

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

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## 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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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, submits the present report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.
2. The report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session 1/, covering the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979, was considered in the Second Committee 2/ after an opening statement by the Executive Director, Mr. Davidson Nicol. On the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/17 of 9 November 1979, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director and welcomed the continued concentration of the Institute's work in the sphere of social and economic training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on problems in the areas identified by the General Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions of the Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. The Assembly also called upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to the Institute. The refocusing of priorities and the identification of the most essential relevant projects have been facilitated greatly by regular consultations held by the Executive Director and his senior staff with delegates and other officials of Member States, senior officials of the United Nations system, scholars and members of research institutions and non-governmental organizations. It has thus been possible for the Institute to avoid wasteful overlapping of efforts and to concentrate its resources on projects of common interest for which there is widespread demand.
3. The eighteenth session of the Board of Trustees was held in New York from 11 to 14 September 1979. In his statement to the Board which was read by Mr. Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, the Secretary-General noted that in spite of the serious financial difficulties it had faced during the past year, the Institute continued to make significant contributions to the wisdom and welfare of the international community. It had been able to develop more comprehensive and sophisticated training programmes of longer duration, had produced several valuable studies in areas like multinational co-operation and the role of science and technology in development and had undertaken some pioneering activities in the development and energy fields. In addition, UNITAR continued to foster and expand close links with institutions within the United Nations system and outside, thus helping it to enhance its ability to carry out many of its programmes. The Secretary-General made it clear that, if UNITAR were to develop even better programmes in the future, it should receive new and increased financial contributions from Member States and other organizations.

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly. Thirty-fourth Session Supplement No. 14 (A/34/14).

2/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session. Annexes, agenda item 58. document A/34/634.



4. The Board expressed satisfaction with the direction in which the programmes of the three main departments were developing, which was in accordance with the guidelines recommended by the Board. Particular attention was devoted to the Institute's financial situation. Though its reserves had risen from the extremely low figure of \$63,000 in 1978 to approximately \$270,000 in 1979, the Institute's financial predicament was still serious. While the Institute had tried to maintain a balance between its General Fund and Special Purpose Funds - by persuading Member Governments to make substantial general contributions or, where necessary, special funding to a broad programme area rather than to any particular project - contributions to the General Fund were still insufficient to meet rising central planning and management costs. There was broad agreement that unless more satisfactory funding arrangements were devised, the development of new and more sophisticated programmes in the future and the recruitment of professional staff of the highest calibre could not be assured.

5. The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), in its 1979 report on UNITAR, has re-recommended that the most suitable solution to the funding problem of UNITAR would be to have a core budget provided through the Regular Budget of the United Nations, supplemented by voluntary contributions (A/35/181, paras. 63 and 109). UNITAR hopes that Member States will recognize this urgent need and will support UNITAR at the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly in obtaining United Nations funds for a core budget of \$2 million. As this amount would only cover the core staff and the basic facilities, the Executive Director will still have to continue his vigorous efforts with the help of colleagues and members of the Board to raise voluntary funds for additional central expenses and for the UNITAR programmes.

6. A mid-term session of the Board of Trustees was held in New York on 19 and 20 February 1980. A number of important developments had occurred since the eighteenth session, and these were discussed. Among the items considered were new ideas on the programmes of the Department of Research under its new Director and the proposal to create a new Institute for Disarmament Research within the framework of UNITAR as well as the JIU report on UNITAR. The Board noted with approval the direction of UNITAR's substantive programmes, and took positive steps concerning the proposed institute for disarmament research.

7. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly had, in resolution 34/83 M, welcomed the recommendation of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to establish a United Nations institute for disarmament research within the framework of UNITAR, as an interim arrangement for the period until the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982. The Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to hold consultations with UNITAR regarding the establishment of the institute and to report to the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly about the appropriate steps taken to implement the recommendation. Having thus been consulted by the Secretary-General, the UNITAR Board of Trustees adopted a resolution on 8 April 1980, which took note of the recommendation of the General Assembly contained in resolution 34/83 M, and decided accordingly to establish for the period indicated a United Nations institute for disarmament research as a new and distinct section of UNITAR without requiring any amendment to the UNITAR Statute. The UNITAR Board also decided to set up an advisory council in which various committees and other bodies concerned with disarmament would be represented, in addition to some members of the Board. The Board welcomed the grant of over \$ 250,000 offered by the French Government for the institute for 1979 and 1980

and urged all Member States, especially those that had co-sponsored resolution 34/83 M, to contribute generously. It was decided that the institute would be initially located at the Geneva Office of UNITAR. This UNITAR resolution has been transmitted to the Secretary-General. With the appointment of a director and assistant director and the setting up of the advisory council, it will be possible for the new institute to start operations in the latter half of 1980.

8. Eight members of the Board of Trustees have completed their term of office on 30 June 1980. The Secretary-General has reappointed two of those members and has appointed six new members for a term of three years, beginning 1 July 1980. The 24 members of the Board and 4 ex officio members are listed in annex I. On behalf of UNITAR, the Executive Director wishes to place on record his profound gratitude for the outstanding contributions that have been made to the work of UNITAR by the retiring members of the Board: Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile), Chairman; Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland), Vice-Chairman; Mr. Josphat Karanja (Kenya) Mr. G. Parthasarathi (India) Mr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero (Venezuela) and Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium) who had as a group rendered almost 70 years of service to the UNITAR Board of Trustees.

## CHAPTER I

### TRAINING

9. The Institute continued to develop its training programmes in New York, Geneva and other locations for officials, primarily from developing countries, concerned with United Nations-related tasks and responsibilities. These programmes have proved to meet clearly identifiable needs of Member States, particularly with regard to delegates and members of permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and Geneva. Three significant trends have developed in recent years:

(a) A wider range of training programmes with increasing emphasis on more sophisticated subjects.

(b) A growing number of training programmes organized jointly or in collaboration with other international organizations and national institutions:

(c) A growing number of training activities organized by the UNITAR office at Geneva.

10. At the same time, significant progress has been made to establish contacts and respond to specific requests from individual Member States or groups of Member States.

#### A. Courses for members of permanent missions in New York and Geneva

##### 1. Programmes on the work and organization of the United Nations

###### (a) Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York)

11. The annual seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly was held in New York from 19 to 21 September 1979, with 110 participants from 52 delegations taking part.

12. The first day was devoted to presentations on the structure of the United Nations system, the efforts to streamline and rationalize the activities of the General Assembly, the formal and informal negotiating techniques and the process of resolution drafting. Two films on the United Nations were shown, in English and in French.

13. The following day, participants were assigned to teams of five, each team representing an imaginary country in a specified regional group determined at random. Each team was provided with a fact sheet describing its country. With the aid, as required, of experienced diplomats serving as resource persons, each team drafted a resolution on a hypothetical proposal to require equal representation of men and women on national delegations to the General Assembly. Teams then began negotiations with each other, and those drafts which emerged from the negotiating process were

formally tabled in a mock meeting of the Second Committee on the third day of the seminar. Eventually one resolution was adopted by consensus. This meeting, chaired by an experienced Secretariat staff member, was conducted in accordance with the Assembly's rules of procedure.

(b) Seminar for new members of permanent missions (Geneva)

14. Sixty-seven newcomers to the missions in Geneva met from 3 to 7 December 1979 for an intensive introduction to the work of the United Nations system from the perspective of the United Nations Office at Geneva. In addition to lectures on the United Nations systems as it faces the future, participants heard discussions of the role and function of the policy-making organs in the United Nations, the over-all management cycle, the role of the Secretariat and the international civil servant, the needs and priorities of diplomacy in a multilateral setting and the role and work of a permanent mission in Geneva. Two days of this annual seminar were spent in a simulation exercise on negotiating techniques and procedures in UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board, and one day was devoted to an in-depth look at one of the specialized agencies with headquarters in Geneva, in this case the World Health Organization.

(c) Seminar for administrative support personnel in permanent missions (New York)

15. This annual programme is designed to help newcomers in the permanent missions, primarily clerks and secretaries, to become familiar with the structure of the United Nations system and with various aspects of Headquarters which most concern mission personnel. The seminar was offered twice in English and once in French between 29 January and 7 February 1980, with a total of 67 people from 48 missions taking part.

16. In four half-day sessions, the programme dealt with the structure of the United Nations system and of the Secretariat at Headquarters, the organization and conduct of meetings, the documentation and distribution system, the nature and style of correspondence with the United Nations and the work of the Protocol and Liaison Service. Tours of various conference rooms and the printing plant were included.

(d) Seminar on the drafting of plurilingual instruments, treaties and resolutions (Geneva)

17. This drafting seminar, including a practical exercise, was organized from 24 to 28 March 1980 in Geneva, with 26 participants from 16 countries taking part. Conducted in separate English and French sessions, the seminar was designed to assist members of permanent missions better to understand drafting procedures and techniques for plurilingual instruments in general and United Nations resolutions and decisions in particular.

(e) Seminar on protocol (New York)

18. An addition to the Training Department's programme for members of permanent missions was a two-part seminar on protocol, offered in French from 4 to 7 March and in English from 2 to 6 June 1980, for staff concerned with protocol matters in their missions. For each language group there were two half-day sessions with the United Nations Chief of Protocol, who spoke on protocol problems and practices unique to the United Nations and on the Secretariat's Protocol and Liaison Service and its work

with the missions. In addition, each group had four half-day sessions on protocol customs and procedures in a bilateral setting. The French-language seminar was addressed also by a former diplomat and national Chief of Protocol, while the English-speaking group was addressed by a former United Nations Chief of Protocol.

2. Programmes on special aspects of the United Nations system

(a) Seminar on international economics for diplomats (Geneva)

19. Fifty-five people from 36 missions in Geneva met once a week for five weeks in February and March 1980 to hear lecturers on basic concepts and the framework of international economics: international trade, including commodity flows and commercial policies; international finance and balance of payment adjustment; international institutions; and the new international economic order, including commodity markets and attitudes towards transnational corporations.

(b) Briefing seminar on the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (New York)

20. A briefing and discussion seminar was held on 25 and 26 February 1980, immediately prior to the beginning of the ninth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Organized in collaboration with the Conference secretariat, the seminar was designed to inform new delegates about the present state of negotiations relating to the main issues before the Conference. Fifty-seven participants from 44 delegations attended the briefing, which dealt with the historical background and the work of the committees, the settlement of disputes and final clauses.

(c) UNITAR/EDI seminar on economic development and its international setting (Washington, D.C.)

21. For the third consecutive year UNITAR and the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) co-sponsored this residential seminar on economic development and its international setting. The seminar is designed for senior diplomats in the permanent missions to the United Nations with responsibilities related to economic and social development matters. The intention was to provide them with the opportunity to explore and examine development issues outside the formal atmosphere of United Nations committee meetings and formal debates and to meet with their colleagues in an informal setting.

22. After the opening session and luncheon address in New York, the 22 participants met at the World Bank from 12 to 27 March 1980 for lectures, discussions and workshops on topics grouped under the broad categories of development objectives and strategies in the context of a changing international economic order; the international economy and its institutional framework, including trade, the international monetary system transfers of capital and technology; and prospects for international co-operation. Representations were made and discussions led by experts from the World Bank, the United Nations and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The group also spent a day at the International Monetary Fund. The seminar was conducted in English and French, with simultaneous interpretation.

(d) Seminar on the structure of the world economy and prospects for a new international economic order (New York)

23. A seminar on the structure of the world economy was offered for diplomats from 18 to 20 June 1980. In three days of meetings the speakers, who were UNITAR staff and a consultant, discussed various perspectives of the world economy and possible remedies for existing inequalities. They also explained the financial issues arising from the existing international economic order, the limits of existing co-operation and the basic principles governing international financial restructuring. As no rooms with interpretation facilities were available, this seminar had to be offered in English only.

(e) Seminar on the United Nations and the world order (Washington, D.C.)

24. UNITAR collaborated with the School of Continuing Education of the Foreign Service Academy of Georgetown University in organizing a seminar on the United Nations and the world order. Held in Washington, D.C., from 25 to 27 June 1980, the seminar was designed for senior and middle-level diplomats from New York and Washington in order to generate greater understanding of key structural and substantive issues in the conduct of diplomacy. It analysed such important questions facing diplomats in the 1980s as the nature of their own training, the task of negotiation in an intercultural setting, and the issues of co-operation or conflict among States facing the United Nations and other international organizations. University professors and senior United Nations officials gave lectures and chaired the workshop.

25. As part of the three-day seminar, the participants visited the United States Congress, the White House and the Pentagon for briefings and discussions. The 53 participants included 26 diplomats from Washington embassies, 17 from permanent missions in New York, and participants from universities in the area.

(f) Briefing seminar on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Geneva)

26. This seminar was held in Geneva on 20 March 1980, with 35 participants from 27 permanent missions attending. The programme began with an overview of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and a discussion of the follow-up action. Other presentations concerned the financial implications of and arrangements for science and technology for development, the state of negotiations within UNCTAD on a code of conduct for the transfer of technology and the revision of the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). A film screening was included in the schedule.

