

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/36/14)



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New York, 1981

NOTE

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

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 8	1
 <u>Chapter</u>		
I. TRAINING	9 - 57	3
A. Courses for members of permanent missions in New York and Geneva	12 - 32	3
1. Programmes on the work and organization of the United Nations	12 - 17	3
(a) Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York)	12 - 14	3
(b) Seminar for new members of permanent missions (Geneva)	15	4
(c) Seminar for administrative support personnel in permanent missions (New York)	16	4
(d) Seminars on the drafting of treaties and other international instruments (New York)	17	4
2. Programmes on special aspects of the United Nations system	18 - 32	4
(a) Seminar on international economics for diplomats (Geneva)	18	4
(b) Briefing seminars on the law of the sea (New York and Geneva)	19	5
(c) UNITAR/EDI seminar on economic development and its international setting (Washington, D.C.)	20 - 22	5
(d) Seminar on regionalism and world order (Washington, D.C.)	23	5
(e) Workshops on international negotiations (New York)	24 - 25	6
(f) Seminar on modern social science methods for diplomats (New York)	26 - 27	6
(g) Seminars for new diplomats in permanent missions on the working of the United Nations system (New York)	28	6

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
(h) Seminars on the storage, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation (New York and Geneva)	29 - 30	7
(i) Seminar on financing the work of the United Nations (New York)	31 - 32	7
B. Training programmes other than for diplomats	33 - 39	7
1. United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague and other locations)	33	7
2. United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher course in international law for Africa (Cairo)	34 - 35	8
3. Seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order (Vienna)	36	8
4. United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament (New York)	37	8
5. Orientation course on the international civil service (Geneva)	38 - 39	8
C. Training services requested by Member States	40 - 52	9
1. Programme for government officials from Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa	40 - 44	9
2. Training course on multilateral diplomacy and international co-operation for young diplomats from the Yemen Arab Republic	45 - 47	10
3. Advisory assistance to Saudi Arabia in establishing and developing an Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Jeddah	48	10
4. Advisory assistance to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in improving and developing the Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Tripoli	49	10
5. Training programme on multilateral diplomacy for national officials of Suriname	50 - 51	10
6. Advisory assistance to the Government of Pakistan	52	11
D. Special activities	53 - 57	11
1. Joint UNITAR/Uppsala University seminar on international law and organization for a new world order	53	11
2. Symposium on the material remnants of the Second World War	54 - 55	11
3. Involvement in interagency training activities . .	56 - 57	12

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
II. RESEARCH	58 - 85	13
A. Studies in United Nations policy and efficacy	63 - 80	14
1. An analytical guide to application of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	64	14
2. Attitude survey	65	14
3. Creative women in changing societies	66	14
4. Critical assessment of the role and prospects of the International Law Commission	67	15
5. Development-related decision-making and forecasting: methodological issues	68	15
6. The elimination of racism and <u>apartheid</u>	69	15
7. Evaluation of the liability of States for damage caused through scientific and technological innovations	70	16
8. Implementing restructuring: a critical evaluation of the Economic and Social Council as an instrument of global economic reform	71	16
9. Legal aspects of the new international economic order	72	16
10. Lessons of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly	73	16
11. Lessons of the Law of the Sea negotiations	74	16
12. Quantitative analysis of voting behaviour in the General Assembly	75	17
13. The rights of the child	76	17
14. Application of uniform rules to disaster relief operations	77	17
15. Science and technology for development: responses to and implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action	78	18
16. <u>Travaux préparatoires</u> of United Nations multilateral conventions	79	18
17. Studies on the effectiveness of the Security Council	80	18
B. Studies in regional co-operation for development	81 - 85	19
1. Asian regionalism and the United Nations system	81	19
2. Population movements within the Caribbean: implications for development planning	82	19

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
3. Regional development and the strategies of small-size developing countries	83	19
4. The role of the public sector in the economic and social development of African countries	84	19
5. Strategies for social and economic development of the developing countries	85	20
III. PROJECT ON THE FUTURE	86 - 109	21
A. Policy choices	88 - 99	21
1. Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations	88 - 94	21
2. Regional approaches to the problematique of the future	95 - 99	24
(a) Strategies for the future of Africa	95 - 96	24
(b) Strategies for the future of Asia	97 - 99	24
B. Energy and natural resources	100 - 109	25
1. UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands	102 - 104	25
2. Energy conferences	105 - 109	26
(a) International Conferences on Small Energy Resources	105 - 106	26
(b) Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands	107	27
(c) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy	108 - 109	27
IV. UNITAR OFFICE AT GENEVA	110 - 119	28
V. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY	120 - 121	30
VI. CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	122 - 126	31
VII. OTHER ACTIVITIES	127 - 141	32
A. Programme on regionalism and the new international economic order	127 - 136	32
1. Regionalism and the new international economic order	127 - 133	32
2. Obstacles and opportunities of the new international economic order	134 - 135	34
3. International survey of experts and decision-makers	136	34

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
B. Meeting of Directors of Institutes within the United Nations system	137 - 141	34
VIII. PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	142 - 149	37
IX. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS	150 - 162	39

ANNEXES

I. Members of the Board of Trustees	42
II. Publications	43
III. Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes (1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981)	53
IV. Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes (1966 to 30 June 1981)	63
V. Contributions to UNITAR in 1980	66
VI. Selected list of research papers prepared by UNITAR staff and consultants other than studies published by UNITAR	68

INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, submits the present report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, covering the period from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981.
2. The report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, 1/ covering the period from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980, was considered in the Second Committee 2/ after an opening statement by the Executive Director, Mr. Davidson Nicol. On the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 35/53 A and B of 5 December 1980. In resolution 35/53 A, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director and his introductory statement. It urged the continuation of the Institute's work in the sphere of economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on the problems in the areas identified by the Assembly at its sixth and seventh special sessions and in the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly at its twenty-ninth and subsequent sessions. In its resolution 35/53 B, the Assembly decided that a grant-in-aid should be provided to the Institute, on an exceptional basis, from the budget of the United Nations to meet the Institute's current deficits. It requested the Executive Director, in light of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, to take further steps with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Institute, reducing its costs and increasing its resources. It also urged all States, especially those that were not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase substantially their voluntary contributions in order to meet the needs of the Institute. This resolution was adopted in response to a request of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR at its nineteenth session. The steps taken for its implementation are outlined in chapter IX below.
3. The nineteenth session of the Board of Trustees was held in New York from 9 to 12 September 1980. In his statement to the Board the Secretary-General noted that it was gratifying to see that UNITAR had maintained the high quality of its programmes in spite of serious and mounting financial difficulties. He was pleased to note that, in addition to its traditional programmes in multilateral diplomacy, the Institute had been organizing more specialized training courses for government officials concerned with development co-operation, international law and other aspects of inter-State relations, and had also re-organized its Department of Research to emphasize the study of key issues before the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Similarly, the research and conference activities of the Project on the Future had helped to foster a fresh look at some fundamental global problems and to explore alternative development strategies. The Institute's programmes continued to reflect the emphasis which the General Assembly placed upon the new international economic order, and he was particularly pleased that the

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/35/14).

2/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 63, document A/35/616.

conference on regionalism and the new international economic order had proved so successful. In conclusion, the Secretary-General expressed satisfaction that both developed and developing countries had recognized the importance of the Institute's work, and he hoped that this recognition would lead to new financial contributions from Member States.

4. The Board reviewed the progress made in the work of each department during the past year and examined the projected work programme for 1981. Particular attention was devoted to the Institute's financial situation. The Board examined at length various alternatives to the Institute's present methods of funding and gave support to the principle of a core budget financed by the United Nations. As the Executive Director explained to the Board, a core budget of \$2 to 3 million was envisaged; this would cover a minimum number of staff members and the basic maintenance of the Institute, although its substantive programmes would continue to be supported by voluntary contributions. The need for a stable core budget had been recognized by the General Assembly in the case of a number of other organizations, and the Board hoped that equal consideration would be given to UNITAR. The Board heard presentations from the Assistant Secretary-General for Financial Services and the Director of the General Legal Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, and this helped the Board to understand the wider implications of a core budget. Three resolutions were adopted, including one calling upon the United Nations to provide a grant-in-aid to meet the current deficits of the Institute and over the long run to subsume the core staff and service costs of the Institute within the regular budget of the United Nations.

5. The Board of Trustees reviewed the progress which had been made in establishing the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and was apprised of the role and initial programme of work of the new Institute by its Director. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research was set up in Geneva in October 1980 as an interim arrangement within the framework of UNITAR until the 1982 special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. At its first session in May 1981, the Advisory Council of the Institute reviewed and endorsed the projects which the Director had planned for 1981. The report of the Advisory Council and the Work Programme for 1982 have been submitted to the Board of Trustees at its twentieth session for its consideration.

6. Finally, the Board took note of the Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on UNITAR and, while questioning some of its recommendations, agreed that it merited serious consideration.

7. As part of the effort to implement the financial recommendations of the Board of Trustees and the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Board and the Executive Director held intensive consultations with members of the Board during special visits of the Chairman to UNITAR headquarters on 2 and 3 February and 4 and 5 May 1981. The results of those consultations are given in chapter IX below.

8. Eight members of the Board of Trustees completed their term of office on 30 June 1981. The Secretary-General has re-appointed three of those members and has appointed four new members for a term of three years, beginning 1 July 1981. The members of the Board and the ex officio members are listed in annex I. On behalf of UNITAR, the Executive Director wishes to place on record his profound gratitude for the outstanding contributions that have been made to the work of UNITAR by the retiring members of the Board: Mr. T. T. B. Koh (Singapore), Mr. Harvey Picker (United States of America), Mr. Walter Rau (Federal Republic of Germany), Mr. Arsène Usher (Ivory Coast) and Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy).

CHAPTER I

TRAINING

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

10. A new programme on international negotiations was introduced this year. Its methodology - including the use of audio-visual aids and small working groups - may be representative of the sort of training that UNITAR may wish to develop in the future. Collaboration with other international organizations, national institutes and academic institutes continued during the past year.

11. The Department of Training will continue to respond to the needs of and requests from Member States as far as its staff and financial resources will permit.

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

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

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

12. The annual three-day seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly was held in New York from 17 to 19 September 1981, with 114 participants from 50 delegations taking part.

13. The first day was devoted to a general introduction to the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with briefings on the drafting of resolutions and the formal and informal aspects of the negotiation process.

14. The following day, participants were divided into teams of six, each team representing an imaginary country in a specified regional group determined at random. Each team was provided with a fact sheet describing its country. With the aid, as required, of experienced diplomats serving as resource persons, each team drafted a resolution on a hypothetical proposal on an issue of concern to the United Nations. Teams then began negotiations with each other, and those drafts which emerged from the negotiating process were formally tabled in a mock meeting of the Second Committee of the General Assembly on the third day of the seminar. Eventually one resolution was adopted by consensus. This meeting, chaired by an experienced Secretariat staff member, was conducted in accordance with the Assembly's rules of procedure.

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

15. Fifty-one newcomers to the missions in Geneva met from 10 to 14 November 1980 for an intensive introduction to the work of the United Nations system from the perspective of the United Nations Office at Geneva. In addition to lectures on the United Nations system as it faces the future, participants heard discussions on the roles and functions of the policy-making organs in the United Nations, the role of the Secretariat and the international civil servant, the needs and priorities of diplomacy in a multilateral setting and the role and work of a permanent mission in Geneva. Two days of this annual seminar were spent in a simulation exercise on negotiating techniques and procedures in the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, and one day was devoted to an in-depth look at the other major trade organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

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

16. This annual programme is designed to help newcomers in the permanent missions, primarily clerks and secretaries, to become familiar with the workings of the United Nations system and consists of four half-day sessions. A briefing session on correspondence and liaison with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General was included. Some 51 participants attended the seminar, which was held in English.

(d) Seminars on the drafting of treaties and other international instruments (New York)

17. Twenty-nine participants took part in drafting courses on treaties and other instruments, held in New York from 20 to 24 April 1981. Intended mainly for legal officers or those with international law assignments in their missions, the objective of the seminars was to acquaint participants with the legal aspects of treaties and other international instruments, particularly as they relate to diplomatic practice, including that of the United Nations. Discussions were preceded by a brief analysis of customary international law and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, ^{3/} and were followed by drafting exercises and the opportunity to observe a drafting session of a major United Nations conference. Two seminars, held separately in English and Spanish for five half-day sessions, were led by legal officers of the United Nations Secretariat including the Deputy Director of Law of the Sea Studies.

2. Programmes on special aspects of the United Nations system

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

18. This seminar was organized in Geneva for members of permanent missions without a detailed background in economics who have to deal on a daily basis with complex international economic questions. Fifty-three people from 36 missions in Geneva met once a week for five weeks in March 1981 to hear lecturers on basic concepts and the framework of international economics; international trade, including commodity flows and commercial policies; international finance and balance-of-payments adjustment; international institutions; and the new international

^{3/} United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.V.5.

economic order, including commodity markets and attitudes towards transnational corporations.

(b) Briefing seminars on the law of the sea (New York and Geneva)

19. Briefing and discussion seminars were held in Geneva on 23 and 24 July 1980 and in New York on 6 March 1981, immediately prior to the tenth and eleventh sessions of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. Thirty-seven participants in Geneva and 57 participants in New York attended these briefings. Organized in collaboration with the Conference secretariat, the seminars were designed to inform new delegates about the present state of negotiations relating to the main issues before the Conference, including the historical background and the work of the committees, the settlement of disputes and final clauses.

