed by representatives of Member States in the United Nations General Assembly, took the decisions that: a/

(a) The central focus of the research programme would be the problems and requirements of the United Nations in its major fields of activity.

(b) Research projects would generally be oriented toward future developments and, as suggested by the Secretary-General in his note of February 1964, would seek to meet the need for "operations analysis, evaluation and planning".

(c) Emphasis would be placed on studies concerned with the effectiveness of United Nations action, techniques and machinery and, accordingly, considerable weight will be given to the selection of subjects which are especially appropriate for inquiry on the basis of United Nations experience.

(d) Paramount consideration would be given to the utility of studies in meeting requirements of the Secretary-General and of the principal organs of the United Nations which are not otherwise served by the Secretariat or other available sources.

(e) In ascertaining its role as an organ of research for the United Nations, UNITAR should not only attempt to fill the research gaps which are not yet adequately covered by the existing United Nations services and facilities, but it should be prepared to initiate studies in fields of its own choosing which fall within its terms of reference.

(f) Every effort would be made to avoid unnecessary duplication of work done elsewhere and to ensure close collaboration with Secretariat units and with

a/ Report of the Chairman on the fourth session of the Board of Trustees (UNITAR BT/18, page 3, para. 5, dated 30 September 1966).

other institutions in the United Nations family engaged in related tasks. Research to supplement existing studies of the Secretariat or other organs would be undertaken in consultation with the Secretary-General or the officials directly concerned.

(g) Studies related to the needs of developing countries would be given a high priority, particularly in respect of problems which call for United Nations consideration and action. In view of the large number of research activities carried on in the United Nations and its related agencies regarding economic and social development, the Institute would seek to concentrate on meeting gaps in existing programmes and on problems cutting across specialized and professional approaches.

(h) In regard to questions related to the maintenance of international peace and security, Institute studies would seek to draw upon United Nations experience and endeavour to derive fresh insights as to techniques and instrumentalities that might be employed in the future.

(i) The research programme should concern itself in various fields with the implications of scientific and technological developments for United Nations activities, including new techniques of special importance for the social sciences.

(j) Recognizing the desirability of relating research and training, research studies in various substantive fields would include, when appropriate, consideration of training activities that might be undertaken by the Institute or other bodies in the light of such studies. Moreover, the research programme should itself include basic research on content and techniques of international training and seek to stimulate new approaches to training by the United Nations and related bodies.

(k) While research must be largely the product of individual effort, an important place should be given to collective discussion and co-operation among scholars and officials of diverse backgrounds, and points of view. In this and other ways, the Institute should promote the development, both within and outside of the Institute, of an international community of scholars dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge in furtherance of the United Nations and its major purpose.

4. The research activities envisaged for the Institute can be said, in nature, to fall into three broad categories:

- (1) Preparation of research papers and studies. Such research is carried out through intra-mural and field studies by UNITAR staff in co-operation with other research institutions and through seminars and panel discussions with United Nations delegates, officials and scholars.
- (2) Stimulating research on United Nations problems both within and outside the United Nations - identifying research needs, providing methodology, promoting studies and research seminars and meetings between the users and research scholars.
- (3) Dissemination of information on research being done by United Nations system and in other research institutions through digests and periodic evaluation of research done elsewhere, thus performing a limited clearing-house function.

Promotion of research

5. UNITAR has a special role to perform in the promotion of research on the United Nations by other research centres and individual scholars. The need for such a function within the Institute has been emphasized by the members of the Board of Trustees and by consultative panels convened by the Institute. Without over-burdening its limited resources UNITAR should function as an agency for promoting outside research and serve as a medium of communication between the academic community and the United Nations system. It can do this through various means. For example:

- (i) UNITAR staff should itself endeavour to identify subjects on which research may be useful and draw attention to them.
- (ii) It may arrange periodic meetings of international officials, diplomats and scholars whereby ideas and experience can be exchanged between the practitioners and thinkers. The busy diplomats and officials would thus get acquainted with new developments of ideas and knowledge, and the scholars would receive greater insight into the realities and problems of translating thoughts into action.
- (iii) Special conferences may be held on a particular theme of topical importance on which more research and analysis appear necessary; and
- (iv) Training and intern programmes for graduate students and promising scholars may be used to explore and stimulate new research.

Surveys of research

6. One of the demands frequently made of the Institute is that it should perform the functions of a clearing-house for information and research on the United Nations or act as a legislative reference service, as is performed by the Library of Congress in the United States and similar institutions in other countries. After giving considerable thought to the problems involved in such an undertaking, the Executive Director is convinced that, within the context of its existing organizational set-up and possible financial capabilities, it would not be feasible to perform this task on a comprehensive scale. At the same time the Institute should be able to undertake in some cases the function of disseminating information on research being carried out elsewhere on subjects of special concern and interest to the United Nations. This could usefully be done through the following measures:

- (i) The preparation of "survey" articles on a few selected subjects currently researched at UNITAR, such articles to be prepared by persons competent to make a critical appraisal of work being done and the state of knowledge in the field.
- (ii) Publication of such assessments for the information of research scholars all over the world through journals or occasional UNITAR papers.
- (iii) Periodic digests of research work done on a subject of special concern to the United Nations.

- (iv) Special digests and evaluation of research on a particular subject produced at the request of the Secretary-General or of a specialized agency, if budgetary resources permit or funds are made available for such special tasks.

Co-ordination of national research

7. It has also been suggested that UNITAR should undertake co-ordination of national research being carried out in various countries on problems that fall within the scope of the Institute. It is questionable whether this is a feasible proposition for any institution, having regard to the variety and volume of national research activities in the fields of our interest. It is certainly out of the question for an institution so limited in financial resources as UNITAR is.

