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TRAINING AND RESEARCH
University for Peace
Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report contains the comments of the Secretary-General on the findings of the Commission on the University for Peace as requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 of its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979 on the establishment of a University for Peace. The report of the Commission is contained in annex I to the present report.

2. At the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, the President of Costa Rica proposed ^{1/} that a new university should be established as a centre of higher learning and as a world centre of education for peace. The President offered Costa Rica as host country to the University for Peace which, he considered, should be created within the system of the United Nations University. In its resolution 33/109 of 18 December 1978, entitled "Proposal for the establishment of a University for Peace", the Assembly took note with appreciation of the proposal submitted by the President of Costa Rica and requested the Secretary-General to circulate the proposal for comment to Member States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Rector and Council of the United Nations University and such other agencies as the Secretary-General deemed appropriate and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

3. The subsequent report of the Secretary-General (A/34/496) summarized the comments received; it contained also the decision of the Executive Board of UNESCO (107 EX/Decision 5.1.2) and the opinion of the Council of the United Nations University. After considering the report, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/111 entitled "Establishment of a University for Peace". Paragraphs 1 and 2 of that resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

1. Approves the idea of establishing a University for Peace as an international centre of higher learning for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, with its headquarters in Costa Rica;

2. Decides to establish an international commission which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, shall prepare the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the following conditions:

(a) The University for Peace should be international in character and should be a part of the system of the United Nations University;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 11th meeting, paras. 106-122.

(b) The association which may link the University for Peace with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions;

(c) The University for Peace should be organized and structured in such a manner as not to involve any duplication of effort with other, similar international institutions;

(d) It should be guaranteed that the constitution and operation of the University for Peace will be financed by voluntary contributions and should not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University" ...

II. WORK OF THE COMMISSION ON THE UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

4. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 34/111, the General Assembly entrusted the Secretary-General with the task of constituting a Commission of 11 members, as follows: representatives of the Secretary-General, the Director-General of UNESCO, the Rector of the United Nations University and the international academic community, two representatives of the Government of Costa Rica, and five experts to be appointed by the Secretary-General from candidates recommended by Member States.

5. The Commission held two sessions under the chairmanship of Mr. Rafael Caldera, (16 to 20 June, United Nations Headquarters and 4 to 8 September, San José, Costa Rica). The Commission also visited the site proposed for the University.

6. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/111, the work of the Commission was undertaken in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica. In this connexion, the Secretary-General wishes to join the Chairman of the Commission in expressing his sincere appreciation for the valuable co-operation which was extended to the Commission by the President and Government of Costa Rica, through the Costa Rican Presidential Commission on the University, as well as by the representatives of Costa Rica on the Commission on the University for Peace.

III. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION AND
COMMENTS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

7. Set against existing levels of military expenditure and the destructive capacity of the nuclear arsenal in a world that continues to be characterized by oppression and constant armed conflict, the creation of a University for Peace is seen by the Commission as a modest undertaking. The complexity and extent of global problems of peace require a multidisciplinary approach, particularly if study of them is to include the promotion of human rights now seen to be fundamental - as well as the definition of new ones. The Commission envisages a purposeful role for the University not only in the realm of human rights, but also in the field of education through innovation in the analysis and teaching of causes of conflict and possible means of overcoming conflict in the interests of peace. In reviewing the proposed purpose, objectives and methods of the University, the Commission emphasizes that the specificity of the University lies in research, teaching and dissemination of information in education for peace, with special regard to its teaching function.

8. The structure and organization of the University, it seems to the Commission, should be of a kind so as to permit expression of the University's positivist and experimental characteristics. Beyond making suggestions in this direction, the Commission considers that it would not be consistent with the autonomous character of the University - which the Commission advocates - to submit a detailed organization plan. Similarly, the Commission takes the position that it would be overstepping its mandate if it went into detail regarding curricula, inasmuch as such matters fall within the purview of the deliberative bodies and the Rector of the University.

9. The Secretary-General concurs with the Commission in its findings in these matters, not only in the interest of academic freedom, but also because he considers that, on the basis of the Commission's findings and recommendations, the university bodies concerned should feel free to elaborate further on them. Thus the roles of the different components of the University may be delineated more clearly, including that of the proposed International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace (CEDIPAZ).

10. In its resolution 34/111, the General Assembly emphasized that the University should be organized and structured in such a manner as not to involve duplication with other similar institutions. The Commission, noting that similar questions had been posed when the United Nations University was established, sees a difference between duplication and replication. While the reproduction or echoing of activities of one organization by another is too often wasteful and should be resisted, differences in approach to the same broad collection of problems are to be welcomed, particularly if such approaches are innovative in character. The Commission points out that very little human activity that sought to break new ground did not carry with it some duplication of effort. The Commission nevertheless stresses that the University should not disregard the ground already consolidated by others and, indeed, the Commission sees the need for a wider range of relationships that has apparently so far been envisaged.

11. The General Assembly in its resolution also stressed that the constitution and operation of the University should not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University. With regard to the capital and recurrent costs of the University for its initial stages over a three year period, the Costa Rican Presidential Commission estimated that \$14 million would be required. The Commission was informed by the Vice-President of Costa Rica that his Government had held discussions with eight other countries concerning a formula whereby \$5.5 million would be made available annually. This would consist of a contribution of 10 cents on each barrel of oil purchased by the beneficiaries of the Joint Declaration of the Presidents of Mexico and Venezuela made on 3 August 1980 in San José, Costa Rica (see NU/80/58). This Declaration guarantees to the beneficiary countries a supply of oil and provides for a 30 per cent credit on the oil bill. At present, the total oil consumption of the countries affected by the Declaration is 160,000 barrels daily.
12. An arrangement of the kind described to the Commission, the Secretary-General considers, would comply with the financial conditions established by the General Assembly in its resolution. Also, the arrangement would seem to offer the promise of sufficient funding for the initial capital and for recurrent costs over and above the grants being made by the Government of Costa Rica to provide a 350-hectare site for the University, an access road and the buildings required for the University to become operational. It would seem advisable, however, in the view of the Secretary-General, that long-term voluntary financing should also be sought elsewhere than just from the region itself as a reflection of the international character of the institution.
13. In its resolution 33/109, the General Assembly noted that the President of Costa Rica had offered the University for Peace through the United Nations to the international community. If, as the Commission stated, it was to fulfil its mandate which included the setting in motion of the University, it had to outline what steps should be taken without, however, arrogating unto itself the responsibilities of the Assembly in this matter.
14. The Commission at its first session saw two possibilities: one would be if the General Assembly greeted the creation of the University and looked forward to the early conclusion of an agreement with the UNU; the other would be to create the University for Peace as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. While the Commission was assured that either would be legally possible, the legal consequences of each were different.
15. After receiving further appropriate advice on this matter from the Office of Legal Affairs, the Commission decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the University should be established in accordance with the terms of an international agreement. The operation of the University would be governed by a charter which the Assembly would endorse at the same time. The Commission agreed to request that the Secretary-General should prepare for consideration by the Assembly, on the basis of elements for inclusion in such an agreement and charter (see appendices I and II of annex I to the present report), comprehensive texts of a draft agreement and a draft charter which would establish the University for Peace and govern its operations.

16. In the view of the Secretary-General the legal framework recommended by the Commission for the establishment and operation of the University as reflected in the draft agreement and draft charter contained in annex II to the present report is fully consonant with the terms of General Assembly resolution 34/111. These drafts follow as closely as possible the recommendations and the wording suggested by the Commission. The proposed draft agreement which would establish the University will be open to all States. The draft charter contains the basic provisions which would enable the University to carry out its functions. As with any agreement the rights and obligations of the Parties are limited to any such rights and obligations as may be specified therein.

17. The Commission had before it two decisions of the Executive Board of UNESCO (107 Ex/Decision 5.1.2 and 109 Ex/Decision 7.1.2) on the University for Peace. In view of the continued interest and support, as well as the specific competence of UNESCO in regard to the proposal for the establishment of the University, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to obtain from the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Board their comments and views on the Commission's report so that they could be reflected in the present report.

18. The Executive Board of UNESCO at its one hundred and tenth session considered the report of the Commission and, on 30 September 1980, adopted its decision 5.2.6 (see annex III to the present report). The Secretary-General welcomes the decision of UNESCO to have the closest possible association with the University for Peace in both its organization and operation.

19. The Secretary-General also welcomes the link between the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the University proposed by the Commission.