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

20. For the fourth consecutive year UNITAR and the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) co-sponsored this residential seminar on economic development and its international setting. This seminar is designed for senior diplomats in permanent missions to the United Nations with responsibilities related to economic and social development matters, and is designed to provide them with an opportunity to explore aspects of development outside the formal atmosphere of the United Nations and to meet with their colleagues in an informal setting. The two-week seminar, which was held in Washington, D.C. in March 1981, was attended by 29 participants from 29 countries, and was conducted in English and French.

21. Following the opening at the United Nations in New York on 6 March, the seminar continued at the World Bank in Washington, D.C. with a programme of lectures and discussions on topics related to development objectives and present and future strategies in the context of the new international economic order. Capital flows and structural adjustment in a period of higher energy costs were among the specific topics discussed, as were the state of North-South negotiations and the Brandt Commission report on international development. 4/

22. Experts from the United Nations, UNITAR, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and GATT, and from other institutions such as the Overseas Development Council, the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace acted as seminar leaders. The participants were provided with a substantial amount of reading material and reference documents, and a final evaluation session was held at the end of the seminar to assess the need for such courses in the future.

(d) Seminar on regionalism and world order (Washington, D.C.)

23. UNITAR collaborated with the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University in organizing a seminar on

4/ North-South: A programme for survival. Report of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues. (The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1980.)

regionalism and world order. Held in Washington, D.C. from 17 to 19 June 1981, the seminar was designed for senior and middle-level diplomats from New York and Washington and dealt with the impact of regionalism on substantive issues of development in all areas of the world, as well as key problems in the conduct of diplomacy. As part of the three-day seminar, the participants visited the United States Congress, the White House and the Department of Defense for briefings and discussions. The participants included 20 diplomats from embassies in Washington and 17 from permanent missions in New York.

(e) Workshops on international negotiations (New York)

24. Two workshops on international negotiations were held during the past year. The first one, which took place from 21 to 24 October 1980, was geared towards middle-level diplomats and included 15 participants, while the second, held from 12 to 15 May 1981 in co-operation with the American Management Association, was designed for senior diplomatic personnel and was attended by 16 participants, including two permanent representatives and five deputy permanent representatives.

25. The objectives of the workshops were to enable participants to assess their own strengths as negotiators and to develop skills that were necessary for effective negotiation in an international environment. The workshops utilized a variety of case studies and exercises designed to simulate international negotiations in both bilateral and multilateral settings, and the instant replay video-taping throughout the four days allowed participants to observe and analyse themselves and their negotiating counterparts.

(f) Seminar on modern social science methods for diplomats (New York)

26. This innovative five-day seminar was designed to illustrate the relevance of modern social science methods in the daily work of diplomats and international officials, encouraging them, as practitioners of international relations and multilateral diplomacy, to make use of the latest developments in this field without having to acquire a specialized technical knowledge of it. This seminar, held from 6 to 10 October 1980 in New York, was attended by 17 members of various ranks from 14 permanent missions and a senior official of the United Nations Secretariat; the working languages were English and French.

27. The seminar, which was addressed by a professor of political science from the University of Zurich and a senior staff member of UNITAR, dealt with such topics as the essence of decision-making, practical ways to analyse political situations, the content analysis of press and public opinion data - including the use and interpretation of public opinion polls, the use of available data books and models as analytical instruments and the use of quantitative methods and other alternatives. The participants were provided with the relevant reference documentation by the lecturers.

(g) Seminars for new diplomats in permanent missions on the working of the United Nations system (New York)

28. Fifty-three newcomers to permanent missions in New York met from 27 to 30 January 1981 for an introduction to the working of the United Nations system. The seminars were addressed by senior members of the United Nations Secretariat on the structure of the United Nations system, the organization and conduct of

meetings and conferences, the role of the protocol and liaison service, United Nations documentation and the financing of the United Nations. The seminars were held separately in English and French.

(h) Seminars on the storage, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation (New York and Geneva)

29. These seminars are held for documentation officers, librarians, diplomats and other people engaged in the permanent missions in handling, organizing and retrieving information from United Nations document sources. The seminars, offered both in English and French, are conducted in small groups of approximately 10 members each allowing for the study of a wide range of problems related to documentation. Forty-five participants from 35 permanent missions attended the seminar in Geneva in December 1980; in February 1981 a similar seminar was attended by 78 participants from 65 missions in New York.

30. The seminars emphasized the interrelationship between the structure of the United Nations and the documentation of its organs. Class-room exercises and working assignments related to specific cases were used to test the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired, and the wide variety of reference tools published by the United Nations to retrieve information from the many United Nations sources was explained and applied. The participants were given an evaluation sheet at the end of the seminars to determine whether any improvements could be made in future seminars.

(i) Seminar on financing the work of the United Nations (New York)

31. This seminar, which was divided into two parts, took place between 19 and 21 May 1981. The first part, lasting one day, was addressed specifically to permanent representatives and other ambassadors, in which 20 took part, and was organized to provide them with an opportunity for an informal exchange of views with a senior member of the Secretariat on important financial issues facing the United Nations. Topics discussed included a review of the types of United Nations financing, the issues involved in planning and reviewing United Nations budgets and a review of the institutional arrangements for co-ordination and control.

32. The second part of the seminar was designed to meet the needs of members of permanent missions whose duties include the financial aspects of the work of the United Nations as it relates to the Fifth Committee, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and other financial and administrative bodies. Senior members of the Secretariat addressed a number of topics over a two-day period for some 37 participants.

B. Training programmes other than for diplomats

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

33. UNITAR continued to administer the international law fellowship programme, a major part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established under General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) of 20 December 1965. Nineteen fellowships

were awarded in 1980 to legal advisers of Ministries of Foreign Affairs, to other legal advisers of Governments and to teachers of international law, mostly from developing countries. The programme included participation in the courses on international law at The Hague Academy of International Law and in the special courses and seminars organized by UNITAR during this period. In addition to the six-week programme at The Hague in July and August 1980, the Fellows had the choice of attending the international law seminar organized in Geneva in connexion with the annual session of the International Law Commission, or of doing three months of practical training in the Legal Office of the United Nations or in the specialized agencies.

2. United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher course in international law for Africa (Cairo)

34. This course is one of the regular training courses organized periodically by UNITAR in Asia, Africa and Latin America under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law authorized by General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX) and subsequent resolutions, and is basically designed for young government legal advisers and university professors.

35. The United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher course in international law for African countries was held, at the invitation of the Egyptian Government, in Cairo, from 28 February to 13 March 1981. Nominated by their respective Governments, 25 participants from 20 African countries spent two weeks in Cairo and received lectures on developments in international law and the legal aspects of the new international economic order, including sovereignty over natural resources, international trade and commodities, the transfer and creation of technology, foreign investment, the role of the transnational corporations and technical co-operation among developing countries.

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

36. From 1 to 12 June 1981, the diplomatic training course on major issues of the new international economic order took place for the fifth time in Vienna. The course, conducted in English this year, was jointly organized with the Diplomatic Academy and designed for young foreign service officers beginning their careers. Of the 25 participants, 20 were on UNITAR scholarships and the majority were from developing countries.

4. United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament (New York)

37. The Department of Training collaborates with the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament, which is administered by the Centre for Disarmament. Twenty fellowship recipients participated in a course in the autumn of 1980 on the drafting and interpretation of bilingual and plurilingual treaties and instruments and one on disarmament documentation, and also took part in a simulation exercise.

5. Orientation course on the international civil service (Geneva)

38. At the request of the Sub-Committee for Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions, UNITAR organized an orientation course,

held from 16 to 20 February 1981, on the international civil service designed for newly recruited officials in the professional grades, from various Geneva-based United Nations agencies. The aim of the course was to give the participants an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the activities and mechanisms of the United Nations system and the role and status of the international civil service.

39. The course was an experiment in interagency co-operation and was well-received by the 30 participants who took part, representing all Geneva-based agencies.

C. Training services requested by Member States

1. Programmes for government officials from Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa

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

41. The first, a bilingual secretarial course, was begun on 1 November 1979 and was conducted at, and in collaboration with, the American Language Institute of the University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio. The curriculum consisted of intensive training in the English language and in secretarial and clerical skills. Ten students from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique took part in this programme.

42. The second, a course in basic diplomacy, was conducted in Geneva from September to December 1980. The Centre for Applied Studies in International Negotiations provided participants with information about the theoretical aspects of diplomacy; this training was supplemented in the latter stage of the programme by a study visit to various Ministries of Foreign Affairs in Europe.

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

44. The fourth programme, which took place in April 1981, entailed a study tour of senior government officials to United Nations Headquarters and United Nations offices in Geneva, Paris, Rome and Vienna. Eight participants from Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde attended this programme, which lasted for six weeks.

2. Training course on multilateral diplomacy and international co-operation for young diplomats from the Yemen Arab Republic

45. In response to a request from the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic, UNITAR organized a programme for a group of 12 young officials (divided into two groups of six) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The programme, which began on 15 September 1980, was designed to help these officials acquire first-hand knowledge of the processes and techniques of multilateral diplomacy and international economic co-operation to enable them to conduct foreign economic relations in a manner relevant to the development needs of the country.

46. The programme included a study tour to Washington, D.C. to get acquainted with the activities of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to Geneva for briefings on the role and activities of the various United Nations specialized agencies and finally to Tunis to familiarize themselves with the functions and activities of the League of Arab States, a regional intergovernmental organization. A visit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia was also organized.

47. The programme ended on 3 July 1981.

3. Advisory assistance to Saudi Arabia in establishing and developing an Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Jeddah

48. In accordance with the agreement signed in the spring of 1979 between UNITAR and the Government of Saudi Arabia, which has now been extended for a third time, for a period of one year, UNITAR, in its advisory capacity, continues to assist the Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Jeddah by improving its curriculum, structure and library facilities. Two English teachers were recruited in September 1980 and are presently working at the Institute, together with several teachers in various other disciplines. At the request of the Director of the Institute, UNITAR nominated a librarian in April 1981. In November 1980, two UNITAR experts attended the annual meeting of the Board of the Institute, during which a revision of the curriculum was discussed.

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

49. In accordance with the 1978 agreement UNITAR continues to assist the Libyan Government to improve and develop the Institute of Diplomatic Studies in Tripoli. The Director of the Institute approved the curriculum prepared by UNITAR experts, and two young Libyan diplomats are presently at UNITAR offices in New York and Geneva on a fellowship basis for a training period of one year. A course on the drafting of treaties and international legal instruments was held under UNITAR auspices in Tripoli from 27 September to 1 October 1980, and a symposium on material remnants from the Second World War took place in Geneva in April 1981 (see paras. 54 and 55 below). Preparations are now under way for a symposium on energy and the new international economic order to take place in Vienna in 1982.

5. Training programme on multilateral diplomacy for national officials of Suriname

50. At the request of the Government of Suriname, UNITAR was again approached to organize, in collaboration with the Institute of International Relations in

Trinidad and the Rio Branco Institute in Brazil, a crash course for a period of three months for 25 junior diplomats from the Foreign Service. This programme was sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the assistance of the Institute of International Law and International Relations and the Faculty of Law of the University of Suriname.

51. The programme was designed to familiarize officials with the processes and techniques of multilateral diplomacy and international economic co-operation and with aspects of international peace and security. Among the subjects covered were political and security questions, the role and objectives of the Economic and Social Council, UNDP and the United Nations regional commissions, the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the new international economic order and the transfer of technology.

6. Advisory assistance to the Government of Pakistan

52. At the request of the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan, two UNITAR experts, together with the Director of Training, visited Islamabad in April 1981 and held discussions with high officials of the Ministry for the purpose of evaluating and improving the present curriculum of the Pakistani Diplomatic Institute.

D. Special activities

1. Joint UNITAR/Uppsala University seminar on international law and organization for a new world order

53. About 60 experts on international law from various regions of the world attended this seminar at Uppsala University in Uppsala, Sweden in June 1981. Its objective was to give them an opportunity to exchange views on what contribution law can provide in the general debate on the new international economic order. Four main themes were discussed: international law in a multicultural world; independence and interdependence; sovereignty and humanity; and international organization for a new world order. The seminar was opened by His Majesty the King of Sweden, and a message to the seminar from the Secretary-General was read by the Executive Director of UNITAR.

2. Symposium on the material remnants of the Second World War

54. From 28 April to 1 May 1981 a symposium was held in Geneva on the problem of material war remnants (mines, bombs and other explosive devices). It was organized jointly by UNITAR and the Libyan Institute of Diplomatic Studies. The symposium brought together historians, economists, jurists, ecologists and technicians to discuss a subject which, through lack of information, technical assistance and financial resources, has created serious problems for countries affected by war.

55. More than 70 experts from all parts of the world participated in the symposium which provided a detailed examination of the various aspects of the problem and offered suggestions that might be helpful in finding practical and concrete ways for solving it.

3. Involvement in interagency training activities

56. UNITAR continued to hold the vice-chairmanship of the Sub-committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions. At the annual meeting of the Sub-committee, held at the World Health Organization in October 1980, UNITAR presented a training proposal for agency officials on the role of the international civil service. The proposal was discussed and approved, and UNITAR was requested to organize the course in February 1981 (see paras. 38 and 39 above).