Selection of research programmes

8. It would perhaps be useful at this stage to describe the procedure which the Institute has adopted in selecting areas or specific topics for research. Suggestions originate from a variety of sources, including individual Trustees, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, senior officials in the United Nations Secretariat and in the specialized agencies, consultative panels convened by the Institute and, of course, staff members of the Institute. These proposals are screened by the Executive Director and his research staff in the context of the Statute of the Institute and relevant decisions to date of the Board of Trustees. Those found prima facie suitable are studied with regard to feasibility and priority. Proposals which prove feasible within the purview of financial and staff resources are included in the Executive Director's proposals to the next session of the Board of Trustees for their approval. Wherever necessary, the Executive Director consults senior United Nations officials and diplomats before he submits a programme proposal to the Board.

9. Besides approving the basic considerations (see paragraph 4 above) which were to determine the research programme, the fourth session of the Board agreed that the principal research areas for the Institute should be as follows:

(a) Criteria and methods of evaluation of United Nations assistance to the developing countries;

(b) The transfer of technology and skills between countries;

(c) Problems of newly independent States or territories in process of decolonization which may require special international arrangements;

(d) The development of international law through the United Nations;

(e) Instrumentalities and procedures for peaceful settlement and peace-keeping;

(f) United Nations methods and techniques for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(g) Problems of organizational relationships and co-ordination in the United Nations system;

- (h) Problems of international administration;
- (i) Research concerning training programmes;
- (j) Problems relating to public information of the United Nations.

10. For the research planning exercises now being carried out with the aid of a Ford Foundation grant, however, the research activities of the Institute were classified into the following six broad areas and a panel (comprising senior international officials, diplomats and scholars) constituted to advise in respect of each:

- (i) United Nations structure and procedures.
- (ii) The economic and social development activities of international organizations.
- (iii) Conflict resolution, including the peaceful settlement of disputes.
- (iv) Public information and communication relating to the United Nations.
- (v) Progressive development of international law and human rights.
- (vi) International implications of developments in science and technology.

This division proved to be very satisfactory and, as it covers all the desirable ground, I recommend that it should be adopted for future use instead of the classification set out in the preceding paragraph. The basic considerations and criteria for priorities set out in paragraph 4 will of course continue to apply to the selection of subjects within each area.

11. We would continue our present practice of developing, as far as possible, interrelated activities. Thus, some of our studies in international law would be concerned with peaceful settlement of disputes, international economic co-operation and developments in science and technology. Similarly, other subjects would - wherever feasible - be connected with work undertaken or directed to common problems. This we already do, for example, in linking the studies on systems analysis (PPBS) with evaluation techniques. A more concentrated and effective use of UNITAR resources and personnel can be achieved in this way. It will also serve to counteract the risk that UNITAR would become an "odd job" research institute engaged in scattered and unrelated activities which other agencies do not wish to undertake.

12. Upon the conclusion of the planning exercise now being carried out, it will be possible to indicate the main contours and scope of the Institute's research activities for the next five-year span. This should facilitate recruitment of staff as well as outside financing.

13. The preparation of an advance schedule of research would not, however, exclude the incorporation at any time of one or more new research projects which may be requested by the United Nations Secretary-General or by other agencies in the United Nations system. The number of feasible projects to be carried out each year, as outlined in paragraph 39, has taken into account this contingency. Flexibility can be accommodated within a long-term projection and planning of research.

High quality researchers essential

14. A primary condition for successful research is a staff of high quality. Since first-rate researchers in the fields of UNITAR interest are relatively scarce, every effort is made to provide conditions to attract their collaboration.

15. Probably the greatest attraction for quality staff is a programme of research containing challenging subjects of relevance to the achievement of peace and economic and social development, together with the opportunity to deal with these subjects in a way not open to the purely academic researcher. Advantage should be taken of the United Nations setting, its facilities for contact with senior officials and diplomats, and for access to information and documentation which are not easily available elsewhere.

16. A second element of importance is the requisite scholarly freedom in doing research. The Institute should encourage among its senior staff a sense of independence and responsibility along with exercise of the discretion and judgement necessary in working under the auspices of a United Nations organization. UNITAR follows a policy of full "attribution" to authors of studies and does not assume responsibility for the opinions and conclusions presented by individual authors. This policy is meant to safeguard the intellectual independence of researchers and is in accordance with the practice adopted in other research institutes.

17. At the same time, UNITAR provides through its own senior staff and panels of experts an unusual opportunity for individual scholars to benefit from the knowledge and experience of others, especially of the practitioners to be found in national delegations and the international secretariats.

18. To obtain the best available talent, UNITAR must continue developing further links with universities and research institutions all over the world. The senior staff require frequent contacts with other research centres, in order to establish various forms of co-operative arrangements for research. We hope to have more scholars spend their sabbatical and post-doctoral assignments at UNITAR. We should try and find places in our programme for studies proposed or already begun by qualified scholars in the approved areas of UNITAR research, where the authors are anxious for collaboration with the Institute. The Institute has already started to accept young internes for training in research on international problems.

19. The reputation and the standing of our research scholars are of paramount significance. The presence of quality attracts quality; the employment of mediocre staff would do considerable damage to our ability to attract first-rate personnel.

Categories of research staff

20. Permanent staff. The reputation and productivity of the Institute as a research organization will depend in a large measure on the quality and performance of its permanent research staff. By "permanent staff" is meant staff on contracts of lengths unrelated to the life of any particular project. Such staff are needed to ensure the continuity, the level and the integration of the Institute's whole performance in the field of research, especially also in projects which are

carried out with the help of other research manpower than the Institute's own staff, in co-operation with outside research organizations, or by outside experts working temporarily for the Institute. They are also needed for planning, developing, organizing, supervising and evaluating all research done under the aegis of UNITAR. The quality of the outside work will in part be determined by the quality of supervision exercised by the UNITAR staff member. However, owing to the character of the research process, no supervisory, still less evaluatory, function can be effectively carried out without some active involvement in the substantive research process itself. Members of the permanent staff will also handle such research-related activities as the conduct of seminars and workshops, and some of their time will be devoted to the dissemination of research information, the follow-up of projects and the responsibilities of research administration and management.

