

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

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/37/14)



**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1982

**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.**

[30 August 1982]

## CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION .....	1 - 8	1
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. TRAINING .....	9 - 30	4
A. Courses for members of permanent missions in New York and Geneva .....	12 - 18	4
1. Programmes on the work and organization of the United Nations .....	12 - 13	4
(a) Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York) .....	12	4
(b) Seminars for newly-arrived diplomats and for support staff in permanent missions on the workings of the United Nations system (New York) .....	13	5
2. Programmes on special aspects of the work of the United Nations .....	14 - 18	5
(a) Briefing seminars on the Law of the Sea (New York and Geneva) .....	14	5
(b) Workshop on international negotiations (New York) .....	15 - 16	5
(c) UNITAR/EDI seminar on economic development and its international setting (New York and Washington, D.C.) .....	17 - 18	5
B. Training programmes other than for diplomats .....	19 - 21	6
1. United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague and other locations) .	19	6
2. United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament (New York) .....	20	6
3. Seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order (Vienna) .....	21	6

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
C. Training services requested by Member States .....	22 - 27	6
1. Training course on public administration and management for national officials of Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa .....	22 - 23	6
2. Advisory assistance to Saudi Arabia in establishing and developing an Institute of Diplomatic Studies at Jeddah .....	24	7
3. Advisory assistance for institutes in the Libyan Arab Jamhuriya .....	25	7
4. Seminar on the servicing of international conferences for officials from the Middle East ....	26	7
5. Briefing seminars for graduate students of the Universidad Central de Venezuela and for junior diplomats from Saudi Arabia .....	27	7
D. Special activities .....	28 - 30	7
1. Seminar on international development strategies ...	28	7
2. Involvement in interagency training activities ....	29 - 30	8
II. RESEARCH .....	31 - 58	9
A. Studies in United Nations policy and efficacy .....	35 - 43	9
1. Critical assessment of the role and prospects of the International Law Commission .....	36	10
2. Quantitative analysis of voting behaviour in the General Assembly .....	37	10
3. Lessons of the Law of the Sea negotiations .....	38	10
4. Implementing restructuring: a critical evaluation of the Economic and Social Council as an instrument of global economic reform .....	39	10
5. Lessons of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly .....	40	11
6. The new international economic order: international law in the making? .....	41	11

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
7. Diplomats' views on the United Nations system: an attitude survey .....	42	11
8. Model rules for disaster relief operations .....	43	11
B. Studies in regional co-operation for development .....	44 - 49	12
1. Regional and interregional co-operation in the 1980s .....	44 - 45	12
2. Population movements within the Caribbean; implications for development planning .....	46 - 47	12
3. Asian regionalism and the United Nations .....	48	13
4. Role of the public sector in the economic and social development of African countries .....	49	13
C. Other projects .....	50 - 58	13
1. Evaluation of the liability of States for damage caused through scientific and technological innovations .....	50	13
2. Science and technology for development: responses to and implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action .....	51	13
3. Legislative incentives for the development of small- scale energy sources .....	52	14
4. Rights of the Child .....	53	14
5. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order .....	54	14
6. Strategies for disinvestment in South Africa .....	55	14
7. Development-related decision-making and forecasting: methodological issues .....	56 - 57	15
8. Prevention of nuclear war .....	58	15
III. PROJECT ON THE FUTURE .....	59 - 76	16
A. Policy choices .....	61 - 68	16

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations .....	61 - 64	16
2. Regional approaches to the <u>problématique</u> of the future .....	65 - 68	17
(a) Strategies for the future of Africa .....	65 - 66	17
(b) Strategies for the future of Asia .....	67	18
(c) Strategies of co-operation in the Mediterranean area .....	68	18
B. Energy and natural resources .....	69 - 76	18
1. International Conference on Small Energy Resources .....	70 - 72	19
2. Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands .....	73 - 74	19
3. UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands .....	75 - 76	20
IV. UNITAR OFFICE AT GENEVA .....	77 - 83	21
V. UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH .....	84 - 91	22
VI. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM .....	92 - 99	25
A. Relations with the United Nations University .....	95 - 96	25
B. Meetings of Directors of institutes within the United Nations system .....	97 - 99	26
VII. PUBLICATIONS .....	100 - 105	27
VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS .....	106 - 108	28
<b>ANNEXES</b>		
I. Members of the Board of Trustees .....		30
II. Publications .....		31
III. Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes (1 July 1982 to 30 June 1982) .....		44

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
IV. Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes (1966 to 30 June 1982) .....		52
v. Contributions to UNITAR in 1981 .....		56





## INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, submits the present report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, covering the period from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982.
2. The report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, 1/ covering the period from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981, was considered in the Second Committee 2/ after an opening statement by the Executive Director, Mr. Davidson Nicol. On the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/75 on 4 December 1981. In it, the Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director and his introductory statement on 2 October 1981, and welcomed the continuing emphasis the Institute was placing in the fields of economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects 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. It also called upon the Executive Director to strengthen the co-ordination of the research programmes of UNITAR with that of other institutions within and outside of the United Nations system, and urged the Institute to continue presenting its research results, as far as possible, in a manner relevant to policy-making. In addition, it welcomed the steps taken by UNITAR to reduce its costs and increase its resources, and, particularly, its effort to achieve a balanced budget, and urged all States, especially those that were not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to meet the needs of the Institute.
3. In a note by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly was invited, under the terms of resolution 35/53 B of 5 December 1980, to consider the question of a grant-in-aid in the amount of \$352,600 to cover the remaining estimated deficit of UNITAR: this comprised an estimated shortfall of \$312,050 for 1981, together with an additional deficit of \$40,550 for 1980 (carried over into 1981). In considering this request, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) noted in document A/36/738 that the projected deficit for 1981 was substantially lower than the deficit of \$646,060 originally forecast in document A/C.5/35/43, and this was largely the result of the economy measures adopted by the Executive Director of UNITAR in consultation with the Board of Trustees. As the Executive Director had informed the Committee, the Administrative Management Service of the United Nations submitted its report on the Institute in August 1981, and the implementation of its recommendations, together with those of the earlier report of the Joint Inspection Unit, had resulted in the further rationalization and merger of existing programmes and administrative structures in UNITAR and the reduction of its full-time core staff. In view of these encouraging developments, the Advisory Committee recommended to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) that the General Assembly appropriate \$352,600 from its programme budget for the biennium 1980-1981 as a grant-in-aid to cover the remaining deficit of UNITAR and this was accepted by the Fifth Committee on 10 December 1981, following a statement by the Executive Director of UNITAR. As a result of this, the General Assembly voted to accept the Fifth Committee's recommendation on an exceptional and final basis, while urging the Executive Director to take any further steps necessary to achieve the goal of a balanced budget.

4. The twentieth session of the Board of Trustees was held in New York from 1 to 4 September 1981. In his statement to the Board, the Secretary-General noted that, in spite of its financial difficulties, the Institute had offered training programmes for over 7,000 diplomats in New York, Geneva and other locations, had issued over 100 books and research pamphlets and had organized a large number of major conferences on issues of significance to the international community. The Secretary-General was pleased that UNITAR had actively co-operated with a number of Member States in designing special training programmes of benefit to them, in addition to its short seminars on the work of the United Nations, and he also noted with satisfaction the results of the first policy and efficacy studies of the Department of Research and the significant progress made by the various elements of the Project on the Future, including the creation of a new Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands. In addition, he was pleased to learn that the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research was now functioning, and he was confident that it would be able to complete a number of major studies prior to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in June 1982.

5. In introducing the Work Programme and Budget for 1982, the Executive Director of UNITAR noted with pleasure that, in spite of present financial difficulties, a number of major initiatives had been taken over the previous year, including the creation of the Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, the Institute for Disarmament Research and a new centre at Dakar dealing with aspects of development in Africa. He was particularly pleased that the vigorous efforts to place the Institute's financial basis on a firmer foundation was beginning to show signs of success, but he reminded the Board that, if the General Assembly was convinced that UNITAR had a useful role to play, it would require either increased voluntary contributions or subventions from the regular budget of the United Nations.

6. The Board reviewed the progress made in the work of each department during the previous year, including that of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and examined the projected work programme for 1982. Particular attention was once again devoted to the Institute's financial situation. As the Executive Director pointed out, the Institute's financial deficit for 1981 had been reduced by almost half, partly because of the measures which had been taken to limit expenditure and partly because of increased contributions from a number of Member States. A major fund-raising campaign had been mounted, and he hoped that this would result in further contributions in 1982. The Board expressed its appreciation for the successful effort to curtail spending and raise new funds, and recorded, in particular, its gratitude to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for its generous contribution. Still, if the Institute was to achieve a balanced budget in 1982, the Board felt strongly that it would be necessary to impose a moratorium on new projects and introduce a "ceiling" on expenditure - especially personnel-related costs - and urged the Executive Director to establish clear programme priorities as a basis for an equitable distribution of resources among departments and projects. The Board also expressed its support for the continuation of a presence at Geneva, although on a considerably reduced scale, and invited the Executive Director to review the problem of overhead costs by applying, wherever possible, the standard rate imposed by the United Nations. In addition, the Board decided to allow the study on technology, domestic distribution and North-South relations to continue for another two years to enable the research team to verify its statistical data and prepare a publication on its findings, and called upon the Executive Director to find additional funding of \$68,000 to support it. A member of the Board from Sweden offered to help with the fund-raising efforts for this project. Finally, after reviewing the revised estimates for 1981