57. UNITAR also participated actively in the regular meetings of the trainees of the Geneva-based agencies.

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH

58. The Department of Research was reorganized in 1980 around two main topic clusters, significantly consolidating its programmes within the framework of the department's priorities: (a) studies in United Nations policy and efficacy and (b) studies in regional co-operation for development.
59. The studies in policy and efficacy are undertaken by a core staff of five: the director, deputy director and three project officers. This core staff is supported exclusively out of the UNITAR General Fund, thus insulating it from external pressures and maximizing objectivity. The United Nations has funded an additional project officer up to February 1982 to carry out a request by the General Assembly for research on legal norms and principles of the new international economic order. The studies on regional co-operation for development are staffed by three project officers, each fully funded by Special Purpose Grants. The deputy director of research also participates in these studies. These grants also cover overhead and secretarial costs.
60. A basic core staff of research personnel is now working full-time in the department, thereby providing an essential element of intellectual interaction. This research staff (including the director and his deputy) is assisted by approximately 15 graduate students, from various countries and universities, who work two days a week assisting project officers in their research. Though unpaid, these clinicians receive academic credit from the universities in which they are enrolled. This enables each member of the core staff to work simultaneously on two to three projects, thus cutting the project cycle - from inception to completion - to 10 to 12 months. The Institute hopes this can be accelerated further in 1982.
61. Although almost all project research is now done in the department, two research partnerships have been developed, one in each of the clusters. The first is with the American Society of International Law and involves research on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a study which is fully funded by the Ford Foundation. The second is with institutes of the Soviet and Hungarian Academies of Science and United Nations regional bodies, and is primarily funded from the General Fund rouble account.
62. During the year five studies were published, one dealing with racism and its elimination; two concerned with the Presidency of the Security Council; and two dealing with aspects of East-West relations. ^{5/} Various research papers were contributed to international conferences and seminars.
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- ^{5/} Evgeny Chossudovsky, The Helsinki Final Act Viewed in the United Nations Perspective (Sales No. E.80.XV.RR/24); Daniel Frei, Evolving a Conceptual Framework of Inter-System Relations (Sales No. E.80.XV.RR/25); Sir Rupert John, Racism and its Elimination (Sales No. E.81.XV.ST/18); Davidson Nicol (ed.), Paths to Peace: The United Nations Security Council and its Presidency (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.) 1981; and Davidson Nicol with Babatunde Adeniran and Margaret Croke, The United Nations Security Council: Towards Greater Effectiveness (Sales No. E.81.XV.CR/19).

A. Studies in United Nations policy and efficacy

63. The object of this project cluster is to implement Article 11 (3) of the UNITAR Statute, which stipulates that "The Institute shall conduct research and study related to the functions and objectives of the United Nations. Such research and study shall give appropriate priority to the requirements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of other United Nations organs and the specialized agencies". The Research Department, accordingly, has focused on studies directly supportive of policy initiatives of the General Assembly and on studies of ways to improve the efficacy of United Nations institutions charged with implementing important policies.

1. An analytical guide to application of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

64. This project, undertaken jointly with the American Society of International Law, was begun in 1981. It will bring together scholars from a broadly representative group of countries to prepare a handbook explaining the intent and meaning of the Covenant for use by judges, lawyers and interested laymen. This study will be published in 1983 and will be based primarily on a scholarly examination of the Covenant's legal context, including the travaux préparatoires.

2. Attitude survey

65. For the first time, UNITAR has attempted to tap the experience and perceptions of members of permanent missions in a systematic fashion by the use of an "in-depth" attitude survey. Questions were carefully constructed to solicit informed opinions on the efficacy of various institutions within the United Nations system and support services, programme priorities, expectations of success in respect of various United Nations initiatives, as well as perceptions of fairness in media coverage of United Nations activities. The research staff tested its first draft of questions on forty senior members of missions from a representative group of Member States and senior Secretariat officials and, in accordance with their suggestions, prepared a revised questionnaire. Using a system that assured anonymity for respondents, copies of the questionnaire were mailed to all mission personnel with the rank of Second Secretary or above, asking them to evaluate the degree of success of various United Nations organs, of United Nations efforts to reach an agreement in the negotiation of North-South economic issues and of the use of United Nations peace-keeping forces. The large number of important and relevant issues with which the principal United Nations organs deal were grouped into three clusters: economic and social issues, political and legal issues and issues relating to international conflict or potential conflict situations. The respondents were asked to classify each issue according to its priority at the United Nations and the probable effectiveness, over the next 12 months, of United Nations involvement in each issue. A computer analysis of the results of these tests will be published by UNITAR in time for the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

3. Creative women in changing societies.

66. As part of its contribution to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, UNITAR organized in July 1980 a seminar on "Creative women in changing societies" in Oslo. The seminar brought together women from all regions and cultures and focused on the way in which creative women have succeeded in

overcoming obstacles to advancement in their respective professions. The seminar received financial support from the Governments of Norway and Sweden and from the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities. A report on the seminar and papers prepared by the participants are being edited for publication later in the year.

4. Critical assessment of the role and prospects of the International Law Commission

67. Much of the work on progressive development of international law is proceeding outside the precincts of the International Law Commission (ILC), and this study examines this phenomenon and the allegation that the development of international law is too important to be left to international lawyers. Has the Commission become a repository of obscure legal topics, outside the mainstream of legal development? Why has it not been involved in the drafting of the Law of the Sea Treaty or the development of legal aspects of the new international economic order? The study sympathetically examines the problems of the ILC in carrying out its mandate and proposes a rethinking of its role in the United Nations system and a restructuring of its capacity for effective legal research and analysis. This study will be published in time for the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

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

68. This project is a continuation of UNITAR efforts to improve the methodological base of studies relating to decision-making and forecasting in the field of social, economic and political development. A systems analysis methodology has been used to consider the interrelationships among elements of the world model of integrated development, with special emphasis on the goals, objectives and policy measures required of the international community during the Third United Nations Development Decade. An anatomy of society has been examined which takes into account the system of its elements (including actors and their resources) and the system of relationships (actor-oriented and resources-oriented) with its own specific structure, and a goal of development has been formulated that is connected with the maximization of societal wealth under conditions of optimal satisfaction of each individual's needs and societal objectives. Some of the results of this study were set forth in research papers which were contributed to the UNITAR seminar on "Strategies for social and economic development of the developing countries" (Moscow, November 1980) and to the Second Congress of Third World Economists (Havana, April 1981).

6. The elimination of racism and apartheid

69. At the request of the General Assembly a UNITAR conference was held from 20 to 24 October 1980 on the "Prohibition of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law". Twenty-five leading experts from 19 countries attended this meeting, which produced a unanimously adopted report proposing various initiatives, some of which have since been implemented in UNITAR and other organs of the United Nations system. A report of this conference was published (A/35/677-S/14281 of 2 December 1980). A follow-up study by the staff of UNITAR on "National disinvestment legislation and the struggle against apartheid" was produced for the Special Committee against apartheid and summarized in testimony before that Committee on 27 March 1981.

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

70. This project, begun in 1979 with a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation, examines the impact of scientific and technological change on the responsibility of States in international law for injuries arising from their misuse or negligent control of technologically advanced instruments, materials or fuels. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1981 and will be published as a study in 1982.

8. Implementing restructuring: a critical evaluation of the Economic and Social Council as an instrument of global economic reform

71. Begun in 1981, this project examines the organization, functioning and efficacy of the Economic and Social Council as the principal United Nations organ for formulating international economic policy and co-ordinating United Nations activities in the economic and social sphere. The growth of specialized agencies, questions of membership and agenda and replication of functions within the United Nations system are being examined with a view to analyzing the costs and benefits of the institutional status quo and of a range of options for reform. This study will be published in time for the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

9. Legal aspects of the new international economic order

72. By its resolution 35/166 of 15 December 1980 the General Assembly requested UNITAR to prepare a list of the existing and evolving principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order. Such a study was begun immediately, with a view to preparing a preliminary report in time for the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly. This will set out principles derived from various international instruments that purport to treat normatively aspects of economic relations among States, and these will be classified in terms of subject matter (trade, science, investment, technology transfer, etc.) and in terms of the kind of instrument in which the principle is incorporated (global conventions in force, regional treaties, bilateral treaties, consensus resolutions of the Assembly, etc). This system of classification will constitute an important research facility for future negotiations toward consolidation and progressive development of international law in this area.

10. Lessons of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly

73. This project, begun in 1980, examines the disappointed hopes and expectations which were a part of the legacy of the eleventh special session. It suggests reasons for the difficulties encountered, examines whether they could have been anticipated and ameliorated and concludes that, despite disappointments, the experience may have been valuable if participating States are able to derive the right systematic lessons from it. This study will be published in time for the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly.

11. Lessons of the Law of the Sea negotiations

74. This study, begun in 1980, examines the structural and institutional framework of the negotiations with a view to deriving lessons from both the positive and

negative aspects of the experience. Why were the negotiations so long and protracted? What were the effects of this on the capacity of States to respond effectively and consistently? What is the impact of proliferation in the number of participants on the negotiating process? This study examines such institutional innovations as the informal negotiating group, the creative use of "square brackets" to set out alternative texts, the informal negotiating text and the growing role of the rapporteur. It will be published in time for the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

12. Quantitative analysis of voting behaviour in the General Assembly

75. Begun in 1981, this project is part of the Institute's studies on United Nations policy and efficacy and, at the same time, it is a consequence of related efforts to improve the methodological base of United Nations studies by means of the application of modelling and quantitative methods of analysis. By examining the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the thirty-fifth session it was able to show which matters were the most "popular" in discussions (taking into consideration the corresponding share of adopted resolutions) and to evaluate the level of "desirability" of various kinds of resolutions for different Member States, and in particular the countries of the South Pacific region. In addition, by considering the voting positions and behaviour of various Member States in the case of voting contradictions, it was shown that special voting maps could be useful for examining the voting relationships between Member States, taking into account corresponding non-linear mathematical models of recorded vote distribution. The first results of this study will be published in time for the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly.

13. The rights of the child

76. This project, begun in 1980, was undertaken to further the aims of the International Year of the Child and has established reporting groups in 65 countries to examine national legislation protective of children. Most national groups have now reported, and the project is currently engaged in a comparative analysis of these reports. Fifteen representative national reports will be published, together with a summary of the salient convergences and divergences of national policy in respect of children's rights, and this study will examine international legal initiatives for the protection of children, comparing these with the state of protection afforded by national legislation. The resultant study will be published in 1982 and will aim at generating interest in and support for the proposed convention on the rights of the child being elaborated by the Human Rights Commission.

14. Application of uniform rules to disaster relief operations

77. From September 1980 until May 1981 the research staff undertook a systematic examination of the archival record of six disaster relief operations and interviewed numerous disaster relief administrators with a view to identifying those "nuts-and-bolts" issues which were common to all operations. This common field experience was reduced to some 14 articles constituting model rules applicable to disaster relief operations, and these were studied and revised by an informal review panel consisting of United Nations delegates and disaster relief administrators. As these model rules are adopted by the international

system it will be possible to incorporate them by reference in the correspondence between a State requesting disaster relief and the donors of the United Nations system as they affect such subjects as immunities, transit rights, transportation rates, foreign exchange, health and customs regulations and radio communications. The purpose of the model rules is to hasten the response to disaster by obviating the need to negotiate these matters on an ad hoc basis. These model rules will be published in time for the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

15. Science and technology for development: responses to and implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action

78. Over the past three years a UNITAR research team has studied the preparatory process of, and the issues before, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, and a series of papers prepared by UNITAR for the Conference has been edited and will be published as two separate volumes later in the year. Following the Conference and the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, 6/ the research team is presently involved in the analysis of the responses to, and the implementation of, the Vienna Programme by governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental groups. In this respect several additional papers in the UNITAR Science and Technology Working Papers Series have been prepared and will also be published later in the year.

16. Travaux préparatoires of United Nations multilateral conventions

79. This research project has two objectives: the preparation of a systematic analysis of the preparatory work of certain United Nations conventions, tracing the origin of each significant word and phrase and identifying proposals that were made in the course of negotiations but which were not implemented; and the physical reproduction in convenient form of all the material relevant to each convention. The exercise would thus be one of scientific and objective legal research aimed exclusively at the provision in an easily usable form of essential material required by those who work in the field. The initial emphasis has been placed on the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. A draft study covering these two conventions and the protocol has now been completed.

17. Studies on the effectiveness of the Security Council

80. Following publication of Paths to Peace: the United Nations Security Council and its Presidency and The United Nations Security Council: Towards Greater Effectiveness which, respectively, contain papers prepared in connexion with a UNITAR seminar on the Security Council and its presidency, and a report on the proceedings of the seminar, UNITAR will continue studies on the effectiveness of the Security Council in collaboration with the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs without additional staffing or cost to the Institute.

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

B. Studies in regional co-operation for development

1. Asian regionalism and the United Nations system

81. This study examines the prospects for more effective regional co-operation for development among countries of Asia, analyzing the impact of such co-operation on United Nations organs and agencies and evaluating the experience of regional and subregional co-operation in Asia, taking into consideration the history of other regional groupings. The study will clarify measures for strengthening co-operation among Asian countries and will propose options for the future.

2. Population movements within the Caribbean: implications for development planning

82. This project explores the interaction between population growth, migration and social and economic change in the context of the Commonwealth Caribbean, and the implications for development planning. Begun in 1978, this project has been in the planning phase until the appropriate funds could be secured and is now a collaborative endeavour between UNITAR, the Institute of Social and Economic Research (based at branches in Trinidad, Jamaica and Barbados) and various other research institutes within the Caribbean, and the International Development and Research Centre of Canada. In this respect, the project constitutes an attempt to stimulate a co-operative effort around an issue which has had and continues to have profound social and economic consequences for the region, but which has so far lacked a unified approach. The results are expected to be published in 1982.

3. Regional development and the strategies of small-size developing countries

83. This project, which is in the planning phase, concerns the problems of small-size island and land-locked countries and their role and participation in regional development and in international organizations. Some data in this field has been gathered for small island States and territories of the South Pacific region, and their voting behaviour in the General Assembly has also been examined. A special monograph about countries in this region is expected to be completed and published in 1982.