20. One of the conditions that the General Assembly asked the Commission to bear in mind in resolution 34/111 was that the University for Peace should be international in character and should be part of the system of the United Nations University, and that the association which might link the University for Peace with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions.

21. The Commission believes that, as defined by the United Nations University, it would appear that of the three kinds of arrangement made by the United Nations University, a relationship agreement would be the most suitable, although this did not seem to be exclusive of contractual and other arrangements also being made (see annex I, paras. 71-77). The Secretary-General hopes that a relationship agreement will be negotiated as soon as possible after the University for Peace legally comes into existence.

22. The Commission did not make any specific recommendation regarding the creation of a preparatory commission to undertake certain interim functions pending the entry into force of the international agreement. The Secretary-General, however, considers that the existence of such a body is necessary, pending the establishment of the council of the university, and therefore recommends to the

General Assembly that the present Commission should be continued as the Preparatory Commission of the University for Peace, with the same administrative and financial arrangements prevailing as heretofore.

23. The Secretary-General shares the view expressed by the Chairman of the Commission in his letter transmitting the Commission's Report that the requirements of General Assembly resolution 34/111 have been met. It would now seem appropriate, therefore, for the General Assembly to consider adopting the draft international agreement establishing the University for Peace together with the draft charter of the University.

ANNEX I

Report of the Commission on the University for Peace

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

8 September 1980

Sir,

The General-Assembly, in resolution 34/111 on the establishment of a University for Peace, decided to establish a commission which, in co-ordination with the Government of Costa Rica, would prepare the structure, organization and setting in motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the following conditions:

(a) The University for Peace should be international in character and should be a part of the system of the United Nations University;

(b) The association which may link the University for Peace with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions;

(c) The University for Peace should be organized and structured in such a manner as not to involve any duplication of efforts with other similar international institutions;

(d) It should be guaranteed that the constitution and operation of the University for Peace will be financed by voluntary contributions and should not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University.

The resolution entrusted you, sir, with the task of constituting the Commission on the University for Peace, composed of 11 members. With that membership the Commission held two sessions: from 16 to 20 June at United Nations Headquarters and from 4 to 8 September at San José at the invitation of the Government of Costa Rica.

The General Assembly in that resolution instructed the Commission to submit to you, sir, a report on its findings in accordance with the first paragraph of this letter for subsequent submission by you, with your comments, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Commission, to transmit to you herewith the report prepared by the Commission in pursuance of the mandate entrusted to it.

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

/...

The Commission would be grateful if you would transmit this report to the Director-General and Executive Board of UNESCO and request them to submit their comments promptly with a view to conveying them to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 34/111 the mandate of the Commission was to be carried out in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica. The Commission wishes to place on record its gratitude for the generous co-operation and goodwill of the President, His Excellency Mr. Rodrigo Carazo, and the Government of Costa Rica, especially the Presidential Committee on the University, and also to thank Mr. José Miguel Alfaro Rodríguez, Vice-President of Costa Rica, and Mr. Francisco Barahona Riera, the two representatives of Costa Rica on the Commission, for their valuable co-operation.

I take this opportunity to express the Commission's thanks to your representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, to the Secretary of the Commission, whose active assistance was of great importance, and to their colleagues.

I also wish to express the Commission's thanks to those Governments whose vision has induced them to join the Government of Costa Rica in the initial financing of the university.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Rafael CALDERA
Chairman of the Commission on the
University for Peace

I. MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION

1. The Commission on the University for Peace was established to examine the proposal for creating a University for Peace in Costa Rica. According to the proposal, the primary objective of the University for Peace would be to contribute through research, teaching and the dissemination of information to the cause of peace and international co-operation. Thus, the mandate of the Commission is derived from paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979 on the establishment of a University for Peace, which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"1. Approves the idea of establishing a University for Peace as an international centre of higher learning for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, with its headquarters in Costa Rica;

"2. Decides to establish an international commission which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, shall prepare the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the following conditions:

"(a) The University for Peace should be international in character and should be a part of the system of the United Nations University;

"(b) The association which may link the University for Peace with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions;

"(c) The University for Peace should be organized and structured in such a manner as not to involve any duplication of efforts with other, similar international institutions;

"(d) It should be guaranteed that the constitution and operation of the University for Peace will be financed by voluntary contributions and should not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University;

...

"4. Requests the Commission on the University for Peace to submit to the Secretary-General a report on its findings, in accordance with paragraph 2 above, for subsequent submission by him, together with his comments, to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session."

/...

II. BACKGROUND

2. The President of Costa Rica, in the course of his address to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, a/ proposed that there should be created a University for Peace within the framework of the United Nations University network. The new university would be a centre of higher learning, open to all peoples of goodwill, as a world centre of education for peace. Its objective would be to contribute, through research, training and the dissemination of knowledge, to the promotion of a spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence which would stimulate international co-operation and eliminate situations that could imperil peace. The President offered Costa Rica - a country where armed forces were proscribed by the Constitution - as host country to the University for Peace.
3. In the Second Committee of the General Assembly, the proposal was further elaborated and discussed (see A/C.2/33/SR.50, 51, 53 and 55). The representative of Costa Rica stated that his Government assumed the responsibility for setting up the University for Peace, but at the same time offered it through the United Nations to the world. Preliminary studies and architectural drawings had been made, and a 600-hectare site had been set aside, of which 100 hectares had been earmarked for the campus. The rest would be preserved as virgin forest. The new University was not designed to compete with the already established United Nations University. On the contrary, the University for Peace sought to be part of the United Nations University system, and, on that point, reference was made to subparagraph 2 (e) of Assembly resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972 on the establishment of the United Nations University.
4. In the discussion of a draft resolution on the University for Peace, the difficulty experienced by the United Nations University in obtaining voluntary contributions from the international community, in the view of one delegation, prompted it to suggest that the orders of magnitude of the funds involved for the University for Peace should be considered with great care (see A/33/463).
5. In its resolution 33/109, entitled "Proposal for the establishment of a University for Peace", the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the proposal submitted by the President of Costa Rica to establish a University for Peace within the system of the United Nations University and of his offer to the world community; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the proposal for comment to Member States, to UNESCO, the Rector and Council of the United Nations University and such other agencies as the Secretary-General deemed appropriate; and, further requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Plenary Meetings, 11th meeting, paras. 106-122.

6. The report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of a University for Peace (A/34/496) was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, in response to resolution 33/109. The report summarized the views of the 10 Governments that had responded to the Secretary-General's invitation to comment on the proposal. While there was support in varying degrees for the proposed University for Peace, several Governments felt that it was not appropriate, at that stage, to take a decision towards establishing the proposed institution within the United Nations University system. Further information regarding the relationship with the United Nations University was needed. Concern was expressed about possible duplication between the activities of both universities. Concern was also expressed at the financial difficulties that might arise for the proposed University should it be designed to depend primarily on voluntary contributions from Governments, in view of the budgetary constraints currently facing Member States.

7. The Executive Board of UNESCO, when approving the initiative of the President of Costa Rica and thanking him for his proposal, stated that it merited unreserved moral support. It added that the aims and functions of the United Nations University should be taken into account when considering the structure and spheres of competence of the University for Peace. The Executive Board, in its decision 5.1.2 of 27 April 1979, taken at its one hundred and seventh session, noted with satisfaction that the Director-General of UNESCO, within the limits of the resources available, was prepared to consider requests for consultant services in some of the Organization's fields of competence and on drawing up plans for its documentation and information centre. b/

8. The Vice-President of Costa Rica presented the proposal to the Council of the United Nations University at its twelfth session, in June 1979. He described the initial arrangements for establishing and maintaining the proposed University for Peace (UNU/C/12/L.15, paras. 79-82). He also stressed that the United Nations University would need to examine the questions of eligibility of the new organization as part of its system of associated institutions.

9. The Council of the University, while welcoming the initiative to establish the University for Peace, included in its opinion the following statement:

"Since the bold idea of the University for Peace is still in the first stage of its formulation, the Council cannot determine at this point in time how and whether the United Nations University could include the proposed university within its system. Concerned as it is with the difficult problem of the financing of that system, it stresses that the financing of the proposed new university should be planned and organized in such a manner that it involves no diversion of financial resources for the United Nations University.

b/ For the text of the decision, see the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a University for Peace (A/34/496, annex I).