(g) Seminar on international negotiations in a cross-cultural setting (Geneva)

27. On 13 and 14 May 1980 a seminar on the management of the intercultural aspects of international negotiations was organized for senior members of permanent missions in Geneva. The purpose of the seminar was to identify and examine various negotiating styles and tactics as they are used by negotiators of different cultural backgrounds and to learn how to manage - or at least to become aware of - the particular problems involved in such negotiations. The seminar was prepared and conducted by two consultants, one from the Economic Development Institute of the

World Bank and one from the American Field Service Intercultural Program. The 45 diplomats who took part improved their negotiating skills in a series of practical exercises and simulations.

## B. Training programmes other than for diplomats

### 1. United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague and other locations)

28. UNITAR continued to administer the International Law Fellowship Programme, a major part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. Twenty-three fellowships were awarded to legal advisers of Governments and to teachers of international law, mostly from developing countries. The programme included participation in the courses on international law at The Hague Academy of International Law and in the special courses and seminars organized by UNITAR during this period. In addition to the six-week programme at The Hague in July and August 1980, the Fellows had the choice of attending the international law seminar organized in Geneva in connexion with the annual session of the International Law Commission, or of doing three months of practical training in the legal office of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies.

### 2. United Nations/UNITAR/AIL advanced training course on international documentation (Geneva)

29. Forty-two documentalists and librarians met in Geneva from 8 to 20 October 1980 for a two-week seminar planned to help them develop their competence in the field of international documentation and to increase their knowledge of the work of governmental and non-governmental organizations. The course concentrated on the documentation of the new international economic order. It explained the sources, classification and acquisition of international documentation and the role of international libraries.

30. This seminar is an annual event jointly organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva, UNITAR and the Association of International Libraries (AIL) for officials in charge of international collections at national depository and parliamentary libraries and universities. The language in which it is conducted alternates yearly between English and French: the 1979 seminar was for English-speaking participants.

### 3. Second World Symposium on International Documentation (Brussels)

31. From 20 to 22 June 1980 UNITAR and the Association of International Libraries held the Second World Symposium on International Documentation. This symposium brought together some 250 professionals to examine various problems regarding the archives and information activities of international organizations and to discuss means of handling international documentation. The symposium dealt with the sources, acquisition, organization and utilization of international documentation. More than 50 scientific papers were prepared by experts. The report and proceedings of the symposium will be published later.

4. Seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order (Vienna)

32. From 3 to 17 May 1980 the diplomatic training course on major issues of the new international economic order took place for the fourth time at the Diplomatiscche Academi in Vienna. The course, conducted in French this year, was for young foreign service officers beginning their careers. Of the 12 participants, 10 were on UNITAR scholarships and two were from their embassies in Vienna. The majority were from developing countries.

33. The objective of the course was to explain the historical background of the call for a new international economic order and to study key issues being debated today, including industrialization, energy, the role of science and technology, commodities, transnational corporations and the law of the sea. Obstacles to and strategies for handling these issues were discussed, as well as the human and intercultural aspects. Particular emphasis was put on a workshop.

34. The evaluation by the participants of the course made it clear that the topics were highly relevant and that there was a definite need for programmes of this nature. Provisions are, therefore, being made to have a similar programme in 1981.

5. United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament (New York and Cambridge Mass.)

35. In September 1979 the Training Department organized a series of activities as part of the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament, which is administered by the Centre for Disarmament. The 19 fellowship recipients participated in a course on drafting plurilingual instruments and resolutions, a course on disarmament documentation and a simulation exercise. The group visited Cambridge, Massachusetts, for briefings on military and disarmament matters at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis and at the Center for International Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

6. Seminar on economic and legal aspects of the establishment of a new international economic order (Moscow)

36. From 15 to 23 April 1980 UNITAR held a seminar, under the aegis of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and in co-operation with the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on economic and legal aspects of the establishment of a new international economic order. The seminar, which was designed primarily for middle-rank foreign service officers from developing countries, was attended by 31 people.

37. The objective of the seminar was to focus attention on selected problems of international relations in the context of efforts under way to establish a new international economic order. Among the themes discussed were co-operation among developing countries, transnational corporations and developing countries, industrialization in developing countries and structural changes within the world economy.

38. Members of the United Nations and other international academic and civil service communities, as well as faculty members of the Trade Academy and other local institutions of higher education, made presentations at the seminar. Simultaneous interpretation was offered in English, French and Russian.



7. Demonstration seminar on the orientation of technical assistance experts (New York)

39. A three-day seminar on the orientation of technical assistance experts was held from 31 October to 2 November 1979, in collaboration with the German Foundation for International Development (Federal Republic of Germany). Twenty-five people from the United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Governments of the United States and Canada took part.

40. The main emphasis of the presentations was on the assignment and orientation of experts with special reference to the experience of the Governments of the United States, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and of the programmes of the Area Orientation Centre of the German Foundation. There was extensive discussion on common problems experienced by the bodies represented by participants.

C. Training services requested by Member States

1. Briefing for Fellows from the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (New York)

41. Following a request from the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade in Moscow and the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, UNITAR organized again a briefing for three Academy students who were in New York in April. The programme included information on the United Nations system and the work of UNITAR given by staff members of the Departments of Research and Training.

2. Programmes for Government officials from Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa

42. In response to the request of the Governments of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe, UNITAR is organizing four programmes for their national officials with funding from the United Nations Development Programme.

43. The first, a bilingual secretarial course, was begun on 1 November 1979 and will run until 30 October 1980. It is being conducted at, and in collaboration with, the American Language Institute of the University of Toledo, Ohio, United States of America. The curriculum consists of intensive training in the English language and in secretarial and clerical skills. After a year's training, one outstanding student from each country will be identified for further intensive training to equip them to be teacher-trainers in their own countries, thus creating a nucleus of teacher-trainers. Ten students from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique are taking part. Angola and Sao Tome and Principe will participate in the second year, November 1980 to October 1981, with three students each.

44. The second of the four training programmes, a course in basic diplomacy, will commence in Geneva in September 1980 and will run until December. The Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations will provide participants with information about the theoretical aspects of diplomacy; this training will be supplemented in the latter stage of the programme by practical, on-site training in the foreign ministry of a European country.

45. The third programme is in public administration and management, and is scheduled to take place from 1 February to 31 December 1981 in Brasilia. Planned in collaboration with the Brazilian Institute of Public Administration, the curriculum consists of intensive training in the fundamentals of public administration and management. The objective is to provide a core of trained project officers in government ministries who are equipped to identify and prepare viable project proposals for long-term bilateral and multilateral assistance. The training will enable the participants to develop structures within their respective ministries for the efficient reception of foreign aid and the effective execution of projects.

46. The fourth programme, due to take place at the beginning of 1981, is a study tour of senior government officials to United Nations Headquarters and United Nations offices in Geneva, Paris, Rome and Vienna.

3. Training programme on multilateral diplomacy for national officials of Suriname (Paramaribo)

47. At the request of the Government of Suriname, UNITAR organized a nine-month training programme on multilateral diplomacy, beginning in October 1979. Funded by UNDP, this programme was sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the assistance of the Institute of International Law and Relations of the University of Suriname. Approximately 125 officials registered for the course.

48. The object of the programme was to train officials in the processes and techniques of multilateral diplomacy and international economic co-operation to enable them to conduct foreign economic relations in a manner relevant to the development needs of the country. Among the subjects covered were international law, the new international economic order, the role of transnational corporations, the structure and functions of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies, the law of the sea, arms control and disarmament, the organization and administration of foreign relations and the techniques and procedures of negotiation.

4. Advisory assistance to Saudi Arabia in establishing and developing an institute of diplomatic studies in Jeddah

49. The agreement signed in the spring of 1979 between UNITAR and the Government of Saudi Arabia has been extended for the second time for a period of six months. In accordance with this agreement UNITAR, in its advisory capacity, assisted in establishing an Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Jeddah and continues to assist in improving the curriculum, structure and library facilities of this Institute. Several teachers in various disciplines have been recruited and are presently working at the Institute. The Chief of Finance and Administration of UNITAR visited Jeddah in February 1980 to review with the teachers and the appropriate authorities any administrative and practical problems that may have arisen since the beginning of the programme. In April, the Director of the Institute visited UNITAR and interviewed candidates for English teaching posts at the Institute.

5. Advisory assistance to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in improving and developing the Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Tripoli

50. Various steps have been taken to implement the 1978 agreement between UNITAR and the Libyan Government to improve and develop the Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Tripoli. Four language teachers have already been recruited for the Institute and the recruitment of a librarian is under way. A number of well-known lecturers have

gone to the Institute on seven to ten-day lecturing visits. In late March 1980, a senior officer from the Training Department of UNITAR visited Tripoli to discuss with the Libyan authorities ways to strengthen co-operation, to propose a preliminary course curriculum and to discuss some practical problems that had arisen. Preparations are under way for two seminars to be held in Tripoli in 1980: one on material remnants from the Second World War and the other on energy and the new international economic order.

6. Briefing for Nigerian parliamentarians (New York)

51. A group of 25 newly-elected Nigerian parliamentarians visited UNITAR for a day. An officer from the Research Department spoke to the group on the Non-aligned Movement, and other staff briefed them on the work of the Training and Research Departments.

7. Orientation course on multilateral diplomacy and international economic co-operation for senior government officials from the Eastern Caribbean. Belize and Suriname (Caribbean, New York, Washington, D.C., Geneva and Brussels)

52. In this four-month programme 15 Government officials from the Eastern Caribbean, Belize and Suriname gained first-hand knowledge of regional and international co-operation and the functioning of the United Nations system as it relates to national development. Financed by a contribution from the Swiss Government, the course commenced in mid-April 1980 in Saint Lucia and moved on to Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, New York, Washington, D.C., Geneva and Brussels. In each place participants were addressed by high-level officials from Governments and intergovernmental organizations on topics relating to regional organization and co-operation, international economic relations, the conduct of foreign relations, the new international economic order, membership in international organizations and the co-ordination of various financing sources. In Washington the group was briefed on the activities of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Development Bank. Participants spent a week in Brussels at the Secretariat of African, Caribbean and Pacific States associated with the European Community.

8. Briefing for new Saudi delegates to the General Assembly (New York)

53. At the request of the Government of Saudi Arabia, a briefing was organized in early September 1979 for six of its delegates to the General Assembly. It included an introduction to the United Nations system and talks on the Assembly and its main committees and on the work of the Secretariat.

9. Briefing for new Ethiopian delegates to the General Assembly (New York)

54. In response to a request from the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia, the Training Department organized a briefing late in November 1979 for new delegates of Ethiopia. The topics covered included the structure of the United Nations system, the work of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and selected topics, especially disarmament, science and technology and the new international economic order.

10. Briefings for young diplomats from the New Hebrides (Geneva)

55. During the week of 24-28 March 1980, UNITAR organized a series of briefings in Geneva for two young diplomats from the New Hebrides. The briefings were set up at

the request of the Paris-based Agence de coopération culturelle et technique to familiarize them with the main aspects of the work of the United Nations system in order to assist them in their future diplomatic and administrative work after the New Hebrides gains independence later this year.

#### D. Involvement in interagency training activities

56. UNITAR continues to be involved in exercises to strengthen collaboration among training officers at the interagency level. The UNITAR representative to the Sub-Committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions was elected Vice-Chairman at the Sub-Committee's annual meeting at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in October. At the meeting, the Sub-Committee asked UNITAR to assume the main role in organizing in Geneva a training programme on the concept, nature and role of the international civil service for junior level professional staff members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The programme is tentatively scheduled for October 1980. The Institute also agreed to prepare for the Sub-Committee's 1980 meeting a demonstration session on how the concept of a new international economic order might be presented to an audience of non-specialists.

57. A representative of the Training Department also attended the annual meeting of the Task Force on Rural Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held in New York on 28 and 29 January 1980. The objective of the meeting was to elaborate a cross-organizational programme analysis of rural development activities within the United Nations system.

#### E. United Nations internship survey

58. A study on three decades of internships and fellowships sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP and UNITAR will be ready for publication in 1981. Computerized analyses of the age, geographical distribution, languages and academic background of interns and their specializations, sponsorships, funding and work assignments in United Nations offices provide the basis for both statistical and descriptive reports. In-depth reports have been prepared on the internship programmes of UNITAR, the Department of Public Information at Headquarters, the Graduate Study Programme of the United Nations Information Service in Geneva, the UNDP Internship Programme and the Professional Recruitment Services of the Office of Personnel Services.

59. The study surveys the wide range of informational and work-study experiences for youth from an expanding range of countries, and aims primarily at developing guidelines for future programmes. Additional support is being provided in this direction through systematic interdepartmental co-operation with the heads of internship programmes.

60. The survey takes note of the resolution 34/151 of the thirty-fourth General Assembly designating 1985 as International Youth Year. It is in line with resolution 34/163 on policies and programmes relating to youth, which recognizes that the practice of providing internships for youth would aid in the successful implementation of the goals of International Youth Year. The draft guidelines annexed to the latter resolution suggest that these internships "should be expanded to give young people from all regions of the world the opportunity of serving the United Nations for short periods and thereby learning of its activities on a first-hand basis". The guidelines also suggest that the internships should not be confined to United Nations Headquarters.

## CHAPTER II

### RESEARCH

61. In its work, the Department of Research focuses on the most pressing current needs and interests of the international community. During the year under review, research has been carried out in two programmes: (a) programme on the United Nations and the new international economic order; and (b) programme in international law, diplomacy and security. Each programme addresses different aspects of global and institutional change.