4. The role of the public sector in the economic and social development of African countries

84. Begun in 1979, this project consists of a comparative analysis of the formation, scope and activities of the public sector in the developing countries of Africa and the role of this sector in achieving social and economic progress. The preliminary research plan was examined at a meeting of experts in Budapest in November 1980, and the content of the corresponding publication was discussed by specialists, including some from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Hungary, various African countries and UNITAR. Field studies were carried out in 1981 to gather data on the experience of various African countries in the activity of the public sector, and a working paper is being prepared, which will be discussed at the meeting of experts to be held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 10 October 1981.

5. Strategies for social and economic development of the developing countries

85. Working in collaboration with the Project on the Future, this project began in 1979 in conjunction with the UNITAR conference in New Delhi on alternative development strategies and the future of Asia. Following that conference a special seminar was held in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (from 17 November to 6 December 1980) in co-operation with the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Science, and aspects of social and economic development at both the national and the international levels were discussed. The papers from these meetings will be published at a later date. Within the framework of this project, the Deputy Director of Research discussed with representatives of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) at its nineteenth session possibilities for a new project pertaining to regional and inter-regional co-operation and integration in Latin America, based on the joint efforts of ECLA, the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and UNITAR.

CHAPTER III

PROJECT ON THE FUTURE

86. In several crucial areas the programme of futures studies has been working on developing new perspectives for understanding the pressing social and economic problems which provoked the call for a new international economic order. By drawing on creative thinkers from the scholarly community and those professionals with practical experience - both governmental and non-governmental - the futures programme has sought to clarify fundamental trends in global development. Interaction among the researchers of the programme has intensified during the past year as their respective work on social and economic development, on regional approaches to development and on energy and natural resources has reached a stage where they have been able to benefit from what has been achieved in the other areas. In undertaking a research programme that views critically the conventional wisdom regarding models of economic development and attempts to evolve new approaches to these problems, based on empirical as well as theoretical methods, the programme of futures studies has followed a course not without risk. Yet the reward of a prestigious Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship to one of the co-directors of the project on "Technology, Domestic Distribution and North-South Relations" was a visible acknowledgement of the high quality and importance of the work of this project.

87. In the 1970s a new outlook on problems of national development and international co-operation was introduced. Attention shifted from growth to poverty-related issues, employment, distribution and mass participation in the decision-making process. The Task Force on Long-term Objectives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had an important function as it provided a unique forum and opportunity to present and discuss ideas related to "alternative strategies", diverse in their approach, but generally centering on a certain concept of self-reliance embodying the objectives referred to above. It is within this framework that the various and inter-related parts of the Project on the Future have continued to develop over the past year.

A. Policy choices

1. Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations

88. Like many exercises of this nature, this study has proceeded through successive steps. In its first phase it has constructed a simple explanatory model of North-South relations, principally under conditions of high labour elasticity and technological dualism in the South. This model, together with the submodels which are derived from it, explores the effects of outward-oriented strategies on domestic and international income distribution and, through changes in the terms of trade, on growth itself. The model is then used for describing the functioning of the world economy, which is explained through the structure and behaviour of six markets and their impact on six different types of economies. With regard to such policy matters as tariffs, investments, technology choices and income transfers, it allows for the introduction of different agents, not only capital and labour but governmental agencies and transnational enterprises, and facilitates the

identification of some problems which are characteristic of the present predicament as it relates to such fields as energy and armaments. It also captures some elements of the North-South power balance as it illustrates in a specific manner the determinative power of the industrialized world in the present phase of its development. Still, some important social and political factors are not sufficiently considered in the modelling exercise, and a more detailed consideration of constraints and incentives is undertaken through the use of scenario analysis and the linkage of the models with various scenarios, formulated according to geographic, economic and sociological characteristics as well as political and ideological positions.

89. The analytical results from these various phases must be subjected to extensive testing. In the present fragmented stage of its development, the study constitutes an addition to the present understanding and knowledge of the mechanisms at work in the development drama, notably the linkages between domestic and international distribution, and compares well with previous models in its capacity to identify and explain some "perverse effects" occurring under conditions of unequal exchange that characterize so much of North-South relations. Among the results which these studies have so far illustrated are the following:

(a) Export-led policies, under conditions of a high elasticity of labour supply, affect prices and incomes in such a way that income distribution in the South worsens and that, after a time, even the terms of trade - and therefore growth itself - are adversely affected.

(b) Capital transfers may also affect the terms of trade of the goods exported from the South, defeating one of the major objectives of the new international economic order, namely the improvement of the North-South balance through the betterment of the terms of trade. Improvement in the configuration of the productive apparatus is therefore the key to a viable economy, providing a sound basis for rapid industrialization.

(c) Massive redistribution through welfare policies is not likely to be stable unless adequate configuration of the system of production assures that the operation of the markets themselves produces a situation as close as possible to the desired egalitarian objectives. Such strategies imply new technological options and, since the choice of technologies is not completely free, technological policies must be integrated into over-all planning.

(d) Tax policies used for redistribution purposes may produce two diametrically opposed results, redistributing income for the purpose of maximizing savings and decreasing investment and growth because of a reduction in over-all demand. While a Keynesian type of redistribution may have the initial effect of increasing investment, in the long run it will reduce total investment.

(e) The study of the six international markets illustrates dramatically the extent of the North-South imbalance, and certain perverse correlations (notably between the food and armaments markets), and demonstrates that the choice of policies designed to reduce dependence should take into account the control exercised on commodity markets by certain groups of countries with a view to minimizing the impact of such controls on national policies.

90. Against the background of the implications these findings have for national policies, it is important to devise adequate international responses. In particular,

it is essential to take into account a number of highly different situations, since the development of new strategies should rest with individual Third World countries and will therefore depend on a range of widely differing situations. Prevailing rules governing international exchanges would have to be more tolerant of deviations, and selective protectionism may be indispensable in several phases of a new strategy. Equally, the process of delinking and relinking, essential to national and collective self-reliance, should count on new forms and an adequate provision of liquidity during periods of sufficient duration, even accepting the need for an aggravated balance-of-payments position during the lengthy period of transition to a more viable self-reliant economy.

91. The research on the problem of exhaustible resources in the world economy is directly derived from the general UNITAR model, and this part of the project has attracted the attention of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It was presented and discussed, together with three different models being developed under the auspices of the OPEC secretariat, at a seminar held in Vienna on 17 and 18 March 1981.

92. The determination of optimum prices and production levels is obviously a difficult case of economic calculus. To understand the effects of changes in policies on both the industrial and the resource-producing countries requires some "modelling", as feed-back effects that changes in prices and quantities may have on the situation of exporting countries are difficult to capture and have not thus far been achieved in most of the existing analytical work. There are certain basic features in the general UNITAR model that explain why it can be effectively adapted to the study of the problem of exhaustible resources. In the first place, the statistical work of disaggregation that has to be done to estimate the effects of policies on the terms of trade of resource producers can be seen as a natural extension of the study of the behaviour of the six international markets, while the analysis of the relationship between these markets and the domestic market of the importing countries illustrates that a change in the resource price has different effects under different circumstances. In identifying the effect that actions of the exporters have on their own market, models which rely on fixed demand curves for resources - without introducing the feed-back effects - are of little help, as the demand curve must be seen to change with different policies or shift at different stages of application of the same policy, and this feature is common to several aspects of the UNITAR model. It is interesting to note that the interests of both parties may be seen to converge over a period of time if the expectations are deduced from application of the UNITAR model.

93. The project has also undertaken an analysis of the behaviour of international resource markets over a century in order to identify the factors which determine the real price, as opposed to the nominal price, and therefore the terms of trade of the exporter of exhaustible resources. From the preliminary results, it appears that no long-term improvement in the terms of trade for exporters of these resources has taken place and in the long-run the level of output in industrial countries has had little impact on prices. Rather, the determinants of the real price are to be found in the cumulative depletion of the resource, technological developments and the evolution of the factor prices, notably the price of capital. Further work is necessary to uncover, among other things, the method for determining optimum prices and quantities, different types of practical policies (like the indexation of capital goods) and the projection of the world demand.

94. The Project on the Future is, finally, presently exploring the possibility of a programme of research co-operation to be carried out with some of the participants in the CPEC seminar held in Vienna in March 1981. It raises the hope that means can be found to further this work in the various directions in which it has embarked.

2. Regional approaches to the problematique of the future

(a) Strategies for the future of Africa

95. This programme grew out of the Conference on Africa and the Problematique of the Future held in Dakar in July 1977 and attended by almost 100 African researchers and individuals involved in development activities. In December 1980 a collection of studies, emanating from the conference, on the prospects for industrialization in Africa was published in French, and an English edition is being prepared for release later in 1981. Between August 1977 and May 1980 two researchers made contributions in the areas of the political economy of a few ores which were important for Africa, the results of which were discussed at a symposium in Addis Ababa in August 1979, and in the formation of new rural development strategies in which priority was given to food production. Work is currently being pursued in the iron ore and the iron and steel industry in Africa and on agriculture in the Sahelian region.

96. With the installation of the full team in June 1980 the programme on Africa and the future entered a new phase. The criticism which developed in the 1960s and early 1970s of concepts vindicating externally-oriented development began to gain popularity in the middle 1970s when the global crisis effectively thwarted the pursuit of conventional strategies. The economic summit in Lagos in April 1980 ^{7/} adopted the concept of endogenous development which was self-reliant at both the national and continent-wide levels, rejecting the traditional patterns of development that had been so widely accepted. Yet the promotion of "self-reliant development", "delinking" and "South-South co-operation" is in danger of becoming rhetorical if systematic reflection is not initiated to give it tangible meaning, since there does not seem to be any strategy that adequately confronts the challenges facing Africa at this time. In seeking to concretize a development strategy, the UNITAR programme has been developed over the past year with an awareness of its possible impact on policy and of its theoretical significance.

(b) Strategies for the future of Asia

97. One of the main objectives of the Conference on Alternative Development Strategies and the Future of Asia, held in New Delhi in March 1980, was to establish, on the basis of the research work presented in the five working groups which were organized at the conference, a comprehensive research programme as the second phase of the UNITAR programme on "Asia and the future" and to set up research teams in every Asian country east of Iraq. These teams will work in conjunction with the national chapters of the new Asian Association of Economic and Social Scientists, which was formed in the course of the Conference in New Delhi. It was decided that research should focus on the following issues: (a) industrialization (e.g. foreign trade and industrialization, the indigenous accumulation of industry

^{7/} See A/S-11/14, annex I.

in Asia, foreign investment); (b) agriculture (e.g. the food situation in Asia, forms of concentration and fragmentation of land, agricultural surpluses); (c) social, cultural and political structures (e.g. forms of cultural domination, ideologies, foreign development programmes in the fields of population control, health and nutrition, urbanism); (d) transition and development (e.g. external "de-stabilization", domination patterns in inegalitarian societies, the role of various types of planning, political parties); and (e) Asia and the new international economic order (e.g. international co-operation and the global system, peace and disarmament, the growth of Asian consciousness).

98. Two volumes of selected papers from the conference are being edited for publication in three languages: English, French and Spanish. The English version will be ready for publication by the end of 1981 and will serve as a basis for the other two. Arrangements are being made with publishers in the United States of America, France and Mexico.

99. The project has continued to receive the support of Asian and non-Asian Governments, and contributions to continue the immediate follow-up activities have been received from Sweden, the Netherlands and Algeria.

B. Energy and natural resources

100. The activity of the programme on energy and natural resources has intensified as the various aspects of this programme have found a favourable reaction from Governments, private entities and specialists. The issuance five times a year of the bulletin "Important for the Future" provides an opportunity for contributions and comments on a wide range of issues concerning technology, the environment, agriculture, economics and institutional developments in the area of energy and natural resources. The bulletin's distribution and its influence have increased as excerpts from it have been reproduced or quoted in more than a dozen publications over the past 12 months, including the bulletin of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), a Canadian petroleum journal and a German technology magazine.

101. The significance of the publications of the programme on energy and natural resources can also be seen in the appearance in the second half of 1980 of the two newest volumes of its series of conference proceedings, The Future of Small-Scale Mining and The Future of Heavy Crude and Tar Sands. While both are now considered standard texts in their respective fields, the latter has been especially successful in strengthening and extending the trend toward the exploitation of these unconventional petroleum resources, a trend which the Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands was instrumental in promoting.

1. UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands

102. It is not widely known that heavy crude and tar sands are available all over the world in much larger quantities than conventional or light crude. With the large increase in the price of conventional oil and the rapid development of technology concerning heavy crude and tar sands, these resources can now be produced profitably in almost any location. The estimated recoverable heavy crude reserves in the Orinoco Belt of Venezuela, for example, are said to amount to 500 billion barrels, a figure which is approximately equal to the presently

estimated global recoverable and proven conventional oil reserves, while in the United States and Canada heavy crude production is now increasing. In most developing countries, however, knowledge of the technology for extraction, upgrading and refining heavy crude is not readily available, and this is compounded by a world-wide shortage of trained experts in heavy crude. The creation of a centre to stimulate the international exchange of technical information could significantly accelerate the development of heavy crude resources in both developing and industrialized countries.

103. Thus the establishment of the UNITAR/UNDP Centre on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands in May 1981 was timely. Technical advisors from Canada and Venezuela have arrived to implement a programme that will be co-managed under an arrangement between UNITAR and UNDP. The aim of the Centre is to promote the development of heavy crude and tar sands resources by the systematic collection of information on exploration, production, upgrading and refining, as well as transportation and other related aspects. Its operation would commence with the compilation of a catalogue describing what is currently being done in the exploitation of heavy crude and tar sands, including which technologies are available and where information on such technology can be obtained, and this would be kept up to date to enable the Centre to respond to inquiries from associated organizations. In addition, the Centre would issue a newsletter, initially on a quarterly basis, and eventually it would organize specialized seminars and training activities.