"The Council would give the fullest consideration in the future, however, to including the University for Peace as an associated institution if, as an autonomous body, it establishes programmes which contribute to the effective operation of the network of collaborating institutions within the United Nations University system. At present this network includes 23 associated institutions and more than 80 research training units". (A/34/496, annex II, paras. 7 and 8).

10. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament also commented on the proposal. The conclusions drawn in the Secretary-General's report from the comments received were that there would appear to be general support for the basic idea underlying the proposal to establish a University for Peace. Three questions required consideration and clarification, however. Those were the following: the relation of the new institution to the United Nations University; possible duplication between the activities of the University for Peace and those of existing institutions; and the provision of the necessary financial resources.
11. The full texts of the UNESCO Executive Board Decision referred to in paragraph 7, and the opinion of the Council of the United Nations University, from which an extract is quoted in paragraph 9, can be found in annexes I and II respectively of the report of the Secretary-General (A/34/496). A summary of the views of UNITAR and the United Nations Centre for Disarmament may also be found in the same document (paras. 12 and 13).
12. Those views were reflected in the discussion of the proposal in the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (A/C.2/34/SR.36 and 52), which led to the adoption of Assembly resolution 34/111 on the establishment of a University for Peace (see also A/34/792).
13. The Commission also wishes to refer to decision 7.1.2 of the Executive Board of UNESCO taken at its one hundred and ninth session, entitled "Establishment of a University for Peace" (see appendix III) and a note by the secretariat A/AC.203/CRP.1) containing excerpts from UNESCO Executive Board document 109 Ex/32, entitled "Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO", presented by the Director-General, and from the report of the Programme and External Affairs Commission of the Executive Board, including the draft resolution submitted to the Executive Board at its one hundred and ninth session (April-June 1980). The interest and concern of UNESCO in the proposal are discussed in section V below.
14. Finally, concerning the elaboration of the proposal, the document "University for Peace: proposal by the Government of Costa Rica" was published by the Presidential Commission on the University for Peace in June 1979 and was circulated to the members of the Commission. Subsequently, the Presidential Commission prepared for the Commission a document entitled "University for Peace - First Meeting, International Commission of the University for Peace: Basic Documentation Prepared by the Presidential Commission of the University for Peace" (Costa Rica, June 1980). An abridged version of these presentations was contained

in documents before the Commission ("Organization, administrative, financial and academic structure of the University for Peace" and "Preliminary draft charter of the University for Peace"). At its second session the Commission received the provisional report issued by the Presidential Commission on the University for Peace entitled "International Seminar on Education and communications for Peace", July 1980.

III. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK

15. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 34/111, the General Assembly entrusted to the Secretary-General the task of constituting the Commission, composed of 11 members, as follows:

- (a) A representative of the Secretary-General;
- (b) A representative of the Director-General of UNESCO;
- (c) A representative of the Rector of the United Nations University;
- (d) A representative of the international academic community, to be appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO;
- (e) Five experts to be appointed by the Secretary-General from candidates recommended by the Governments of Member States, taking into account the principle of geographical distribution;
- (f) Two representatives of the Government of Costa Rica.

16. The five experts appointed by the Secretary-General from candidates recommended by Governments of Member States, taking into account the principle of geographical distribution, were Dr. Rafael Caldera (Venezuela), Professor Mahdi Elmandjra (Morocco), Professor Joseph Ki Zerbo (Upper Volta), Mr. Yoshizo Konishi (Japan) and Professor Raul Morodo (Spain).

17. The two representatives of the Government of Costa Rica were the Vice-President, Mr. José Miguel Alfaro-Rodríguez, and Mr. Francisco Barahona-Riera.

18. The Secretary-General designated as his representative the Assistant Secretary-General for Secretariat Services for Economic and Social Matters; the Director-General of UNESCO was represented by Mr. J. Balbir; and the Rector of the United Nations University by Mr. A. Kwapong, Vice-Rector. Mr. R. Keyes, former Secretary-General of the International Association of Universities, represented the international academic community.

19. In the light of the provision contained in subparagraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 34/111 to the effect that the constitution and operation of the University for Peace should not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations, the Government of Costa Rica undertook to meet the costs of the Commission's meetings.

/...

20. At its first session the Commission elected Mr. Rafael Caldera as its Chairman, Mr. Y. Konishi as Vice-Chairman and Mr. M. Elmandjra as Rapporteur.

21. The Commission held two sessions, from 16 to 20 June at United Nations Headquarters and from 4 to 8 September at San José. Mr. Ki Zerbo was unable to attend the first meeting. Mr. S. Chidambaranathan participated on behalf of Mr. A. Kwabong, of the United Nations University. At the second session of the Commission, Mr. N. Fujii attended as the alternate to Mr. Konishi. Mr. Keyes was appointed to replace Mr. Elmandjra as Rapporteur for the second session as Mr. Elmandjra was unable to be present. A list of documents before the Commission is contained in appendix IV to the present report.

IV. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Introduction

22. The President of Costa Rica submitted for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session a proposal for the establishment of a University for Peace, as a specialized institute for post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace, within the system of the United Nations University, and the international community through the United Nations.

23. In the view of the Commission, in a period of continued international stress, when the dangers inherent in a breakdown in international society were incalculable in their consequences, the initiative of the President of Costa Rica, if realized, could provide the setting for an innovative educational enterprise designed to strengthen the ties that bind the international community together. Its specificity was to be found in its preoccupation with education for peace. The support given to the idea by States Members of the United Nations, by the General Assembly and by agencies and other bodies of the United Nations was helpful and encouraging.

24. While preoccupations regarding finance, relationships with other organizations and the possibility of needless duplication of institutions and work undertaken by them necessarily required careful consideration, these very real problems should not, because they were in the foreground of the current deliberations, be allowed to obscure the longer perspective. In 1979, the world spent over \$400 billion on education and \$450 billion on arms. But the question remained how much of the former had been devoted to peace-building in mental structures as a defence against the folly of the latter. The same applied to research in general. Peace would not be ensured only through education and research, because peace was chiefly threatened by social injustice, inequitable economic distribution, intolerance, cultural aggression, political arrogance and contempt for human dignity, among other reasons. Those very causes need to be analysed, studied and taught to increase popular awareness of them.

25. Compared with the vast size and complexity of the problems which the issue of peace implied, taking into account that since the end of the Second World War a military conflict had, on the average, broken out every three months, and knowing that the existing nuclear arsenal was capable of destroying eight times the present population of the world, the creation of a University for Peace was indeed a modest undertaking.

B. Purpose, objectives and methods

26. The purpose and the tasks of the University for Peace should be clearly stated. In the first place, in view of the lag in the development of the humanities and social sciences, humanity must make a special effort to master the often destructive forces that have been unleashed as a result of the development of the exact and the natural sciences. Seventy per cent of scientific research is military research. With forced militarization, there is an ever greater risk that mankind will commit collective suicide through nuclear war, bringing the eradication of all civilization on our planet.

27. An institution placed outside the organizational framework of the United Nations, but at the same time not simply a national project, would be particularly suited, because of the academic freedom it would enjoy, to set out and to deal with the problems of survival and of the many facets of human progress through justice and peace.

28. In conformity with General Assembly resolution 34/111, the specific nature of this institution must be clearly defined in terms of its relationships with the many international organizations already working in this broad area.

29. The uniqueness of the University for Peace lies primarily in that it will perform a teaching function - at the graduate level - and that it will grant master's degrees and doctorates.

30. Its fundamental role in the area of research and action will be the safeguarding and promotion of peace, education for peace, the establishment of as complete as possible a body of documentation on questions relating to peace, and the awakening of world public opinion to the problems of peace.

31. The work of the University for Peace will be unique because it will attempt, through research, to achieve a twofold integration - conceptual and operational - of the idea of peace. Thus, through a positive critique of the concept of the exclusive sovereignty of the nation-State, which does not seem to respond either to reality or to the human imperatives of the end of the twentieth century, this University will be able to carve out a new space and open up a new frontier for international law.

32. Thus, it can create, study and disseminate just concepts regarding development - the absence of which generates conflict - and positive development through and for

peace, international solidarity, interdependence and shared responsibility. Furthermore, it can define new rights and promote other rights that may now be seen as fundamental. Within such a constellation of human rights, those rights of the first magnitude include the right to life, to dignity, to moral and physical integrity, to peace, to development, to communications, to technology, to cultural differences, to the development of intelligence and other rights without which mankind will inevitably be led into conflict and possible self-destruction.