62. In carrying out research of this nature, UNITAR benefits from its autonomous status which enables the Institute to take an independent and flexible approach while at the same time enjoying access to the United Nations system. Close ties have been maintained with universities, research institutes and renowned scholars in all parts of the world. Many studies are being commissioned which maximize collaboration between UNITAR and leading persons and institutes in various countries and regions.

63. During the year under review, three studies were published. They concerned disaster preparedness, the international civil service and the theory and methodology of planning in the developing countries. Several other studies were completed in draft form. In addition, UNITAR distributed four additional papers in its series on science and technology for development and initiated a series of working papers on global modeling. In the period under review, the Department of Research organized two important seminars, one concerning "Financial Arrangements for the Promotion of Science and Technology for Development", the other on "Problems of Planning in Developing Countries".

64. During the past year outside funding supported a significant number of research projects. Special purpose grants were received from the Governments of Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States; from the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities; and from the Ford and Dana Foundations.

65. A list of relevant research papers presented at meetings of professional associations and studies other than those published by UNITAR will be found in annex VI.

#### A. Programme on the United Nations and the new international economic order

##### 1. Multinational management: international organizations and the challenge of change

66. This project consists of a series of papers on such topics as co-ordination,

planning, programming, budgeting, evaluation and other management functions in the United Nations system. The emphasis is on the introduction of reforms and innovations such as those associated with restructuring. Following a UNITAR seminar on restructuring held in 1978, a corresponding seminar report has been prepared in draft form. During the past year two papers describing and analysing various aspects of restructuring have been written (see annex II for the titles of these papers).

2. Responses to human needs: comparative assessments of United Nations global conferences

67. This research is a continuation of the UNITAR project analysing the roles and functions of the ad hoc global conference activities of the United Nations. Individual studies on eight different conferences have been prepared: The Conference on the Human Environment, the World Population Conference, the World Food Conference, HABITAT, the World Employment Conference of the International Labour Organisation, the Water Conference, the Conference on Desertification and the Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. These separate studies are being combined in a single volume entitled "Assessing Global Conferences: A Comparative Inquiry", which will be published this year. This volume provides a comparative analysis of the different phases of global conferences and attempts to assess their effects, both as the focus of diplomacy and dialogue and as a response to human needs.

3. Institutional framework for the new international economic order

68. This project, begun in 1977 with financial support from the Ford Foundation, consists of closely related monographs which analyse the institutional aspects of the dialogue concerning the establishment of the new international economic order. These monographs have been prepared on the premise that multilateral institutional arrangements for planning, negotiating and implementing a new order affect the structure, content and legitimacy of that order. The papers discuss the role of institutional attributes in the creation of a new order and, looking towards the future, suggest the institutional characteristics which have the greatest promise for meeting the demands of all Member States for fair and effective participation. Based on the monographs, a comprehensive study of the negotiating systems of multilateral economic institutions will be published later this year.

4. Development-related decision-making and forecasting: methodological issues

69. This project, begun in 1978, explores new methodological approaches related to decision-making and forecasting in the field of social, economic and political development. A systems analysis methodology has been used for consideration of the interrelationships among elements of the world model of integrated development, with special emphasis on the issues of social justice. A corresponding analytical procedure has been developed based on the quantitative estimation of power distribution, patterns of participation on several levels and the influence of different participants on decision-making related to development. The special situations of individual developing countries (such as Sri Lanka, Syria and Turkey) have been examined on this basis with financial support from UNESCO; special emphasis has been placed on issues of income distribution, the elimination of social and economic inequalities and corresponding expenditure priorities.

5. Theory and methodology of planning in developing countries

70. The Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has prepared for UNITAR a study on the theory and methodology of planning in developing countries. The study was discussed at a UNITAR research colloquium in 1979, and has now been published. 3/ As a continuation of this project, UNITAR and the Africa Institute organized a seminar on "Problems of Planning in Developing Countries", held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from 17 September to 8 October 1979. Twenty-eight participants from 18 developing countries took part in this seminar at which a comparative perspective was adopted to examine the experience of planning in the developing countries.

6. Science and technology for development: responses to and implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action (UNCSTD)

71. Over the last two years a UNITAR research team has studied the preparatory process of, and the issues before, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD). As UNITAR's contribution to the conference, the team produced a series of working papers on science and technology, which now includes 11 papers. Four papers were published during the period under review. 4/ The entire series is now being revised and consolidated into two volumes which will be published this year. In these papers a large number of topical, financial and institutional aspects of United Nations policy-making in the field of science and technology for development have been discussed. In the context of this project a seminar on "Financial Arrangements for the Promotion of Science and Technology for Development" was held at Schloss Hernstein, Austria, in July 1979. The seminar was supported by the Government of Austria and the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Following UNCSTD and the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action, the research team is now moving into the second phase of the project, which concerns the responses to, and the implementation of, the Vienna Programme of Action by governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental groups.

7. Disaster preparedness: the role of the United Nations in advance planning for disaster relief

72. Begun in 1977 with financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation, UNITAR has now published a study 5/ which discusses possible ways in which United Nations

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3/ Planning in Developing Countries: Theory and Methodology, UNITAR/Africa Institute/USSR Academy of Sciences, 1980 (Sales No. E.80.XV.ST/17).

4/ Maria Bergom Larson, "Women and technology in the Industrialized Countries"; Zenebework Tadesse, "Women and Technological Development in Agriculture: An Overview of the Problems in Developing Countries"; Mangalam Srinivasan, "The Impact of Science and Technology and the Role of Women in Science in Mexico"; and Volker Rittberger and John Renninger, "Financial Arrangements for the Promotion of Science and Technology for Development".

5/ Barbara Brown, Disaster Preparedness: Advance Planning for Disaster Relief (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1979.

agencies can more effectively promote programmes of disaster preparedness. National disaster preparedness is defined in the study as those measures taken to organize effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation in cases of disaster. The study investigates the potential benefits to be gained and the problems involved in formulating national disaster preparedness plans.

8. The non-aligned States and the United Nations in the context of the new international economic order

73. A two-part study on this subject is nearing completion. The first part involves detailed research on the relationship between the non-aligned movement and the United Nations; the second involves work on the role of the non-aligned States in the North-South dialogue. Field work for the study was undertaken at the bureau meeting of non-aligned countries, Havana, May 1978; the Foreign Ministers meeting of non-aligned countries, Belgrade, July 1978; the bureau meeting of non-aligned countries, Colombo, June 1979; and the sixth summit conference of the Heads of State of the Non-Aligned Movement, Havana, September 1979. In addition, interviews were undertaken with delegates from non-aligned countries at the United Nations between 1976 and 1980. Various papers and articles dealing with aspects of the overall subject have been completed, and the final manuscript, entitled "Non-alignment in a World of Alignment", will be published later in 1980.

9. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the development process

74. This study, being conducted for UNITAR by the Institute for World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, consists of case studies investigating the relations between countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and 11 developing countries, and sectoral studies which deal with selected thematic issues of relationships between CMEA and the developing countries. The findings which emerge from these two lines of research have been integrated into a single report, which is now available in draft form. It is expected that the study will be published later this year and will be useful for understanding better the modern structure of the system of international relations.

10. Regional co-operation for development in Latin America

75. Various papers and articles related to this study have been written (see annex VI), and the remainder of the study will be completed in 1980. The project explores alternative feasible ways for future regional economic co-operation, taking into account the dynamics of the world economic order and the patterns of change in the region. As such, it will offer a sound exploration of future trends and a tentative agenda for action to give effect to new approaches and policies of the United Nations on this matter. The study is being conducted with the co-operation of UNDP, the Economic Commission for Latin America and other United Nations agencies, as well as various Latin American research institutes and organizations.

11. Intraregional migration in the Commonwealth Caribbean and its implications for population policies and development planning

76. This project, which is expected to explore the interaction between population growth, migration and social and economic change in the context of the Commonwealth Caribbean, and the implications for development planning, is intended as a



collaborative endeavour between UNITAR, the Institute of Social and Economic Research, based at branches in Trinidad, Jamaica and Barbados, and various other research institutes within the Caribbean. In this regard the project constitutes an attempt to stimulate a co-operative effort around an issue which has had and continues to have profound social and economic consequences for the region, but which has so far lacked a unified approach. A great deal of pre-project exploratory work has been completed, with the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and a visit to six Caribbean States involved in intraregional migratory exchanges was made by a UNITAR associate in the summer of 1979.

## 12. Career development in the United Nations system of organizations

77. As a follow-up to its study on career development prepared by UNITAR in 1978 for the International Civil Service Commission, an edited volume of related studies has been completed and published. 6/ Issues of career development have been considered with regard to the following aspects: concepts of the international civil service, recruitment and career development in the United Nations system and women in the international civil service. The original study mentioned above is contained in the volume together with previous UNITAR research on the international civil service and separate papers on recruitment and other personnel problems by experts from the Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit.

## 13. Creative women in changing societies

78. As part of its contribution to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, UNITAR has organized for July 1980 a seminar on "Creative women in changing societies" in Oslo, Norway. It will bring together women from all regions and cultures and will focus on the way in which creative women have succeeded in overcoming obstacles to advancement in their respective professions. More specifically, the major goals of the seminar are: (a) to identify the psychological and structural determinants that both allow and prevent creativity in women and to explore the similarities and differences among creative women within the same profession; (b) to examine alternative perspectives, structures and institutions for the advancement of women; and (c) to discuss and encourage the formation of regional follow-up meetings, seminars and networks. The seminar is being held with the financial support of the Governments of Norway and Sweden and of the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities.

## B. Programme in international law, security and diplomacy

### 1. Problems of legal regulation in the international system: travaux préparatoires of the United Nations multilateral conventions

79. The research project formulated by UNITAR in this area has two objectives. The first is the preparation of a systematic analysis of the preparatory work of certain United Nations conventions. This traces the origin of each significant word and

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6/ Norman Graham and Robert S. Jordan (eds), The International Civil Service: Changing Role and Concepts (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1980.

phrase and, in addition, identifies proposals which were made in the course of negotiations, but which were not implemented, and which for this very reason can shed light on the meaning of the text as adopted. The second is the physical reproduction in convenient form of all the materials relevant to each convention. Thus, the exercise would be one of scientific and objective legal research aimed exclusively at the provision in an easily usable form of essential materials required by those who work in the field. Initial emphasis will be placed on the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

## 2. Evaluation of the liability of States for damage caused through scientific and technological innovations

80. This project, which is being financially supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, consists of a thorough and comprehensive study of the impact of scientific and technological change on the responsibility of States in international law for injuries arising from their misuse or negligent control of technologically advanced instruments, materials or fuels. Considerable research has been completed by an international team of scholars, and three chapters of the study now exist in draft form.

## 3. Presidency of the Security Council

81. Editing of essays prepared in connexion with the UNITAR Seminar on the Presidency of the Security Council and the preparation of a report on the proceedings of the seminar were completed during the year.

82. Two volumes in manuscript have been finalized. One entitled "Paths to Peace: the UN Security Council and its Presidency", to be published by Pergamon Press, comprises a forward by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and a series of essays by former Presidents and well-known experts on the Security Council. The other entitled "The United Nations Security Council: towards greater effectiveness", to be published by UNITAR, constitutes a report on the seminar, together with reference materials including proposals of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council.

83. The Presidency of the Council is often the central point of complicated negotiations over matters involving the continuity or restoration of peace. Increasing the skill and effectiveness with which the office of the Presidency is handled could thus have an important bearing on the work of the Council and on the outcome of negotiations in a particular situation. The ways in which the role of the President has evolved, with special emphasis on the past decade, have been considered and explored. The subject is discussed in the context of the changing methods of work of the Council and in the light of such matters as the nature of the questions brought before it and the size of the membership of the Council.

84. The two volumes have been prepared for publication on the assumption that the articulation of experience and ideas about the conduct of the Presidency and about increasing the effectiveness of the Council may be of use to future Presidents, to representatives of States that are or may become members of the Security Council, and to international officials. This effort may also help to engender understanding among scholars and on the part of the general public.

4. Role of the Office of the Secretary-General in the field of international security

85. This study describes and analyses the role of the Office of the Secretary-General in resolving certain types of conflicts in the period 1972-1976. The three case studies related to Cyprus, Timor and the Indian subcontinent have been completed, and a selection of the monographs based on these studies will be published in a single volume.

5. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination through education and other means of persuasion

86. This study, which was reviewed previously by a UNITAR research colloquium, discusses the history and background of racism and racial discrimination and suggests ways in which education and other means of persuasion might be employed to eliminate these practices. Particular attention is given to the activities of the United Nations system. The study, which will be entitled "Racism and Its Elimination" will be published in 1980.

87. In response to a request by the General Assembly in resolution 33/99, UNITAR is organizing an international colloquium on the prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination, with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as imperative norms of international law. The colloquium will be organized later in 1980 in co-operation with the Division of Human Rights and in consultation with other relevant units of the United Nations. It will be held in the new state of Zimbabwe in Southern Africa.