and the budget estimates for 1982, the Board decided to request from the General Assembly a grant-in-aid covering the estimated deficit for 1981 and adopted by consensus a resolution authorizing the Executive Director to "make such transfers between chapters and sections during 1981 and 1982 as may be necessary and appropriate for maintaining the flexibility and effectiveness of its operations". The Board of Trustees also commended the Executive Director for his initiative in requesting the Administrative Management Service (AMS) of the United Nations to conduct a survey of UNITAR and took note of the conclusions. A further discussion of the AMS report would be held at the Board's twenty-first session.

7. Eight members of the Board of Trustees completed their term of office on 30 June 1982; three of them were reappointed. On behalf of UNITAR, the Executive Director wishes to place on record his profound gratitude for the outstanding contributions that have been made by the retiring members of the Board: Mr. Abdalla Y. Bishara (Kuwait); Miss Gwendoline C. Konie (Zambia); Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria); and Mrs. Inga Thorsson (Sweden). The Institute is greatly indebted for the contribution made to its work by the late Mr. Louis de Guiringaud of France, Chairman of the Board of Trustees since September 1980. The members of the Board and Executive Director wish to express their deep sorrow and sense of great loss at the sudden death of Mr. de Guiringaud in April 1982.

8. A list of the members of the Board of Trustees is included in annex I.

## TRAINING

9. Comparison with the training programmes carried out by UNITAR from 1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981 indicates the extent to which the Institute has had to retrench owing to financial constraints and, consequently, the lack of staff. The programmes in both categories A and B - courses for members of permanent missions in New York and Geneva and training programmes other than for diplomats - have been virtually halved, while the reduction in the staffing of the Institute's Geneva Office produced a sharp curtailment in the number of training programmes carried out there (from four in the 1980-1981 reporting period to only one in the 1981-1982 reporting period).

10. In spite of the financial limitations under which it has worked, the Institute has continued its training programmes for officials whose responsibilities are related to the United Nations, and also its discussion and orientation seminars on major issues facing the United Nations. These programmes continue to be well received and attended. Indeed, a number of the Institute's programmes are now considered traditional by delegations, and the Institute is expected to conduct certain programmes annually, like the seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly, the seminar on economic development and its international setting co-sponsored by UNITAR and the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI) and the joint United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law. The Department of Training has also continued to respond to requests for assistance from various Member States.

11. The Department of Training has established a broad base of collaboration with other institutes in the conduct of its work, involving governmental ministries, academic institutions, other international organizations, the specialized agencies and secretariats of various parts of the United Nations system, as well as individual experts and scholars. This collaboration has continued during the year under review.

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 16 to 18 September 1981, with 90 participants from 51 delegations and permanent missions taking part. The objective of the seminar was to introduce new delegates to techniques of negotiation and drafting. Included in the seminar was a general introduction to the General Assembly of the specialized agencies of the United Nations with briefings on the drafting of resolutions and the formal and informal aspects of the negotiation process.

(b) Seminars for newly-arrived diplomats and for support staff in permanent missions on the workings of the United Nations system (New York)

13. In January 1982, 70 newly-arrived diplomats from 52 missions and 58 members of support staff from 39 permanent and observer missions met for an introduction to the workings of the United Nations system. In four half-day sessions, participants were addressed by senior members of the United Nations Secretariat on such topics as the General Assembly and its main committees, regional and political groups in the system, the function of the protocol and liaison service, United Nations documentation and the organization and conduct of United Nations meetings. The seminar for diplomats was held in English with interpretation in French, while the seminar for support staff was held in English only this year.

2. Programmes on special aspects of the work of the United Nations

(a) Briefing seminars on the Law of the Sea (New York and Geneva)

14. Since 1975, UNITAR has held seven briefings seminars on current issues before the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. In July 1981, some 60 participants attended a seminar at Geneva, and this was followed by a similar seminar in March 1982 in New York, which was also attended by some 60 participants. Participants were briefed on the current stage of the treaty negotiations, as well as on the historical background of the Conference.

(b) Workshop in international negotiations (New York)

15. The third annual workshop on international negotiations, held from 26 to 29 April 1982 in co-operation with the American Management Association was designed for senior diplomats with the rank of counsellor and above. Sixteen participants, including one permanent representative, one acting permanent representative and four deputy permanent representatives, took part in this year's workshop.