104. The Centre would bring together Governments, national and private oil companies, universities and other technical research institutes, all of which possess technical knowledge and experience or are interested in obtaining them. Membership, which would be open to every type of organization concerned with heavy crude and tar sands upon payment of an annual subscription fee, would entitle the subscriber to utilize its facilities and receive copies of all its publications. Working in close co-operation with the three countries with the greatest known resources and experience in heavy crude and tar sands development - namely, Canada, Venezuela and the United States - the Centre has to date received support from 10 organizations in eight countries, and a campaign to enlist participants will commence once the Centre becomes operational. An advisory committee consisting of representatives from participating organizations will be appointed to take responsibility for proposing and reviewing the Centre's programme and providing its Managing Director with advice and guidance. The Centre will be entirely self-supporting and will be based in New York; the funds necessary for its functioning will accrue from the subscription fee from participating organizations and other income resulting from publications and seminars.

2. Energy conferences

(a) International Conference on Small Energy Resources

105. In co-operation with UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Governments of Japan and Mexico, the Government of the State of California and the Interstate (USA) Oil Compact Commission, UNITAR is organizing an International Conference on Small Energy Resources, which will be held from 9 to 18 September 1981 in Los Angeles, California (United States). Like other UNITAR conferences, this conference is designed to provide a forum for specialists from over 80 countries to consider aspects of the development of these resources, and over 50 papers, prepared especially by experts at UNITAR invitation, will be presented.

106. The International Conference on Small Energy Resources is viewed as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, which was held in Nairobi in August 1981. Some of the papers prepared for the UNITAR conference were utilized at the Nairobi meeting.

(b) Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands

107. Organized jointly by UNITAR and Petroleos de Venezuela and co-sponsored by the United States Department of Energy and the Alberta (Canada) Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority, the Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands is scheduled to be held in Caracas from 7 to 17 February 1982. As a forum for world experts on the potential of heavy crude and tar sands, the conference will bring together geologists, geophysicists, engineers, refinery experts, economists, environmental scientists, financial and marketing experts and policy-makers from all over the world. Experts from more than 60 countries are expected to attend the conference, and a field visit to the heavy oil installations of Venezuela will be arranged.

(c) United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

108. The energy unit of UNITAR has been actively participating in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi in August 1981, and has taken part in a series of United Nations inter-agency meetings convened to advise the Conference secretariat on technical and organizational aspects of the conference. Its input included long and detailed comments on the draft programme of action submitted to the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, and a report on UNITAR work in the energy field was distributed to the Preparatory Committee as a conference document (A/CONF.100/6/Add.15).

109. Co-sponsored by UNITAR and the Conference secretariat and organized by the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a symposium on the "Role of new and renewable sources of energy" was held in Moscow from 20 to 24 April 1981. About 80 specialists from 30 countries and several United Nations agencies attended, and some 40 reports were submitted for consideration, including one by UNITAR.

CHAPTER IV

UNITAR OFFICE AT GENEVA

110. The Institute's Geneva Office continued a variety of activities in Geneva and Europe, thus helping the Institute and its various departments to carry out its mandate. As in the past, the Executive Director and senior staff members followed closely the work of the Office through personal visits and contacts with the Officer-in-Charge and other members of the Office.

111. Over the last year, the Geneva Office had to operate with even more limited financial and staff resources. The major part of the Geneva-based activities was in the training field. As in previous years, a series of courses and seminars were organized for diplomats accredited to the United Nations at Geneva, most prominently among them the annual one week seminar for new members of permanent missions (see para. 15 above). In addition to the traditional seminars for delegates and diplomats, UNITAR organized for the first time a one-week course for international officials and agency staff members on the concept, role and mechanisms of the international civil service (see paras. 38-39 above). All the Geneva-based training seminars were greatly appreciated by the diplomatic community and they responded to a clearly felt need, which was apparent to the great number of participants in each one of these seminars. It is hoped that, in spite of financial constraints, a minimal UNITAR presence in Geneva can be maintained in the future and that some of the basic, essential seminars will still be carried out for the benefit of the international community in Geneva.

112. Among the training programmes of longer duration organized by the Geneva Office, mention should be made of the four-month international law fellowship programme (see para. 33 above); the three-month programme in basic diplomacy for junior diplomats from Portuguese-speaking African countries, organized jointly with the Center for the Applied Study of International Negotiations (see paras. 40-44 above); and two three-week briefing programmes for government officials from the Yemen Arab Republic (see paras. 45-47 above). The Geneva Office also assisted the Department of Training in the planning and implementation of the projects regarding the establishment and development of diplomatic institutes in Saudi Arabia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (see paras. 48-49 above). In this connexion, the Office was responsible for the preparation and organization of the symposium on material war remnants organized jointly with the Libyan Institute of Diplomatic Studies and held in Geneva in April 1981 (see paras. 54-55 above).

113. The Geneva Office continued to be involved in the administration of certain research projects, in particular the one on problems in international co-operation and policy-making in meeting development needs in the field of science and technology (see para. 78 above) and the one on the role of the United Nations in promoting co-operation between countries having different economic and social systems. The Office also serviced the conference on apartheid organized in Geneva in October 1980 by the Department of Research (see para. 69 above).

114. As in the past, the Office serviced the annual meeting of Directors of United Nations Research, Planning and Training Institutes, held at the Palais des Nations on 10 and 11 July 1980 (see paras. 137-141 below).

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

120. The United Nations University and UNITAR have continued their co-operation in selected fields, particularly in carrying out a joint project in Geneva dealing with goals, processes and indicators of development. Efforts continued to be made to strengthen the relationship between UNITAR and the University, and it was hoped that areas of common interest would be explored further to increase collaboration between the two organizations in the future.

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

CHAPTER VI

CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

122. The Institute's co-operation with organizations in the United Nations system has comprised active interagency co-ordination, consultation and joint activities. Co-operation has included the provision by organizations and agencies within the United Nations system of discussion leaders for UNITAR seminars and experts for briefing participants in UNITAR training programmes. Officials of organizations and agencies within the system have also participated in relevant UNITAR meetings, conferences and research panels.
123. The Executive Director and his senior colleagues have participated actively in the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies, especially on issues of special relevance to UNITAR, such as long-term economic objectives, restructuring in the United Nations system, the status and role of women, international economic and technical co-operation and science and technology for development.
124. Reference has been made in the section on training to a number of programmes carried out by UNITAR jointly or in co-operation with other units of the United Nations system. These include the briefing seminar on the law of the sea, with the secretariat of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; the seminar on economic development, with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank; the international law programme, with the Office of Legal Affairs and the programme on fellowships in disarmament, with the Centre for Disarmament.
125. The Department of Research has also continued to co-operate with other parts of the United Nations system. As part of its programme of policy and efficacy studies the department has over the past year actively co-operated with different parts of the United Nations Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council and the International Law Commission, as well as other organs or agencies such as the secretariat of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development.
126. As mentioned in chapter III, the Project on the Future has closely co-operated with UNDP and other United Nations programmes and organizations in organizing the UNITAR conferences on energy. Close co-operation has also been fostered with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America in the project on technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. Programme on regionalism and the new international economic order

1. Regionalism and the new international economic order

127. The programme on regionalism and the new international economic order had its genesis in the conference on regionalism and the new international economic order which UNITAR organized in co-operation with the Centre for the Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (CEESTEM) and the Club of Rome on 8 and 9 May 1980. The conference, which brought together scholars, world leaders and international officials, examined the concept of regionalism as a vehicle for achieving the goals of the new international economic order. The papers and proceedings were published in the volume Regionalism and the New International Economic Order, edited by Davidson Nicol, Luis Echeverria and Aurelio Peccei. 8/

128. A working group was set up following the conference to ensure that the intellectual and policy insights gained during the two-day event had an opportunity to move toward implementation. This group, which consisted of representatives of UNITAR, the Club of Rome and high-level officials of the United Nations system, formulated a programme that would fulfil the hope expressed by the Secretary-General in his opening address to the conference that the United Nations would welcome new ideas for regional co-operation being transmitted to it in an effective and unbureaucratic manner. The programme suggested by the working group included an independent and high-level panel of eminent persons, to be appointed by the Executive Director of UNITAR in consultation with the Secretary-General and composed of individuals with the widest range of high-level practical experience and intellectual acumen. As they were to be thoroughly familiar with the efforts towards regionalization and its notable successes and failures, they would be in a position to propose scientifically devised strategies aimed at the achievement of enhanced human capabilities in the developing world through concerted, regional action.

129. To service the research needs of the panel, the working group recommended that a secretariat should be set up at UNITAR charged with the co-ordination of the panel, and they in turn would help to create a network of research institutes in each area with staff and resources to carry out a thorough investigative research into the possibilities for using greater regional, subregional and interregional schemes to accelerate development. The research secretariat at UNITAR has also been entrusted with the task of raising the requisite funds for the programme and maintaining effective liaison with the

8/ Davidson Nicol, Luis Echeverria and Aurelio Peccei (eds.), Regionalism and the New International Economic Order (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1981.

United Nations system and the various existing regional organizations, as well as drawing upon the resources both within and outside of the United Nations system to formulate a research design and methodology to fulfil the needs of the panel. The secretariat is now engaged in the final stage of its fund-raising campaign and the final phase of assembling the research network, defining each affiliated research institute's intellectual role and selecting the venue for the first of the Panel's six to nine meetings.

130. To date, the research network includes 18 institutes in all of the regions of the world. Each institute is engaged in the preliminary definition of its research tasks under the direction of the secretariat at UNITAR, and these results will be submitted to the panel for its consideration. So far, 18 fully developed proposals have been articulated and more are expected soon. They are divided into those which are specific to a region and examine specific interregional relationships and those which are concerned with the problems of regional and interregional co-operation in its general relevance and application.

131. To serve as a guidepost and policy overview statement, the secretariat produced a book entitled RCDC: Regional Co-operation Among Developing Countries. ^{9/} This book serves as a summary of the main ideas presented in the conference on regionalism and the new international economic order and contains an extensive bibliography of research on regional co-operation that has been undertaken by the United Nations and its various organs on a sector-by-sector basis. This serves as a means of defining the existing universe of information on regionalism and will help to establish working categories for future investigation. It involved the analysis of several thousand documents, plans of action, studies and project proposals published during the past decade. The major subject areas include: planning, administration and juridical issues; co-operation in the area of trade, financing, food and agriculture, energy and primary products, industrialization, technology transfer, shipping and transportation, communication and human resource development; South-South interregional co-operation; North-South interregional co-operation; and co-operation among countries with different economic and social systems.

132. At present, the fund-raising process is nearing its final goal and the 18 affiliated research institutes in both North and South are working with UNITAR without any financial assistance from the Institute. They have proved extremely helpful to the secretariat by putting the benefit of their regional expertise at its service in a resource capacity and offering it some useful insights on major issues relating to each area of the world. The task of educating the network to the concerns of the United Nations community has also been greatly facilitated by close co-operation with the UNITAR secretariat. Plans are now being made for a meeting to enable the principal members of the research network to discuss their proposed work in the service of the panel.

133. The programme on regionalism also serves as a focal point at UNITAR for co-ordination and consultation with the UNCTAD/UNDP programme on economic co-operation among developing countries.

^{9/} Ervin Laszlo, Joel Kurtzmann and Anindya Bhattacharya, RCDC: Regional Co-operation Among Developing Countries (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1981.

2. Obstacles and opportunities of the new international economic order

134. While work proceeds on the plans for the implementation of the programme on regionalism, the secretariat is also engaged in the concluding phase of the project on the obstacles and opportunities of the new international economic order, undertaken jointly with CEESTEM. The new international economic order research library, published by Pergamon Press, is now nearly complete, with 12 of the 17 volumes in the series published and the remaining volumes either in the process of publication or in the final editing phase.

135. The latest books in the series to be produced are Asia and the New International Economic Order, 10/ Political and Institutional Issues of the New International Economic Order 11/ and Social and Cultural Issues of the New International Economic Order. 12/ Another volume, The Implementation of the New International Economic Order, 13/ is currently in progress and will soon be completed.

3. International survey of experts and decision-makers

136. The international survey of experts and decision-makers is now in its final stage in conjunction with the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA) and CEESTEM. The survey, conducted in 21 countries, polled 9,000 high-ranking individuals about their opinions on the set of proposals concerning the new international economic order in an effort to understand the level of political will and to forecast which proposals regarding the international economic system have the most support. The computer analysis of the results, conducted at CEESTEM in Mexico, is complete and will soon be published in a volume entitled World Leadership and the New International Economic Order, 14/ although an article on the preliminary results of the survey appeared in an issue of Development Forum. The response to this project has been very strong, and numerous requests for data on the project have come from other parts of the United Nations system.

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

137. The 15th annual meeting of the directors of United Nations Institutes for Training, Research and Planning was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva on 10 and 11 July 1980. In the absence of the Executive Director of UNITAR,

10/ Anindya Bhattacharya and Jorge Lozoya (eds.), Asia and the New International Economic Order (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1981

11/ Joel Kurtzmann and Ervin Laszlo (eds.), Political and Institutional Issues of the New International Economic Order (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1981

12/ Haydee Birgin and Jorge Lozoya (eds.), Social and Cultural Issues of the New International Economic Order (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1981

13/ Ervin Laszlo et al (eds.), The Implementation of the New International Economic Order (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), forthcoming.

14/ Ervin Laszlo et al (eds.), World Leadership and the New International Economic Order (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), forthcoming.