33. In a more positive way, the University for Peace will have to capitalize on our accumulated wisdom and also on the arts - so varied yet intermingling - of all human cultures. Thus, it will be possible to reveal man to himself in his fullest dimensions and with the deepest secrets of his personality, thus raising his consciousness, both individual and collective, and building it on a coherent system of humanistic values that are acceptable to all. It will then be possible to shed light on the origin and the destiny of the entire human family.

34. In addition to this global conceptual vision, the University might envisage as one of its major tasks that of integrating its operations with a view to constructing a dynamic model for peace based on all the social forces and efforts of men of goodwill.

35. In particular, the underprivileged and silent groups who suffer most from the status quo or those organizations which show the greatest interest in peace (those of youth, women, migrant workers, refugees, racial groups, religious groups, etc.) might become actively involved in the research and information activities of the University, without its becoming involved in partisan politics. Special attention should also be paid to the contributory roles of non-governmental organizations and other private bodies (see paras. 77 and 78 below).

36. To attain its objectives, the University will programme its working methods according to problem areas, thus ensuring a multidisciplinary approach. A proper dialectic will be established between research and action, between teachers and students, between science and everyday life. The courses for the master's degree will thus allow ample space for practical work, guided projects, surveys, and exchanges between different social groups.

37. Thus, the epistemological axis of the University for Peace will be peace and education for peace. The other problems which have a direct or indirect bearing on peace, such as environment, natural resources, technology, transnational corporations, etc., will not be approached in a conventional or frontal fashion but will be analysed in terms of their impact on peace. The programmes of the University will be constantly readjusted in the light of real problems as they develop.

38. The ultimate purpose of this University will be gradually to assist in the promotion of changes in national and international life through better understanding between individuals, groups and countries who, without concealing their differences or their conflicts, would stress their similarities and the aspects in which they

might complement each other, distinguish between struggles that are necessary for the sake of mankind and those which are destructive and inhuman, inject into law an increasingly large element of ethics to the detriment of force, and finally bring mankind out of its prehistoric violence motivated by instinct or selfishness, guiding it towards justice and progress, as a result of the growth of an altruistic consciousness.

C. Structure and organization

39. The Commission considered that it would not be consistent with the autonomous character of the University, which the Commission advocates, to submit a specific organization plan of the various components of the University, but suggests that its structure should reflect the various fundamental objectives set forth above. The University will gradually expand at its own rate of growth while at the same time remaining rooted in the Costa Rican environment and sensitive to all the trends of the world.

40. The Commission considered that it would also be overstepping its mandate if it were to go into detail regarding subject matter for courses, inasmuch as, in keeping with academic freedom, this task is within the purview of the deliberative bodies and the rector of the University. In any event, an effort will be made to avoid the division of the University's work according to the rigid boundaries of traditional "departments".

41. It should be pointed out from the outset, however, that the University should set up an International Peace Data and Information Centre (CEDIPAZ), which should co-operate closely with UNESCO in the task of constantly updating data.

42. Furthermore, the presence in Costa Rica of the Interamerican Institute of Human Rights should allow for fruitful collaboration between the two institutions.

43. The objectives and the structure of the University for Peace should be of such a nature as to enable it to become the focal point and the supreme body for teaching, research and the preparation of training materials for the safeguarding and promotion of peace.

44. A decentralized organization, whereby a polynuclear system of associated regional centres would be set up, will make the various research and training units more authentic because they will be better rooted.

45. Likewise, the University itself should promote self-management among its different components, without detriment to the unified methodology and the global and integrated approach mentioned earlier.

46. In addition, sound management of the teaching modules and of academic credits will make the system more flexible and will allow those seeking further education and groups participating in specially arranged courses as well as graduate students

to benefit from the educational programmes while at the same time facilitating the transfer of students from one training programme to another, should they wish to do so, within the context of a continuing evaluation process.

47. Finally, co-operation between the University and other organizations, such as the United Nations University, will be planned in accordance with agreements to be drawn up following the University's establishment.

D. Duplication of effort

48. The General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 emphasized that the University for Peace should be organized and structured in such a manner as not to involve any duplication of efforts with other similar international institutions.

49. The Commission considered first whether the University for Peace was itself a duplication of other international institutions and, secondly, whether its proposed subjects for education, research and dissemination of information duplicated the work of other international institutions.

50. The Commission did not see that the existence of other bodies with similar objectives represented necessarily a duplication of responsibilities, given the range of tasks involved. Many international bodies might claim to include within their objectives those of the University for Peace although they might not always fall within the immediate scope of their activities. Where a similarity of objectives existed, consultation would appear to be of mutual advantage.

51. With regard to activities, the Commission saw a difference between replication and duplication. The reproduction or echoing of activities of one organization by another was too often wasteful and unnecessary and must be resisted. But differences of approach to the same broad collection of problems were to be welcomed especially if they are innovative. Very little human activity that sought to break new ground did not carry with it some duplication of effort.

52. The Commission noted that similar questions had been posed when the United Nations University was established. A comment of the Director-General of UNESCO on the results of the feasibility study concerning that university remained relevant in the current context:

"The United Nations University should, without duplication, fit in with the existing world system of institutions of research and higher education. It would be too much to ask that every one of the functions and activities of the United Nations University should be unique and that every one of its subjects of study should be such that no other establishment has studied them". (A/8510, annex I, para. 16)

53. None of that meant that the University should disregard the ground already consolidated by others. In fact the Commission saw the need for a wider range of contacts and working relationships than had apparently so far been envisaged. But the University in its innovations should not be inhibited by the presence of others similarly engaged elsewhere: it should merely join forces with them.

E. Finance

54. The Presidential Commission estimated that \$14 million would be required for the initial stages over a three-year period. Subsequent costs had not as yet been calculated. The Costa Rican Government estimated that it would have committed \$1 million by the end of 1980, and was prepared to contribute \$2 million for initial construction and the building of an access road to the campus site earmarked by the Government for the University.

55. With respect to the permanent financing of the University, the Commission was informed by the Vice-President of Costa Rica that the Government had held discussions with eight other countries concerning a formula whereby \$US 5.5 million would be made available annually. This would consist of a contribution of \$US 0.10 per barrel of oil purchased by the beneficiaries of the petroleum agreements recently signed between Venezuela and Mexico. c/ This is being undertaken as a testimony of the generous gesture of solidarity and also to highlight a precedent for other Governments on the road toward a new international economic order. This new element is a fundamental example of a new type of international co-operation whereby the importing countries will be able to import oil under terms that are beneficial to their own development.

56. It would thus appear that such an arrangement will provide the financing necessary for the achievement of the first stage in the creation of the University for Peace. This does not preclude the possibility of turning to other potential sources of international financing both private and public as is being done at present, bearing in mind the constraints contained in subparagraph 2 (c) of General Assembly resolution 34/111 (see paras. 10-12 of the report of the Secretary-General above).

F. Site and facilities

57. The Government of Costa Rica has informed the Commission of its intention to donate 350 hectares of land to the University. Of this, 250 hectares would remain as virgin forest and be reserved for ecological study. The campus of the University would comprise the remaining 100 hectares. The site was visited by members of the Commission on the occasion of its second session held in San José.

58. The Government also informed the Commission of its decision to build an access road to the University site as well as the buildings necessary to meet the initial needs of the University. The site, facilities and buildings would be turned over to the University in view of the autonomous character foreseen for that institution.

c/ On 3 August 1980, the Presidents of Mexico, José Lopez Portillo, and of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, concluded in San José an oil agreement that guarantees to the beneficiary countries a supply of oil and provides for a 30 per cent credit on the oil bill. At present, the total oil consumption of the area is 160,000 barrels per day.

V. SPECIAL RELATIONSHIPS

A. United Nations

59. The offer made by the President of Costa Rica of the University for Peace to the international community through the United Nations was first noted by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/109. In its resolution 34/111, the Assembly recalled that offer and approved the idea of establishing a University for Peace. While the resolution referred specifically to ties with the United Nations University system, there was in the view of the Commission already an implicit relationship with the United Nations.

60. If the Commission was to fulfil its mandate, which included the setting in motion of the University, it must outline what steps should be taken. Yet, at the same time, the Commission must not arrogate unto itself the responsibilities of the General Assembly in this matter.