16. The objective of the workshop was 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 workshop utilized a variety of case studies and exercises designed to stimulate international negotiations in both bilateral and multilateral settings, and the instant replay video-taping throughout the four days allowed participants to observe and analyse their own negotiating techniques and those of their negotiating counterparts.

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

17. For the fifth consecutive year, UNITAR and the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank 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 enlarge their knowledge of a number of specific economic issues facing the international community. The two-week seminar, held in Washington, D.C. from 22 March to 2 April, was attended by 28 participants and was conducted in both English and French.

18. Experts from the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and from universities in the United States and abroad lectured and led discussion sessions. Reading material and reference documents were provided in advance of each session.

## B. Training programmes other than for diplomats

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

19. 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. Seventeen fellowships were awarded in 1981 to legal advisers of ministries of foreign affairs, to other legal advisers of Governments and governmental institutions 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 1981, the Fellows had the choice of attending the international law seminar organized at Geneva in connexion with the annual session of the International Law Commission, or of undertaking three months of practical training in the Legal Office of the United Nations or in the specialized agencies.

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

20. The Department of Training collaborates with the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament, which is administered by the Centre for Disarmament. It represents the Institute in the selection panel for the Fellowships and co-operates in the conduct of the programme and the simulation exercises.

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

21. The sixth UNITAR orientation and training course on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order took place at Vienna from 21 June to 2 July 1982. The seminar focused on the concept and evolution of the new international economic order, the history of global negotiations, the views of various groups of countries and particular problems of implementation, such as the restructuring of the global economy, the prospects for South-South co-operation and the difficulties of achieving collective self-reliance.

## C. Training services requested by Member States

### 1. Training course on public administration and management for national officials of Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa

22. In response to the request of the Governments of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, UNITAR organized four programmes for their national officials, with funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Three of the four programmes - a bilingual secretarial course, a course on basic diplomacy and a study tour of United Nations

Headquarters and United Nations offices in Geneva, Paris, Rome and Vienna - were successfully completed and have previously been reported on.

23. The fourth programme, in public administration and management, was conducted from 2 February to 4 December 1981. Eight government officials from Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique participated in the programme. Planned in collaboration with the Brazilian Institute of Public Administration, the curriculum consisted of intensive training in the fundamentals of public administration and management, including a series of field trips and visits to government agencies and public and private enterprises.

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

24. This advisory assistance programme, in existence for the past several years between UNITAR and Saudi Arabia, continued along the lines of its original conception. Aid was provided in the design of the course curriculum, institutional structure, library facilities and selection of language staff.

3. Advisory assistance for institutes in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

25. On the basis of an agreement with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, UNITAR continued to provide advisory assistance to develop the Institute of Diplomatic Studies at Tripoli. Aid was given in improving the course curriculum and the library facilities, and in selecting lecturers. UNITAR has also agreed to assist the Libyan Government in establishing an Institute of Translation and Interpretation.

4. Seminar on the servicing of international conferences for officials from the Middle East

26. UNITAR, in co-operation with the Ministry of Planning of Kuwait, held a seminar in Kuwait in January 1982 for 65 participants from the region on the planning, programming and servicing of international conferences.

5. Briefing seminars for graduate students of the Universidad Central de Venezuela and for junior diplomats from Saudi Arabia

27. In July 1981, UNITAR held a one-week briefing seminar for 20 students from the School of International Relations of the Universidad Central de Venezuela on current problems facing the United Nations. A similar two-day briefing for ten Saudi Arabian diplomats was held in August 1981.

D. Special activities

1. Seminar on international development strategies

28. In December 1981, the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank held a two-week seminar for diplomats from embassies in Washington, D.C., along the lines of the joint UNITAR/EDI seminar on economic development and its international setting. UNITAR was asked to establish a one-day programme in New York for the 24 participants, and this was held on 7 December 1981 around the theme "Current development issues: the United Nations perspective". Senior members of the United Nations Secretariat provided the lectures.

## **2. Involvement in interagency training activities**

29. UNITAR participated actively in the work of the Subcommittee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and in the meetings of the working group of the Geneva-based agencies. At the request of the Subcommittee, UNITAR is again organizing an orientation course on the international civil service at Geneva for staff members of the various agencies of the United Nations system.

30. UNITAR was represented at the fourteenth session of the International Civil Service Commission, held from 6 to 31 July 1981, where the Institute's training role and its activities in the field of training were discussed.