Mr. Gérard Teyssier, Director of the IMF Institute, was elected Chairman. These annual meetings have been held since July 1966 at the suggestion of the Secretary-General as Chairman of ACC and in light of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1138 (XLI) and 1175 (XLI), which stressed the importance of the co-ordination of research and training activities within the United Nations system. The directors were, at the time, invited to meet regularly to study methods of furthering co-operation among themselves and to exchange experiences and ideas in an informal atmosphere. Although as a rule no official resolutions or decisions are taken, the Executive Director of UNITAR, as chairman, may, if required, report to the competent authorities within the United Nations system and in some cases follow up specific proposals on behalf of the directors. The last meeting was serviced by the UNITAR Office at Geneva. 15/

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

139. The Secretary of the United Nations University, Mr. Abueva, addressed the meeting and briefed the directors on the work underway at the University. The editor of Development Forum, Mr. Stone, also addressed the meeting and welcomed suggestions for improving the journal's links with the institutes present. He agreed that the publication should play a greater role in disseminating information about the institutes' research and training activities.

15/ Institutes regularly invited to attend are:

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
Asian and Pacific Development Institute
Economic Development Institute of IBRD
International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training
International Institute for Educational Planning
International Institute for Labour Studies
International Monetary Fund Institute
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
United Nations Social Defence Research Institute
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Others invited to attend are:

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

140. An extensive discussion of the training activities of the institutes represented was held, and various suggestions were made with a view to strengthening co-operation among them. A member of the UNITAR Training Department reviewed recent developments in the department and described the kind of constraints the department faced in expanding its programmes.

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

CHAPTER VIII

PUBLICATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

142. In light of the emphasis placed by the Board of Trustees on the importance of effective communication of the results of UNITAR projects to policy-makers, negotiators and the general public - including those who influence policies and decisions - the Executive Director established a Publication and Information Unit within the Office of the Executive Director during the past year. The Unit comprises the following elements: publications; editing; information; translation; and the UNITAR library. Its staff includes those who were performing some of these functions in several departments or offices, thus centralizing and providing a focal point for carrying out these interrelated responsibilities in co-operation with the substantive departments and offices.

143. UNITAR studies are published either by the Institute or by commercial publishers, but contractual and financial constraints limit the distribution of complimentary copies of any UNITAR publication. Interested organizations and individuals can purchase copies directly from the publisher or, in the case of those studies published by UNITAR itself, from United Nations Publications in New York and Geneva. Studies published by UNITAR itself are listed in the United Nations catalogue "United Nations Publications in Print", and are usually distributed to each mission. UNITAR is planning to provide United Nations Depository Libraries with a list of the Institute's publications.

144. During the second half of 1980 and the first half of 1981 a dozen studies were published, and half a dozen more are expected to be available in the summer of 1981. Additional volumes will be published later in the year. Among those that have been published are a major compilation of documents, A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents 1976; two books on the Security Council and its presidency, Paths to Peace: the United Nations Security Council and its Presidency and The United Nations Security Council: Towards Greater Effectiveness; two monographs relating to security and co-operation in Europe, The Helsinki Final Act Viewed in the United Nations Perspective and Evolving a Conceptual Framework of Inter-system Relations; and two volumes of papers entitled The Future of Small-Scale Mining and The Future of Heavy Crude and Tar Sands.

145. Two of the books soon to be published relate to science and technology for development, The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and Scientific-technological Change and the Role of Women in Development, and one deals with Racism and its Elimination. Six new studies now or soon to be available in the New International Economic Order Library series and two related volumes include: Africa, the Middle East and the New International Economic Order; Western Europe and the New International Economic Order; Asia and the New International Economic Order; International Trade, Industrialization and the New International Economic Order; Political and Institutional Issues of the New International Economic Order; Social and Cultural Issues of the New International Economic Order; Regional Co-operation Among Developing Countries: The New Imperatives of Development in the 1980s; and Regionalism and the New International Economic Order.

146. UNITAR News, which provides an account of the Institute's research programmes, synopses of its conferences, schedules of its training schemes, lists of grants received and other matters of interest is distributed to some 2,000 recipients, including all permanent missions, UNDP Resident Representatives and United Nations Information Centres, as well as to leading universities and research centres world-wide. An edition (vol. XII, No. 2) was issued in September 1980 and contained a variety of articles on UNITAR research and training activities, including special articles on the UNITAR Conference on Alternative Development Strategies and the Future of Asia, the Conference on Regionalism and the New International Economic Order and the UNITAR contribution to the eleventh special session of the General Assembly on economic development, and to the United Nations Decade for Women. The next edition of UNITAR News will be available in mid-1981.

147. Important for the Future was published five times during the year. This journal of comment and opinion, which is available on a subscription basis, deals principally with matters related to energy and natural resources, including new technologies and new energy resources, and carries summaries of UNITAR conferences in these areas.

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

149. The public information activities have three main objectives:

- (a) disseminating information about UNITAR and its work to a large audience;
- (b) providing information about specific, subject-oriented projects and conferences for policy-makers and negotiators interested in particular topics; and
- (c) distributing material about UNITAR relevant to a particular country or region for information and fund-raising purposes. The methods used for achieving these purposes include press releases issued through the Department of Public Information and feature articles through its Division of Economic and Social Information; press briefings; the provision of material for use in publications of the United Nations system, such as the UN Chronicle and Development Forum; the provision of articles and news items to professional journals and other established information outlets; radio interviews; videotape presentations; co-operation on television documentaries; public lectures; and participation in non-UNITAR professional meetings. Emphasis is placed on co-operation with the Department of Public Information and use of existing channels for dissemination of information, including United Nations Information Centres world-wide. The Institute's participation in the work of the Joint United Nations Information Committee is useful in this respect. UNITAR conferences and seminars, and participation by national and international officials in UNITAR studies and research, are themselves ways in which knowledge of the Institute and the results of its work are spread among influential segments of the international community.

CHAPTER IX

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

150. A summary of the financial situation of the Institute, including a report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/33 B on financial and administrative measures, is given below.
151. During 1980 the income of the General Fund amounted to \$2,130,627 (\$1,962,404 in 1979), while expenditure (including adjustments for prior period) amounted to \$2,619,871 (\$2,159,022 in 1979), resulting in an excess of obligations incurred over income of \$504,482 (\$186,804 in 1979). There was a deficit in the Fund of \$346,242 as at 31 December 1980 (compared to a balance of \$158,240 on 31 December 1979). However, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/33 B, a grant-in-aid of \$305,700 was provided to the Institute from the budget of the United Nations, leaving a new deficit of \$40,542. This remaining deficit was a shortfall in income resulting from the writing off of three pledges for contributions which had not been honoured, a procedure recommended by the external auditors.
152. The income in the Special Purpose Grants Fund amounted to \$2,522,618 in 1980 (\$2,490,961 in 1979), while the obligations incurred during the year (including adjustments for prior periods) amounted to \$2,511,034 (\$1,469,808 in 1979). The balance of the Fund as at 31 December 1980 was \$1,899,794 in convertible currency and \$746,355 in non-convertible currencies, totalling \$2,646,149 (\$2,520,871 on 31 December 1979).
153. As in the past, financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1980, together with the report of the Board of Auditors, are being submitted to the General Assembly separately.
154. In paragraph 4 of resolution 35/53 B, the General Assembly requested the Executive Director of UNITAR to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution and on the financial prospects of the Institute for the near future. In paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution, the General Assembly:
- "2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in the light of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, to take further steps with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Institute, reducing its costs and increasing its resources;
- "3. Urges all States which have not yet contributed to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to do so, and calls upon all donor countries, especially those that are not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase substantially their voluntary contributions in order to meet the needs of the Institute;"
155. With regard to paragraph 2, the Executive Director invited the Administrative Management Service of the United Nations to conduct a management review of UNITAR,

analysing the internal organizational structure, the work load and staffing requirements, and the current policy and procedures in administering available financial resources. In the light of this review, which is scheduled to be completed in August 1981, the Executive Director, will propose to the Board of Trustees, at its twentieth session, in September, various measures, including structural adjustments, reforms in financial management and possible staff reductions, to enhance the effectiveness of the Institute's activities and to ensure a balanced budget for 1982, even if such measures may result in the discontinuation of some essential programmes and services.

156. In the meantime, the Executive Director, after intensive consultations among the members of the Board of Trustees held by the Chairman of the Board during special visits to UNITAR headquarters in early February and early May 1981, has taken the following measures in the light of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/35/181, annex) and the suggestions made in the Second and Fifth Committees of the General Assembly during its thirty-fifth session. First, the Geneva Office of UNITAR has been reduced and most of the personnel costs will be covered by special purpose grants. Secondly, the Project on the Future will be brought under the over-all framework of the Department of Research, and further effort is being made to raise additional special purpose grants in order to make it financially self-sufficient and keep the support from the General Fund at a minimum. The project on regionalism and the new international economic order will also rely on special purpose grants. Thirdly, intensive effort is being made to increase the resources of the institute through fund raising and by removing the obstacles to renting the ground floor and basement space of the UNITAR building.

157. With regard to fund raising, the response of non-contributing Member States to the appeal of the General Assembly in paragraph 3 of resolution 35/53 B has so far not been encouraging. Only a few of them have announced any new contributions. Some of the donor countries have increased their voluntary contributions, while, unfortunately, one of the major donors has actually significantly reduced its contribution for 1981 because of budgetary constraints, but has supplied instead a Professional officer without cost to the Institute. It is indeed with great difficulty that the Executive Director has, with the help of present and former members of the Board of Trustees, been able to persuade other major contributors having similar problems to maintain their present level of support for UNITAR.

158. Although this situation of financial emergency is present throughout the United Nations system, the case of institutes like UNITAR, UNSDRI, the United Nations University and others devoted to research and training have suffered most. They were set in response to General Assembly resolutions, and it is very much hoped that the Assembly through increased voluntary contributions or the provision of a core budget can maintain them.

159. The financial prospects of the Institute for the near future, therefore, still need considerable improvement. Thanks to the increases of contributions and the few new contributions from a small number of Member States in 1981, including a generous emergency contribution of \$100,000 by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, combined with major reductions in expenditures, UNITAR has been able to reduce the 1981 deficit from \$646,060 to \$312,000. As part of the fund raising efforts in all parts of the world, the Executive Director and his senior staff have made promising contacts with the Gulf Arab States about possible lump contributions as well as about increases in the annual contributions.

160. No degree of effectiveness or administrative skill can contend with increased salary awards in the system, increased heating and communications bills, New York City taxes (which UNITAR, in spite of appeals, has to pay), still drawing only on a fixed income in its general funds which has increased little in the past 10 years, without suffering some loss in productivity and efficiency due to the time-consuming fund-raising activities of its senior staff.

161. In spite of these difficulties, UNITAR was able last year to publish definitive studies of high quality, to establish through special purpose grants three new units (the Institute for Disarmament Research, the Heavy Crude and Tar Sands Information Center, and one on African development in Senegal).

162. The Executive Director hopes that generous contributions would be forthcoming from Member States to enable the Institute to attain a balanced budget in 1982.

ANNEX I

Members of the Board of Trustees

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

From 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1982:

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

From 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1983:

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

From 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1984:

Mr. Siméon Aké (Ivory Coast)
Mr. William H. Barton (Canada)
Mr. Ademar M. A. d'Alcantara (Belgium)
Mr. Roberto E. Guyer (Argentina)
Mr. K. Natwar-Singh (India)
Mr. Shizuo Saito (Japan)
Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)

The ex officio members of the Board of Trustees are:

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

N.B. A member from the United States of America is to be appointed.

ANNEX II

Publications a/A. UNITAR research reports

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

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

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

A. UNITAR research reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.RR/12	Robert B. Stobaugh, <u>The International Transfer of Technology in the Establishment of the Petrochemical Industry in Developing Countries</u> (1971), 67 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/13	Walter A. Chudson, <u>The International Transfer of Commercial Technology to Developing Countries</u> (1971), 61 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/14	Lawrence H. Wortzel, <u>Technology Transfer in the Pharmaceutical Industry</u> (1971), 53 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/15	A. N. Bykov with A. V. Letenko and M. P. Strepetova, <u>Soviet Experience in the Transfer of Technology to Industrially Less Developed Countries</u> (1973), 188 pp. Also available in Russian.
E.75.XV.RR/16	Marshall Childs, Harold Weitz and José Glasserman, <u>An Approach to the Analysis of Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council</u> (1972), 113 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/17	Berhanykun Andemicael and Anthony J. Murdoch (eds.), <u>International Youth Organizations and the United Nations</u> (1973), 95 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/18	Alexander Szalai, <u>The Situation of Women in the United Nations</u> (1973), 49 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.RR/19	K. Rudy Meyer, <u>The Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries: The Pulp and Paper Industry</u> (1974), 52 pp.
E.75.XV.RR/20	Martin Hill, <u>Towards Greater Order, Coherence and Co-ordination in the United Nations system</u> (1974), 115 pp. Issued as a United Nations document (E/5491) in French, Russian and Spanish.
E.75.XV.RR/21	Joseph Barnea, <u>The Energy Crisis and the Future</u> (1975), 117 pp. Also available in French.
UNITAR/RR/22*	William Glaser, <u>The Brain Drain: Emigration and Return</u> (1978), 324 pp. (Pergamon Press Ltd, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York 10523 USA).
E.80.XV.RR/24	Evgeny Chossudovsky, <u>The Helsinki Final Act Viewed in the United Nations Perspective</u> (1980), 102 pp.
E.80.XV.RR/25	Daniel Frei, <u>Evolving a Conceptual Framework of Inter-State Relations</u> (1980), 54 pp.