61. The Commission at its first session, saw two possibilities. The first would be if the General Assembly greeted the creation of the University and looked forward to the early conclusion of an agreement with the United Nations University. The alternative could be to create the University as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly bearing in mind the Assembly's already stated constraint concerning financial implications for the budget of the United Nations. Those baldly stated alternatives were obviously capable of refinement in many ways, but the Commission considered it best to pose the possible relationship in terms of those two options. It had done so on the assurance of the Office of Legal Affairs that either was legally feasible. The legal consequences of each were, however, different. For those reasons the Commission thought it best to invite the Legal Counsel to tell it what they were.

62. The Commission at its second session examined this matter further in the light, inter alia, of a statement on the two aforementioned options submitted by the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, and it agreed to recommend to the General Assembly that it should decide that the University for Peace should be established in accordance with the terms of an international agreement to be open to signature by all States. The functioning of the University for Peace would be governed by a Charter which the Assembly could endorse at the same time.

63. The Commission decided to submit the elements which in its opinion ought to be included in the above-mentioned agreement and charter (see appendices I and II below). The Commission agreed to request the Secretary-General to prepare on that basis, for consideration by the General Assembly, the texts of a draft agreement and a draft charter which would be fully consistent with the United Nations and other relevant international principles, procedures and practices.

B. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

64. The Executive Board of UNESCO, in approving, by its decision S.1.2 d/ adopted at its 107th session (April 1979), the initiative of the President of Costa Rica and thanking him for his proposal, stated that it should offer to him its moral support and its technical assistance so that the lofty aim referred to in that proposal might be achieved. Mindful of this duty and having due regard to some considerations, the Executive Board expressed the opinion that (a) the generous proposal of the Government of Costa Rica was of considerable importance and merited unreserved moral support; (b) the insertion of the University for Peace into the system of the United Nations University would presuppose that the institutional model and the spheres of competence of that institution took into account the aims and functions of the United Nations University as defined in its Charter; and (c) its financing should be guaranteed in such a way as to avoid any adverse effect on the United Nations University. At the same time, the Executive Board noted with satisfaction that the Director General was prepared to consider, within the limits of the resources available, requests for consultant services in some of the Organization's fields of competence, and in regard to the drawing up of plans for the documentation and information centre which the Costa Rican Government was to submit in preparation for the organization of the proposed institution. The Board also stated that the opinion of the Council of the United Nations University should be a determining factor in the final resolution which the General Assembly would adopt in the matter. The Board emphasized that it would be desirable to define the themes of action of the proposed institution so as to make them complementary to the activities of the United Nations organizations, particularly to those of UNESCO and the United Nations University.

65. The Commission studied a decision of the Executive Board of UNESCO (109/Ex/ Decision 7.1.2) entitled "Establishment of a University for Peace" (see appendix III). In this context, the Commission also wishes to refer to a note by the secretariat (A/AC.203/CRP.1), containing excerpts from UNESCO Executive Board document 109 Ex/32, entitled "Recent decisions and activities of the organizations of the United Nations system of relevance to the work of UNESCO", presented by the Director-General, and from the report of the Programme and External Affairs Commission of the Executive Board, including the draft resolution submitted to the Executive Board at its 109th session (April-June 1980).

66. Given that UNESCO as a specialized agency, as referred to in Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations, has a special role according to the provision of article 2 of the "Agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO", and has the function of advising the United Nations on the educational, scientific, and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter and recognizing that UNESCO is co-sponsor with the United Nations of the United Nations University, the Commission appreciates the decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its

d/ For the text of the decision, see the report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a University for Peace (A/34/496, annex I).

107th session (decision 5.1.2) and at its 109th session (decision 7.1.2). The Commission recommends that ways and means should be examined to ensure close institutional and programmatic collaboration between UNESCO and the proposed University for Peace for their mutual benefit.

67. Subject to the determination of the areas of action of the University for Peace and assuming that it will, at least at the outset, concentrate its efforts on the various aspects of the problematique of peace, collaboration between UNESCO and the institution could be developed nationally, regionally and internationally in the application of UNESCO's "Recommendation concerning education for international understanding, co-operation and peace and education relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms", (1974), as well as in the implementation of activities relating to several objectives of UNESCO's programme notably those relating to human rights, peace research and disarmament and communications. The Commission's attention was drawn to the following: objective 1.1 - human rights; objective 1.2 - appreciation and respect for cultural identity; objective 2.1 - peace research; objective 2.2 - role of international law and international organizations; objectives 1.5/2.3 - education and information concerning human rights, peace and international understanding; objective 6.5 - problems of social disharmony; objective 4.1 - science and society; objective 4.2 - science and technical policy; objective 9.3 - process and role of communication; objective 9.4 - policies, infrastructures and training in the field of communication; and objective 10.1 - information systems and services. It would be desirable that the international centre for documentation and information on peace (CEDIPAZ) should be developed in close co-operation with UNESCO.

68. The Commission requests that the Secretary-General, in view of the continued interest and support, as well as the specific competence of UNESCO in regard to the proposal for the establishment of the University for Peace, should transmit this report to the Director General of UNESCO at the earliest possible date to enable him and the Executive Board to examine the question in greater detail and to transmit their comments and views in time for the Secretary-General to consider their inclusion in the comments he will submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session in pursuance of paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 34/111.

C. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

69. At a formative stage in the consultations on the University for Peace, the views of UNITAR on the new institution were sought by the Secretary-General. The response was a positive one, although UNITAR saw the need for the University to have clear financial estimates and assurance of the necessary funds. It seemed to the Commission that close links should be established between the Institute and the University, so that the latter, particularly in its initial period, might draw on the accumulated experience of the former and the education and research programmes of both might develop in concert. The presence of UNITAR on the Council of the University, as proposed in paragraph 4 of appendix II below, would help to secure that relationship.

D. United Nations University

70. The General Assembly, in its resolution 34/111, stated that the University for Peace should be international in character and should be part of the system of the United Nations University. It stated further that the association that might link the two universities should be determined by common agreement between them. At the same time, when referring to the financing of the new institution, the resolution required that it should have no financial implications for the United Nations University.

71. The Commission took note of the opinion of the Council of the United Nations University regarding the University's concern and continuing programmes for international peace and development (A/34/496, annex II). As mentioned earlier (see para. 9 above), the Council of the United Nations University in its opinion could not prejudge whether an agreement would be concluded with the new institution, and if one were, of what kind it would be until the new institution was established and its fields of activity known.

72. Article I of the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) states that the United Nations University shall function through a central programming and co-ordinating body and a network of research and post-graduate training centres and programmes located in the developed and developing countries.

73. Article III and IV of the Charter of the United Nations University distinguish respectively between associated institutions, incorporated institutions and contractual and other arrangements.

74. The Commission was informed that criteria for establishing institutional relations were constantly reviewed by the Council of the University. The Council had adopted the general policy that institutional relations should relate to the goals of the United Nations University as embodied in its Charter and the evolving programmes of the University as decided by the Council.

75. Of the three forms the agreement might take, incorporation would not seem to be appropriate, as it would not be in accordance with subparagraph 2 (d) of General Assembly resolution 34/111. As defined by the United Nations University, it would appear that a relationship agreement would be more suitable although that would not seem to be exclusive of the third kind of arrangement.

76. As soon as the University for Peace has been established, the association which may link it with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions.

E. Other centres of learning and non-governmental groups

77. The Commission noted that, in the consultative stage prior to the creation of the United Nations University, UNESCO had held a wide canvass, particularly of the academic community, by means of a questionnaire. The Commission saw the need

for relations to be established with University associations, universities and other institutions of higher learning devoted to or with a special interest in the study of peace or education for peace. Thus, it would be possible to draw on the accumulated experience of such bodies and also reduce the likelihood of avoidable duplication.

78. Similarly, the views of non-governmental organizations could be invited on the University for Peace. Many such organizations are concerned with peace, education, disarmament and human rights and, for the most part, are associated in one of several consultative groups. In the initial period in the life of the University for Peace, the Commission considered that the experience of such bodies, the existence of some of which predates the creation of the League of Nations, should be taken into account and, where appropriate, their tangible support sought.

VI. SETTING THE UNIVERSITY IN MOTION

79. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly is expected to take up the Commission's report and the Secretary-General's comments thereon. In the event that the international agreement on the University for Peace (of which the Charter of the University could form a part) is adopted by the Assembly, it will be opened for signature within thirty days. If all the legal and administrative steps were taken promptly, the Commission considers that the University for Peace could begin its operations in late 1981 or early 1982.