21. Planning, developing, organizing, supervising and evaluating research can only be carried out by persons who have practice and experience in doing research. Besides, being on UNITAR's permanent research staff is, of course, an important part of the scholarly (professional) career of all of its members. Thus, members of UNITAR's permanent research staff should be expected to engage actively in research or in analysis of a substantive character in fields of their specialization, apart from and beyond that amount of involvement which is inherent to the exercise of their planning, organizing, supervising, evaluating, etc., functions. The prestige and the performance of the Institute as a research organization are dependent to no small extent on the scholarly prestige and the performance of the members of its career research staff in their individual capacity. It is therefore important that professional members of the Research Department should not spend too much of their time on managerial or administrative tasks. The present cadre of permanent professional research staff is over-stretched even for the present volume of work; its expansion is a prerequisite for developing further the scope and volume of UNITAR's research activities.

22. In order to recruit and retain an inter-disciplinary team of long-term permanent research staff, it is necessary to offer them terms and conditions of service which are comparable to those obtaining in other competitive organizations. The present policy of offering four-year contracts should be continued and improved as the financial situation of the Institute, in time, improves. Facilities should also be offered for the development of the research skills of younger people in the Institute. To the extent practicable, the Institute might grant special leave for study and personal research on the lines of sabbaticals available to university teachers, and arrange for rotation of responsibilities and functions including, possibly, secondment to other United Nations organizations.

23. Special project staff. In contrast to permanent staff, project staff are appointed for terms co-terminous, as far as possible, with the anticipated duration of the projects for which they are recruited and on which they will be employed. This is, of course, without prejudice to the possibility of employment on another project, at the end of the initial assignment, should the occasion so warrant; that is to say, should it be the case that when the research fellow completes work on his current assignment another study is available for which he is suited by the nature of his qualifications and experience. For convenience of reference, it is proposed to refer to project officers always as research fellows, and to refer to permanent research staff as research officers.

24. Senior Fellows. Under article VI of the Statute of UNITAR, "the Executive Director, in consultation with the Secretary-General, may designate each year a small number of specially qualified persons to serve as Senior Fellows of the Institute". Such persons are to be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions which they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute. The Institute intends to designate a Senior Fellow this year to direct the research project on the relations of the regional organizations with the United Nations. We hope to make more such appointments as persons of the right calibre, suited to our needs, become available.

25. Geographical location. Research officers will normally be full-time officers based in UNITAR Headquarters (New York), in the branch office in Geneva, or in any other branch office that may be established in due course. The location of a research fellow will depend upon the nature of his assignment. This may require him to be based in New York or in a branch office, or in his own parent institution, or indeed in his own home or personal office. By the same token, his services may or may not be required on a continuous and full-time basis.

Research procedure

26. A flexible and pragmatic approach is necessary for the carrying out of each individual research project. Desk research, inter-disciplinary intra-mural studies, field work involving multinational surveys, seminars and workshops, all call for diverse forms and methods of operation, depending on the special character of each item or topic studied. Methodology and plan of operation have to be developed separately for each research project.

27. At the planning and pre-project phases, extensive consultations are held with experts, diplomats and international officials through panel meetings, correspondence and group discussion. Panels are composed of persons selected on a wide geographical basis, with knowledge and experience in the subject. A panel serves as a consultative body to the research fellow, a body of which he can take advantage at any time during the course of his assignment, and to which his draft report is eventually referred for comment. The panelists are asked to comment individually and it is open to the research fellow to make what use he cares of the comments received. The final report is his production, for which he must assume responsibility. It is made clear, in express terms, when the report is published, that this is the case, that UNITAR as such takes no position on the subject-matter of the study, and that UNITAR accepts responsibility only for the judgement that the report is worth publishing.

28. In addition, by submitting periodic progress reports and future work programmes to the Board of Trustees, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the Institute is able to receive comments and suggestions on all aspects of its research functions. Besides such external evaluation, there is a continuous procedure of internal review and evaluation by the Executive Director and senior persons designated by him.

29. The details furnished in paragraph 32 below are intended to give an idea of the types of studies which have so far been undertaken, the time required for different research tasks, the staff engaged in research on any specific project and the results obtained. In addition to the research fellow(s) whose time is "charged" to a project, the supervisory and regular research staff give a good

part of their time to the planning, organization, administration and review of the work. Also, in addition to the time shown against each project (in paragraph 31), a certain time period elapses between the approval of a research project by the Board of Trustees and its implementation and a similar interval occurs between the completion of a manuscript and its publication.

30. It is not possible to give an exact idea of the total time and personnel required for each of the country studies. There are many variables, such as availability of competent persons and institutions, financial support from local sources and the need to co-ordinate a number of country studies, within the common framework and methodology of the research project. The time taken to negotiate agreements, locate suitable personnel and secure support differs from country to country. For example, the field work for the "Public Information" study was carried out by volunteers in fifty countries during three two-week observation periods. Incidentally, most of the work was done at no cost to UNITAR. Parts of the racial discrimination studies have been done under the auspices of different recognized research institutions, with a director in charge of the project as a whole, co-ordinating the contributions of a team of researchers. A similar but slightly varied pattern is followed in regard to the studies on the brain drain.

