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EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Report of the Special Political Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Parviz MOHAJER (Iran)

1. The item entitled "Effects of atomic radiation: report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation" was included in the provisional agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly (A/8400/Rev.1) by the Secretary-General in accordance with Assembly resolution 2623 (XXV).
2. At its 191st meeting, on 22 September 1971, the General Committee recommended that this item should be included in the agenda. At its 1939th plenary meeting, on 25 September 1971, the General Assembly approved this recommendation and allocated the item to the Special Political Committee.
3. The Special Political Committee examined the item at its 755th and 756th meetings, on 13 and 15 October. It had before it a draft resolution (A/SPC/L.203) submitted by the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Fiji, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. Subsequently, Brazil and Indonesia also joined as co-sponsors of the draft resolution. The operative part of the draft resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Notes with appreciation the report adopted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation at its twenty-first session (A/8334);

"2. Commends the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the effects and levels of atomic radiation;

"3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;

"4. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-second session in March 1972;

"5. Expresses its appreciation of the valuable response to the Scientific Committee's request for data on releases of radio-activity into the environment from peaceful uses of nuclear energy and radio-isotopes;

"6. Draws attention to the Scientific Committee's statement that further information of the same nature, if received before the end of the year, would be of great value in the preparation of its report to the Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;

"7. Welcomes the continuing collaboration between the Scientific Committee and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned which is essential to the Committee's work;

"8. Commends the Scientific Committee for its contribution to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, in particular for the basic paper that, on its behalf, had been prepared for, and submitted to, the secretariat of the Conference, and recommends that the Secretary-General should fully utilize the relevant experience of the Committee in the further preparations for this Conference;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public."

4. At the 755th meeting, on 13 October, Brazil made an oral amendment to operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution. Lebanon also made suggestions with regard to operative paragraphs 5 and 8. At the same meeting, Jordan submitted an amendment (A/SPC/L.204) to operative paragraph 6 which read as follows:

/...

"Calls upon all Member States to provide full disclosure to the Scientific Committee concerning the effects of radiation on man, the environment and the genetic effects of radiation in any region of the world wherever atomic research and production, for whatever purpose, is carried out."

5. In the course of the debate, some delegations expressed concern at the possibilities of overlapping between the activities of the Scientific Committee and those of the International Atomic Energy Agency and suggested that the reporting practice of the Committee might, at some stage, be reviewed.
6. At the 756th meeting, on 15 October, the sponsors of the draft resolution submitted a revised text (A/SPC/L.203/Rev.1), incorporating the Brazilian amendment and the suggestions made by the representative of Lebanon at the previous meeting. In response to the appeal made by the sponsors of the revised draft resolution, Jordan withdrew its amendment to operative paragraph 6.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Political Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution (see para. 8 below).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

8. The Special Political Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, which established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need for compiling information about atomic radiation and for analysing its effects on man and his environment,

Noting the intention of the Scientific Committee to include in its report to the General Assembly, at its twenty-seventh session, the subjects of genetic effects of radiation, induction of cancer by radiation, effects of radiation on the immune response, population doses from medical and occupational exposure and environmental radiation,

/...

1. Notes with appreciation the report adopted by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation at its twenty-first session;^{1/}
2. Commends the Scientific Committee for the valuable contributions it has made since its inception to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels and effects of atomic radiation;
3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of levels and effects of atomic radiation from all sources;
4. Notes the intention of the Scientific Committee to hold its twenty-second session in March 1972.
5. Expresses its appreciation for the valuable response to the Scientific Committee's request for data on releases of radio-activity into the environment from peaceful uses of nuclear energy and radio-isotopes;
6. Draws attention to the Scientific Committee's statement^{2/} that further information of the same nature, if received before the end of the year, would be of great value in the preparation of its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session;
7. Welcomes the continuing collaboration between the Scientific Committee and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned, which is essential to the Committee's work;
8. Commends the Scientific Committee for its contribution to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, takes note of the basic paper that, on its behalf, had been prepared for, and submitted to, the secretariat of the Conference, and recommends that the relevant experience of the Committee should be fully utilized in the further preparations for the Conference;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Scientific Committee with the assistance necessary for the conduct of its work and the dissemination of its findings to the public.

^{1/} A/8334.

^{2/} Ibid., para. 4.