## CHAPTER II

### RESEARCH

31. Since 1980, the Department of Research has focused on two topic clusters: (a) studies in United Nations policy and efficacy and (b) studies in regional co-operation for development. The policy and efficacy studies will enable UNITAR to make independent assessments of policies and institutions important to the United Nations system by presenting issues, illustrating options and assessing the costs and benefits of various alternatives in a concise fashion for diplomats, administrators and scholars. Within this context, the Department's publications have begun to identify new challenges likely to confront the organization, to examine its capacity for renewal and innovation and to study the interrelation between the component parts of the system. The Institute's emphasis is on problems of the highest priority to the organs and agencies of the United Nations: economic development, the co-ordination and rationalization of operations and system-wide planning to meet future needs.

32. The Department of Research is currently staffed by 13 professional officers, including the Director and Deputy Director. Of these, only four are supported by the UNITAR General Fund, while nine are funded by special-purpose grants or have volunteered their services. Of the 13, ten are engaged in the policy and efficacy studies while three are working on projects related to regional co-operation for development. In addition to this basic staff, the Department has initiated a "clinical programme" which has brought 26 graduate students from various countries and universities to work for a year at UNITAR, without compensation but for academic credit. In return for the training of clinicians by UNITAR, some funding is provided to ensure the participation of students from different countries.

33. Since the Department now has a professional staff of significant range and expertise (including six lawyers, five political scientists, one economist and one sociologist-anthropologist), it has virtually discontinued the costly practice of contracting research staff extramurally. There are, however, three joint projects: one with the American Society of International Law on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which is fully funded by the Ford Foundation, and two with Soviet scholarly institutions. The latter, dealing with African regional development and the prevention of nuclear war, are funded primarily from the General Fund's rouble account.

34. During the previous year, the Department published eight studies in its policy and efficacy series 3/ and three studies in its programme of studies on the new international national economic order. 4/ Four full-scale books were also published, two on the United Nations Security Council and two on aspects of science and technology for development. 5/ In addition, an empirical model for studying development strategy was published, 6/ as was the report of UNITAR to the General Assembly on legal norms and principles of the new international economic order. 7/

#### A. Studies in United Nations policy and efficacy

35. This project cluster is designed 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". Eight studies were published during the past year in this series.

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

36. Written after extensive interviews with members and staff of the International Law Commission, as well as with other legal experts and diplomats, the study examines the capacity of the Commission to respond to the needs of the United Nations system for legislative drafting and the progressive development of international law, as well as the willingness of the United Nations to make creative use of the Commission. Although the Commission was intended to be the central body within the United Nations responsible for the development and codification of international law, the report makes it clear that "the needs of the international community are no longer the same as they were during the 1950s and 1960s" and that "this change requires a concomitant change in the focus of the Commission". It examines why the role of the Commission has diminished and proposes possible ways to restore its centrality. The proposals contained in this publication were actively debated in the Sixth Committee during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly and were the subject of a conference of legal experts convened at UNITAR, whose recommendations will be reported to the General Assembly.

2. Quantitative analysis of voting behaviour in the General Assembly

37. While part of the Institute's studies on United Nations policy and efficacy, this project was at the same time a consequence of the effort made to improve the methodological base of studies related to the application of quantitative methods of analysis and modeling. Using a set of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during its last sessions as a data base, it was possible to show "who voted with whom within the United Nations", particularly with respect to the Pacific region. The study was published in December 1981.

3. Lessons of the Law of the Sea negotiations

38. This study examines the institutional arrangements that had the greatest effect on the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, including the package deal, the lack of a first draft and the use of consensus. It discusses these arrangements and analyses their effect on the work of the protracted conference, and also puts forward some conclusions regarding the applicability of lessons derived from the negotiations at the Conference for future multilateral negotiations. Since protracted negotiations involving very large numbers of States are likely to be the pattern in the future, the study examines the costs and benefits of various innovations designed to help make the "megaconference" more functionally effective.

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

39. By studying the role of the Economic and Social Council in the context of other and newer operating parts of the United Nations system, the study concludes that many of the functions assigned to the Council are now better performed in other forums. As a result, the Council should either be assigned new tasks and procedures - several of which are specified in the study - or its abolition should

be seriously considered. Since revitalization of the Council is currently on the Council's agenda, the publication of this study contributed significantly to the system-wide debate on structural and procedural reform.

#### 5. Lessons of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly

40. This project examines the disappointed hopes and expectations that were a part of the legacy of the eleventh special session and suggests reasons for the difficulties encountered, the role of various actors, procedural innovations and the prospects for continuing the North-South dialogue in a range of structural settings. Despite the disappointing results of the session, the study concludes that a renewed dialogue is still in the interest of all the participants, and suggests reasons why the debate must be continued.