B. UNITAR studies

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/ST/1*	William R. Leonard, Béat Alexander Jenny and Offia Nwali, <u>UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation</u> , rev. ed. (1971), 135 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016).
E.75.XV.ST/2*	Oscar Schacter, Mahomed Nawax and John H. Fried, <u>Toward Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties</u> (1971), 190 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016).
UNITAR/ST/3*	Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph J. Therattil, <u>Small States and Territories: Status and Problems</u> (1971), 216 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press Inc., 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016).
UNITAR/ST/4*	Simon Abbott (ed.), <u>The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain</u> (1971), 502 pp. Hard cover (Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, London W1X 4 AH, England, or 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016).
E.75.XV.ST/5	Allan McKnight, <u>Atomic Safeguards: A Study in International Verification</u> (1971), 301 pp. Also available in hard cover.
E.75.XV.ST/6	Guillermo J. Cano (ed.), <u>International Navigable Waterways: Financial and Legal Aspects of their Improvement and Maintenance</u> (1974), 264 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.ST/7*	Alexander Szalai with Margaret Croke and associates, <u>The United Nations and the News Media</u> (1972), 323 pp. Reprinted by UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010.
S.75.XV.ST/8	Marcos Kaplan (ed.), <u>Corporaciones Públicas Multinacionales para el Desarrollo y la Integración de la América Latina</u> (1972), 369 pp. Spanish only (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico).
E.75.SV.ST/9	A. Mensah-Brown (ed.), <u>African International Legal History</u> (1975), 238 pp.
UNITAR/ST/10*	Sidney Mailick (ed.), <u>The Making of a Manager: A World View</u> (1974), 560 pp. (Doubleday Publishing Company, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017).
S.75.XV.ST/11	Fernando Fuenzalida and Enrique Mayer with J. Matos Mar, <u>El Perú de las Tres Razas</u> (1974), 111 pp. Spanish only.
E.75.XV.ST/12	M. B. Brodie and E. A. Life (eds.), <u>Education for General Management: The Staff College Approach</u> (1974), 144 pp.

B. UNITAR studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/ST/13*	Juergen Dedring, <u>Recent Advances in Peace and Conflict Research</u> , 249 pp. (Sage Publications, 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212 or St George's House, 44 Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8ER, England).
E.79.XV.ST/14	J. Goormaghtigh, <u>Parliaments and the United Nations: Dissemination of Information to Parliamentarians</u> (1979), 112 pp.
UNITAR/ST/15*	Barbara Brown, <u>Disaster Preparedness: Advance Planning for Disaster</u> (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1979.
UNITAR/ST/16*	Norman Graham and Robert S. Jordan (eds.), <u>The International Civil Service: Changing Role and Concepts</u> (Pergamon Press: Elmsford, N.Y.), 1980.
E.80.XV.ST/17	UNITAR/Africa Institute/USSR Academy of Sciences, <u>Planning in Developing Countries: Theory and Methodology</u> , 1980.
E.81.XV.ST/18	Sir Rupert John, <u>Racism and its Elimination</u> (1981), 144 pp.

C. UNITAR peaceful settlement series

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.PS/1	Sydney D. Bailey, <u>Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research</u> (1971), 57 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/2	Frank Edmead, <u>Analysis and Prediction in International Mediation</u> (1971), 50 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/3	Vratislav Pechota, <u>Complementary Structures of Third-Party Settlement of International Disputes</u> (1971), 63 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/4	Feng Yang Chai, <u>Consultation and Consensus in the Security Council</u> (1971), 55 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/5	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>Peaceful Settlement among African States: Roles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity</u> (1972), 68 pp. Also available in French.
E.75.XV.PS/6	Vratislav Pechota, <u>The Quiet Approach: A Study of the Good Offices Exercised by the United Nations Secretary-General in the Cause of Peace</u> (1972), 92 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/7	Aida Levin, <u>The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field</u> (1974), 96 pp. Also available in Spanish.

C. UNITAR peaceful settlement series (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.PS/8	E. Venkata Raman, <u>The Ways of the Peacemaker</u> (1975), 142 pp.
E.77.XV.PS/9	Aida Levin, <u>Protecting the Human Environment: Procedures and Principles for Preventing and Resolving International Controversies</u> (1977), 140 pp.
UNITAR/PS/10*	K. Venkata Raman (ed.), <u>Dispute Settlement through the United Nations</u> (1977), 749 pp. Hard cover (Oceana Publications Inc: Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522).

D. UNITAR regional studies

E.75.XV.RS/1	A. H. Robertson, <u>The Relations Between the Council of Europe and the United Nations</u> (1972), 72 pp.
UNITAR/RS/2*	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>OAU and the UN: Relations Between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations</u> (1976), 331 pp. (Africana Publishing Co., 101 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10003).
E.75.XV.RS/3	Sir Peter Smithers, <u>Governmental Control: A Prerequisite for Effective Relations between the United Nations and non-United Nations Regional Organizations</u> (1973), 77 pp.
E.75.XV.RS/4	Aida Levin, <u>The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field</u> (1974), 96 pp. Also available in Spanish.
UNITAR/RS/5*	John P. Renninger, <u>Multinational Co-operation for Development in West Africa</u> (1979), 161 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/RD/6*	Soliman Demir, <u>Arab Development Funds in the Middle East</u> (1979), 130 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/RS/7*	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>Regionalism and the United Nations</u> (1979), 603 pp. Hard cover (Oceana Publications Inc., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522).
E.79.XV.RS/8	Sir Rupert John, <u>Pioneers in Nation-Building in a Caribbean Mini-State</u> (1979), 189 pp.

E. UNITAR futures studies

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.FS/1	John McHale and Magda Cordell McHale, <u>Futures Studies: An International Survey</u> (1975), 34 pp.
UNITAR/FS/2*	Sam Cole, <u>Global Models and the International Economic Order</u> (1977), 80 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/3*	Ervin Laszlo, Robert M. Baker Jr., Elliott Eisenberg, K. V. Raman, <u>The Objectives of the New International Economic Order</u> (1978), 270 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England; or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/4*	Michel Godet, <u>The Crisis in Forecasting and the Emergence of the "Prospective" Approach</u> (1979), 134 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/5*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>The United States, Canada and the New International Economic Order</u> (1979), 163 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/6*	Toivo Miljan, Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>Food and Agriculture in the Global Perspective: Discussions in the Committee on the Whole of the United Nations</u> (1979), 287 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/7*	Jorge Lozoya, Jaime Estevez and Rosario Green, <u>Alternative Views of the New International Economic Order</u> (1979), 119 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/8*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>Eastern Europe and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 106 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/9*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>The Structure of the World Economy and Prospects for a New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 118 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/10*	Ervin Laszlo, Jorge Lozoya, Anindya Bhattacharya, Jaime Estevez, Rosario Green and Venkata Raman, <u>The Obstacles to the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 144 pp. (Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).

E. UNITAR futures studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/FS/11*	Jorge Lozoya and Jaime Estevez, <u>Latin America and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 93 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/12*	Jorge Lozoya and Anindya Bhattacharya, <u>The Financial Issues of the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 183 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/13*	Jorge Lozoya and Hector Cuadra, <u>Africa, the Middle East and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 183 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/14*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>Western Europe and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 152 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/15*	Jorge Lozoya and Anindya Bhattacharya, <u>Asia and the New International Economic Order</u> (1981), 220 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/16*	Ervin Laszlo, Joel Kurtzman and Anindya Bhattacharya, <u>Regional Co-Operation Among Developing Countries: The New Imperative of Development in the 1980s</u> (1981), 87 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/17*	Davidson Nicol, Luis Echeverria and Aurelio Peccei (eds.), <u>Regionalism and the New International Economic Order</u> (1981), 300 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/23*	Samir Amin, Alexandre Faure and Daniel Malkin (eds.), <u>L'Avenir Industriel del l'Afrique</u> (1980), 227 pp. (Editions Harmattan, 7 rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, 75005 Paris, France).

F. UNITAR conference reports

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

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.75.XV.CR/2	<u>International Symposium on the Documentation of the United Nations and other Intergovernmental Organizations</u> (1972), issued jointly with the Association of International Libraries, the International Federation for Documentation, Geneva, 21 pp. (Out of print). Also available in French (UNITAR/EUR/SEM.1/REP).
E.75.XV.CR/3	<u>Relations Between the United Nations and Non-UN Regional Intergovernmental Organizations</u> , Liechtenstein (1973), 19 pp.
E.75.XV.CR/4	Harold Caustin, <u>The Search for New Methods of Technical Co-operation</u> (1974), 86 pp.
E.75.XV.CR/5	<u>The United Nations, Energy and Raw Materials</u> , Schloss Hernstein Colloquium, Austria (1974), 11 pp.
E.76.XV.CR/6	<u>The UN and the Future, Proceedings of the UNITAR Conference on the Future</u> (1974), held in Moscow from 10-14 June 1974, 462 pp.
E.75.XV.CR/7	<u>Non-Governmental Organizations in Economic and Social Development</u> , Schloss Hernstein Conference, Austria (1975), 43 pp.
UNITAR/CR/8*	<u>The Future Supply of Nature-Made Petroleum and Gas</u> (1977), 1046 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523)
UNITAR/CR/9*	<u>Microbial Energy Conversion</u> (1976), 642 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/CR/9A*	<u>Microbial Energy Conversion: Summary Report</u> (1976). (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
E.78.XV.CR/10	<u>Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, The United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women, Volume I</u> (1978), 209 pp.
E.78.XV.CR/11	<u>Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, The United Nations and Decision-Making: The Role of Women, Volume II</u> (1978), 335 pp.
UNITAR/CR/12*	R. F. Meyer, <u>The Future of Small-Scale Mining</u> (1980), 501 pp. (McGraw-Hill Mining Informational Services, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020).
UNITAR/CR/13*	R. F. Meyer, <u>The Future of Heavy Crude and Tar Sands</u> (1980), 915 pp. (McGraw-Hill Mining Informational Services, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020).

F. UNITAR conference reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/CR/14*	Davidson Nicol, <u>Paths to Peace: the United Nations Security Council and its Presidency</u> (1981), 424 pp. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
E.81.XV.CR/15	Davidson Nicol with Margaret Croke and Babatunde Adeniran, <u>The United Nations Security Council: Towards Greater Effectiveness</u> (1981).

G. UNITAR lecture series

E.75.XV.LS/1	Sir Kenneth Younger, <u>The UN Charter and the Challenge of the 70's</u> (1970), 26 pp.
E.75.XV.LS/2	Jan Tinbergen, <u>Towards a Better International Economic Order</u> (1971), 28 pp.
E.75.XV.LS/3	C. Wilfred Jenks, <u>The International Labour Organization in the UN Family</u> (1971), 48 pp.
E.75.XV.LS/4	Robert H. Hutchins, <u>The Future of International Education</u> (1970), 22 pp.
S.75.XV.LS/5	L. Orrego Vicuna, <u>Tendencias del Derecho del Mar Contemporáneo</u> (1974), 254 pp. Spanish only.

H. Periodicals

Important for the Future, Vol. I, Nos. 1-6; vol. II, Nos. 1-5; vol. III, Nos. 1-5; vol. IV, Nos. 1-3; vol. IV, Nos. 1-5; vol. V, Nos. 1-5.

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

I. UNITAR News

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. UNITAR News (continued)

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

Internal Migration, vol. 8 (1976).

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

UNITAR News, vol. 10 (1978).

UNITAR News, vol. 11 (1979).

UNITAR News, vol. 12 (Spring 1980, Autumn 1980).

J. UNITAR training manuals

Sales number

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

K. Seminar reports

Seminar on United Nations Documentation (14-16 January 1976). Co-sponsored by the Dag Hammarskjold Library and UNITAR.

Seminar on Financing the Work of the United Nations (17-18 February 1976),

Seminar on Issues Before the UN Water Conference (14-15 February 1977).

L. Documentation series

- UNITAR/DS/1* A.G. Moss and H. N. Winton, A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents 1945-1975 (1978), 2 volumes, 964 pp. (UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010).
- UNITAR/DS/2* Hideko Makiyama, A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents 1976 (1980), 1 volume, 478 pp. (UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010).

ANNEX III

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes*
(1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981)

Country	Programme**																				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Afghanistan								1	1	1	1		1		1			1			
Algeria							2	1		1	1		1		1			1			
Argentina								1			1		1								
Australia									1										1		
Austria			1						2										1		
Bahamas	1				2	1									1						
Bahrain				4						1					1			1			
Bangladesh	1								1					1							
Barbados				1														1			
Belgium						1				1				1							
Benin				1				1	1	1											
Bhutan				6		1												2	1		
Bolivia		1											1		1			1	1		
Botswana									1	1											
Brazil																				1	1
Bulgaria				2	1													2			
Burma		1	2										1		2	1		2			1
Burundi											1	1									

Programs

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic																					1
Canada				1							1										
Cape Verde	1						1	2	1							1					
Central African Republic								1			1	1	2								
Chad									1	1	1	2						1			
Chile	1			2							1					1	1				1
China	1		1				1	2			1			1	4						
Colombia								3			1				1	1					1
Congo																					1
Costa Rica	1						1	1									1				1
Cuba			1																1		
Cyprus				1					2												
Czechoslovakia			1						1												1
Democratic Kampuchea					1						2		1								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																				2	
Democratic Yemen	1	1																			1
Denmark											2										1
Djibouti					2				1		2			1							

Programme

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Dominica				1																	
Dominican Republic				1	1	1			1		2								1		
Ecuador													1	1		1		1	1		2
Egypt						1	1	1				15						2	1	1	1
El Salvador			1					2													
Equatorial Guinea				1							1							1			1
Ethiopia	1					1	1				1	1			1			1			
Fiji					1											1					1
Finland				1					1	2	1				1			1			2
France			1			1	1	3	2					1	1						
Gabon							1					1	2					1			
Gambia											1										1
German Democratic Republic				5						2	1					1		1			1
Germany, Federal Republic of				2			1	1	3	1		1	1					1			
Ghana			1				1	1				1			1						
Greece					1			1			1									1	1
Grenada	1			1					1												
Guinea	1											1									
Guinea-Bissau													2								