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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME
 FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Report of the Secretary-General
 (Covering the period from 1 November 1970 to 8 October 1971)

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	3
Administration of the Programme	4
Contributions to the Programme	5
Applications and awards	5
Meetings of the Advisory Committee	6
(a) General	6
(b) Consideration of questions relating to the Educational and Training Programme for southern Africa	6
(c) Consideration of questions relating to resolution 2679 (XXV) concerning the United Nations Fund for Namibia	7
Co-operation with other United Nations bodies, with the Organization of African Unity, the specialized agencies and other agencies assisting persons from southern Africa	9
Conclusions	11

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
ANNEXES	
I. Pledges made and contributions received from 1 November 1970 to 8 October 1971	13
II. Offers of scholarships by Member States	14
III. Applications and awards	16
IV. Countries and fields of study	18

Introduction

1. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa was established by the General Assembly under resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 by integrating the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories Under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans. 1/ By that resolution, the General Assembly also decided to include in the Programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia, provided that this was done only in so far as it did not interfere with existing United Nations schemes for educational assistance for such persons and that it was done with due regard to Security Council resolutions 216 (1965) of 12 November 1965 and 217 (1965) of 20 November 1965 relating to the non-recognition of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.
2. The General Assembly further decided that the integrated Programme should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions and authorized the Secretary-General to appeal to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for funds to achieve a target of \$US3 million for the three-year period from 1968 to 1970.
3. At its twenty-third session under resolution 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of Member States to advise him, among other things, on the strengthening and expansion of the Programme, including, in particular, the promoting of contributions and on the granting of subventions to educational and training institutions in Africa in order to enable them to provide places for persons coming under the Programme (see also paragraphs 11-29). At its twenty-fourth session, in resolution 2557 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, the General Assembly provided for the continuation of the Programme.
4. At its twenty-fifth session the General Assembly adopted resolution 2706 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2431 (XXIII) of 18 December 1968 and 2557 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 concerning the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 2/

"Referring to paragraph 14 of its resolution 2707 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, in which the Secretary-General is invited to develop and expand training programmes for the inhabitants of those Territories,

1/ For information concerning the three programmes, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, agenda items 65, 67 and 68, document A/6890.

2/ A/8151.

"Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 concerning the decision to establish a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia,

"Noting that the financial situation has improved only slightly during 1970 and that available funds are therefore still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme,

"Welcoming the information that the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, established in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2431 (XXIII), has commended its work during 1970,

"Strongly convinced that the provision of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned is as essential as ever and that it is therefore highly desirable further to strengthen and expand the Programme,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have contributed to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

"2. Strongly appeals to all States, organizations and individuals to make generous contributions to the Programme;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and within the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII), to take all possible measures for the promotion of adequate contributions to the Programme;

"4. Decides that, as a further transitional measure, provision shall be made, under section 12 of the regular budget of the United Nations for the financial year 1971, for an amount of \$100,000 to ensure the continuity of the Programme pending the receipt of adequate voluntary contributions;

"5. Notes with approval that co-operation between the Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been further strengthened and that it is the intention of the Secretary-General to undertake consultations with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation with a view to further strengthening co-operation with them;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the progress of the Programme."

Administration of the Programme

5. As previously reported to the General Assembly, the over-all responsibility for the Programme is vested in the Director of the Programme. Operational responsibilities at Headquarters are carried out by the Office of Technical Co-operation. Away from Headquarters, the Programme continues to be operated with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) offices in independent African States and the Office of the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva.

Contributions to the Programme

6. By a note verbale dated 29 January 1971, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of General Assembly resolution 2706 (XXV) to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies and drew their attention to the fact that the General Assembly had noted that available funds were still far from adequate to meet the objectives of the Programme, had expressed its strong conviction that the provision of assistance for the education and training of persons from the Territories concerned was as essential as ever and that it was therefore highly desirable further to expand and strengthen the Programme, and had strongly appealed to all States to make generous contributions. The Secretary-General noted in that connexion that to maintain the Programme at its existing level, contributions totalling an amount similar to that received in 1970 would be required. In order to strengthen and expand the Programme therefore, an amount exceeding that received in 1970 would be needed.

7. By a further note verbale dated 4 March 1971, the Secretary-General recalled that several Member States had annually made contributions and pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and to the Programme, on the International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination, considering it an appropriate occasion for such contributions and pledges. In the light of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and in response to suggestions made by the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and by the Advisory Committee of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the Secretary-General appealed for generous contributions in connexion with the International Day in 1971.

8. For 1971, 22 Member States pledged a total amount of \$US600,036 to the Programme's Trust Fund, of which \$US596,916 had been received as of 8 October 1971. In addition, \$244 was received in public contributions. These figures may be compared with \$465,645 pledged and contributed in 1970 by 18 Member States (two contributions having been received after the submission of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session), and \$171 received in public contributions. Details of the pledges made and contributions received during the period under review are contained in annex I to the present report. Total cash contributions to the Programme since the adoption of resolution 2349 (XXII), which envisaged a target of \$US3 million for the three-year period from 1968 to 1970 amounted to \$1,933,282 as of 8 October 1971.

9. In addition, 10 Member States including two which had made cash contributions offered assistance in the form of scholarships for study in their respective countries. Details of those offers are contained in annex II to the present report.

Applications and awards

10. During the period under review, 933 applications for training under the Programme were received, 175 new awards were granted and 381 awards renewed. Of the 556 students benefiting on scholarships awarded under the Programme, 67 were Namibians, 191 South Africans, 111 Southern Rhodesians and 187 from Territories under Portuguese administration. The scholarships were granted for a variety of

studies from the secondary to the post-graduate level and for technical and vocational training. The majority of students awarded scholarships were placed in educational institutions in Africa. Details concerning the applications and awards, countries and fields of study, are contained in annexes III and IV to the present report.