#### 6. The new international economic order: international law in the making?

41. This study examines whether the new international economic order is inchoate international law, that is, whether aspects of North-South economic relations are progressively evolving into a normative structure that has binding force. The study advances a comprehensive theory on the conditions and variables which make some General Assembly resolutions declarative of international law, while others merely encompass recommendations and aspirations. Since General Assembly resolutions have become a prime source of normative statements by the international community, this study seeks to provide a guide to the weight which diplomats, bureaucrats and judges may properly attach to such statements.

#### 7. Diplomats' views on the United Nations system: an attitude survey

42. Since UNITAR is responsible for considering alternative middle-range and long-range futures for the United Nations system, it is essential to begin with a correct evaluation of the present. To understand how the system is thought to be working by those most closely involved, UNITAR prepared a comprehensive analysis of the attitudes of diplomats - who expressed their views anonymously - on the efficacy of different parts of the system, the role and importance of various issues and the probability of finding solutions through existing machinery. Approximately 18 per cent of the diplomats approached responded, which is a higher sampling ratio than is customary in most attitude surveys. The sample is representative of all regions - except for the Soviet bloc, which did not participate in this study - as well as of different levels of diplomats.

#### 8. Model rules for disaster relief operations

43. As a result of extensive work in the archives of the United Nations, a UNITAR team of scholars discovered that most disaster relief operations tend to encounter similar operational difficulties. Will the recipient State waive its health and customs regulations to accommodate relief supplies? Are relief personnel and supplies given priority access to transport and to harbours and airports? Will the relief operation be able to establish its own radio communications with Headquarters? These and other time-consuming problems have had to be dealt with on an ad hoc basis in the past. After documenting the recurrent nature of these and other problems, UNITAR brought together an informal drafting group consisting of diplomats and relief administrators. On the basis of the case studies a set of model rules were drafted, in a pre-emptive fashion, and reported to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), which hopes to organize a

conference in the fall of 1982 to promote the eventual adoption of these rules, perhaps in the form of a resolution of the Economic and Social Council. These rules are to be incorporated in future exchanges of correspondence leading to the establishment of a uniform basis for dealing with disaster relief operations.

## B. Studies in regional co-operation for development

### 1. Regional and interregional co-operation in the 1980s

44. This programme, which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Research at the end of 1981, is funded by voluntary contributions from the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sri Lanka and the European Community. It will attempt to devise an integrated set of policy recommendations to enhance third world self-reliance and intra- and interregional economic co-operation.

45. During the first year, the programme concluded its preliminary phase with the establishment of a Panel of Eminent Persons and the elucidation of a comprehensive research programme. The Panel, which met for the first time at Brussels in May 1982, held intensive deliberations on feasible strategies for enhancing regional co-operation in different parts of the world. To assist it, a world-wide network of regional research centres was formed to provide detailed sectoral studies on Latin America, Asia and Africa and the functional aggregates of the Arab region, as well as the developed market and the centrally-planned economies. It is hoped that some results will be available in time for the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, including both a report from the Panel of Eminent Persons and various technical studies from the affiliated research network. These would build upon the two volumes published earlier by the project. 8/

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

46. During the past year UNITAR, working with research teams in three countries, undertook an empirical study of migration within the English-speaking Caribbean to assess the socio-economic implications of extensive population movements for regional development. Early in 1982, an analysis of existing knowledge on the subject, entitled "Population movements within the English-speaking Caribbean: an overview", was prepared, and it is hoped that in late 1982 or early 1983 the final document will be completed. It will contain cost-benefit analyses of regional migration for migrant workers and their families and for labour-donor and labour-recipient societies, as well as recommendations for regional migration programmes, policies and future research.

47. UNITAR also completed a study of negotiations under the aegis of the General Assembly to draft a convention capable of protecting the rights of migrant workers and their families. Entitled "The complexities of framing multilateral agreements: a convention for migrant workers", the analysis of the negotiating procedures demonstrates the difficulties of achieving consensus on an issue in which many Member States perceive their interests to be unalterably opposed. This study will be completed in the summer of 1982.

### 3. Asian regionalism and the United Nations

48. Funded by the Government of Japan, this study examines the relationship between Asian regional organizations such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United Nations system, including the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the regional arm of the Economic and Social Council. This study is one of the first to examine the relationship between the Asian regional intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations and to examine the implementation of the restructuring of the economic development subsystem of the United Nations on regional organizations. It examines the options and the conditions for promoting further regional co-operation among the members of ASEAN, and between them and the United Nations.

### 4. Role of the public sector in the economic and social development of African countries

49. 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. A special working paper has been prepared and will be discussed at a UNITAR seminar, to be held later in 1982, for participants from African developing countries. The study is expected to be published after the discussions.