6. Rights of the Child

88. A project on the legal rights of the child is being implemented by UNITAR in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations International Year of the Child (IYC) and supported financially by the Department of State of the United States. The project provides some 60 national IYC commissions with assistance in obtaining the services of lawyers in their respective countries to undertake a systematic compilation, review and analysis of the formal and customary laws of the country concerned affecting the rights of the child. The ultimate purposes of this project, which was designed to promote activities relating to the International Year of the Child (1979), are: (a) to assist governments in their efforts to provide lasting improvements in the well-being of the child and (b) to facilitate further study and comparison of the world's legal system as they affect children. UNITAR will publish a selection of the monographs in a single volume.

7. Role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems

89. One manuscript discussing co-operation between countries having different economic and social structures has been prepared for UNITAR by a group of scholars from the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Two other studies analysing the follow-up to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), particularly in the field of economic and technological exchange, have also been completed. One of them, entitled "The Helsinki Final Act Viewed in the

UN Perspective", discusses the relevance to the United Nations of CSCE-related research and examines the follow-up to the Conference, analysing whether and if so, in what way procedures and mechanisms that have been devised to carry forward the implementation of the Final Act might be developed and strengthened. The other study, entitled "Evolving a Conceptual Framework of Inter-System Relations", discusses the principles of theoretical analysis in inter-system relations and the practical uses; it applies three major theoretical approaches to inter-system relations. The purpose of this study is to make use of the intellectual potential offered by social science theory-building with a view to understanding better the modalities of East-West co-operation in the economic and related fields. All these studies are being published by UNITAR.

#### 8. Inventory of United Nations-related research in Europe

90. At present it is difficult for scholars and international officials to know what academic research is being conducted in Europe on United Nations-related questions and issues. A grant from the Volkswagen Foundation has enabled UNITAR to prepare a preliminary inventory of individuals and institutes specializing in this type of research. The results were discussed at a research colloquium held at Geneva.

#### C. Research co-operation

91. UNITAR is a part of the United Nations system and must be responsive to the diverse interests and values of the international community. UNITAR research must be both acceptable and of interest to multiple audiences. These audiences include:

- (a) Permanent representatives and members of permanent missions to the United Nations;
- (b) The Secretary-General of the United Nations and other international officials;
- (c) Various United Nations councils and committees and other organs;
- (d) Scholars interested in the United Nations and global problems;
- (e) Persons taking part in certain UNITAR training programmes;
- (f) National officials working on United Nations-related problems;
- (g) Representatives of non-governmental organizations and other members of the public involved in developing ideas that will have an impact on the United Nations system.

92. The usefulness of UNITAR research is assured through consultations with permanent missions and others when projects are formulated, through review panels at a later stage and through various modes of publication and dissemination. Such procedures ensure that UNITAR studies receive the benefit of advice from a wide range of sources covering the entire world.

93. The Institute commissions papers and consults experts outside the United Nations system on a very wide basis. During the period under review a large number of persons were identified with the work of the Research Department, either as authors of commissioned papers or as consultants. Their role is thus different from that of the numerous persons of various nationalities who have attended UNITAR colloquia, served on review panels or read and advised on manuscripts prior to publication. These individuals have included members of national academies of sciences, professors at major universities and members of research institutes. They have been drawn from all parts of the world.

94. During the period under review, staff members of UNITAR have been invited to present lectures in their areas of specialization at a wide variety of universities and colleges and have participated in numerous forums and workshops. Links with the world academic community are also maintained by providing world academic leaders who visit the United Nations with briefings on UNITAR research. Staff members of the Institute also participated actively as resource persons in study programmes for university students organized at the United Nations. Various staff members participated in the programmes of relevant professional associations and served as officers of some of them. Titles of some of their papers can be found in annex VI.

95. During the year under review the Department of Research attached nine scholars as interns and visiting scholars to work on projects being carried out at the Institute.

## CHAPTER III

### PROJECT ON THE FUTURE

96. The various parts of the Project on the Future are now closely interrelated. The project entitled "Technology, Domestic Distribution and North-South Relations" seeks to discover and elucidate problems inherent in a new international economic order, but not necessarily apparent in legislation which was drawn up in a short period as the result of compromises. It looks at the social and economic mechanisms at work in the pursuit and treatment of multiple specified objectives, often in conflict with one another. The regional conferences in Africa (1977) and Asia (1980) analyse the difficulties of achieving a new international economic order in the broader context of the historical process of the last 30 years, the specific nature of the present relations of dominance, the increasing militarism and the interactions of group or class conflicts with enduring and sometimes re-emerging cultural trends. In turn, the energy and natural resources programme explores in the first instance in an empirical manner, but now also through a theoretical approach, the degree to which ecological considerations - including resource scarcities - are likely to constrain or distort the evolution of national economies and the international community towards a world from which mass poverty will be eradicated.

97. The bulletin Important for the Future, now being published on a regular basis, is distributed throughout the year to international organizations, officials of Member States and individuals. Besides contributing to the lively debate on global energy prospects, the bulletin has served as a forum for the exposure of ideas in agricultural prospects and nutritional guidelines, scientific and technological innovations, and global environmental and climatic problems.

#### A. Policy choices

##### 1. Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations

98. Progress in this project is described in detail in a "Third Progress Report", available as a separate document. The project explores the reasons why the results of past policies of national development and international co-operation are now so widely judged to have been unsatisfactory. The international development strategy of the 1970s sets forth very forcefully a series of objectives which have to be analytically related to one another as well as to measures designed to achieve them. One feature explicit in the strategy has often been overlooked, namely, that a more equitable distribution should not be viewed solely as a normative objective, juxtaposed on a number of others, nor as an automatic by-product of growth. Rather, present distribution must be seen as one of the elements responsible for the malfunctioning of the economies of many countries and of the world economy as a whole. Although the analytical tools worked out are of very general application, both in the North and in the South, they are particularly relevant to the conditions of unequal exchange, demographic pressures, high elasticity of labour supply and technological dualism so characteristic of the conditions in which the majority of people in the Third World live. Moreover, through the turbulence of recent years, a significant number of situations have emerged where social improvement cannot wait for further economic growth, and where an alternative, self-reliant course is viewed as a matter of urgency.

99. It would therefore be wrong to view the project as being of academic importance only. To the extent that politicians and scholars have become aware of it, keen interest has been expressed. The project has, in fact, a growing "clientele", born of the anguish and despair of circles which do not find hope in what they perceive as partly obsolescent models, and strengthened by the belief that the inquisitive mind has its role to play in the search for different approaches. Such messages have come from individuals and institutions of different countries, and were widely conveyed at the New Delhi Conference on Alternative Development Strategies and the Future of Asia. That this message somewhat departs from the philosophy still informing debates in the United Nations should not be surprising as there is an inevitable institutional lag. But it is symptomatic that within the Task Force on Long-term Objectives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) some new approaches are being advocated that are complementary to those of UNITAR's Project on the Future; similar sentiments have been expressed in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Labour Organisation and the World Bank.

100. The early work on the project was based on extensive scenario analyses and "explanatory" mathematical models which seek to identify causal relationships involved in different types of interaction in national economies and the international system. These are not well understood through the traditional framework of analysis of previous United Nations strategies or of such prestigious documents as the report of the Brandt Commission on international development. "Delinking" (from the North) and "relinking" (with the South and also differently with the North) is inherent in policies of self-reliance. It requires a substantial change in the output mix of an economy, either gradual in reformist schemes or more abruptly in revolutionary situations - a change effected through the orientation of new investments and the recognition that an initial redistribution, even at low levels of income, facilitates substantially industrial development. Technology choices are seen as a crucial instrument in the pursuance of such policies, as technological preferences not adequately related to social objectives may generate situations which are often difficult to reverse. Intensive work, both empirical and analytical, has explored from this point of view a great number of industrial activities, elaborating criteria for choice and articulating a conceptual framework within which optimum packages of very advanced technologies with more simple, labour-intensive processes can be worked out.

101. The more recent work has focused on the construction of the global model, describing the dynamics of the world economy through the operation of six international markets (food, energy, minerals, capital goods, armaments, manufactured goods) and their impact on six different types of economies (the more advanced countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, oil-producing developing countries and other developing countries). This has involved considerable statistical and econometric work. The approach is novel, and it facilitates the identification of the forces at work in the behaviour of the markets. More advanced still is the study on armaments in relation to the food and capital goods markets; it suggests how the arms trade may be sustaining and encouraging some of the most undesirable and unequalitarian features of the world economy.

102. Work has been recently developed on the markets of extractive and depletable resources, including the most important energy sources. The work focuses on both short-term and long-term behaviour. It uses and adapts the original models and

establishes an analytical framework useful for the determination of an optimum depletion path, and for short-term pricing and production policies. This work has recently attracted the attention of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the Taif (Saudi Arabia) Conference in May 1980. In addition, data on prices have been collected for over 100 years and their analysis is yielding interesting results which may help in understanding certain phases of recent history about which great confusion and probably needless tensions have arisen. The approach is also essential to some aspects of the ecological concept, which rose into prominence in the 1970s, and their integration with global development strategies. This project, complementing as it does the large conferences organized by the Project on the Future on the supply uncertainties, is very promising. The statistical and econometric work has laid a sound basis for refined institutional organizations dealing with commodity markets, the process of industrialization and the search for self-reliant policies in agriculture. This latter point is particularly relevant now, since the 1970s have witnessed serious aberrations in the international food markets, which at times seemed to constrain or contradict the efforts of developing countries to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

103. Finally, progress in the project "Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations" has been shown in New Delhi to be contributing to the scientific underpinning of the regional conferences organized by the Project on the Future. The teams responsible for this project will, therefore, be more closely associated with that other branch of the programme, including the follow-up to the New Delhi Conference and the preparation of a Latin American project.

104. The project has been financed by a generous contribution from the United Nations Fund for Planning, Development and Projections and, in the case of the study on the arms trade, from a special General Assembly fund for disarmament studies and from the Norwegian Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament. These contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

## 2. Regional approach to the problematique of the future

105. Closely related with the work undertaken under the project "Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations" are the regional conferences, the first of which, Africa and the Problematique of the Future, was held in July 1977 at Dakar, followed by a conference on Alternative Development Strategies and the Future of Asia, held at New Delhi in March 1980. These conferences explored new strategies for development in the broadest possible context, including the historical, socio-political, military and cultural dimension. They have been testing currents of opinion, some of them very powerful and also influential in a growing number of countries, notably those where changes of régime have taken place.

### (a) Strategies for the future of Africa

106. The follow-up of the 1977 Dakar Conference, supported by the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation among Developing Countries (SAREC), has been carried out in co-operation with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). It has examined: (a) the food perspective for the year 2000 and the problems of rural development; and (b) possible industrial strategies within different scenarios of the international division of labour. The second phase, which began in June 1980, also benefits from a substantial grant from SAREC, and is conducted within the framework of UNITAR by a team under the direction of Samir Amin, Former Director of IDEP, and in co-operation with the Council for the



Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA). The first part of the project will continue the work begun on the problems of food and industrialization within the context of economic and political development, and will benefit from the support of the network of African research centres which are members of CODESRIA, as well as regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations in Africa.

(b) Strategies for the future of Asia

107. The Conference in New Delhi benefited from the experience of the Dakar precedent, and helped develop in greater detail an understanding of the problems associated with a pattern of unequal exchange and dependency. Over 260 papers were prepared for discussion in five working groups: on industrialization; on agriculture; on social, cultural and political structures; and on the broader problems of the Third World and the new international economic order. The Conference was financed by the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation among Developing Countries, the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands, and a number of Indian research institutions.

108. The Conference placed great emphasis on policies of collective self-reliance, and suggested a substantial re-orientation of present patterns of development and the creation of new Third World institutions such as a merchant banking facility and the strengthening of producers associations. UNITAR was requested to play a part in creating or assisting such institutions. In addition, in the months ahead, the UNITAR project on Asia will organize a programme of research around issues relating to the search for collective self-reliance as they affect the interaction of foreign trade and industrialization. The programme will also include a study of the pattern of economic and political relationships between the developed and developing countries, including the forms of cultural and political dominance, the mobilization of surplus labour and the effect of transnational enterprises on the process of capital accumulation. It is obvious that collaboration of other branches of the United Nations will be sought.

B. Energy and natural resources

109. The work on future energy supplies has continued during the past year, and has been concentrated on two significant international conferences. The project has proceeded on the assumption that an increase in the price of energy expands the energy resource base, permitting the development of energy resources which were uneconomical to develop at lower prices. The widespread earlier fears that the world was running out of energy sources have partly subsided, and it was UNITAR which, to a considerable extent, led the way through its conferences to a recognition that there would be more energy sources in the future than in the past. Since actual supplies available at any given time are a function of investment and development, as well as institutional and related factors, the findings of continuing research, combined with higher prices and improved economics, can allay our fears of resource shortages.

110. Following up on the Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands organized in June 1979, the Conference on Long-term Energy Resources was held in Montreal, Canada, from 26 November to 7 December 1979. It was arranged jointly by UNITAR and Petro-Canada, and co-sponsored by UNDP, the United States Geological Survey, the Friends of the Earth and a group of state-owned energy companies. Engineers,

managers, environmentalists, geologists, economists and other specialists from over 100 countries met to examine the potential of energy sources already being used and those now under research and development.