31. (1) Intra-mural studies carried out by staff at the Institute

<u>Project</u>	<u>Duration (including review and revision)</u>	<u>Staff involved</u>	<u>Size of study</u>
(a) Criteria and methods of evaluation	2 years (completed)	1 Senior Research Fellow 2 Junior Research Fellows	160 pages
(b) Status and problems of small States and territories	2 years (completed)	1 Senior Research Fellow 1 Junior Research Fellow 1 Research Assistant Consultants	200 pages
(c) Wider acceptance of multilateral treaties	2 years (completed)	1 Research Fellow Consultants	250 pages
(d) Relations with regional organizations - OAU study	2-1/2 years (anticipated)	1 Research Fellow 1 Research Assistant	

(2) Field studies (which also involve substantial work at Headquarters)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Duration (including review and revision)</u>	<u>Staff involved</u>	<u>Countries covered</u>
(a) Use by mass media of information on the United Nations	2 years (estimated)	Part-time Senior Research Fellow 1 Junior Research Fellow Assistants and field work	50
(b) Racial Discrimination	Each country study requires 1 to 2 years	1 Senior Research Fellow Country studies	2 (others planned)
(c) Transfer of technology	1-1/2 years (estimated)	1 Consultant Country studies	5 or 6
(d) Brain drain		1 Research Fellow at Headquarters	
(i) Motivation and conditions survey	3 years	Country studies	7 to 8
(ii) Economic consequences	1 year	1 Part-time consultant at Headquarters and 1 Part-time researcher in each country	5

(3) Studies which have been commissioned from scholars working outside UNITAR

(a) Techniques of training (still continuing)	2 years (1969 and 1970)	Various part-time consultants 5 to 6 regional studies
(b) Verification of International Treaties - Safeguards study	1-1/2 years	1 Research Fellow
(c) Relations with regional organizations - West European part	1-1/2 years	1 Part-time Research Fellow 1 Research Assistant
(d) Transfer of technology (methodology)	1 year (completed)	1 Part-time consultant and personnel

- (4) Research seminars - (based on research papers and intended to promote discussion and research on special topics)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Duration (including review and revision)</u>	<u>Staff involved</u>
(a) Regional Seminar in International Law for two weeks	Preparatory work - six months Publication of results three months editing work	Preparatory work by one part-time research fellow and papers by a number of experts. Actual conduct of the seminar involved conference officers, interpreters, translators and other supporting staff.
(5) Other forms of research activities envisaged include workshops, conferences, etc., as supplementary research as well as to stimulate and promote research. The panels conducted with Ford Foundation grant have served more than one purpose; first advice in planning future research and also stimulation of greater interest among scholars in research on United Nations problems.		

Research project costs

32. In order to consider priorities it is necessary to take into account the financial costs of the diverse types of research activities that may be undertaken by UNITAR. The following table provides approximate estimates, based on our experience to date.

<u>Type of study</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Annual cost (approx.)</u>
Intra-mural study	1 full-time Senior Fellow (\$25-30,000) 1 research assistant (\$15,000) Secretarial assistance Outside consultants	\$50,000.
Multinational field studies	1 Senior Research Fellow and other assistance at UNITAR - varying degrees of consultant work in the field	\$40,000 at Headquarters plus appropriate expenses in the field (which could be many times this figure unless wholly or partly underwritten by the countries involved) and data management and processing expenses

<u>Type of study</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Annual cost (approx.)</u>
Commissioned studies	Variations from relatively short papers to longer studies	\$500 - \$2,000 \$10,000 - \$15,000 per annum
Research Seminars Conferences Workshops	Research Fellow plus secretarial assistance	Cost varies with the nature of participation

33. Experience shows that the direct costs will be less if studies are commissioned from scholars outside UNITAR. Such studies, however, require close guidance by the Director of Research and his principal aides, thus adding an extra cost element.

34. Research projects involving workshops and conferences require substantive time on the part of Headquarters research staff, honorarium to experts for background paper, travel and per diem costs of participants, and other incidental expenses (\$20,000-\$30,000 on the average, depending on the number of participants).

35. An additional cost element is that of overhead. A certain amount of overhead expenses is inevitable. If there are more research projects, the proportionate overheads will be more evenly distributed.

Magnitude of research programmes

36. The total budgets and the research components thereof, for the years 1967-1970 are as follows:

	<u>Total budget of the Institute</u>	<u>Research amount</u>	<u>Component per cent of total</u>
1967	\$ 955,965	213,636	22.3
1968	\$1,095,560	358,845	32.7
1969	\$1,337,700	502,000	37.5
1970	\$1,358,200	472,500	34.8

(For the years 1967 and 1968 actual expenditures are given; the figures for 1969 and 1970 are budget estimates.)

37. The Executive Director hopes that the annual regular budget of the Institute for the next few years can be stepped up to \$1.5 million. It is intended to allocate about \$450,000 to \$500,000 (approximately 33 1/3 per cent of the total) to research activities. The Institute also hopes to receive special purpose grants from private foundations and other sources, that is to say, grants earmarked for specific research projects. Based on experience to date, such special purpose grants can be anticipated at the level of \$60-80,000 per annum. The total financial resources available for research would accordingly be of the order of \$510,000 to \$580,000.

38. In the light of the above estimated total resources, and of the average costs for the various types of activities, it is envisaged that the Institute could carry out annually a research programme composed of the following combination of projects:

- (i) Five or six studies done either at UNITAR or by contract with outside experts under the supervision and guidance of senior research personnel in UNITAR;
- (ii) Two or three field projects carried out on a multinational basis in co-operation with other research institutions;
- (iii) Three or four seminars, research conferences and workshops, devoted to special topics or research needs. Such meetings would include those held to stimulate research and those directed to wider dissemination of scholarly knowledge on problems of concern to the United Nations.

It is believed that a programme of this magnitude would be within the limits of UNITAR's present capacity. In the selection of research projects and other research activities the Institute would, wherever feasible, go for interrelated subjects which would have the benefit of mutually supporting activities.

Use and impact of UNITAR research

39. Since the Institute is concerned with the practical utility of its work and not engaged in research for its own sake, it must concern itself to a special degree with ways of disseminating the results of its work and achieving the maximum impact. In the first instance we provide the Secretary-General and other United Nations organs with studies (or even with work in progress) concerned with major problems before the United Nations; on many occasions in the past, the Secretary-General has submitted UNITAR studies to the major United Nations bodies dealing with several important matters.