Meetings of the Advisory Committee

(a) General

11. The Advisory Committee, established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2431 (XXIII) and composed of the representatives of Canada, Denmark, India, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia and Zaire held four meetings (4th to 7th) during the period under review.

12. It might be recalled that the terms of reference of the Committee as set forth in paragraph 2 of resolution 2431 (XXIII) are to advise the Secretary-General as follows:

(a) On the strengthening and expansion of the Programme, including, in particular, the promoting of contributions;

(b) On the granting of subventions to educational and training institutions in Africa in order to enable them to provide places for persons who come under the Programme;

(c) On any other matters concerning the Programme, on which the Secretary-General may seek advice.

13. The representative of Zambia, whose term of office as Chairman expired at the end of March was unanimously re-elected Chairman for a further period of one year. In his absence from New York from April to September 1971, however, the representative of Denmark acted as Chairman of the Committee.

(b) Consideration of questions relating to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

14. As a means of strengthening and expanding the Programme, at its 4th meeting the Committee agreed, in principle, that appeals for voluntary contributions should be made not only to Governments, but also to organizations. Having obtained lists of various organizations, the Committee at its 7th meeting authorized the Director of the Programme to enter into formal contact with the Director of the World Federation of United Nations Associations at United Nations Headquarters with a view to obtaining the latter's advice and assistance in selecting and approaching suitable organizations for contributions.

15. With regard to subventions to African educational and training institutions, the Committee agreed at its 4th meeting that, in principle, it would be desirable to grant such subventions and asked the Secretariat to consult with the UNDP Resident Representatives in Africa in order to ascertain which educational

and training institutions in their respective areas would be prepared to provide places for persons coming within the Programme, to ascertain how many places might be reserved for them and the costs of the subventions involved.

16. The Secretariat accordingly requested the UNDP Resident Representatives in Africa to obtain the information sought by the Committee.

17. By mid-September 10 substantive replies had been received. At its 7th meeting, taking into account the information contained in those replies, as well as other information at its disposal regarding the entry of students under the Programme into African universities, the Committee generally agreed that so far as higher education was concerned the Programme was able for the present to obtain the necessary places in African universities for as many qualified applicants as existing funds would permit. In the circumstances, and while agreeing to keep the matter under constant review, the Committee concluded that there was no need, at present, for subventions to be granted at the university level. As far as secondary, and higher technical and vocational schools were concerned, the Committee noted that further inquiries would need to be made before any conclusions could be reached regarding subventions. It therefore agreed to keep the question under study.

(c) Consideration of questions relating to resolution 2679 (XXV) concerning the United Nations Fund for Namibia

18. In paragraph 1 of resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, the General Assembly decided that a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia should be established. In paragraphs 2 and 4 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make a detailed study and report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on the development, planning, execution and administration of a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians in various fields, and invited, among others, the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, to provide advice and assistance, as might be required by the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the study and report.

19. In paragraph 6 of the same resolution, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, in the meantime, in consultation with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, the Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to make interim grants from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1971, not exceeding a total amount of \$50,000 over and above the assistance provided at present, in order to enable the existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

20. In a letter dated 23 March 1971, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Chairman of the Advisory Committee to resolution 2679 (XXV) and with regard to the detailed study and report he was requested to prepare, stated that, bearing in mind the Advisory Committee's interest in the welfare of Namibians and the assistance already being provided to Namibians under the Programme, he was anxious to have the benefit of the Advisory Committee's advice and assistance in the preparation of the study called for and that, in due course, he would be approaching the Chairman with specific requests. In the meantime he would be grateful to receive any preliminary observations the Chairman might feel would be of assistance in undertaking the study.

21. Following upon that request, the Acting Chairman held informal consultations with members of the Advisory Committee in order to ascertain their views on the matter. Bearing in mind the views thereby expressed, he included in a statement made at the 6th meeting of the Committee, on 13 May 1971, preliminary observations regarding the study. The Committee agreed that these might be transmitted to the Secretary-General in response to his request. This was accordingly done by a letter dated 17 May 1971.

22. It was suggested in those preliminary observations that what was required first of all was a comprehensive and thorough study of the total requirements of the Namibians both in the short run and in the long run. So far as the former was concerned, what would appear to be advisable would be a survey of the expected total needs of Namibians living outside the Territory which would include training and education, legal assistance, and social and humanitarian assistance in general. So far as the long run was concerned, the Secretary-General might wish the study to cover wider aspects with regard to the needs of Namibia. The only field in which the Advisory Committee was competent to express itself, however, was with regard to education and training in the present situation and for the period when the United Nations would, in fact, be able to discharge its responsibilities with respect to Namibia.