111. About 45 sources of energy were discussed, including some for the first time. The Conference clearly demonstrated that many new energy sources had been neglected or overlooked in the past, particularly in the developing countries. In addition, it became clear that a need existed for a regular exchange of information and experience on the steadily increasing number of available energy sources and on the impact of new technology for exploiting these resources. As such, the conference should make a significant contribution to the wider United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Energy Sources, scheduled for 1981.

112. On the recommendation of the Edmonton Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, UNITAR is now engaged in the establishment of an International Information Centre on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands. With the co-operation of UNDP, which will join UNITAR in managing the Centre, fund-raising activities have begun and a tentative work programme has been developed. It is expected that the Centre will be formally established by the end of 1980 and will be located in New York.

## CHAPTER IV

### UNITAR OFFICE AT GENEVA

113. The Institute's Geneva Office continued to develop a great variety of activities, thus fulfilling its multifunctional purpose of serving the international community in Europe and Geneva. As in previous years, the Executive Director, heads of departments and other senior staff members participated actively in the work of the Office through personal visits and contacts with the Officer-in-Charge and other members of the Office.

114. A major part of the limited financial and staff resources was again devoted to training activities. A series of courses and briefing seminars of shorter duration on various aspects of the work of the United Nations was organized as part of the Institute's regular training programmes, for members of permanent missions and delegates to international conferences (see paras. 9-27 above). Among these seminars, there were two new developments: a series of weekly seminars on international economics for diplomats in January/February 1980 (see para. 19 above) and a two-day seminar, in May 1980, on managing international negotiations in a cross-cultural setting for senior members of permanent missions (see para. 27 above). These two seminars were greatly appreciated by all the participants, particularly in view of the fact that Geneva has gradually become one of the most important places for negotiating international economic matters. In addition, the Institute's Geneva Office, together with the Association of International Libraries, organized the Second World Symposium on International Documentation in Brussels from 20 to 22 June 1980 (see para. 31 above).

115. Among the training programmes of longer duration organized from the Geneva Office, mention should be made of the four-month international law fellowship programme (see para. 28 above), the three-week advanced training course on international documentation (see para. 29 above), and the three-month orientation course on multilateral diplomacy and international economic co-operation for senior Government officials from the Eastern Caribbean (see para. 52 above). The Geneva Office also assisted the Department of Training in the planning and implementation of the projects regarding the establishment of diplomatic training institutes in Saudi Arabia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see paras. 49 and 50 above).

116. As regards research activities, the Office was involved in the administration of the following four projects:

(a) Problems in international co-operation and policy-making in meeting development needs in the fields of science and technology (see para. 71 above)

(b) Role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems (see para. 89 above)

(c) Inventory of United Nations-related research in Europe (see para. 90 above)

(d) The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the development process (see para. 74 above)

117. As in the past, the Office serviced the annual meeting of Directors of United Nations Research, Planning and Training Institutes, held at the Palais des Nations on 5 and 6 July 1979 (see paras. 136-141 below).

118. In discharging his representational and liaison functions, the Officer-in-Charge represented UNITAR at various interagency meetings and other conferences in Geneva and other centres in Europe. He also served as vice-chairman of the Sub-Committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions and took an active part in the work of the staff training group of the Geneva-based agencies.

119. A special effort was made to maintain and develop contacts with the permanent missions, as well as with international and academic communities in Geneva and in the region. Numerous visitors were received and several groups of students were briefed on various aspects of the United Nations. A staff member was a visiting professor at the University of Dublin, while another served on the faculty of the University of Tübingen. The Officer-in-Charge participated in the teaching of the annual seminar on legal aspects of the new international economic order at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva.

120. The Office continued to offer facilities to a number of visiting fellows and scholars who did research for various periods on subjects within the mandate of UNITAR. The Geneva Office also continued to provide office space and administrative support to a team of researchers working on a project financed by the United Nations University and dealing with goals, processes and indicators of development.

121. With regard to publications, the Office has continued to handle the distribution of UNITAR publications in Europe. The mailing list maintained by the Office for the distribution of UNITAR material is constantly enlarged and now comprises some 1,500 individuals and institutions.

122. For the purpose of developing closer relations with the international community, as well as with the public at large in and around Geneva, the Office organized on 27 May 1980 a round-table discussion on "International Economic Co-operation in the 1980s: Problems and Prospects". Under the chairmanship of the Executive Director, two prominent members of the Brandt Commission, Mr. Edward Heath, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, and Mr. Shridath Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary-General, presented some of the major issues and proposals contained in the recently published report of the Brandt Commission. Mr. Gamani Corea, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, Mr. Janez Stanovik, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, and Mr. Paul Jolles, Director of the Swiss Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs, participated in the discussion. This event attracted a large audience and received wide coverage in the press and other media.

123. The United Nations Office at Geneva, in particular Conference Services, has continued to give valuable support and assistance to UNITAR throughout the year.

## CHAPTER V

### RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

124. The United Nations University and UNITAR have continued their co-operation in selected fields, particularly in carrying out a joint project in Geneva dealing with goals, processes and indicators of development. During a visit to UNITAR on 13 June 1980, the Rector-designate of the United Nations University, Mr. Soedjatmoko, discussed with the Executive Director and his staff possibilities for future joint work and co-operation.

125. As an ex-officio member of the Council of the United Nations University, the Executive Director participates in the sessions of the Council.

## CHAPTER VI

### CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

126. The Institute's co-operation with organizations in the United Nations system has comprised active interagency co-ordination, consultation and joint activities. Co-operation has included the provision by organizations and agencies within the United Nations system of discussion leaders for UNITAR seminars and experts for briefing participants in UNITAR training programmes. Officials of organizations and agencies within the system have also participated in relevant UNITAR meetings, conferences and research panels.

127. The Executive Director and his senior colleagues have participated actively in the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies, especially on issues of special relevance to UNITAR, such as long-term economic objectives, restructuring in the United Nations system, the status and role of women, international economic and technical co-operation, and science and technology for development.

128. Reference has been made in the section on training to a number of programmes carried out by UNITAR jointly or in co-operation with other units of the United Nations system. These include: (a) the seminar for new members of permanent missions in Geneva, in co-operation with UNCTAD; (b) the seminar on protocol issues, with the Office of Protocol; (c) the briefing seminar on the law of the sea, with the secretariat of the Conference on the Law of the Sea; (d) the seminar on economic development with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank; (e) the seminar on multilateral diplomacy, with UNIDO; (f) the international law programme with the Office of Legal Affairs; (g) the annual course on international documentation, with the United Nations Office in Geneva; and (h) the programme on fellowships in disarmament, with the Centre for Disarmament.

129. The Department of Research has also continued to co-operate with other parts of the United Nations system. In addition to collaborating closely with the International Civil Service Commission and the Secretariat of the World Conference

on the United Nations Decade for Women, members of the Department have held consultations with various officials of the United Nations Secretariat, Economic Commission for Latin America, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Environmental Programme and United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

130. As mentioned in chapter III, the Project on the Future has closely co-operated with UNDP and other United Nations programmes and organizations in producing the UNITAR conferences on energy. Close co-operation has also been developed with the ILO, UNESCO and the Economic Commission for Latin America in the project on technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations.

## CHAPTER VII

### OTHER ACTIVITIES

#### A. Project on progress in the establishment of a new international economic order

131. Implemented in close collaboration with the Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo-CEESTEM) in Mexico, this project has expanded substantially over the past year. The investigation focuses on the critical areas and factors relating to the new international economic order where rectification and adjustment are needed with special attention to the obstacles to achieving development goals and strategies for promoting a non-traumatic path for the creation of a better and more universally satisfactory international economic order.

132. The starting point for this research was the identification of the internationally negotiated objectives of the new international economic order. To this end, a research team at UNITAR has sifted through some 4,000 documents of the United Nations and related international bodies, identified the principal objectives that were agreed upon or discussed, classified them under 25 issue areas and arranged the operative formulations under each issue area. The results were published in 1978 under the title The Objectives of the New International Economic Order. 7/ The response to this publication demonstrated the importance of clarifying the basic principles of the new international economic order, both for facilitating the continuing negotiations and for preparing the ground for research on the obstacles and the strategies for implementation. The international network of research teams has been expanded to 98 units, each with a specific research task focusing on the identification of the obstacles and the recommendation of strategies for overcoming these obstacles. In addition, the research units were encouraged to explore possible alternatives to the already established objectives of the new international economic order with a view to contributing new ideas to ongoing deliberations in preparation for the 1980 special session of the General Assembly and the debates on the third international development strategy. A collection of major non-official reports and research papers on the international economic order has been published under the title Alternative Views of the New International Economic Order. 8/

133. The results of all phases of the project are being issued in a 17 volume series, jointly edited and published by UNITAR and CEESTEM. The series deals both with functional issues of the new international economic order (finance, industrialization, trade, as well as institutional and cultural aspects) and with their application to specific geographic areas. Under the latter

7/ E. Laszlo et al., The Objectives of the New International Economic Order (New York: Pergamon Press), 1978.

8/ J. Lozoya and J. Estevez, Alternative Views of the New International Economic Order (New York: Pergamon Press) 1979.

category, the volumes on North America, 9/ Latin America, 10/ and Eastern Europe 11/ have now been published those on Western Europe, Africa and the Middle East and Asia will be forthcoming later in 1980. Each volume suggests strategies for overcoming obstacles and creating functional national and international policies aimed at the full implementation of the new international economic order. A volume on The Obstacles to the New International Economic Order 12/ has now been published. It reviews both general and sectoral obstacles facing the implementation of the main resolutions on the new international economic order, devoting particular attention to political legal social and institutional obstacles. Another volume on The Implementation of the New International Economic Order will summarize the principal findings of the entire project. It will discuss the most crucial objectives their costs and benefits, the institutional mechanisms required for their implementation, and recommend strategies for implementation. An associated special study, Food and Agriculture in the Global Perspective: Discussions in the Committee of the Whole of the United Nations, 13/ reviews the results of the Committee's work on food and agriculture: it has now been published. Finally a popular version of the main findings will be produced for the general public, whose understanding of the issues is essential in generating support.

134. An international survey of decision-makers and experts on the new international economic order, an associated project carried out on behalf of UNITAR by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), has been implemented in 21 countries in all the major regions of the world. The objective of the survey is to identify levels and areas of support or opposition to the new international economic order in the international community. In each country five groups of decision-makers and experts were interviewed: political decision-makers, business and corporate executives and entrepreneurs, labour unions and associations, members of the public media and social scientists and other experts. Religious leaders were added as a sixth group in certain countries. The expenses for the international survey have been covered by special purpose grants provided by CEESTEM, UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Department of Public Information. Computer facilities were made available by CEESTEM and assistance in the preparation of the report has been provided by the Division of Economic and Social Information. Reports on the findings are being written in both popular and technical formats. With the co-operation of the United Nations Department of Public Information, they will be disseminated through the Development Forum, the World Newspaper Supplement and through press releases. They will also be published later in 1980 in a detailed technical volume entitled "World Leadership and the New International Economic Order: Report of the International Survey of Decision-Makers and Experts".

9/ E. Laszlo and J. Kurtzman, The United States, Canada and the New International Economic Order (New York: Pergamon Press), 1979.

10/ J. Lozoya and J. Estevez, Latin America and the New International Economic Order (New York: Pergamon Press), 1980.

11/ E. Laszlo and J. Kurtzman, Eastern Europe and the New International Economic Order (New York: Pergamon Press), 1980.

12/ E. Laszlo, J. Lozoya, A. K. Bhattacharya, J. Estevez, R. Green, K. Venkata Raman, The Obstacles to the New International Economic Order (New York: Pergamon Press), 1980.

13/ E. Laszlo, J. Kurtzman and T. Miljan, Food and Agriculture in the Global Perspective (New York: Pergamon Press), 1980.



135. In conjunction with the studies on different aspects of the new international economic order, a Conference on regionalism and the New International Economic Order was organized in New York on 8 and 9 May 1980. It was jointly organized by UNITAR and the Club of Rome. Working on the assumption that regionalism and regional or intraregional initiatives could provide a complementary means of achieving some of the major objectives of the new international economic order, the Conference reviewed past and present experiences with regionalism and assessed the future course that might be taken. The Conference emphasized the need for: (a) creating regional financial centres to accelerate development and regional bodies to enhance the transfer of technology; (b) co-ordinating agricultural policies to decrease food dependencies; (c) co-ordinating fiscal policies in order better to allocate the costs of national subsidies; (d) strengthening educational, scientific and technological facilities; (e) sharing market intelligence and expanding regional markets; and (f) identifying existing and potential natural resources required to sustain regional development.

B. Meeting of Directors of Institutes  
within the United Nations system

136. The 14th annual meeting of the directors of United Nations Institutes for Training, Research and Planning was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on 5 and 6 July 1979. <sup>14/</sup> These annual meetings have been held since July 1966,

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

Others invited to attend are:  
United Nations Development Programme  
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs  
Office of Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters  
Centre for Development Research and Policy Analysis  
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development  
United Nations University  
Asian Centre for Development Administration  
International Centre for Industrial Studies UNIDO  
United Nations Institute for Namibia  
Arab Institute for Economic Planning  
Centre for the Economic and Social Studies of the Third World  
Programme of Applied Studies in Government, Commonwealth Secretariat

on the proposal of the Secretary-General as Chairman of ACC and in the light of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1138 (XLI) and 1175 (XLI), which stressed the importance of the co-ordination of research and training activities within the United Nations system. The directors were, at the time, invited to meet regularly to study methods of furthering co-operation among themselves and to exchange experiences and ideas in an informal atmosphere. Although as a rule no official resolutions or decisions are taken, the Executive Director of UNITAR, who is chairman, may, if required, report to the competent authorities within the United Nations system and in some cases follow up specific proposals on behalf of the directors. The meeting is serviced by the UNITAR Office at Geneva.