80. Present plans for the University for Peace prepared by the Presidential Commission foresee the establishment of the University taking place in stages. The first would consist of the appointment of the administrative and planning bodies. A second would consist of the construction and organization of a training unit which would house the initial study and research relating to those areas of activity already approved. Those two stages would encompass an initial period of three years. A further 10 years would complete the University, when it would expect to offer facilities for 2,000 students and a faculty of 400.

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

81. At its final meeting, on 8 September 1980, the Commission adopted its report.

APPENDIX I

Elements for inclusion in the draft international agreement on the University for Peace

AGREEMENT

1. The High Contracting Parties agree, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/ , to establish the University for Peace.

CONSTITUTION

2. The University for Peace shall be an international centre of higher learning in post-graduate studies, research and the dissemination of knowledge specifically aimed at training for peace with its headquarters in Costa Rica. This aim shall be achieved by the acceptance and development of the principles of participation, anticipation and ideological pluralism.
3. The association which may link the University for Peace with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions.

PURPOSE

4. The purpose of the University shall be to contribute to the universal task of educating for peace through teaching, research, dissemination of knowledge and in the fellowship of an academic community devoted to those interdisciplinary studies that are fundamental to the development of the human person and of societies so that the world may live in peace.
5. The University shall have the legal status necessary to enable it to fulfil its purpose. It may conclude agreements with similar organizations, governments, international or private organizations, or entities.
6. The University shall enjoy autonomy and academic freedom in its operations, in keeping with its profoundly humanistic purpose within the framework of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ORGANIZATION

7. In its organization, the University shall have a Council, which shall be its highest authority; a Rector; an international advisory board; an international foundation attached to the University for Peace, which shall operate independently and have its own assets; a faculty and students.

ASSETS

8. The assets of the University shall consist of the land to be donated for its operation by the Government of Costa Rica, the facilities to be constructed thereon, such voluntary donations and contributions as may be received, and tuition income. The financing of the University for Peace shall not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

9. This agreement shall enter into force from the date on which it shall have been signed by at least ten States representing more than one continent. This agreement shall be opened for signature by the Secretary-General, who shall be its depositary, no later than thirty days after its approval, and it shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat, pursuant to Article 102 of the United Nations Charter.

10. The University for Peace is empowered to enter into an headquarters agreement with the Government of Costa Rica.

THE CHARTER OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE

11. The Charter of the University is contained in the annex to the present agreement and forms a part of it.

APPENDIX II

Elements for inclusion in the draft Charter of the
University for Peace

(i) The persistence of war in the history of mankind and the growing threats against peace in recent decades that jeopardize the very existence of the human race make it imperative that peace should no longer be viewed as a negative concept, as the end of conflict or as a simple diplomatic compromise, but rather that it should be achieved and ensured through the most valuable and effective resource that man possesses: education.

(ii) Peace is the primary and irrevocable obligation of a nation and the fundamental objective of the United Nations. It is the reason for its existence. However, the best tool for achieving this supreme good for humankind, namely education, has not been used.

(iii) Many nations and international organizations have attempted to attain peace through disarmament. This effort must be continued, yet facts show that man should not be too optimistic as long as the human mind has not been imbued with the notion of peace from an early age. It is necessary to break the vicious cycle of struggling for peace without an educational foundation.

(iv) This is the challenge that now faces all nations and all men as the twenty-first century approaches. The decision must be made to save the human race, which is threatened by war, by means of education for peace. If education has been the instrument of science and technology, there is all the more reason to use it to accomplish this primary right of the human being.

(v) The aim of the University for Peace shall be achieved by the acceptance and development of the principles of participation, anticipation and ideological pluralism.

(vi) In accordance with the general principles set forth above, with the clear determination to provide humankind with an institution of higher education for peace and with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence to stimulate co-operation among peoples and help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, and in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the United Nations Charter, the following Charter is hereby enacted.

1. The University for Peace is hereby established as an international institution of higher learning offering post-graduate courses. The headquarters of the University shall be in the Republic of Costa Rica.

PURPOSE

2. The purpose of the University shall be to contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace through teaching, training, research, dissemination of knowledge fundamental to the full development of the human person and societies through the interdisciplinary study of all matters relating to peace.
3. The University shall have the legal status necessary to enable it to fulfil its purpose. It may enter into association with or conclude agreements with similar organizations, governments, international or private organizations, and in particular, with the United Nations University. After the University for Peace has been established the association, which may link it with the United Nations University, should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions.
4. The University shall enjoy autonomy and academic freedom in its operations, in keeping with its profoundly humanistic purpose within the framework of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

ORGANIZATION

Council

5. The University shall have a Council, a Rector, an international foundation, which shall operate independently and have its own assets, faculty, staff and students.
6. Its principal area of study shall be education for peace based on a centre for documentation and education for peace and such other underpinning subjects as the Council may decide.
7. The Council shall be the supreme authority of the University.
8. It shall be composed of the Rector, area directors, representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO, the Executive Director of UNITAR, and two delegates of the Government of the host country, as ex officio members, and five representatives of the international academic community appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO. The student body shall be represented by three students.
9. Members of the Council shall be appointed for terms of four years and may be reappointed. All members of the Council shall be persons of distinction in the academic field. In the appointment of the representatives of the international academic community, regard shall be had to a broad academic, geographical and cultural distribution.
10. The Council shall have the following powers:

- (a) To establish the general policies of the University;
- (b) To elect for terms of two years, renewable for further terms of the same length, a President and a Vice-President of the Council;
- (c) To elect the Rector for terms of five years;
- (d) To adopt its own regulations and rules of procedure;
- (e) To adopt, revise or abrogate such rules and regulations as are required for the proper operation of the University;
- (f) To adopt, on the proposal of the Rector, the annual programme and budget of the University and to assist in its execution;
- (g) To consider the annual reports of the Rector;
- (h) To recommend the revision of the International Agreement to the General Assembly of the United Nations;
- (i) To establish such organs and offices as are required for the fulfilment of the purpose of the University, within the framework of this Charter;
- (j) Such other powers as belong to it in accordance with the Charter.

11. The Council shall meet in regular session twice a year and in special session in the cases specified in the relevant rules.

12. Decisions will be adopted by a majority of members present and voting.

Rector

13. The Rector shall be the chief academic and administrative office of the University.

14. The Rector shall:

- (a) Implement the policies established by the Council;
- (b) Propose to the Council names for membership of the International Advisory Board;
- (c) Administer the University;
- (d) Prepare the programme, work plans and annual budget estimates of the University for submission to the Council for its approval;
- (e) Act as legal representative of the University;
- (f) Submit an annual report to the Council;

(g) Appoint such staff and designate such officials as are required for the proper operation of the University;

(h) Have such other powers as may be prescribed by this Charter, by the Council and by the rules and regulations.

15. Irenology. This subject shall be the main concern of the University and shall comprise the study of peace, of education for peace and the study of human rights. All its studies shall focus on the topic of peace, understood in its universal sense. The adoption of a programme of studies which shall be obligatory for the obtaining of any degree granted by the University.

16. The International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace. The purpose of this center shall be to make the proper functioning of the University possible by identifying, collecting, summarizing, analysing, synthesizing, evaluating, keeping, promoting and disseminating data and information relating to peace.

17. The International Advisory Board. The Board shall advise the University on its academic programmes and shall be composed of distinguished specialists in the various disciplines to be developed at the University. The Council of the University shall formulate the regulations for the functioning of the Board.

18. The International Foundation of the University for Peace. There shall be attached to the University, as a financial supporting body, an International Foundation for the University for Peace, organized under Costa Rican law and composed of persons of recognized high standing.

FACULTY AND STAFF

19. All faculty will be appointed on the basis of their high academic qualification and of their commitment to the purpose and objectives of the University for Peace. They will also be expected to comply with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid in their appointment to appropriate representation in terms of geography, social systems, cultural traditions, age and sex.

20. The faculty of the University will consist of the Rector and his senior academic collaborators, visiting professors, fellows, academic consultants and research staff at the University campus and at such other centres or in such programmes other than at the University headquarters as may be determined by the Council.

21. Administrative and other personnel will be appointed by the Rector on terms and conditions determined by the Council for such appointments and in accordance with the Statute of the University. Due regard shall be paid in their appointment to the purpose and objectives of the University.

22. Provision will be made in the preparation of the budget and programme of the University for the appointment of faculty and staff of the University. The Rector may, at his discretion, appoint temporary faculty and staff on an ad hoc basis in accordance with the Statute of the University.