23. With regard to administrative arrangements, it would seem advisable to build upon the existing structure and assure a rational planning and co-ordination among the many organs dealing with their aspect of the problem of Namibia and the Namibians, rather than to establish a whole new administrative arrangement. To deal with those problems a group of technical experts might be set up within the Secretariat. That group would perform an ongoing survey of the needs and requirements, and would advise existing United Nations programmes and the specialized agencies on co-ordination and priorities etc. The group could also evaluate the means needed, above those allocated for Namibians under existing programmes, but a final decision would have to await the answer to the question on how the new Programme was going to be financed.

24. To assist the Secretariat in the field of education and training, which for some time might well be the dominant theme, it would appear natural and rational for the Committee to offer its good offices as an advisory body.

25. Until a comprehensive survey was made on requirements it might be difficult to come to a decision on the financial side of the arrangements. A survey of the educational and training requirements would most likely show that the first and foremost need was for primary and secondary education at the first level, which was the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. His work might need to be intensified, but might not necessarily require much financial support over and above the sum allocated to Namibians within the High Commissioner's present budget.

26. In conclusion, what was needed was rational planning, co-ordination and streamlining of present set-ups. The planning should be done so that separate parts of the comprehensive programme could be put into effect when needed and when sufficient means were available. This would seem the most realistic and advantageous way of fulfilling the United Nations obligation: to assist and prepare the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence.

27. By a further letter dated 23 April 1971 and with reference to paragraph 6 of resolution 2679 (XXV), the Under-Secretary-General for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories stated that he would be grateful to receive any comments or suggestions the Acting Chairman might wish to make which would assist the Secretary-General in the allocation of grants with a view to promoting greater assistance to Namibians through existing programmes. That letter was also brought to the attention of the Advisory Committee.

28. In that connexion, the Acting Chairman expressed the view at the sixth meeting of the Committee that until an over-all survey was made of the various needs of the Namibians it would be difficult to make concrete proposals. After discussion, the Committee agreed that the Secretary-General should be advised to request responsible officers of the programmes involved, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and UNHCR, to hold consultations to determine how best interim grants from the \$50,000 provided for in paragraph 6 of resolution 2679 (XXV) might be allocated, in order to enable the existing United Nations programmes to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians. These views were conveyed by the Acting Chairman to the Under-Secretary-General in a letter dated 24 May 1971.

29. Subsequently, consultations were held by the Under-Secretary-General for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories with responsible officers of the programmes concerned, and it was agreed that an interim grant of \$30,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1971 should be made to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, to provide greater assistance, as necessary, to Namibians.

Co-operation with other United Nations bodies, with the
Organization of African Unity, the specialized agencies
and other agencies assisting persons from southern Africa

30. During the period under review there continued to be close co-operation between the UNDP and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, particularly through UNDP offices in independent African States which assist in the administration of the Programme at the field level. The UNDP offices interview all applicants for fellowships in their areas, transmit the applications to United Nations Headquarters, arrange for the placement of fellows and process the awards once they are made, follow up on extensions of fellowships, make progress reports to the United Nations and arrange for the payment of fees and stipends. In Kenya, however, as anticipated by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, ^{3/} the day-to-day administration of the Programme was transferred in July 1971 to the Joint Refugee Services of Kenya, although the operation of the Programme continues to be supervised by the UNDP Resident Representative. The service, which was registered on 2 April 1971 as a company under the laws of Kenya, was established to co-ordinate

^{3/} A/8151, paras. 27-28.

the activities of the several agencies assisting refugees in Kenya. For its services, the Programme contributed \$4,500 to the overhead costs of the organization during its first year of operation. Besides the United Nations, other participating and contributing agencies in the Service are UNHCR, the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF), Individuell Manniskahjald, the Catholic Secretariat and the World Council of Churches. In addition, the Kenya Government and a number of other organizations are represented, or are likely to be represented, including the Red Cross, Oxfam, the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Council of Social Services and the National Freedom from Hunger Committee.

31. Under the Agreement, the United Nations remains the sole agent for deciding upon the award of scholarships and representatives of the United Nations are entitled to attend meetings of the Joint Refugee Service of Kenya and make such statements as they deem necessary when matters relating to the United Nations Programme are discussed. Funds for the payment of tuition fees, stipends and other allowances remain separate from the funds of the Service.

32. Co-operation with UNHCR continued to be close during the period under review. Frequent consultations were held between responsible officers of UNHCR and the Programme and details regarding the functioning of the Agreement concluded in April 1970 were worked out. In that connexion, it might be recalled that the Agreement defined the respective sectors of educational assistance to be extended to refugees within the competence of UNHCR and the Programme, the former becoming responsible for providing assistance up to the first cycle of secondary education, including technical or vocational training, and the latter for training above that level, including higher secondary and higher technical and vocational training. The arrangement applied to bona fide refugees within the competence of the UNHCR was not retroactive and did not involve the transfer of funds. 4/

33. Liaison continued to be maintained with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) particularly through the Bureau for Education and Placement of Refugees which is approached whenever requests for resettlement and employment in Africa are submitted by scholarship-holders under the Programme. This opportunity is brought to the attention of suitably qualified students before the completion of their studies. The Programme was represented at the meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee of the OAU Bureau, held at Addis Ababa in January 1971, and at the meetings of its working group, held in February 1971, by the UNDP Resident Representative in Ethiopia.