### C. Other projects

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

50. 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. Considerable research has been completed by the team of scholars working on this project. Some preliminary findings have been published and it is expected that the project will be completed in 1983.

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

51. Since 1978, a research team, funded by special purpose grants, has studied the preparatory process of, the issues before, the outcome of and the responses to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. The studies undertaken have been published in the UNITAR Science and Technology Working Papers Series, of which ten appeared before the conference took place, and these served as the Institute's main contribution to the Conference. Most of these papers were revised and, together with a few additional contributions, have been published in two volumes. Three more papers have since appeared, covering issues related to frontier technologies and their impact on developing countries, as well as the problems of financing the emergence of science and technology in the developing countries.

### 3. Legislative incentives for the development of small-scale energy sources

52. At the Thirty-first Pugwash Conference in Canada in 1981, it was pointed out that the amount of conventional recoverable energy is greater than is often assumed, especially in relation to small-scale shallow oil and gas, which exists in most of the sedimentary areas of the world. While at present neither the major oil companies nor, in many cases, Governments are interested in these resources - for legal, institutional and political reasons - they could make possible significant rural energy supplies and might in some cases have wider national and regional implications. At the beginning of 1982, UNITAR began a study of these constraints and of possible solutions in a representative number of countries (chiefly developing countries); this study will take about 18 months to complete. Parallel to this, an international conference is being planned which, if funded by outside sources and at no cost to UNITAR, will take place in Western Europe in 1983, with an expected attendance of 200 to 300 participants.

### 4. Rights of the Child

53. UNITAR has completed a survey of national legislation protecting the rights of children. Research teams in 65 countries, co-ordinated at UNITAR, were established to prepare and submit to UNITAR comprehensive and analytical studies on formal and customary laws affecting children: 13 studies came from Africa; 18 from Asia and Oceania; 3 from Eastern Europe; 10 from Western Europe; 2 from North America; and 13 from South America. Of these, 12 to 15 representative studies have been edited and will be published by UNITAR in the summer of 1982 under the title "Law and the status of the child". These studies have been discussed with diplomats involved in the drafting of a global convention on the rights of the child.

### 5. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

54. The results of phase I of this study, authorized by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, were reported to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in September 1981. These contain the annotated listings of virtually all normative instruments applicable to economic relations between developed and developing countries in a readily accessible form, making it easy to check norms by subject matter and by the kind of instrument in which the norm is set forth. The General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session authorized UNITAR, in Assembly resolution 36/107, to undertake phase II of this study, in which the more salient norm-clusters will be further annotated by reference to judicial and arbitral decisions as well as the practice of important intergovernmental organizations.

### 6. Strategies for disinvestment in South Africa

55. As a result of General Assembly resolution 35/206, UNITAR has examined the implementation by developed States of the Assembly's appeal for a halt in new foreign investments in South Africa. This study examines in detail the economic and political feasibility of an alternative strategy requiring investors in developing countries, as a precondition of new investment, to forswear the creation of new investments in South Africa.

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

56. This project is a continuation of the effort to improve the methodological base of studies related to decision-making and forecasting in the field of social, economic and political development. Methodological aspects of the formulation of a new international development strategy were examined, particularly from a systems-analysis point of view, and the anatomy of society was analysed in view of the necessity to counteract the violent forces which could impede the realization of development goals. The corresponding study was published in December 1981.

57. New results have also been achieved in the study on the examination of the world system of States by means of a dynamic model based on a "supermatrix" approach. It was shown that it is possible to be aware of some aspects of international conflicts, particularly in the Middle East and Latin America, from this viewpoint. These results were discussed in the research report to the Global Forum, recently held at the International Institute for Advanced Systems Analysis (IIASA), and some data pertaining to the behaviour of Latin American countries will be published in time for the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

8. Prevention of nuclear war

58. This project was initiated in response to discussions held during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, when it was recommended that UNITAR focus more attention on studies related to issues of international peace and security, disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war. In collaboration with the Institute's Department of Research and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, a special paper was prepared by a team of Soviet scholars, in connexion with the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, on the various political and strategic issues related to the prevention of nuclear war.

## CHAPTER III

### PROJECT ON THE FUTURE

59. The Project on the Future continues to focus on two broad themes: (a) policy choices related to the implementation of a new international economic order and (b) the meaning of physical limits and supply constraints to energy and natural resources. The various parts of the programme are closely interrelated, and the interaction among the various projects has facilitated not only the application of common concepts but also the sharing of insights during the process of research.