40. On a wider basis the Institute utilizes a variety of group meetings for the purpose of discussing a research study or the problems to which the research is directed. Some of the panels to which reference has been made in this paper have had that purpose. In addition, regional seminars have been held making use of research results and it is proposed to extend this use of seminars and colloquia. It should perhaps be stressed that in these cases the fruits of research can be brought to groups directly concerned at a relatively early stage, since it is not necessary to wait for publication in book form.

41. Beyond reaching these specialized audiences the Institute is committed generally to a wide dissemination of its research studies throughout the world. We are aware that for permanent and continuing impact the UNITAR studies should appear in book form (rather than in mimeograph alone). In this respect we face problems of costs and delays in publication. Special steps are being taken to enlist the co-operation (including special financial support) of member countries in facilitating the printing within their territories of UNITAR studies.

42. There are other ways in which the results of UNITAR work should be made known. It has been suggested that members of the UNITAR staff and other scholars

be encouraged to write articles on the work being done for publication in influential periodicals and learned journals. This is a good way to reach an interested audience prior to publication of the book itself.

43. We also bear in mind that UNITAR training courses provide a good opportunity for disseminating the results of UNITAR's research to an audience of national and international officials who may be directly concerned with their implementation. This opportunity is already being taken; with the expansion of training and the increase in research publications we anticipate a much greater interrelationship between the research and training activities.

44. Finally, we have been encouraged by the active interest and response of universities and professional organizations in the research which has been done up to now. In several cases they have held panel discussions with participants from UNITAR on subjects studied at the Institute, in consequence of which they have themselves in some cases embarked upon new research based on UNITAR projects. There is already reason to believe that the impact of UNITAR in the academic and professional fields may be as significant as its direct effect on United Nations official bodies.

ANNEX VII

PANELS ON PLANNING OF UNITAR RESEARCH

Progress report

Introduction

1. A grant from the Ford Foundation is being utilized to convene a number of panel meetings to advise on long-range planning of research. It was decided that a useful starting point would be to commission consultants to prepare background papers on certain subjects of particular concern for the United Nations system. Six fairly broad areas were chosen: conflict resolution, international economic co-operation, communication and information, United Nations structure and procedures, international law, science and technology.

2. Persons with special expertise in these topics were invited to participate in a series of six panels with these papers serving as an agenda for discussion. The panels combined those who had done scholarly research and those who were practitioners in the international field, diplomats and United Nations officials. Lists of persons who participated in the first five panels are attached.

3. The participants were invited to range widely over the subjects set out in the papers, to propose others and to suggest priorities in research. The limitations of UNITAR, in matters of finance and personnel, were stressed and participants were encouraged to think in terms also of co-operative projects which the Institute could carry out with universities and scholarly institutes in different countries.

4. Dates and locations of panels

Conflict resolution	- 5 May - 7 May 1969	- New York
International economic co-operation	- 14 May - 16 May 1969	- New York
Communication and information	- 12-14 June 1969	- New York
United Nations structure and procedures	- 30 June - 2 July 1969	- Geneva
International law	- 1-3 September 1969	- Edinburgh
Science and technology	- as yet undecided	

5. Conflict resolution

There were four sessions of the panel, each lasting about three hours. The participants, twelve in all plus some UNITAR staff members, included scholars, ambassadors and United Nations officials. H.E. Mr. C.W. Schurmann was appointed chairman.

6. The panel was invited to consider possibilities of research relating to resolution of conflicts, based on the Charter concept of peaceful settlement of disputes and what could be done through United Nations machinery. The nature of conflict was also discussed. Proposals for research which can be done within the framework of UNITAR itself as well as that which it might do in co-operation with outside bodies, and suggestions for other forms of co-operation between scholars and diplomats, were put forward by the panelists.
7. The key background paper was prepared by Mr. Sydney Bailey, author of many studies on the United Nations system; the paper was entitled "Instrumentalities and procedures for settlement of disputes". It gave a short account of previous studies made in this field and decisions taken by the United Nations and dealt with researchable questions on the nature of conflict, disputes, crises and aggression together with various means of peaceful settlement. A list of proposals for study and research was also given in the paper.
8. A shorter paper was written by Professor John Burton on "Conflicts of interest: subjective or objective?". This explored the relationship within a situation of conflict and reflected some of the new approaches being tried out at the Centre for the Analysis of Conflict, University of London.
9. A third paper was prepared during the meeting by Lord Trevelyan, in which he set out a list of propositions upon which, he suggested, UNITAR could base analysis of types of conflict and how they could be resolved.
10. A report has been completed by the rapporteur, Dr. Vratislav Pechota, UNITAR Research Fellow, and has been circulated to the panel members for their information.

International economic co-operation

11. This panel held four sessions with eleven participants consisting of scholars, diplomats and international officials and some UNITAR staff, all with a special interest in economic co-operation. The Chairman was Sayed Mekki Abbas.
12. As in the previous panel, the agenda was based on three major questions: what UNITAR itself could do in the field of research, what could be done by other institutions in collaboration with UNITAR and how this co-operation could be continued through conferences, seminars and other means.
13. The panel considered various topics which the rapporteur, Professor Benjamin Higgins, had indicated in a paper on "UNITAR and research on international economic co-operation". He listed six main fields of possible research: organizational problems, planning and programming, implementation problems, the process of economic and social development, problems of information and public relations, promotion.
14. In another paper entitled "The economic growth of developing countries: practical tasks for UNITAR", Dr. Jozsef Bognar laid special emphasis on internal accumulation of capital and the sociological factors.
15. A brief paper by Dr. Boris Fomin concentrated on the impact of foreign assistance on the development of a national economy and the influence of foreign trade upon economic growth.

16. Professor Higgins has completed his report on the discussion and proposals and this has been distributed to the panelists.