34. The Director of the Programme also had the opportunity to consult with the Administrative Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs of OAU with a view to strengthening the co-operation between OAU and the Programme.

35. In June 1971, the Director of the Programme participated in the Sub-Committee on Human Resources, Education and Training of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, held in Geneva. The agenda included an item on the education and

4/ A/8151, paras. 21-23.

training of peoples covered, inter alia, by General Assembly resolutions 2679 (XXV), 2704 (XXV) ^{5/} and 2706 (XXV). As the Sub-Committee was attended by representatives of all specialized agencies concerned and UNHCR, it provided an opportunity for a full and useful exchange of information. After such an exchange it was agreed that there was no problem of overlapping or duplication in so far as the Programme was concerned with the activities of other agencies, and note was taken of the close relationship between the Programme and UNHCR. It was also agreed that, with a view to further strengthening and expanding the Programme, consultations should continue to be held between the Programme and the agencies concerned and, in particular, UNHCR, UNESCO, WHO and the ILO.

36. Subsequently, on 1 October 1971, the Director of the Programme and representatives of the specialized agencies met in New York regarding mutual assistance and further co-operation.

37. The Director also attended, earlier in the year, a seminar held in the Netherlands by the International University Exchange Fund, an organization established in 1961 to assist African refugees and exiles and financed mainly from Scandinavian sources, which is today one of the main scholarship-giving organizations in the field. Other participants included the Assistant Secretary-General of OAU, representatives of UNHCR and the specialized agencies, as well as representatives of various voluntary agencies. Matters discussed at the Seminar included a number of questions relating to co-operation between the various agencies and general policy questions involved in the work of assisting, among others, persons from southern Africa.

Conclusions

38. The Secretary-General wishes to express his deep appreciation to those Member States which made voluntary contributions to the Programme for 1971, thereby enabling it to continue to function for another year and to extend assistance to further their education to over 550 persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration.

39. While it is a matter for some satisfaction that the total pledges and contributions for 1971 amounting to \$US600,036 represented an increase over the amount of \$US465,645 contributed in 1970, the funds available are still far from adequate to meet the objectives and needs of the Programme. In that connexion, it might be recalled that in 1967, in establishing the Programme under resolution 2349 (XXII), the General Assembly envisaged a target of \$US3 million for the three-year period ending in 1970. As of 8 October 1971, however, approximately four years after the establishment of the Programme, total cash contributions amounted to \$US1,933,282 thus still falling far short of the original three-year target.

^{5/} Resolution 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 concerns the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

40. Furthermore, because the Programme depends on voluntary annual contributions the Secretary-General has been compelled to grant awards also on an annual basis and, despite the fact that administrative expenses of the Trust Fund are minimal, practically all the contributions received are being used in direct assistance to persons for whom the Programme was established, the funds available at the end of any given year are not sufficient to enable the Programme to continue to operate without additional contributions.

41. In view of the financial situation of the Programme as explained above and the circumstances in which it operates, the General Assembly may wish to consider whether, pending the receipt of adequate contributions, an amount similar to that approved for 1971 should be included under section 12 of the United Nations budget for 1972.

42. The Secretary-General expresses the hope that, given adequate funds and with the assistance of the Advisory Committee and the co-operation of all concerned, it will be possible not only to continue the Programme during 1972, but also further to strengthen and expand it.

43. The Secretary-General expresses his appreciation to the members of the Advisory Committee, the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU, the Administrator of UNDP, UNHCR and the executive heads of specialized agencies for the valuable assistance and co-operation he has received during the period under review.

44. The Secretary-General also wishes to place on record his gratitude to the Governments of African States which have extended their co-operation in various ways in connexion with the Programme.

ANNEX I

Pledges made and contributions received from
1 November 1970 to 8 October 1971

(in US dollars)

	<u>Paid after</u> <u>1 November 1970</u> <u>in respect of</u> <u>1970 pledges</u>	<u>Pledged</u> <u>for 1971</u>	<u>Paid</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Barbados		500	-	500
Burma		1,000	1,000	
Canada	25,000	50,000	50,000	
Cyprus		478	478	
Denmark		99,906	99,906	
Finland		30,000	30,000	
France		100,000	100,000	
Ghana		1,530	1,530	
Greece	3,500	3,500	3,500	
India		1,500	-	1,500
Iraq		1,500	1,500	
Ireland		5,000	5,000	
Japan		20,000	20,000	
Kenya		2,002	2,002	
Khmer Republic		1,000	1,000	
Malaysia		1,000	1,000	
Norway		75,000	75,000	
Philippines		1,000	-	1,000
Sierra Leone		120	-	120
Sweden		80,000	80,000	
United Kingdom		120,000	120,000	
Yugoslavia		5,000	5,000	
	<u>28,500</u>	<u>600,036</u>	<u>596,916</u>	<u>3,120</u>

ANNEX II

Offers of scholarships by Member States^{a/}

BULGARIA

In March 1971, the Bulgarian Government offered five scholarships, for the academic year 1971-1972, to students from southern African in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2706 (XXV).