137. Following established patterns, the Directors reported quite extensively on the activities of their respective Institutes. New trends in the programme of work of the various Institutes were also presented and led to a fruitful exchange of views.

138. A member of UNITAR's Project on the Future provided a broad review of the activities of the department. In addition, a detailed discussion on the publication policies of the Institutes was held. It was widely agreed that a better and more effective means of disseminating information about the studies and other publications of the various Institutes would have to be found.

139. The Secretary of the United Nations University, Mr. Abueva, addressed the meeting and briefed the directors on the work under way at the University. The directors expressed their wish to co-operate more closely with the United Nations University within their respective spheres of competence.

140. All directors reported on serious financial difficulties which their respective Institutes had to face at present. New financial contributions were mostly made for the purposes of special projects and not to the general funds of the Institutes concerned.

141. The directors reiterated their belief in the usefulness of the annual meetings, which provide a regular opportunity for pooling information and experience. As in previous years, it was widely felt that a limited number of other international research and training institutes should be regularly invited to attend the meetings as observers.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATION OF UNITAR STUDIES

142. During the second half of 1979 and the first half of 1980 several major studies were published: Planning in Developing Countries: Theory and Methodology; Disaster Preparedness: Advanced Planning for Disaster Relief; The International Civil Service: Changing Role and Concepts; and Pioneers in Nation-building in a Caribbean Mini-State. In addition, four further papers in the UNITAR series on science and technology for development were issued, bringing to 11 the number that has been published so far. Eight new studies in the New International Economic Order Library series have also been published: The United States, Canada and the New International Economic Order; Alternative Views of the New International Economic Order; Food and Agriculture in the Global Perspective; Eastern Europe and the New International Economic Order; The Structure of the World Economy and the New International Economic Order; Obstacles to the New International Economic Order; Latin America and the New International Economic Order; and The Financial Issues of the New International Economic Order.

143. Two editions of UNITAR News (vols. XI and XII) were produced during the year. The first, which appeared in September 1979, contained a variety of articles on studies and other activities under way in UNITAR, while the second, which appeared in February 1980, had special articles on energy and non-alignment. The next edition will be published in September 1980.

144. Important for the Future was published five times during the past year. The list of subscribers is growing steadily as this bulletin of comment and opinion earns an increasing number of readers.

145. A cumulative list of UNITAR publications is contained in annex II.

## CHAPTER IX

### ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

146. During 1979, the income of the General Fund amounted to \$1,962,404 (\$1,976,685 in 1978), while the expenditure (including adjustments for prior period) amounted to \$2,149,208 (\$2,252,672 in 1978), resulting in an excess of obligations incurred over income of \$186,804 (\$275,987 in 1978). The Fund balance as of 31 December 1979 was \$158,240 (\$269,405 on 31 December 1978).

147. The income in the Special Purpose Grants Fund amounted to \$2,490,961 (\$939,404 in 1978), while the obligations incurred during the year (including adjustments for prior period) amounted to \$1,038,143 (\$488,181 for 1978). The balance of the Fund as at 31 December 1979 was \$1,437,334 in convertible currency and \$1,083,537 in non-convertible currencies, totalling \$2,520,871 (\$1,560,108 on 31 December 1978).

148. In its resolution 34/17 of 9 November 1979, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon Member States and organizations to provide greater and wider financial support to UNITAR. The positive response received from some Member States is gratefully acknowledged and the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees hope other Member States and organizations will also come forward with additional financial support.

149. As in the past, financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1979, together with the report of the Board of Auditors, are being submitted to the General Assembly separately.

ANNEX I

Members of the Board of Trustees

In accordance with article III 1(a) of the UNITAR Statute, as amended in June 1979, the Secretary-General appointed the following to be members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees for the periods indicated:

From 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1981:

Mr. William H. Barton (Canada)  
Mr. Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina)  
Mr. T. T. B. Koh (Singapore)  
Mr. Harvey Picker (United States of America)  
Mr. Walter Rau (Federal Republic of Germany)  
Mr. Shizuo Saito (Japan)  
Mr. Arsène Usher (Ivory Coast)  
Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)

From 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1982:

Mr. Ole Algård (Norway)  
Mr. Abdalla Y. Bishara (Kuwait)  
Mr. Louis de Guiringaud (France)  
Mr. Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands)  
Miss Gwendoline C. Konie (Zambia)  
Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria)  
Mrs. Inga Thorsson (Sweden)  
Mr. Boris Vaganov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

From 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1983:

Mr. Wahbi El-Bouri (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)  
Mr. Lai Ya-li (People's Republic of China)  
Mr. Donald O. Mills (Jamaica)  
Mr. B. F. Osorio-Tafall (Mexico)  
Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)  
Mr. Anton Vratusa (Yugoslavia)  
Mr. Victor Umbricht (Switzerland)  
Mr. Brian Urquhart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

The ex officio members of the Board of Trustees are:

The Secretary-General of the United Nations  
The President of the General Assembly  
The President of the Economic and Social Council  
The Executive Director of UNITAR

ANNEX II

Publications a/

A. UNITAR research reports

<u>Sales number b/</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/RR/1	<u>Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes</u> (1970), 39 pp. (out of print).
UNITAR/RR/2	<u>Report of the International Research Conference on Race Relations</u> (1970), 19 pp. (out of print).
UNITAR/RR/3	Gregory Henderson, <u>Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries</u> (1970), 213 pp. (out of print).
E.75.XV.RR/4	Oscar Schachter and Daniel Serwer, <u>Marine Pollution Problems and Remedies</u> (1970), 32 pp. Also available in French and Spanish.
E.75.XV.RR/5	A. Hürfeld, W. Glazer and A. Szalai, <u>The Brain Drain from Five Developing Countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago</u> (1971), 173 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/6	Ithiel de Sola Pool, Philip Stone and Alexander Szalai, <u>Communications, Computers and Automation for Development</u> (1971), 61 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/7	Terutomo Ozawa, <u>Transfer of Technology from Japan to Developing Countries</u> (1971), 50 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.RR/8	Jack Baranson, <u>International Transfer of Automotive Technology to Developing Countries</u> (1971), 95 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/9	Daniel Serwer, <u>International Co-operation for Pollution Control</u> (1972), 73 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/10	R. Hal Mason, <u>The Transfer of Technology and the Factor Proportions Problem: the Philippines and Mexico</u> (1971), 101 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/11	Y. S. Chang, <u>The Transfer of Technology: Economics of Offshore Assembly - the Case of Semiconductor Industry</u> (1971), 59 pp.

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

b/ An asterisk (\*) indicates that the publication is available directly from the publisher at the given address. All other publications may be purchased through United Nations Publications, A3315, New York, N.Y. 10017 or United Nations Publications, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

A. UNITAR research reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.RR/12	Robert B. Stobaugh, <u>The International Transfer of Technology in the Establishment of the Petrochemical Industry in Developing Countries</u> (1971), 67 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/13	Walter A. Chudson, <u>The International Transfer of Commercial Technology to Developing Countries</u> (1971), 61 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/14	Lawrence H. Wortzel, <u>Technology Transfer in the Pharmaceutical Industry</u> (1971), 53 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/15	A. N. Bykov with A. V. Letenko and M. P. Strepetova, <u>Soviet Experience in Transfer of Technology to Industrially Less Developed Countries</u> (1973), 188 pp. Also available in Russian.
E.75.XV.RR/16	Marshall Childs, Harold Weitz and José Glasserman, <u>An Approach to the Analysis of Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council</u> (1972), 113 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/17	Berhanykun Andemicael and Anthony J. Murdoch (eds.), <u>International Youth Organizations and the United Nations</u> (1973), 95 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/18	Alexander Szalai, <u>The Situation of Women in the United Nations</u> (1973), 49 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.RR/19	K. Rudy Meyer, <u>The Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries - the Pulp and Paper Industry</u> (1974), 52 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/20	Martin Hill, <u>Towards Greater Order, Coherence and Co-ordination in the United Nations System</u> (1974), 115 pp. Issued as a United Nations document (E/5491) in French, Russian and Spanish.
E.75.XV.RR/21	Joseph Barnea, <u>The Energy Crisis and the Future</u> (1975), 117 pp. Also available in French.
UNITAR/RR/22*	William Glaser, <u>The Brain Drain: Emigration and Return</u> (1978), 324 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523, USA).

B. UNITAR studies

UNITAR/ST/1*	William A. Leonard, Béat Alexander Jenny and Offia Nwali, <u>UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation</u> , rev. ed. (1971), 135 pp., Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016).
E.75.XV.ST/2*	Oscar Schachter, Mahomed Nawaz and John H. Fried, <u>Toward Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties</u> (1971), 190 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016).

B. UNITAR studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/ST/3*	Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph J. Therattil, <u>Small States and Territories: Status and Problems</u> (1971), 216 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016).
UNITAR/ST/4*	Simon Abbott (ed.), <u>The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain</u> (1971), 502 pp. Hard cover (Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, London W1X 4AH, England; or 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016, USA).
E.75.XV.ST/5	Allan McKnight, <u>Atomic Safeguards: A Study in International Verification</u> (1971), 301 pp. Also available in hard cover.
E.75.XV.ST/6	Guillermo J. Cano (ed.), <u>International Navigable Waterways: Financial and Legal Aspects of their Improvement and Maintenance</u> (1974), 264 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.ST/7*	Alexander Szalai with Margaret Croke and associates, <u>The United Nations and the News Media</u> (1972), 323 pp. Reprinted by UNIPUR, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010.
S.75.XV.ST/8	Marcos Kaplan (ed.), <u>Corporaciones Públicas Multinacionales para el Desarrollo y la Integración de la América Latina</u> (1972), 369 pp. Spanish only (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico).
E.75.XV.ST/9	A. Mensah-Brown (ed.), <u>African International Legal History</u> (1975), 238 pp.
UNITAR/ST/10*	Sidney Mailick (ed.), <u>The Making of the Manager: A World View</u> (1974), 560 pp. (Doubleday Publishing Company, 277 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, USA).
S.75.XV.ST/11	Fernando Fuenzalida and Enrique Mayer with J. Matos Mar, <u>El Perú de las Tres Razas</u> (1974), 111 pp. Spanish only.
E.75.XV.ST/12	M. B. Brodie and E. A. Life (eds.), <u>Education for General Management: The Staff College Approach</u> (1974), 144 pp.
UNITAR/ST/13*	Juergen Dedring, <u>Recent Advances in Peace and Conflict Research</u> 249 pp. (Sage Publications, 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212, USA; or St. George's House, 44 Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8ER, England).
E.79.XV.ST/14	J. Goormaghtigh, <u>Parliaments and the United Nations: Dissemination of Information to Parliamentarians</u> (1979), 112 pp.
UNITAR/ST/15*	Barbara Brown, <u>Disaster Preparedness: Advance Planning for Disaster</u> (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, New York), 1979.



B. UNITAR studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/ST/16*	Norman Graham and Robert S. Jordan (eds.), <u>The International Civil Service: Changing Role and Concepts</u> (Pergamon Press: Elmsford New York), 1980.
E.80.XV.ST/17	UNITAR/Africa Institute/USSR Academy of Sciences, <u>Planning in Developing Countries: Theory and Methodology</u> , 1980.

C. UNITAR peaceful settlement series

E.75.XV.PS/1	Sydney D. Bailey, <u>Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research</u> (1971), 57 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/2	Frank Edmead, <u>Analysis and Prediction in International Mediation</u> (1971), 50 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/3	Vratislav Pechota, <u>Complementary Structures of Third-Party Settlement of International Disputes</u> (1971), 63 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/4	Feng Yang Chai, <u>Consultation and Consensus in the Security Council</u> (1971), 55 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/5	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>Peaceful Settlement among African States: Roles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity</u> (1972), 68 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/6	Vratislav Pechota, <u>The Quiet Approach: A Study of the Good Offices Exercised by the United Nations Secretary-General in the Cause of Peace</u> (1972), 92 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/7	Aida Levin, <u>The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field</u> (1974), 96 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.PS/8	E. Venkata Raman, <u>The Ways of the Peacemaker</u> (1975), 142 pp.
E.77.XV.PS/C	Aida Luisa Levin, <u>Protecting the Human Environment: Procedures and Principles for Preventing and Resolving International Controversies</u> (1977), 140 pp.
UNITAR/PS/10*	K. Venkata Raman (ed.), <u>Dispute Settlement Through the United Nations</u> (1977), 749 pp. Hard cover (Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York, 10522, USA).