Programme

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Guyana									2									1			
Haiti				1					2				2								
Holy See			3						1				2		1						1
Honduras			3												1	1					
Hungary	1												1								
India									1												
Indonesia			1	3			2	3		2					1						
Iran			1	1			2	2		1											
Iraq			2	2			2	2	2	1					2				1		
Ireland											1							2			1
Israel				2						1	1	1	1		1			1			
Ivory Coast									1	1											
Jamaica										1			1					1			
Japan									1									2			1
Jordan			1				1	2	1				1	1	2						
Kenya				1							1	1	1								
Kuwait				5							1	1									
Leo People's Democratic Republic									1												
Lebanon									1						1						
Lesotho					1					1	1	1									

Programme

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Liberia												1									1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya				1					1		2					14			1		
Luxembourg															1						
Malawi		1	1	1	1	1			1	1											1
Malaysia			1					1					1	1					1		
Maldives													2								
Mali									1			1									
Malta								1		1						1					
Mauritania						1					1										
Mauritius											1	1									
Mexico			1	1	1		2		1												1
Mongolia			1			1			1	1	1			1							
Morocco		1	1	1							1	1		1							2
Mozambique										3							2				
Nepal		1								1			2	1							1
Netherlands			1	2												1					
New Zealand	1		1	1			1	1	1	1	1		1		2						1
Nicaragua			1						2		2		1								
Niger				2								1	1	1							1
Nigeria	1	1			1	1	1	1	3			1		1	1	1	2	1			2

Programme

Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Norway														1			1					
Oman		1	2	6														2				
Pakistan		1				1	1				2				1							
Panama									1				1									
Papua New Guinea	1					1																1
Paraguay																						1
Peru		1	1	2	1	1			1		1		2	1		1						1
Philippines		1		1		1			2						3							1
Poland							1		1													
Portugal											2							1				
Qatar				6																		2
Republic of Korea						1							1									
Romania											1											1
Rwanda									1		1			1		1		1				
Saint Lucia		1							1		1							2				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						1																1
Samoa														1								
Sao Tome and Principe													1									1
Saudi Arabia											1											

Country	Programme																				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Senegal											1										
Seychelles				1						1	1										
Sierra Leone													1						1	1	
Singapore				3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1						2
Somalia								1				1	1								
Spain																		1			
Sri Lanka	1						1									2					
Sudan			1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	2				
Suriname											2										
Sveziland				1		1					1	1									
Sweden			1		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1				2				3	
Switzerland				1		1								1							
Syrian Arab Republic						1				1			1						1	1	1
Thailand							2	2				1	1	1	1		2				1
Togo								1			1	1									
Trinidad and Tobago										1									1		
Tunisia	1			2		2	1								2		1				
Turkey		1				2	1							1	1				1		
Uganda	1			1	1			2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1																				

Country	Programme																				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		4				2			1									2			
United Arab Emirates																				1	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		1	1							2	1				1						
United Republic of Cameroon											1	1									1
United Republic of Tanzania	1			5	1	1	1	1			1		1	1							
United States of America			1	6				1	1	4	1		2	1	4		1				
Upper Volta									1			1		1							
Uruguay								2					1	1		1					
Venezuela					1	1				1	2		1	1		1			1		1
Viet Nam									1		2		1	1				2			
Yemen			1	1			1	2					1		1	2		1			1
Yugoslavia		1									1			1					1		
Zaire	1	1		3			3	2		1	1	1	1		1			2			2
Zambia					7	1															1
Zimbabwe				3							1		3			1					2

Country	Programme																				
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
Observer organizations							3	1					1		3		3				
United Nations system				5	2	1					1		1				7			6	
Other international organizations																	6				
Academic institutions							11										32			44	1
Total	19	20	37	114	17	31	50	45	52	51	78	35	57	29	53	26	66	60	23	64	45
																					972

Special training services:

Training programme on multilateral diplomacy and international economic co-operation for 12 young officials of the Yemen Arab Republic
 Training programme in basic diplomacy for 7 government officials from Portuguese-speaking African countries (Angola, Sao Tomé and Principe, Guinea-Bissau)
 Study tour to international organizations for 6 senior civil servants from Portuguese-speaking African countries (Angola, Sao Tomé and Principe, Cape Verde)
 Interagency orientation course on the international civil service (Geneva), 30 participants from Geneva-based international agencies.

Total for special training services: 55

GRAND TOTAL: 1027

(Foot-notes on following page)

(Foot-notes to Annex III)

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

** Programmes

- A. United Nations/UNITAR International Law Fellowship Programme, 1980
(The Hague and other locations)
- B. United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament (New York)
- C. Seminar on the Law of the Sea (Geneva)
- D. Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York)
- E. Seminar on modern social science methods for diplomats (New York)
- F. Workshops on international negotiations (New York)
- G. Seminar for new members of permanent missions (Geneva)
- H. Seminar on United Nations documentation (Geneva)
- I. Seminar for newly arrived diplomats in permanent missions (New York)
- J. Seminar for administrative personnel in permanent missions (New York)
- K. Seminars on United Nations documentation (New York)
- L. United Nations/UNITAR Regional Training and Refresher Course in
International Law (Cairo)
- M. Briefing seminar on the Law of the Sea (New York)
- N. UNITAR/Economic Development Institute of the World Bank seminar on
economic development and its international setting (Washington, D.C.)
- O. Seminar on international economics for diplomats (Geneva)
- P. Seminar on the drafting of treaties and other international legal
instruments (New York)
- Q. Symposium on material remnants of the Second World War in general
(Geneva)
- R. Seminar on financing the work of the United Nations (New York)
- S. Seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic
order (Vienna)
- T. UNITAR/Uppsala University seminar on international law and organization
for a new world order (Uppsala).
- U. Seminar in diplomacy, regionalism and world order (Washington, D.C.)

ANNEX IV

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes
(1966 to 30 June 1981)

Afghanistan	23	China	33
Albania	3	Colombia	45
Algeria	35	Comoros	3
Angola	4	Congo	14
Antigua	3	Cook Islands	2
Argentina	61	Costa Rica	33
Australia	30	Cuba	42
Austria	39	Cyprus	27
Bahamas	33	Czechoslovakia	20
Bahrain	68	Democratic Kampuchea	38
Bangladesh	39	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	10
Barbados	47	Democratic Yemen	29
Belgium	30	Denmark	25
Belize	2	Djibouti	13
Benin	40	Dominica	9
Bhutan	63	Dominican Republic	42
Bolivia	31	Ecuador	51
Botswana	19	Egypt	134
Brazil	40	El Salvador	29
Brunei	1	Equatorial Guinea	7
Bulgaria	43	Ethiopia	43
Burma	51	Fiji	31
Burundi	30	Finland	45
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1	France	74
Canada	85	Gabon	52
Cape Verde	11	Gambia	10
Central African Republic	39	German Democratic Republic	66
Chad	33	Germany, Federal Republic of	125
Chile	62	Ghana	67

Greece	30	Mali	39
Grenada	12	Malta	32
Guatemala	26	Mauritania	20
Guinea	18	Mauritius	17
Guinea-Bissau	11	Mexico	124
Guyana	38	Monaco	6
Haiti	24	Mongolia	46
Holy See	42	Montserrat	1
Honduras	39	Morocco	45
Hong Kong	1	Mozambique	20
Hungary	21	Nepal	40
Iceland	9	Netherlands	35
India	56	Netherlands Antilles	2
Indonesia	105	New Zealand	55
Iran	56	Nicaragua	32
Iraq	109	Niger	31
Ireland	25	Nigeria	139
Israel	41	Norway	20
Italy	27	Oman	56
Ivory Coast	44	Pakistan	66
Jamaica	69	Panama	30
Japan	31	Papua New Guinea	30
Jordan	48	Paraguay	21
Kenya	50	Peru	64
Kuwait	60	Philippines	90
Lao People's Democratic Republic	27	Poland	40
Lebanon	24	Portugal	31
Lesotho	20	Qatar	59
Liberia	37	Republic of Korea	39
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	101	Romania	42
Luxembourg	4	Rwanda	26
Madagascar	31	Saint Lucia	10
Malawi	33	St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla	4
Malaysia	68	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5
Maldives	9	Samoa	12

Sao Tome and Principe	7	Uganda	50
Saudi Arabia	23	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	4
Senegal	35	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	99
Seychelles	10	United Arab Emirates	30
Sierra Leone	40	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	69
Singapore	73	United Republic of Cameroon	38
Solomon Islands	3	United Republic of Tanzania	60
Somalia	34	United States of America	122
South Africa	3	Upper Volta	12
Spain	18	Uruguay	33
Sri Lanka	36	Vanuatu	4
Sudan	102	Venezuela	125
Suriname	64	Viet Nam	30
Swaziland	47	Yemen	63
Sweden	70	Yugoslavia	40
Switzerland	75	Zaire	106
Syrian Arab Republic	47	Zambia	51
Thailand	76	Zimbabwe	11
Togo	31	Observer organizations	36
Tonga	3	United Nations system	116
Trinidad and Tobago	62	Other international organizations.	33
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia)	2	Academic institutions	146
Tunisia	66		
Turkey	68		
Tuvalu	1		
			TOTAL 7 039

ANNEX V

Contributions to UNITAR in 1980

(In United States dollars convertible on dates of receipt)

1. General Fund

Algeria	10 000
Argentina	15 000
Australia	38 476
Austria	46 658
Belgium	255 511
Chile	3 000
Denmark	51 378
Finland	43 812
France	100 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	307 693
Ghana	1 818
Greece	3 500
Guyana	784
India	12 500
Indonesia	3 000
Ireland	10 425
Israel	3 000
Italy	37 724
Ivory Coast	23 810
Japan	60 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	40 000
Malta	600
Netherlands	51 566
New Zealand	6 804
Nigeria	14 000
Norway	81 120
Pakistan	4 000
Philippines	10 000
Saudi Arabia	20 000

1. General Fund (continued)

Sweden	305 188
Switzerland.	104 257
Trinidad and Tobago.	3 000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	40 000
United Republic of Tanzania.	12 048
United States of America	400 000
Venezuela.	30 000
Total contributions to General Fund.	<u>2 150 672</u>

2. Special purpose grants

a. Convertible currencies

Algeria.	15 000
Canada	4 038
France	100 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	58 623
Japan.	50 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	336 900
Mexico	113 873
Netherlands.	50 000
Norway	27 546
Saudi Arabia	441 600
Sweden	282 618
Switzerland.	486
United States of America	208 399
Venezuela.	100 000
Fund for Development Planning and Projection	180 300
Anonymous.	28 893
United Nations Development Programme	25 219
UNITAR General Fund.	138 609
Total convertible currencies	<u>2 162 104</u>

b. Non-convertible currencies

Hungary.	3 102
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	146 089
Total non-convertible currencies	149 191
Total convertible and non-convertible currencies	<u>2 311 295</u>

ANNEX VI

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

The following are listed for purposes of information in order to indicate the scope of UNITAR research. Many of the papers are internal working papers, prepared in a limited number of copies, or are preliminary papers subject to change and are not for quotation, while others are prepared for presentation at scholarly conferences or published outside UNITAR. This list includes papers presented or published from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981.

- Basch, Linda (Special Fellow). "Population Movements in the Caribbean Region: A Critical Overview". Paper prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, 1981.
- Franck, Thomas M. (Director of Research). "'Congressional Imperialism' and Human Rights Policy", Yearbook of International Affairs, 1980.
- _____. "The Constitutional and Legal Position of the National Security Advisor and Deputy Adviser", American Journal of International Law (Volume 74, Number 3), July 1980.
- _____. "Snap Judgment on Snepp", Worldview (Volume 23, Number 10), October 1980.
- _____. Foreign Relations Law: Documents and Sources (Volumes 1-3). Oceana Publications: Dobbs Ferry, New York, 1980.
- _____. The Tethered Presidency. New York University Press: New York City, New York, 1981.
- Nicol, Davidson (Executive Director). "The Future of Southern Africa in the Light of Zimbabwean Independence". Paper presented at a joint UNITAR/United Nations Association of New York symposium, May 1981.
- _____. "Co-operative Education in the Developing Countries". Paper presented at the Second World Conference on Co-operative Education, Boston, May 1981.
- _____. "Human Resource Development from an International Perspective". Paper presented at the American Society for Training and Development, Boston, May 1981.
- Nishikawa, Jun (Special Fellow). "The New International Economic Order and Endogenous Development: Problems of Mobilization of Domestic Resources in Self-reliant Development", Waseda Economic Papers (Number 19), Tokyo 1980.
- _____. "Co-operation or Aid? Problems of Japanese Economic Aid in Thailand", Waseda Journal of Asian Studies (Volume 2), Tokyo 1980.
- _____. Iaiheiyo chiiki kyoryoku no tenbo. Waseda University Press: Tokyo, 1981.

- _____. "Japanese Overseas Private Investment and Developing Countries". Paper presented at the Second Conference of the Third World Economists Association, Havana, 26-30 April 1981.
- _____. "The New International Economic Order and Japanese Business Firms", Wheel Extended (Number 2), Tokyo 1981.
- Pappas, Anna M. (Research Associate). "The Constitutional Allocation of Competence in the Termination of Treaties", New York University Journal of International Law and Politics, Winter 1981.
- _____. "The Eritrean Autonomy: Case Study of a Failure", with Theodor Meron in Models of Autonomy. Rutgers University Press: Rutgers, New Jersey, 1981.
- Tikhomirov, Vladislav B. (Deputy Director of Research). "Power Distribution and Alternatives of Social and Economic Development". Paper presented at the seminar on "Strategies for the Social and Economic Development of the Developing Countries", Moscow, November 1980.
- _____. "A Few Words about the Club of Rome". Paper presented at the Second Conference of the Third World Economists Association, Havana, 26-30 April 1981.

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