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

In July 1971, the Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic expressed the view that the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern African should be used to train persons from among representatives of the indigenous population of colonial territories who would be able to work actively for the good of their homeland. The representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, such as ZAPU, SWAPO, MPLA, FRELIMO, ANC and PAIGC, should be broadly involved in the practical activity of implementing the Programme and should participate directly in the selection of candidates who would study at educational institutions under the Programme.

The Byelorussian SSR was prepared to consider granting to candidates recommended by national liberation movements a certain number of fellowships for study in its educational institutions.

CANADA

Since 1967, Canada has annually made available five scholarships for the training of Namibians in Canada. All scholarships are renewable subject to a limit of 14 students in Canada at any one time.

As of 8 October 1971, five Namibians were studying in Canada under the terms of the offer.

INDIA

In 1966, eight scholarships were offered to South Africans for study in India. A similar offer was made in 1967.

Since 1967, the offer by the Government of India of a number of scholarships annually has been transmitted through the UNDP Resident Representative in New Delhi.

As of 8 October 1971, 26 South Africans were studying in India under the terms of the offer.

^{a/} The offers described were made under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. Information has not been included on offers made under other programmes.

ISRAEL

In 1970, Israel offered a total of 30 man-months, preferably in the form of 10 scholarships for three months each.

JAMAICA

In February 1971, the Government of Jamaica offered two scholarships for Namibians in the fields of agriculture, community development, technical or vocational training, or in courses leading to degrees in arts or science at the University of the West Indies.

PAKISTAN

In 1969 and 1970, Pakistan offered scholarships for Namibians in a series of banking courses held under the auspices of the State Bank of Pakistan.

In 1970, Pakistan further offered scholarships for students from Namibia, Territories under Portuguese administration and indigenous South Africans in exile for intermediate, degree and post-graduate courses in art and science subjects and degree courses in agriculture, dentistry, engineering and medicine.

ROMANIA

In 1967, Romania offered five scholarships for medical studies, and in 1969 10 scholarships under, among others, resolution 2341 (XXIII) for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories for the year 1969-1970.

In June 1971, the Romanian Government offered five scholarships in higher education for the 1971-1972 academic year as its contribution to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, and other Non-Self-Governing Territories.

SUDAN

In 1970, Sudan offered three scholarships in the University of Khartoum and/or other institutions of higher education representing its contribution to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

As of 8 October 1971, one South African and one Southern Rhodesian were studying in Sudan under the terms of the offer.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In March 1971, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the view that the purpose of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa should be to train leaders from among the representatives of the indigenous population of a colonial territory who could actively work for the good of their country. Practical assistance in the implementation of the Programme should be widely sought from representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU, such as ZAPU, SWAPO, MPLA, FRELIMO, ANC, and PAIGC, which should be directly involved in the selection of candidates to be trained at educational institutions under the Programme.

The Soviet Union was prepared to consider granting a certain number of fellowships for training at Soviet educational institutions to candidates recommended by the national liberation movements.

ANNEX III

Applications and awards

Applications received	<u>938</u>
New awards granted for 1971-1972	175
Awards extended for 1971-1972	<u>381</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders (see annex IV)	<u>556</u>
Awards completed 1971	124

NAMIBIA

Applications received	<u>31</u>
New awards granted for 1971-1972	14
Awards extended for 1971-1972	<u>53</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders (see annex IV)	<u>67</u>
Awards completed 1971	3

SOUTH AFRICA

Applications received	<u>248</u>
New awards granted for 1971-1972	47
Awards extended for 1971-1972	<u>144</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders (see annex IV)	<u>191</u>
Awards completed 1971	35

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Applications received	<u>454</u>
New awards granted for 1971-1972	56
Awards extended for 1971-1972	<u>55</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders (see annex IV)	<u>111</u>
Awards completed 1971	37

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

Applications received	<u>205</u>
New awards granted for 1971-1972	58
Awards extended for 1971-1972	<u>129</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders (see annex IV)	<u>187</u>
Awards completed 1971	49

MOZAMBIQUE

Applications received	<u>29</u>
New awards granted	7
Awards extended	<u>55</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders	<u>62</u>

ANGOLA

Applications received	<u>173</u>
New awards granted	50
Awards extended	<u>68</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders	<u>118</u>

GUINEA CALLED PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Applications received	<u>2</u>
New awards granted	1
Awards extended	<u>5</u>
TOTAL, scholarship holders	<u>6</u>