Communication and information

17. The work of this panel was somewhat different from the first two since it included a review of the completed UNITAR research project on the Use by Mass Media of Information on the United Nations and much of the discussion centred around the possibility of extension of the research project and similar investigations.

18. There were fifteen participants (in addition to UNITAR staff members) all of them, including the four ambassadors, persons with practical experience in the skills of communicating information. Ambassador Max Jacobson and Ambassador Samar Sen acted as chairmen of two sessions each.

19. The discussion concentrated on three main areas: the United Nations and public information; the implications of new technology; and communication as a tool in development. The emphasis, of course, remained on what UNITAR could do in the future, by itself or in collaboration with other institutions.

20. The UNITAR paper presented a summary of some of the facts and perspectives of the study carried out over the past year on public information on the United Nations. The paper set out the design, scope and representativeness of the survey, including data analysis and selected findings. These covered the fluctuations of mass media and information output, details about the national prestige press and United Nations correspondence and the over-all characteristics of mass media coverage of United Nations news.

21. Dr. Marten Brouwer acted as rapporteur and also prepared a brief paper setting out some thoughts on communication and public opinion on the United Nations. In it he made suggestions about methods of testing knowledge of the United Nations and public attitudes towards it.

22. The paper by Mr. Jean d'Arcy gave his personal views on the implications of communications satellites for United Nations policy in regard to public information. Together with a paper on "Use of communication satellites by the United Nations" (A/CN.F.34/I.27) presented by the Secretary-General in June 1968 to the Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, this formed the basis for the panel's discussion of technology. These papers described how communication satellites could ensure that all Member States would be in a position of equality with regard to reporting and receiving United Nations information material and suggested possible changes which might be foreseen in the structure of the Office of Public Information.

23. The final paper presented to the panel was by Mr. Tor Gjesdal and dealt with communication in national development. In it he stressed the importance of both mass and interpersonal communication as a factor in development and the necessity for intensive research in this field. He listed ten areas of potentially useful investigation.

24. A brief bibliography had been prepared by UNITAR giving a few of the most significant publications on public information and communication as they relate to the United Nations.

25. The report of the panel meeting has been prepared by Professor Brouwer and distributed to the members of the panel.

United Nations structure and procedures

26. The panel met at Geneva under the chairmanship of Mr. C.S. Jha for three days with the participation of fourteen scholars, diplomats and international officials. Three papers, prepared by Mr. Arthur Lall, Professor of International Affairs at Columbia University and former Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Boyd of the Economist, London and author of United Nations Piety, Myth and Truth and Mr. Gershon Collier of the Centre for International Studies, New York University and former Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations were used as basis for discussions under six main headings: peace and security, membership and delegations, procedural and administrative matters, the Secretariat, economic and social matters, and general.

27. The discussions produced a number of constructive suggestions for research of practical value and relevance to the United Nations system. A report on the meeting has been prepared by Mr. Collier, who acted as rapporteur.

Progressive development of international law

28. This panel met in Edinburgh so as to take advantage of the presence of a large number of legal scholars who were attending the annual meeting of the Institut de Droit International. A paper, proposing research in international law problems which are of special interest to United Nations activities in the five other broad areas, given at the beginning of this paper, was prepared by Dr. K. Venkata Raman of the Queen's University, Canada, and Osmania University, Hyderabad, India; and with sections by Mr. V. Pechota and Mr. J.J. Therattil of the UNITAR staff. Mr. Manfred Lachs was the chairman of the panel. The agenda of the meeting was based on the topics covered by the paper and included the legal aspects of subjects already under study by UNITAR, for example, means of ensuring compliance with international obligations; peaceful settlement of disputes; international economic relations; and developments in technology. The rapporteur was Professor Iain MacGibbon, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Edinburgh University, who is at present preparing the report.

Science and technology

29. The date and the venue of this panel have not been decided. The participants are expected to be persons from various disciplines and professional backgrounds who have been engaged in the consideration of international problems arising from the developments in science and technology. The same procedure, as for other panels, will be followed in the organization and conduct of this panel.

Further follow-up action

30. The planning exercise will not be terminated with the conclusion of these panel meetings. The Executive Director will examine the various proposals which have emerged from these meetings and further feasibility papers may be prepared by the Institute's Research Department or consultants commissioned for this specific purpose. Later the Executive Director will undertake consultations with experts and officials of international and national organizations. It is also

envisaged that smaller group discussions on methodology and plans of research operations will be held with the participation of selected experts. The final results will be incorporated in a series of policy recommendations for the consideration of the UNITAR Board of Trustees.

31. The papers and reports prepared for the panels have been given a restricted distribution among the participants and a few others. The Executive Director is considering the possibility of providing a greater circulation to these highly interesting and scholarly papers. It is felt that such a wider dissemination would encourage and promote research by outside institutions and scholars, thus fulfilling a vital role of the Institute.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE PANELS

CONFLICT RESOLUTION (5-7 May 1969)

Ambassador Jcao Augusto de ARAUJO CASTRO, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations
Dr. Ralph BUNCHE, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations
Dr. John BURTON, Director, Centre for Analysis of Conflict, University College, London
Dr. Jean-Pierre COT, Collège Universitaire de Droit et des Sciences Economiques, Amiens, France
Ambassador Théodore IDZUMBUIR, Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of Congo to the United Nations
Ambassador Arthur LALL, formerly Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; Professor at Columbia University, New York
Dr. Thomas SCHELLING, Professor at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Ambassador C.W. SCHURMANN, Ambassador of the Netherlands to the United States of America
Ambassador Constant SCHUURMANS, Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations
Lord TREVELYAN, former Under-Secretary of the United Nations; former Ambassador of the United Kingdom to USSR and Iraq
Ambassador Anton VRATUSA, Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION (14-16 May 1969)