STUDENTS

23. Students reading for higher degrees or following courses of study or carrying out research will be admitted to the University according to requirements established by the Council. Every attempt will be made to ensure a world-wide representation with special attention being given to participation of minorities, and parity should be sought between women and men students.

DEGREES

24. The University shall grant masters' degrees and doctorates under terms and conditions established by the Council. The University may also grant honorary doctorates.

25. Assets. The assets of the University shall consist of the land donated for its operation by the Government of Costa Rica, the facilities to be constructed thereon, such voluntary contributions and donations as it may receive and tuition income. The financing of the University for Peace shall not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University.

APPENDIX III

Decision 7.1.2 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Executive Board, adopted at its 109th session, on the establishment of a University for Peace

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 109 EX/32 (paras. 17-28);
2. Congratulates the Government of Costa Rica on its generous initiative in proposing to establish a University for Peace;
3. Takes note of resolution 34/111 whereby the General Assembly of the United Nations approves the idea of establishing a University for Peace as part of the system of the United Nations University and decides to establish an international commission to prepare, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, proposals for the organization, structure and operation of the University, taking into account the conditions specified in the resolution;
4. Reaffirms its opinion expressed in 107 EX/Decision 5.1.2, particularly with regard to the financing of the institution and the overriding importance of the views of the United Nations University Council (paras. 8 (c) and 10);
5. Notes, therefore, with satisfaction, that resolution 34/111 of the General Assembly provides that the links between the University for Peace and the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions;
6. Recalls in that respect that the United Nations University Council, whilst maintaining that it is too early to decide on the principle and ways and means of setting up the University for Peace within the system of the United Nations University, has indicated that it is fully prepared to consider its eventual inclusion in the network of associated institutions of the United Nations University, provided that, as an autonomous body, it establishes programmes which contribute to the effective operation of that network;
7. Expresses the wish that, to enable the Executive Board and the Director-General of UNESCO to examine the question in greater detail, the report that the international commission is to present to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly should be of a preliminary nature;
8. Requests the Director-General to transmit this decision to the Secretary-General of the United Nations so that it may be communicated to the international commission established by resolution 34/111;

9. Requests the Director-General to take any action, within his sphere of competence, to provide opportunities for serious reflection in terms of different views on the establishment of a University for Peace and on the links that should exist between that University and the United Nations University;

10. Also requests the Director-General to continue, within the limits of the means available to him, the assistance being provided by UNESCO to the Government of Costa Rica with a view to the establishment of a University for Peace.

APPENDIX IV

List of documents before the Commission

First session

- A/AC.203/1 Provisional agenda
- A/AC.203/2 Note by the Secretariat enclosing 109 EX/Decision 7.1.2 of the Executive Board of UNESCO on the establishment of a University for Peace
- A/AC.203/CRP.1 Preparation of the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 34/111
- A/AC.203/CRP.2 Organization, administrative, financial and academic structure of the University for Peace (summary of proposal)
- A/AC.203/CRP.3 Preliminary draft charter of the University for Peace
- A/AC.203/CRP.4 Preparation of the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 34/111; outline of the Commission report: note by the Rapporteur
- A/AC.203/CRP.5 Preparation of the organization, structure and setting in motion of the University for Peace, bearing in mind the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 34/111: draft preamble

Second session

- A/AC.203/3 Provisional agenda
- A/AC.203/CRP.6 Establishment of the University for Peace: note by the Office of Legal Affairs
- A/AC.203/CRP.7 and Corr.1 Adoption of the report of the Commission: note by the Rapporteur
- A/AC.203/CRP.7/Rev.1 Revised draft report of the Commission (English and Spanish only)

- A/AC.203/CRP.8 Presidential Commission of the University for Peace:
comments on the note issued by the United Nations Office
of Legal Affairs (A/AC.203/CRP.6)
- A/AC.203/CRP.9 Elements for inclusion in an international agreement on
the University for Peace
- A/AC.203/CRP.10 Suggested Chapter for the University for Peace
- A/AC.203/CRP.11 Revision by Prof. Ki Zerbo to Chapter IV, Sections B, C,
E and F. Purpose, Objectives and Methods
- A/AC.203/CRP.12 UNESCO draft report of the Commission on the University
for Peace

ANNEX II

Draft International Agreement for the Establishment of the University
for Peace and draft Charter of the University for Peace

A. Draft International Agreement for the Establishment
of the University for Peace

The States Parties to this Agreement,

Recalling that, by its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979, the General Assembly of the United Nations established an international commission which, in collaboration with the Government of Costa Rica, was requested to prepare the organization, structure and setting in motion of a University for Peace,

Desirous of giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission on the University for Peace endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-fifth session,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Establishment of the University for Peace

The University for Peace (hereinafter referred to as the University) is hereby established, to function in accordance with the Charter annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

Headquarters of the University

1. The headquarters of the University shall be established in Costa Rica on land donated for this purpose by the Government of Costa Rica.

2. The University shall conclude a Headquarters Agreement with the Government of the host country.

Article 3

Legal capacity, privileges and immunities

The University shall have in the host country such legal capacity and facilities and shall enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 4

Financing of the University

1. The expenses of the University shall be met from voluntary contributions made by Governments, intergovernmental organizations and from foundations and other

non-governmental sources, and from revenue derived from tuition and related charges.

2. The financing of the University shall not have any financial implications for the budget of the United Nations or that of the United Nations University. The budget of the University shall not impose any obligatory assessments on the States parties to this Agreement unless they agree otherwise.

Article 5

Amendments

1. Parties to this Agreement may propose amendments. Such proposals shall be transmitted to the Depositary for communication to the other parties. The Depositary shall consult with the parties as to the procedure for consideration of any amendments proposed.

2. The Charter annexed to this Agreement may be amended by the Council of the University for Peace in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 19 of that Charter.

Article 6

Definitive signature or accession

This Agreement shall be open for definitive signature or for accession by all States. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

Article 7

Entry into force

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which it shall have been signed or acceded to by 10 States from more than one continent.

Article 8

Depositary

This Agreement, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall perform the functions of Depositary.

B. Draft Charter of the University for Peace

Article 1

Establishment

The University for Peace (hereinafter referred to as the University) shall

/...

be an international institution of higher education for peace established pursuant to the International Agreement to which this Charter is attached in the light of the general principles contained in the annex hereto.

Article 2

Aims and purposes

The University is established with a clear determination to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace and with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful co-existence, to stimulate co-operation among peoples and help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, and in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations. To this end the University shall contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace by engaging in teaching, research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge fundamental to the full development of the human person and societies through the interdisciplinary study of all matters relating to peace.

Article 3

Legal status

The University shall have the legal status necessary to enable it to fulfil its purposes and objectives. It shall enjoy autonomy and academic freedom in its operations, in keeping with its profoundly humanistic purpose, within the framework of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 4

Relationship with Governments, organizations and institutions

1. The University may enter into association with or conclude agreements with Governments, intergovernmental and other organizations and institutes in the field of education.
2. The University shall, in particular, seek to establish a close relationship with the United Nations University. The association which may link the University with the United Nations University should be determined by common agreement between the two institutions.
3. The University shall maintain close links with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in view of its special responsibilities in the field of education.

Article 5

Organization

The University shall have an organizational framework consisting of the following:

/...

- (a) A Council, which shall be the governing body of the University;
- (b) A rector, who shall be the principal administrative officer of the University;
- (c) An international foundation as a financial supporting body operating independently;
- (d) An International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace;
- (e) An international advisory board.

Article 6

Composition of the Council

1. The Council shall be the supreme authority of the University. It shall be composed of the following ex officio members: the Rector, area directors, four representatives designated respectively by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by the Director-General of UNESCO, by the Rector of the United Nations University and by the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and two representatives designated by the Government of the host country, as well as the following additional members: ten representatives of the academic community appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, and three students representing the student body.

2. In the appointment of the representatives of the academic community, who shall be persons of distinction in the academic field, regard shall be had to a broad academic, geographical and cultural distribution.

3. The term of office of the representatives of the international academic community serving as members of the Council shall be four years. They may be reappointed.

4. The term of office of the persons representing the student body on the Council shall be one year. They may be reappointed.

Article 7

Functions and powers of the Council

The Council shall have the following powers:

(a) To establish the general policies which shall govern the activities and operations of the University;

(b) To adopt, revise or abrogate such regulations and rules as are required for the application of this Charter and the proper operation of the University;

/...