D. UNITAR regional studies

E.75.XV.RS/1	A. H. Robertson, <u>The Relations Between the Council of Europe and the United Nations</u> (1972), 72 pp.
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D. UNITAR regional studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/RS/2*	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>OAU and the UN: Relations between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations</u> (1976), 331 pp. (Africana Publishing Co., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003, USA).
E.75.XV.RS/3	Sir Peter Smithers, <u>Governmental Control: A Prerequisite for Effective Relations between the United Nations and non-United Nations Regional Organizations</u> (1973), 77 pp.
E.75.XV.RS/4	Aida Levin, <u>The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field</u> (1974), 96 pp. Also available in Spanish.
UNITAR/RS/5*	John P. Renninger, <u>Multinational Cooperation for Development in West Africa</u> (1979), 161 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press, Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/RS/6*	Soliman Demir, <u>Arab Development Funds in the Middle East</u> (1979), 130 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press, Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/RS/7*	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>Regionalism and the United Nations</u> (1979), 603 pp. Hard cover (Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, New York 10522).
E.79.XV.RS/8	Sir Rupert John, <u>Pioneers In Nation-Building in a Caribbean Mini-State</u> (1979), 189 pp.

E. UNITAR futures studies

E.75.XV.FS/1	John McHale and Magda Cordell McHale, <u>Futures Studies: An International Survey</u> (1975), 34 pp.
UNITAR/FS/2*	Sam Cole, <u>Global Models and the International Economic Order</u> (1977), 80 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/3*	Ervin Laszlo, Robert M. Baker Jr., Elliott Eisenberg, K. V. Raman, <u>The Objectives of the New International Economic Order</u> (1978), 270 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/4*	Michel Godet, <u>The Crisis in Forecasting and the Emergence of the "Prospective" Approach</u> (1979), 134 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).

E. UNITAR futures studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/FS/5*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>The United States, Canada and the New International Economic Order</u> (1979), 163 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/6*	Toivo Miljan, Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>Food and Agriculture in the Global Perspective: Discussions in the Committee on the Whole of the United Nations</u> (1979), 287 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/7*	Jorge Lozoya, Jaime Estevez and Rosario Green, <u>Alternative Views of the New International Economic Order</u> (1979), 115 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/8*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>Eastern Europe and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 106 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/9*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>The Structure of the World Economy and Prospects for a New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 118 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/10*	Ervin Laszlo, Jorge Lozoya, Anindya K. Bhattacharya, Jaime Estevez, Rosario Green and Venkata Raman, <u>The Obstacles to the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 144 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/11*	Jorge Lozoya and Jaime Estevez, <u>Latin America and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 93 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/FS/12*	Jorge Lozoya and A. K. Bhattacharya, <u>The Financial Issues of the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 229 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).

F. UNITAR conference reports

E.75.XV.CR/1	<u>The Future of the United Nations Secretariat</u> (1972), issued jointly with the Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, New York, 40 pp.
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F. UNITAR conference reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.CR/2	<u>International Symposium on the Documentation of the United Nations and other Intergovernmental Organizations (1972)</u> , issued jointly with the Association of International Libraries, the International Federation for Documentation, Geneva, 21 pp. (out of print). Also available in French (UNITAR/EUR/SEM.1/REP).
E.75.XV.CR/3	<u>Relations Between the United Nations and Non-UN Regional Intergovernmental Organizations</u> , Liechtenstein (1973), 19 pp.
E.75.XV.CR/4	<u>Harold Caustin, The Search for New Methods of Technical Co-operation (1974)</u> , 86 pp.
E.75.XV.CR/5	<u>The United Nations, Energy and Raw Materials</u> , Schloss Hernstein Colloquium, Austria (1974), 11 pp.
E.76.XV.CR/6	<u>The UN and the Future; Proceedings of the UNITAR Conference on the Future (1974)</u> , held in Moscow from 10 to 14 June 1974, 462 pp.
E.75.XV.CR/7	<u>Non-Governmental Organizations in Economic and Social Development</u> , Schloss Hernstein Conference, Austria (1975), 43 pp.
UNITAR/CR/8*	<u>The Future Supply of Nature-Made Petroleum and Gas (1977)</u> , 1046 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523).
UNITAR/CR/9*	<u>Microbial Energy Conversion (1976)</u> , 642 pp. (Pergamon Press).
UNITAR/CR/9A*	<u>Microbial Energy Conversion (1976)</u> , (Summary report) (Pergamon Press).
E.78.XV.CR/10	Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, <u>The United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women</u> , Volume I, (1978), 209 pp.
E.78.XV.CR/11	Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, <u>The United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women</u> , Volume II, (1978), 335 pp.

G. UNITAR lecture series

E.75.XV.LS/1	Sir Kenneth Younger, <u>The UN Charter and the Challenge of the 70's (1970)</u> , 26 pp.
E.75.XV.LS/2	Jan Tinbergen, <u>Towards a Better International Economic Order (1971)</u> , 28 pp.
E.75.XV.LS/3	C. Wilfred Jenks, <u>The International Labour Organisation in the UN Family (1971)</u> , 48 pp.

G. UNITAR lecture series (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.LS/4	Robert H. Hutchins, <u>The Future of International Education</u> (1970), 22 pp.
S.75.XV.LS/5	L. Orrego Vicuña, <u>Tendencias del Derecho del Mar Contemporáneo</u> (1974), 254 pp. Spanish only.

H. Periodicals

Important for the Future, vol. I, Nos. 1-6; vol. II, Nos. 1-5; vol. III, Nos. 1-5; vol. IV, Nos. 1-3; vol. IV, Nos. 1-5; vol. V, No. 1.

Science and Technology Working Papers, Nos. 1-11.

I. UNITAR News

UN and Outer Space, vol. 5, No. 2 (1973). Also available in French.

UN and the Sea, vol. 6, No. 1 (1974). Also available in French and Spanish.

The Making of a Delegate, vol. 6, No. 2 (1974). Also available in French and Arabic.

Special Issue, vol. 6, No. 3 (1974). Also available in French and Spanish.

Technology and Development, vol. 6, No. 4 (1974). Also available in French.

Women and the UN, vol. 7, No. 1 (1975). Also available in French and Spanish.

The Making of a Delegate; UN: The Geneva Scene, Special Issue, Geneva, Autumn 1976. Also available in French.

Internal Migration, vol. 8 (1976).

United Nations and Water, vol. 9 (1977). Also available in French.

UNITAR News, vol. 10 (1978).

UNITAR News, vol. 11 (1979).

UNITAR News, vol. 12 (1980).

J. UNITAR training manuals

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/EX/11	<u>Manual of United Nations Technical Assistance (1968)</u> , 92 pp. Also available in French and Spanish.
E.75.XV.Man.2	<u>Manual of External Financing (1970)</u> , 125 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.Man.3	Gösta Westring, <u>International Procurement: A Training Manual (1974)</u> , 212 pp; <u>Supplement</u> , 41 pp. Also available in French and Spanish. (Combined and revised, 1977, 253 pp.)

K. Seminar reports

- Seminar on United Nations Documentation (14-16 January 1976). Co-sponsored by the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and UNITAR.
- Seminar on Financing the Work of the United Nations (17-18 February 1976).
- Seminar on Issues Before the UN Water Conference (14-15 February 1977).

L. Documentation series

- UNITAR/DS/1\* A. G. Moss and H. N. M. Winton, A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents 1945-1975 (1978) 2 volumes, 964 pp. (UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10010).

## ANNEX III

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes<sup>a/</sup>

(1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980)

	Programme*																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
Afghanistan										1					1					
Albania									1	1										
Algeria								3											1	
Antigua															2					
Argentina								1				1					1			
Australia			1												1					
Austria						1		1	1		1	1	1				2		1	
Bahamas									2									1	1	
Bahrain			5				2	2										1		
Bangladesh							1	1												
Barbados			1				2		1					1				1	1	
Belgium																			6	
Belize															1					
Benin						1	1										1			
Bhutan			5							1								1		
Bolivia	1						1				1			1				1		
Botswana			1						1											
Brazil																			2	
Bulgaria		1		1		1	1							2				1	1	1
Burma	1						2		2	2	1	2	2					1		
Burundi	1															1	1			
Canada			2	1	2	1					1								2	
Cape Verde										1										
Central African Republic			2				2		1	1	1									
Chad										1										
Chile			1							1								2	1	
China						3				1		3	1							

	Programme																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Colombia	1					2			1			1		1						
Comoros																1				
Congo															1					
Costa Rica			1					1	1	1										
Cuba	1	1		1			1				1				1					
Cyprus	1																			
Czechoslovakia								1		1				1			1		1	
Democratic Kampuchea							3		1	1										
Democratic People's Republic of Korea										3						2				
Democratic Yemen															1					
Denmark				1			1												1	
Djibouti									1	1						1				
Dominica	1														3					
Dominican Republic						2														
Ecuador							1			1					1					4
Egypt		1	3			2		2	2	2		1	2	1		1	1		1	
El Salvador										1										1
Ethiopia		1		1			1	1		2		1		1			1			
Fiji	1		1																	1
Finland			1	1															2	1
France			4						1	1		1							4	
Gabon			1			1	1	2		1										
German Democratic Republic			2			1	1	2		1			1				1			
Germany, Federal Republic of			3	1	5	1	1			1			2				2	1	3	
Ghana										1										
Greece		1				2	1			1			1							
Grenada			3												2					
Guinea	1																			
Guinea-Bissau									1											



	Programme																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Guyana										1										1
Haiti			1							1						1				
Holy See			1				1	1			1							2		
Honduras								1		1		2	2							
Hungary										1										2
India		1				1		1			1				1					
Indonesia			1			2					1							1	1	3
Iran						1			1											
Iraq							2	2				1						4		1
Ireland								1												1
Israel		1	3					1			1						3			1
Italy							1			1										1
Ivory Coast			1					1	1						1		1			
Jamaica		1		1			3								1					
Japan									1	1								1		1
Jordan						2						1	1	1						
Kenya		1						1											1	1
Kuwait			3					1												
Lao People's Democratic Republic								1			2								1	
Lebanon	1					1	2					1								1
Lesotho			1								1									
Liberia				1								1	1							
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya			2			2	2	1			1		3	1					1	
Madagascar	1							1			1									1
Malawi	1																			
Malaysia			2									2						2		1
Maldives								1			1									
Mali			3				1		2											
Malta							1	1	1	1										

	Programme																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
Mauritania											1									2
Mauritius	1																			
Mexico	1		1					1												2
Monaco			1															1		
Mongolia							1		1					1						
Montserrat															1					
Morocco			1			2	1	2		1		3								
Mozambique	1		3				1		1											
Nepal																		1	1	
Netherlands			1	1		2											1		2	
New Hebrides <sup>b/</sup>													2							
New Zealand			1					1												
Nicaragua									1									1		
Niger									1											1
Nigeria		1	2	1		7	2	3		1		1		1				1		1
Norway				1					1											
Oman			5			1			1	1										
Panama							1													
Papua New Guinea			5				2		1					1						1
Paraguay										1										
Peru			2			3				2				1				1	1	
Philippines				1			1	3			1	1		1				2		2
Poland		1							1	1			1		1					1
Portugal						2	1			1	1									
Qatar											1									
Republic of Korea			1						2											3
Romania	1	1								1						1				
Rwanda	1		3				1													
Saint Lucia										1					2					

	Programme																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla															2					
St. Vincent															2					
Samoa	1																	1		
Sao Tome and Principe										1										
Saudi Arabia				1															1	1
Senegal						2	1	1	1		1	1				1	1			
Seychelles			1						1						1					
Sierra Leone									1						1					
Singapore			3						1		1									1
Solomon Islands															1					
Somalia						3		1										1		
Sri Lanka				1			1				1				1					
Sudan			1	2		2		1				1	2				2	2		1
Suriname			1						2	1										
Swaziland										1										
Sweden	1		3	2		2							2						1	
Switzerland						1			1											3
Syrian Arab Republic		1								2				1		1	1			1
Thailand				1				3												
Togo							2			1										
Trinidad and Tobago				1		2						1							1	
Tunisia											1					1				
Turkey		1	1			5		3				1					3			1
Uganda				2											1					
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic				1																
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics				2						1										
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland				1	1							1								5
United Republic of Cameroon		1		1																2

	Programme																			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
United Republic of Tanzania								2	2	1										1
United States of America			5	1		3	4	1	1		2							2	1	
Upper Volta									1											
Uruguay			1				1				1						1			
Venezuela	1	1	4			3	3	1	2	4				1				2	1	1
Viet Nam	1	1					2	1		1				1				1		
Yemen	1		4				1		1	1		1		1						
Yugoslavia		1	1	4		1				2								1		1
Zaire						2	1	1	2			1						1		
Zambia	1			1			1		1	1									1	
Observer organizations				1					2			1						3	1	9
United Nations system				4	24					1									1	30
Other international organizations				2																23
Academic institutions				6																39 10
TOTAL	23	19	110	42	32	67	67	55	57	64	22	35	26	31	15	12	41	29	150	53

**Special training services for individual Member States:**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: briefing for three students from the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade

Suriname: training programme in multilateral diplomacy for 46 Government officials

Nigeria: briefing for 25 parliamentarians

Saudi Arabia: briefing for six new delegates to the General Assembly

Ethiopia: briefing for four new delegates to the General Assembly

New Hebrides: b/ briefings for two young diplomats

Total for special training services: 86

GRAND TOTAL 1036

\* Programmes

- A. United Nations/UNITAR International Law Fellowship Programme, 1979 (The Hague and other locations)
- B. United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament (New York and Cambridge, Massachusetts)
- C. Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York)
- D. United Nations/UNITAR/Association of International Libraries (AIL) advanced course in international documentation (Geneva)
- E. Demonstration seminar on orientation of technical assistance experts (New York)
- F. Seminar for new members of permanent missions (Geneva)

(continued)

- G. Seminar for administrative support personnel in the permanent missions (New York)
- H. Seminar on international economics for diplomats (Geneva)
- I. Briefing seminar on the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (New York)
- J. Seminar on protocol (New York)
- K. UNITAR/Economic Development Institute of the World Bank seminar on economic development and its international setting (Washington, D.C.)
- L. Briefing seminar on science and technology (Geneva)
- M. Seminar on the drafting of plurilingual instruments and resolutions (Geneva)
- N. Seminar on economic and legal aspects of the establishment of a new international order (Moscow)
- O. Orientation course on multilateral diplomacy and international co-operation for senior Government officials from the Eastern Caribbean, Belize and Suriname (Caribbean, New York, Washington, D.C., Geneva and Brussels)
- P. Seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order (Vienna)
- Q. Seminar on managing international negotiations in a cross-cultural setting (Geneva)
- R. Seminar on the structure of the world economy and prospects for a new international economic order (New York)
- S. UNITAR/AIL Second World Symposium on International Documentation (Brussels)
- T. Seminar on the United Nations and the world order (Washington, D.C.)

a/ Some participants attended more than one programme. Programmes still in progress on 30 June are not included.

b/ Now Vanuatu.