SAO TOME

Awards extended	<u>1</u>
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CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Applications received	<u>1</u>
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ANNEX IV

Countries and fields of study

NAMIBIA

<u>Algeria</u>	Business management			1
<u>Canada</u>	Education (M.A.)	2 ^{a/}		
	Economics (M.A.)	1 ^{a/}		
	Business administration (Diploma)	1 ^{a/}		
	University Studies (B.A.)	1 ^{a/}	5	5
<u>Egypt</u>	Agriculture			1
<u>Ethiopia</u>	Public administration (Diploma)			1
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>	Agriculture			1
<u>Ghana</u>	Secondary education			1
<u>Kenya</u>	Animal husbandry	2		
	Certificate of adult studies and mature age examinations	5		
	Commercial studies	7		
	Electrical engineering technician	1		
	General building course	1		
	Secondary education	<u>16</u>	32	32
<u>Nigeria</u>	Preparatory course for university education (B.A.)	1 <u>1</u>	2	2
<u>Sweden</u>	Business administration	1		
	Commercial studies	1		
	Political science	<u>1</u>	3	3
<u>United Republic of Tanzania</u>	Secondary education			3

^{a/} Scholarships of the Government of Canada as a voluntary contribution to the Programme.

NAMIBIA (continued)

<u>United States</u>	Anthropology (M.A.)	1		
	Business administration (B.A.)	1		
	Economics (M.A.)	1		
	Education (M.A.)	4	b/	
	History (M.A.)	1		
	International relations (M.A.)	1		
	Law	1		
	Parasitology and entomology (M.A.)	1		
	Political science (B.A.)	1		
	Political science (M.A.)	1		
	Urban and regional planning geography (M.A.)	<u>1</u>	b/ 14	14
<u>Zambia</u>	Commercial studies	2		
	Science laboratory technology	<u>1</u>	3	<u>3</u>
	TOTAL:			<u>67</u>

b/ Of these five students, four are being assisted from funds made available in pursuance of resolution 2679 (XXV), paragraph 6.

SOUTH AFRICA

<u>Austria</u>	Psychology (M.A.)			1
<u>Botswana</u>	B.Sc. degree course	3		
	Education (B.A.)	1	4	4
<u>Canada</u>	Political science			1
<u>Egypt</u>	Technical training			1
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>	Chemistry	1		
	Civil engineering	1		
	Economics	<u>1</u>	3	3
<u>India</u>	Medicine	5		
	Medicine	25 <u>a/</u>		
	Engineering	1 <u>a/</u>		
	Secondary education	<u>1</u>	32	32
<u>Ireland</u>	Dentistry	1		
	Education	1		
	Medicine	<u>12</u>	14	14
<u>Kenya</u>	Book-keeping	15		
	Commercial studies	1		
	Medicine	1		
	Secondary education	3		
	Social work	1		
	Technical training	4		
	Vocational training	<u>2</u>	27	27
<u>Lesotho</u>	B.Sc. degree course	6		
	Economics	1		
	Education	4		
	Law	2		
	University studies	<u>2</u>	15	15
<u>Liberia</u>	University studies			1
<u>Netherlands</u>	Social work			1
<u>Nigeria</u>	Education	1		
	Medicine	1		
	Pharmacy	1		
	Secondary education	<u>2</u>	5	5
<u>Norway</u>	Medicine			1

a/ Scholarships of the Government of India as a voluntary contribution to the Programme.

SOUTH AFRICA (continued)

<u>Sudan</u>	Medical studies			1 <u>b/</u>
<u>Swaziland</u>	B.Sc. degree course	1		
	Education	1		
	Secondary education	<u>10</u>	12	12
<u>Sweden</u>	Economics	1		
	Social science	<u>1</u>	2	2
<u>Uganda</u>	Book-keeping	2		
	Secondary education	2		
	University studies	1		
	Social development	<u>1</u>	6	6
<u>United Kingdom</u>	Accountancy, business studies	3		
	Architecture	1		
	B.Litt. degree	1		
	Education - teacher training	5		
	Engineering	1		
	International relations	1		
	History	2		
	Law	5		
	Librarianship course	1		
	Mathematics	2		
	Medicine and related fields (pharmacy, dentistry, clinical training, laboratory technology)	11		
	Midwife teacher's diploma	1		
	Science degree courses (biology, botany)	4		
	Secondary education	2		
	Social studies	<u>4</u>	44	44
<u>United Republic of Tanzania</u>	Agriculture (M.Sc.)			1
<u>United States</u>	University studies			1
<u>Zambia</u>	Book-keeping	1		
	B.Sc. degree course	3		
	Education (B.A.)	4		
	Electrical engineering	1		
	Library science	1		
	Medical technology	2		
	Medicine	2		
	Secondary education	2		
	University studies	<u>2</u>	18	<u>18</u>
	TOTAL:			<u>191</u>

b/ Scholarship of the Government of Sudan as a voluntary contribution to the Programme.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