Mr. Mekki ABBAS, Economic Adviser to the Government of Sudan; until recently Assistant Director-General, FAO
Mr. David BELL, Vice-President for International Affairs, Ford Foundation; Formerly administrator of AID in Washington; adviser in general economics to the Government of Pakistan Planning Board; project field officer for the Harvard Advisory Group
Dr. József BOGNAR, Chairman, Institute of Cultural Relations, Budapest; author of Control and Management of Economic Growth in the Developing World, etc.
Mr. Rajendra COCMARASWAMY, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports, UNDP; Formerly Secretary-General of the Colombo Plan
Mr. Sidney DELL, Director, New York Office of UNCTAD; author of Trade Blocs and Common Markets; New Directions for World Trade; A Latin-American Common Market
Dr. Boris FOMIN, Chief of Section at the Central Economic-Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Science, USSR; Executive Secretary of the magazine Scientific Methods of Planning in National Economy
Dr. Hans HAVEMANN, Director of the Research Institute for International, Technical and Techno-economic Co-operation, Aachen; member of the Scientific Advisory Council of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation, Bonn
Professor Benjamin HIGGINS (Rapporteur), Département de Sciences Economiques, Université de Montréal; formerly chief economist United Nations Mission to Libya; author of Economic Stabilization and Development in Indonesia; Economic and Social Development in Libya.

Dr. Alexandre KAFKA, Executive Director of IMF for Brazil; former head of the Vargas Foundation in Rio; formerly in the Department of Social and Economic Affairs, United Nations

Mr. Hal B. LARY, Associate Director of Research, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., New York; formerly Director of the Research Division of ECE

Mr. Göran OHLIN, Senior Economist, Commission on International Development, IBRD; formerly with the Development Centre, OECD

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION (12-14 June 1969)

Ambassador Siméon AKE, Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations, member of the Secretary-General's Committee on Information
Mr. Jean d'ARCY, Director, Radio and Visual Services Division, United Nations
Mr. Erwin BAUMGARTEN, Director of UNIC, Rome; formerly head of UNIC, Ghana
Professor Marten BROUWER, (Rapporteur) Member of the Board, Steinmetz Institute, Amsterdam; until recently Visiting Associate Professor, Annenberg School of Communications, Penna.; Managing Editor Polls: International Review on Public Opinion; member of the International Social Science Council, Standing Committee on Social Science Data Archives

Mr. Bert COWLAN, Vice-Chairman, United Nations Association of New York;
Vice-President E.F. Shelley and Company, Inc., Consultants, Computers and Information System

Ambassador Jorge FERNANDEZ, Ambassador of Ecuador to the OAS, Washington, formerly Director of the Institute for Journalism (CIESPAL) in Quito, run by the Government and UNESCO

Mr. Tor GJESDAL, Assistant Director-General, Communications Sector, UNESCO

Ambassador Max JACOBSON, Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations; former journalist of international affairs

Mr. Jean LAGRANGE, Director of the Offices of Agence France-Presse in the United States, Washington

Mr. Lars LIND, Deputy Director of Information and Public Affairs, World Bank; former Chief of Information, IAEA

Mr. S. LOSSEV, United Nations Correspondent for TASS News Agency

Mr. G.L. OBHRAI, Director, Press and Publications Division, United Nations

Professor Ithiel de SOLA POOL, Director of Research Programming, International Communications, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Mr. William POWELL, Deputy Director, Press and Publications Division, United Nations

Ambassador Samar SEN, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations; formerly Joint Secretary and Head of External Publicity Division, New Delhi

STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM (30 June - 2 July 1969)

Mr. Georges ABI-SAAB, Professor at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva

Mr. Paul BERTHOUD, Acting Director in the office of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Ambassador Jorge CASTAÑEDA, Director-in-Chief, Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Mexico; Representative on the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

Mr. Gershon COLLIER, Center for International Studies, New York University; former Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations

Mr. Mahdi ELMANDJRA, Assistant Director-General for Social Sciences, Human Sciences and Culture, UNESCO

Ambassador Abdulrahim FARAH, Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations, New York; Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid

Mr. James FAWCETT, Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, member of the European Commission on Human Rights; formerly General Counsel of the International Monetary Fund

Mr. Richard GARDNER, Professor of International Law, Columbia University; formerly Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs and delegate to the General Assembly

Mr. C. Wilfred JENKS, Principal Deputy Director-General of ILO

Mr. C.S. JHA, Member of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit, Geneva; former Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, New York, and Chairman of ECPC

Ambassador Johan KAUFMANN, Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations, Geneva; former Counsellor to the Permanent Mission, New York; author of Conference Diplomacy and co-author of How United Nations Decisions are Made

Mr. Antonio PATRICIA, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations, New York, Chairman of ECPC

Mr. Michel VIRALLY, Professor of Public International Law, University of Geneva; also at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales; former delegate of France to the United Nations General Assembly

Mr. Vittorio WINSPEARE Guicciardi, Director-General of the United Nations Office in Geneva, Under-Secretary-General

PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
(1-3 September 1969)

Mr. Florentino FELICIANO, George A. Malcolm Professor of Law, University of the Philippines, Manila; Editor-in-Chief, Philippines International Law Journal

Mr. C. Wilfred JENKS, Principal Deputy Director-General, ILO; author of many legal works including The Common Law of Mankind, Law in the World Community and The Prospects of International Adjudication

Mr. Eduardo Jimenez de ARECHAGA, Professor of Public International Law, University of Montevideo; formerly Minister of the Interior, Uruguay; member of delegations to the United Nations General Assembly; delegate to the International Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Law of Treaties, Vienna; President of the International Law Commission

Mr. Manfred LACHS, Judge of the International Court of Justice; Professor at the University of Warsaw; member of the UNITAR Board of Trustees; former Chairman of the Sixth (Legal) Committee

Mr. Thomas MENSAH, Head of the Legal Division, Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; former Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Ghana

Mr. Bert ROLING, Professor of International Law, University of Groningen; Director of the Polemological Institute of the University of Groningen; formerly member of the Netherlands delegation to the United Nations General Assembly

Ambassador José María RUDA, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations; member of the International Law Commission

Mr. Gregory TUNKIN, Professor of International Law University of Moscow; former Head of Legal Department of Foreign Affairs Ministry; President of the Soviet Association of International Law; former member of the International Law Commission

Sir Francis VALLET, Director of Studies in International Law, University of London, King's College; formerly Legal Adviser to the British Foreign Office
Mr. Quincy WRIGHT, Professor Emeritus of International Law, University of Chicago; visiting Professor at various universities; author: International Law and the United Nations, The Role of International Law in the Elimination of War, A Study of War, etc.