- (c) To adopt its own rules of procedure;
- (d) To elect a President and a Vice-President of the Council for two-year terms which may be renewed;
- (e) To elect the Rector of the University for a five-year term which may be renewed;
- (f) To adopt, on the proposal of the Rector, the annual programme and budget of the University and to assist in its execution;
- (g) To consider the annual and other reports of the Rector on the activities of the University;
- (h) To establish such organs and offices as are required for the fulfilment of the purposes of the University, within the framework of this Charter;
- (i) To amend this Charter in accordance with the procedure set out in article 19 below and subject to the provisions of the International Agreement establishing the University;
- (j) Such other powers as belong to it in accordance with this Charter.

Article 8

Sessions of the Council

The Council shall meet in regular session twice a year. Special sessions shall be held in the cases specified in the relevant rules of procedure of the Council. Sessions of the Council shall be convened by the rector.

Article 9

Majority required for decisions

Except as otherwise specified in the case of amendments to this Charter, the Council shall adopt its decisions by a majority of its members present and voting.

Article 10

Rector

The rector shall be the chief academic and administrative officer of the University. In this capacity he shall assume the over-all responsibility for the organization, direction, and administration of the University in accordance with the general policies formulated by the Council.

Article 11

Functions and powers of the Rector

The Rector shall, inter alia:

- (a) Implement the policies established by the Council;
- (b) Administer the University;
- (c) Prepare the programme, work plans and annual budget estimates of the University for submission to the Council for its approval;
- (d) Execute the work programmes and make the expenditures envisaged in the budget approved by the Council;
- (e) Propose to the Council names of persons qualified for membership in the International Advisory Board;
- (f) Act as the legal representative of the University;
- (g) Appoint such staff and designate such officials as are required for the proper functioning of the University.

He shall have such other functions and powers as may be prescribed by the provisions of this Charter or otherwise entrusted to him pursuant to decisions, rules and regulations adopted by the Council.

Article 12

International Centre for Documentaion and Information for Peace

The International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace shall form an integral part of the organizational structure of the University. Its purpose shall be to ensure the proper functioning of the University by identifying, collecting and disseminating data and information relating to peace.

Article 13

International Advisory Board

The International Advisory Board shall be composed of distinguished specialists in the various disciplines pursued at the University. The Board shall advise the University on its academic programmes. The Board shall function on the basis of regulations formulated by the Council of the University.

Article 14

International Foundation

There shall be attached to the University an International Foundation set up in accordance with arrangements to be made by the Council in consultation with the host Government. It shall be composed of persons of recognized standing. It shall have its own assets and operate independently as a financial supporting body for the University.

Article 15

Faculty and staff

1. All members of the faculty shall be appointed on the basis of their high academic qualifications and of their commitment to the purpose and objectives of the University, with due regard to the need for appropriate representation in terms of geography, social systems, cultural traditions, age and sex. In the performance of their duties, they shall be expected to comply with the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity.

2. The faculty of the University shall consist of the rector, the academic staff, visiting professors, fellows, academic consultants and the research staff at the University campus and at such other centres or in such programmes other than at the University headquarters as may be determined by the Council.

3. The rector shall appoint administrative and other personnel on terms and conditions determined by the Council for such appointments and in accordance with this Charter. Due regard shall be paid in their appointment to the purposes and objectives of the University.

4. The rector may at his discretion appoint temporary faculty members and staff on an ad hoc basis in accordance with this Charter.

Article 16

Students

Students shall be admitted to the University in accordance with requirements established by the Council. In this regard the Council shall bear in mind the need to ensure a world-wide representation with special attention being given to participation of minorities. Parity should be sought between men and women students at the University.

Article 17

University programmes and degrees

1. Irenology, which shall comprise the study of peace, education for peace and human rights, shall be the main concern of the University. The studies carried

out at the University shall focus on the topic of international peace. Completion of a programme of studies, including irenology as a compulsory subject, shall be required for obtaining any degree granted by the University.

2. The University shall, inter alia, grant master's degrees and doctorates under terms and conditions established by the Council.

Article 18

Assets, financing and use of financial resources

1. The assets of the University shall comprise the land donated by the Government of Costa Rica as the headquarters site of the University, the facilities thereon and such endowment funds as may be allocated to it.

2. The University shall derive its revenues from voluntary contributions made by Governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations and other non-governmental sources and from tuition and related charges.

3. The University may decide freely on the use of the financial resources available to it for the execution of its functions, in accordance with financial regulations formulated and approved by the Council.

Article 19

Amendments

1. Amendments to this Charter, which are compatible with the basic aims and purposes of the University and with the International Agreement establishing it, may be proposed to the Council by:

- (a) A State party to the International Agreement establishing the University;
- (b) The rector of the University;
- (c) Any other member of the University Council.

2. Amendments shall require a two-thirds majority of the members of the Council for adoption.

3. The States parties to the International Agreement establishing the University shall be notified without delay if any amendment to the Charter is adopted by the Council.

APPENDIX

General principles formulated by the Commission on the
University for Peace established by the General Assembly
pursuant to its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979

1. The persistence of war in the history of mankind and the growing threats against peace in recent decades, that jeopardize the very existence of the human race, make it imperative that peace should no longer be viewed as a negative concept, as the end of conflict or as a simple diplomatic compromise, but rather that it should be achieved and ensured through the most valuable and most effective resource that man possesses: education.
2. Peace is the primary and irrevocable obligation of a nation and the fundamental objective of the United Nations. It is the reason for its existence. However, the best tool for achieving this supreme good for humankind, namely education, has not been used.
3. Many nations and international organizations have attempted to attain peace through disarmament. This effort must be continued, yet facts show that man should not be too optimistic as long as the human mind has not been imbued with the notion of peace from an early age. It is necessary to break the vicious circle of struggling for peace without an educational foundation.
4. This is the challenge that now faces all nations and all men as the twenty-first century approaches. The decision must be made to save the human race, which is threatened by war, by means of education for peace. If education has been the instrument of science and technology, there is all the more reason to use it to accomplish this primary right of the human being.

ANNEX III

Decision 5.2.6 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, adopted at its 110th session, concerning the work of the Commission on the University for Peace

The Executive Board,

1. Recalling decision 7.1.2 which it adopted at its one hundred and ninth session;
2. Having examined with interest the report prepared by the International Commission for the University for Peace at the close of its second session, which was forwarded to the Board by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
3. Congratulates the Commission on the work accomplished during its two sessions in accordance with its terms of reference, which will greatly facilitate the organization of the University for Peace;
4. Observes with satisfaction that the Commission, by its recommendations concerning the objectives, fields of research and instruction, and working methods of the University for Peace, has made a substantial contribution to the task of defining its specific character;
5. Takes note with satisfaction of the recommendation that the development of the University should proceed by successive stages;
6. Notes that the proposed legal framework for the University for Peace, which would be established by an international treaty open for signature by all States, while its operation would be governed by a charter which, as part of the treaty, would be endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, appears to mark a change of approach in relation to the provisions of Assembly resolution 34/111;
7. Considers that certain aspects of that legal framework call for clarification, with particular reference to the rights and duties of States parties to the treaty, the statutes of States not parties to the treaty, the situation of the charter in relation to the treaty, and the question of the number of States parties required for the treaty to enter into force, having regard to the universal character of the University;
8. Takes note of the reference to the action taken by the Government of Costa Rica to secure the financing of the University for Peace during the initial phase of its activities, and of the provision in paragraph 8 concerning the items to be included in the proposed international treaty to the effect that implications for the budget of the United Nations or the United Nations University;

9. Recalls in this connexion that, in the opinion which it expressed at its one hundred and seventh session, the Executive Board stated that in its view "any diverting of the necessary material, human and intellectual resources from the United Nations University to the institution proposed by Costa Rica should be avoided";

10. Recalls further, with reference to paragraph 75 of the report, that the relations to be established between the United Nations University and the University for Peace should be consistent with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 4 (c) of the Charter of the United Nations University and be determined by common agreement in the spirit of resolution 34/111 of the United Nations General Assembly;

11. Considers it desirable for the closest possible collaboration to be established between UNESCO and the University for Peace;

12. Notes that the items to be included in the proposed charter of the University for Peace contain a provision to the effect that the Director-General should be an ex officio member of the council with which the University would be provided;

13. Considers it desirable, in the interest of effective collaboration between UNESCO and the University for Peace, for UNESCO to be as closely associated as possible with the measures taken for the organization and operation of that institution.