<u>Botswana</u>	Science	1		
	Economics	<u>1</u>	2	2
<u>Ethiopia</u>	Science	2		
	Social studies	<u>1</u>	3	3
<u>Ghana</u>	Technical training	1		
	Secondary education	3 <u>a/</u>	4	4
<u>Kenya</u>	Secondary education	9		
	Accountancy	2		
	Home economics	1		
	Education	<u>1</u>	13	13
<u>Liberia</u>	Education			1
<u>Malawi</u>	Laboratory techniques	1 <u>a/</u>		
	Secondary education	1	2	2
<u>Nigeria</u>	Secondary education	2 <u>a/</u>		
	Secondary education	1	3	3
<u>Sierra Leone</u>	Science	4		
	Sociology	1		
	Education	1		
	Economics and social studies	<u>1</u>	7	7
<u>Sudan</u>	Civil engineering			1 <u>b/</u>
<u>Swaziland</u>	Agriculture	1		
	Secondary education	<u>3</u>	4	4
<u>Uganda</u>	Education	1		
	Teacher training	1		
	Nursing	1		
	Secondary education	<u>2</u>	5	5
<u>United Kingdom</u>	Institutional management	2		
	Statistics and computing	1		
	Business studies	3		
	Law	3		
	Medical laboratory technology	1		
	Social work	1		
	Secondary education	<u>10</u>	21	21

a/ Placement pending.

b/ Scholarship of the Government of Sudan as a voluntary contribution to the Programme.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA (continued)

<u>United States</u>	Engineering	2		
	Social studies	<u>4</u>	6	6
<u>Zambia</u>	Biology	1		
	Agriculture	1		
	Accountancy - book-keeping	5		
	Commercial courses	6		
	Education	7		
	Engineering	3		
	University studies	<u>16</u>	39	<u>39</u>
	TOTAL:			<u><u>111</u></u>

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION
(Countries and field of study and home country)

<u>Austria</u>	Petroleum engineering	Angola		1
<u>Canada</u>	Economics (M.A.)	Mozambique		1
<u>Egypt</u>	Secondary education	Guinea called Portuguese Guinea		1
<u>Ethiopia</u>	Economics (B.A.)	Mozambique	1	
	Physical science	Angola	1	
	Secondary education	Mozambique	1	
	University studies	Angola	<u>1</u>	4
<u>France</u>	Economics	Sao Tomé	1	
	Industrial design	Mozambique	1	
	Medicine	Guinea called Portuguese Guinea	1	
	Modern French and French language	Mozambique	1	
	Physics	Angola	<u>1</u>	5
<u>Greece</u>	Law	Angola		1
<u>India</u>	Mechanical engineering	Angola		1
<u>Ivory Coast</u>	Commercial studies	Angola		1
<u>Kenya</u>	Mechanical and electrical engineering	Mozambique	1	
	Motor mechanics	Mozambique	4	
	Printing course	Mozambique	1	
	Secondary education	Mozambique	35	
	Tailoring	Mozambique	1	
	Telecommunications	Mozambique	1	
	T.V. and radio repairs	Mozambique	<u>2</u>	45
<u>Lesotho</u>	University studies	Mozambique		1
<u>Morocco</u>	Economics	Angola		1
<u>People's Republic of the Congo</u>	Economics	Angola	1	
	Geography	Angola	1	
	History and geography	Angola	1	
	University studies	Angola	<u>1</u>	4
<u>Senegal</u>	Law	Guinea called Portuguese Guinea	1	
	Medicine	Angola	2	
	Nursing	Guinea called Portuguese Guinea	1	
	Secondary education	Guinea called Portuguese Guinea	<u>2</u>	6

TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION (continued)

<u>Sierra Leone</u>	Education	Mozambique		1
<u>Swaziland</u>	Secondary education	Mozambique		1
<u>Switzerland</u>	Diploma in French	Angola		2
<u>Romania</u>	Medicine	Angola		1 <u>a/</u>
<u>United Republic of Tanzania</u>	Telecommunications	Mozambique		1
<u>Uganda</u>	Secondary education	Mozambique		2
<u>United Kingdom</u>	Social science (M.A.)	Angola	1	
<u>United States</u>	Biology (B.A.)	Angola	1	
	Business administration	Angola	1	
	Education (M.A.)	Mozambique	1	
	International relations (Ph.D.)	Mozambique	1	
	International trade (M.A.)	Angola	1	
	Mathematics (M.A.)	Mozambique	1	
	Physics (M.A.)	Mozambique	<u>1</u>	7
<u>Zaire</u>	Secondary education	Angola	68	
	University studies	Angola	<u>29</u>	97
<u>Zambia</u>	Book-keeping	Mozambique	1	
	Medical laboratory technician course	Mozambique	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
			TOTAL	<u>187</u>

a/ Scholarship of the Government of Romania as a voluntary contribution to the Programme.