Mr. Jaroslav ZCUREK, visiting Professor at the University of Geneva; formerly Director of Division for International Law, Institute of State and Law, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; formerly Chairman of the International Law Commission; Judge ad hoc at the International Court of Justice

Rapporteur

Mr. Iain C. MacGIBBON, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Edinburgh; formerly Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs

ANNEX VIII

LIST OF CASH PLEDGES, PAYMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS* (as of 1 October 1969)

A. Governmental sources

	<u>Pledges</u>	<u>Payments</u>
	\$US	\$US
Algeria	25,000	-
Argentina	60,000	36,000
Barbados	1,000	250
Belgium <u>a/</u>	300,000	199,960
Brazil	25,000	5,000
Brunei	19,601	19,601
Cameroon	3,020	2,000
Canada	277,778	277,778
Central African Republic	40	40
Ceylon	1,000	1,000
Chile	3,000	3,000
China	5,000	5,000
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	30,000	30,000
Cyprus	500	400
Denmark <u>b/</u>	225,000	100,000
Dominican Republic	2,000	-
Dubai	1,000	1,000
Ecuador	30,000	5,564
Ethiopia	5,000	5,000
Federal Republic of Germany	300,000	225,000
Finland	40,000	40,205
Ghana	42,000	42,000
Greece <u>c/</u>	37,500	22,500
Guinea	20,000	5,000
Guyana	2,000	1,000
Holy See	2,000	2,000
India	50,000	50,000
Iran	16,000	16,000
Iraq	24,000	24,000
Ireland	15,000	15,000

* Does not include contributions in non-convertible currencies.

	<u>Pledges</u> \$US	<u>Payments</u> \$US
Israel	6,000	6,000
Italy	60,000	30,097
Ivory Coast	100,000	81,302
Jamaica	2,500	2,500
Japan	162,000	162,000
Jordan	10,000	8,000
Kenya	10,002	10,002
Kuwait	60,000	50,000
Laos	1,000	1,000
Lebanon	10,000	10,000
Liberia	7,500	3,000
Libya	15,000	15,000
Liechtenstein	2,315	2,315
Luxembourg	10,000	10,000
Malaysia	3,268	3,268
Mali	10,000	2,000
Malta	1,200	-
Mauritania	5,000	-
Morocco	20,000	20,000
Nepal	1,000	-
Netherlands	101,110	100,663
Niger	3,054	3,054
Nigeria	28,000	19,600
Norway	70,000	70,000
Pakistan	20,000	8,000
Philippines	40,000	15,544
Republic of Korea	3,000	3,000
Rwanda	4,000	4,000
Saudi Arabia	40,000	38,000
Senegal	20,000	8,082
Singapore	1,000	500
Sudan	20,000	-
Sweden ^{d/}	140,000	100,000
Switzerland	141,019	141,019
Syrian Arab Republic	10,471	10,471
Thailand	40,000	20,000
Togo	4,998	4,998
Trinidad and Tobago	2,000	2,000
Tunisia	5,000	5,000
Turkey	5,000	5,000

	<u>Pledges</u> \$US	<u>Payments</u> \$US
Uganda	20,000	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	80,000	40,000
United Arab Republic	20,000	4,600
United Kingdom	500,000	500,000
United Republic of Tanzania	20,000	20,000
United States of America ^{e/}	1,500,000	1,500,000
Upper Volta	15,000	3,000
Venezuela	80,000	40,000
Yugoslavia	20,000	20,000
Zambia	2,000	2,000
TOTAL	<u>5,014,876</u>	<u>4,239,313</u>

B. Non-governmental sources

	<u>Pledges</u> \$US	<u>Payments</u> \$US
Rowntree Charitable Trust	36,000	715
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	6,600	6,600
Compton Trust	10,000	10,000
Ford Foundation	100,000	50,000
Fund for Education in World Order	334	334
Rockefeller Foundation	450,000	450,000
Mr. John D. Rockefeller III	50,000	50,000
Volkswagen Foundation	52,500	52,500
Beulah Edge Estate	50,000	50,000
From individuals	352	352
Special purpose grants:		
Institute for International Order	7,000	1,000
Anonymous	300	300
TOTAL	<u>763,086</u>	<u>711,801</u>
GRAND TOTAL		
Governmental and non-governmental pledges and contributions	<u>5,777,962</u>	<u>4,951,114</u>

(Foot-notes to tables on next page)

(Foot-notes to previous tables)

- a/ Belgium - In addition to the former pledge of \$250,000, a new pledge was made in 1969 for \$50,000.
- b/ Denmark - In addition to the original pledge and payment of \$100,000, a new pledge of \$125,000 was made payable at the rate of \$25,000 a year.
- c/ Greece - In addition to the original pledge and payment of \$22,500, a new pledge of \$15,000 was made - \$7,500 payable in 1969 and \$7,500 payable in 1970.
- d/ Sweden - In addition to the original pledge and payment of \$100,000, a new pledge of \$40,000 was made in 1969.
- e/ United States - This amount does not include an additional \$300,000 contribution by the United States Government for the 1966/67, 1967/68 and 1968/69 UNITAR/Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fellowship Programme.

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