## ANNEX IV

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes

(1966 to 30 June 1980)

Afghanistan . . . . .	17	Congo . . . . .	13
Albania . . . . .	3	Cook Islands . . . . .	2
Algeria . . . . .	27	Costa Rica . . . . .	28
Antigua . . . . .	3	Cuba . . . . .	40
Argentina . . . . .	58	Cyprus . . . . .	24
Australia . . . . .	28	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	17
Austria . . . . .	35	Democratic Kampuchea . . . . .	34
Bahamas . . . . .	28	Democratic People's Republic of Korea . . . . .	8
Bahrain . . . . .	61	Democratic Yemen . . . . .	25
Bangladesh . . . . .	35	Denmark . . . . .	22
Barbados . . . . .	45	Djibouti . . . . .	7
Belgium . . . . .	27	Dominica . . . . .	8
Belize . . . . .	2	Dominican Republic . . . . .	35
Benin . . . . .	36	Ecuador . . . . .	44
Bhutan . . . . .	53	Egypt . . . . .	110
Bolivia . . . . .	26	El Salvador . . . . .	26
Botswana . . . . .	17	Equatorial Guinea . . . . .	3
Brazil . . . . .	38	Ethiopia . . . . .	36
Brunei . . . . .	1	Fiji . . . . .	28
Bulgaria . . . . .	38	Finland . . . . .	36
Burma . . . . .	41	France . . . . .	64
Burundi . . . . .	28	Gabon . . . . .	47
Canada . . . . .	83	Gambia . . . . .	8
Cape Verde . . . . .	3	German Democratic Republic . . . . .	55
Central African Republic . . . . .	34	Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	113
Chad . . . . .	27	Ghana . . . . .	62
Chile . . . . .	55	Greece . . . . .	24
China . . . . .	22	Grenada . . . . .	9
Colombia . . . . .	38	Guatemala . . . . .	26
Comoros . . . . .	3		

Guinea . . . . .	16	Mauritania . . . . .	18
Guinea-Bissau . . . . .	4	Mauritius . . . . .	15
Guyana . . . . .	35	Mexico . . . . .	118
Haiti . . . . .	19	Monaco . . . . .	6
Holy See . . . . .	34	Mongolia . . . . .	40
Honduras . . . . .	34	Monserrat . . . . .	1
Hong Kong . . . . .	1	Morocco . . . . .	39
Hungary . . . . .	18	Mozambique . . . . .	15
Iceland . . . . .	9	Nepal . . . . .	34
India . . . . .	55	Netherlands . . . . .	31
Indonesia . . . . .	93	Netherlands Antilles . . . . .	2
Iran . . . . .	49	New Hebrides <u>a/</u> . . . . .	4
Iraq . . . . .	95	New Zealand . . . . .	44
Ireland . . . . .	21	Nicaragua . . . . .	26
Israel . . . . .	33	Niger . . . . .	25
Italy . . . . .	27	Nigeria . . . . .	122
Ivory Coast . . . . .	42	Norway . . . . .	18
Jamaica . . . . .	65	Oman . . . . .	45
Japan . . . . .	27	Pakistan . . . . .	60
Jordan . . . . .	39	Panama . . . . .	28
Kenya . . . . .	46	Papua New Guinea . . . . .	28
Kuwait . . . . .	52	Paraguay . . . . .	20
Lao People's Democratic Republic . . . . .	26	Peru . . . . .	51
Lebanon . . . . .	21	Philippines . . . . .	81
Lesotho . . . . .	17	Poland . . . . .	38
Liberia . . . . .	35	Portugal . . . . .	28
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	82	Qatar . . . . .	49
Luxembourg . . . . .	3	Republic of Korea . . . . .	35
Madagascar . . . . .	31	Romania . . . . .	40
Malawi . . . . .	26	Rwanda . . . . .	21
Malaysia . . . . .	63	Saint Lucia . . . . .	5
Maldives . . . . .	7	St. Kitts Nevis-Anguilla . . . . .	4
Mali . . . . .	37	St. Vincent . . . . .	2
Malta . . . . .	29	Samoa . . . . .	11

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a/ Now Vanuatu.

Sao Tome and Principe . . . . .	4	Turkey . . . . .	61
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	27	Tuvalu . . . . .	1
Senegal . . . . .	34	Uganda . . . . .	38
Seychelles . . . . .	7	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic . . . . .	3
Sierra Leone . . . . .	37	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	90
Singapore . . . . .	61	United Arab Emirates . . . . .	29
Solomon Islands . . . . .	3	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	63
Somalia . . . . .	31	United Republic of Cameroon . . . . .	37
South Africa . . . . .	3	United Republic of Tanzania . . . . .	17
Spain . . . . .	17	United States of America . . . . .	100
Sri Lanka . . . . .	32	Upper Volta . . . . .	9
Sudan . . . . .	83	Uruguay . . . . .	28
Suriname . . . . .	62	Venezuela . . . . .	115
Swaziland . . . . .	43	Viet Nam . . . . .	23
Sweden . . . . .	58	Yemen . . . . .	40
Switzerland . . . . .	72	Yugoslavia . . . . .	36
Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .	42	Zaire . . . . .	87
Thailand . . . . .	65	Zambia . . . . .	42
Togo . . . . .	28	Observer organizations . . . . .	25
Tonga . . . . .	3	United Nations system . . . . .	63
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	60	Other international organizations.	27
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) . . . . .	2	Academic institutions . . . . .	58
Tunisia . . . . .	57		

TOTAL 6 012



## ANNEX V

Contributions to UNITAR

(In United States dollars convertible on dates of receipt)

<u>Source</u>	<u>1979</u>
1. <u>General Fund</u>	
Argentina . . . . .	15 000
Australia . . . . .	38 556
Austria . . . . .	33 333
Bangladesh . . . . .	1 000
Belgium . . . . .	120 690
Canada . . . . .	68 376
Chile . . . . .	2 000
Denmark . . . . .	49 342
Finland . . . . .	40 215
France . . . . .	50 000
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	349 854
Greece . . . . .	3 000
Indonesia . . . . .	3 000
Ireland . . . . .	10 295
Israel . . . . .	3 000
Italy . . . . .	37 725
Japan . . . . .	60 000
Liberia . . . . .	1 500
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	40 000
Malta . . . . .	600
New Zealand . . . . .	7 382
Nigeria . . . . .	10 000
Norway . . . . .	78 454
Qatar . . . . .	10 000
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	10 000

Source

1979

1. General Fund

Sweden . . . . .	129 108
Switzerland . . . . .	90 361
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	3 000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	40 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	70 194
United States of America . . . . .	500 000
Venezuela . . . . .	20 000
Total contributions to General Fund . . . . .	<u>1 895 985</u>

2. Special purpose grantsa. Convertible currencies:

Austria . . . . .	1 000
Canada . . . . .	171 120
France . . . . .	100 000
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	48 262
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	730 000
Mexico . . . . .	174 330
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	100 000
Sweden . . . . .	255 874
Switzerland . . . . .	110 895
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	75 000
United States of America . . . . .	120 000
Venezuela . . . . .	100 000
Fund for Development Planning and Projection (FUND PAP) . . . . .	293 000
Total convertible currencies . . . . .	<u>2 279 481</u>

b. Non-convertible currencies:

Hungary . . . . .	5 628
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	151 515
Total non-convertible currencies . . . . .	<u>157 143</u>
Total convertible and non-convertible currencies . . . . .	<u>2 436 624</u>

ANNEX VI

Selected list of research papers prepared by UNITAR staff and consultants other than studies published by UNITAR

The following are listed for purposes of information in order to indicate the scope of UNITAR research. Many of the papers are internal working papers, prepared in a limited number of copies, or are preliminary papers subject to change and are not for quotation. Others are prepared for presentation at scholarly conferences or published outside UNITAR.

- Moneta, Carlos (Special Fellow). "Intereses argentinos en el Atlántico Sur: el caso de las riquezas mineras en alta mar". La Atlantártida: Un espacio geopolítico (F. A. Millia, ed.), Pleamar, Buenos Aires, 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "La Política Exterior del Peronismo". Foro Internacional. El Colegio de México, México City (Volume XX), October-December 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Transnational Technocracy and World Politics: The Role of the Studies on the New International Economic Order". Paper presented at the International Political Science Association's Eleventh World Congress, Moscow, 12-18 August 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Political, strategic and economic problems of the Latin American countries in Antarctica". Paper presented at the colloquium on "The Problems of Conflict among Neighbouring Countries in Latin America", Centre for International Relations, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City, 3-12 December 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Some Notes about Planners and Planning in Latin American development: a political view". Paper presented at the seminar on "Problems of Planning in Developing Countries", UNITAR/Africa Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, 17 September-8 October 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "La posible inmigración de población blanca de Africa del Sur a países de América Latina: algunas notas sobre sus potenciales efectos". Paper presented at the Coloquio Internaccional de Primavera, "Migración y Relaciones Internacionales", Centro de Relaciones Internacionales, Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Naccional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, 2-6 June 1980
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Latin America and the perspective of a Pacific Economic Basin in the 1980's". Paper presented at the symposium, "Las Perspectivas Económicas de la Cuenca del Pacífico", El Colegio de México and the Japan Society for the Frcmotion of Science, El Colegio de México, Mexico City, 24-26 March 1980
- Nicol, Davidson (Executive Director). "Towards a New International Order". Paper presented at the First World Congress of the World Social Prospects Study Association, Dakar, Senegal, 21 January 1980

- \_\_\_\_\_. "The Greatness of Africa". Illorin Lecture Series,  
January 1980
- \_\_\_\_\_. "The United Nations Today". Paper presented at the California  
Alumni Club of New York, 26 March 1980
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Women in International Life". Paper presented at Barat College,  
Forest Hills, Illinois, 18 May 1980
- Renninger, John (Assistant to the Director of Research). "Alternative  
Perspectives on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the  
United Nations system". Paper presented at the International Political  
Science Association's Eleventh World Congress, Moscow, 12-18 August 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "The Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the  
United Nations system: an analysis". Paper presented at the annual convention  
of the International Studies Association, Los Angeles, 19-22 March 1980
- Rittberger, Volker (Special Fellow). "Weltwissenschaftskonferenz fur  
Entwicklung: Verlauf, Ergebnisse und Bewertung der UNCSTD", Wirtschaft und  
Wissenschaft, Number 3, 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Globale Konferenzdiplomatie im Dienste der Entwicklung?  
Das Beispiel der Wiener Wissenschafts und Technologiekonferenz der  
Vereinten Nationen", Osterreichische Zeitschrift fur Aussenpolitik, No. 1, 1980
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Die Friedenssicherung und die Vereinten Nationen",  
Universitas, No. 4, 1980
- \_\_\_\_\_. The Foreign Policy of West Germany: Formation and Content  
(co. ed). London: Beverley Hill/Sage, 1980
- Singham, A. W. (Consultant). "U.S. and Non-alignment", Lanka Guardian  
Volume II, No. 5, 1 July 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Non-alignment: From Summit to Summit", Man and Development  
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigar, India,  
Volume I, No. 3, October 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "The Havana Summit: Currents and Cross-currents", Mainstream  
Volume XVIII, No. 10, 3 November 1979
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Inside Debate Highlights Havana Summit", Cuba Times,  
Volume I, No. 1, Spring 1980
- \_\_\_\_\_. "Theory and Practice of Non-alignment". Paper presented at the  
International Conference on Non-alignment, Nigerian Institute of International  
Affairs, Lagos, January 1980
- Tikhomirov, Vladislav (Deputy Director of Research). "Socio-political Aspects  
of Global Development". Paper presented at the 7th Global Modeling Conference,  
IIASA, Vienna, October 1979

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