60. The justification for research on alternative development strategies is highlighted at every turn of events. The difficulty of developing a set of coherent policies that give priority to the alleviation of poverty, the improvement of living conditions and the creation of a more just economic order appear more and more frequently in the context of socio-political conflicts and tensions which are deepening as a result of the world-wide recession. In such a context, policies capable of rapidly eradicating poverty and creating a more equitable distribution of resources can no longer be seen solely as a matter of ideological preference but, in more and more cases, as an imperative political necessity. Although many refinements have been made to the traditional model of North-South co-operation, as demonstrated recently by the International Monetary Fund, and the publication of the Brandt Commission's Report, the long-term/short-term dichotomy still requires more far-reaching and bolder solutions than are on the current agenda of negotiations. UNITAR is in a unique position to provide the necessary scientific research, since it is not hampered by the rigidities that inevitably affect the regular organs of the United Nations system.

#### A. Policy choices

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

61. This project explores the reasons why some of the results of past policies of national development and international co-operation are now judged to have been unsatisfactory. Although the analytical tools worked out are generally applicable, both in the South and in North, they are particularly relevant to the conditions of unequal exchange, demographic pressures, high elasticity of labour supply and technological dualism so characteristic of the conditions in which the majority of third world peoples live. Moreover, through the turbulence of recent years, a significant number of situations have emerged where social improvement cannot wait for further economic growth and where an alternative, more self-reliant course is seen as a matter of urgency.

62. Considerable progress had been made, within the framework of this project, in constructing a new model of economic growth, but additional funds will be needed to complete the present phase of this project in verification and testing of the model and in preparing both a manual for technicians and a publication on the findings which could be readily used by decision-makers and negotiators. At this stage, a "country" approach is needed to explore the possible application of the work to specific situations, though these would have to be organized on a relatively large scale and the interaction between the diverse research groups would have to be made more intensive. This phase could be launched only if new funds were provided.



63. During the past year, research was focused largely on the international energy market as it affects North-South relations. Because the framework of analysis developed in the Project on the Future has concentrated on the complex interaction of national and international factors, in an approach that has not previously been available to the United Nations system, it was natural to extend and adapt it for a detailed analysis of the international energy market, using some of the more distinctive features of the model. During the last 12 months, a careful analysis of the interrelationship between oil price changes and global demand was conducted, and this was complemented by a long-term exploration of the evolution of the price of extractive resources to identify the determinants of this process and develop a measure of understanding of the dynamics involved. This kind of analysis would have been useful in avoiding the misinformed reactions of the oil consumers that greeted the rise in oil prices in the early 1970s, and it might in the future confer a measure of predictability in a field so essential to the emergence of a new international economic order.

64. It is clear that petroleum prices are an important factor in the world economy, and a vital influence on global negotiations. The discovery of the "optimum" price involves a sophisticated analysis and calculus, and in this respect the UNITAR model has attracted the attention of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC), which had traditionally approached the problem of pricing policies through different methods. Several exchanges of views have been held with officials of the OPEC secretariat in Vienna, at University of Essex in England and at three UNITAR seminars held at the United Nations. Preliminary conversations have also been held with top officials of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to ascertain how the UNITAR study could be useful in relation to other commodities, in particular extractive resources, and a short meeting is scheduled for the summer of 1982 with officials of UNCTAD and OPEC. A week's symposium on "Energy, international markets and the North-South agenda" will also be held in 1983 to broaden the reflection into a comprehensive examination of the complex factors involved. These issues have also been discussed over the past year in various other forums, including academic circles, research centres such as the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Long-term Objectives Working Groups on Modelling and Energy. Five volumes will be published on the production and transfer of technology, the long-term dynamics of extractive resources and the international oil market later in 1982 or in 1983; a short summary of these studies will be available in September 1982.

## 2. Regional approaches to the problématique of the future

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

65. Built around the theme "Nation-building or transnationalization?", this programme, which grew out of the Conference on Africa and the Problématique of the Future, held at Dakar in July 1977, has developed along three broad lines: (a) the State and the peasantry in Africa, (b) the State, natural resources and industrialization in Africa and (c) the State, the social components of the nation and world conflicts. These studies emerge from a recognition of the present weaknesses and fragmented nature of African society and the effects of this on Africa's relationships with the outside world. As it focuses on studies of national problems in relation to specific trends in global development, this programme follows closely the analytical approach of the Project on the Future. It addresses several major questions: Would the object of a new international

economic order lose its relevance for Africa if Africa were to confine itself to exercising formal control over its natural resources and abandon the goal of industrialization? Will the future of Africa be decided by others, including the multinational corporations, the industrialized nations and various international organizations, or will it be determined by the Africans themselves? What alternatives are available to Africans in charting their individual and collective futures along the lines suggested in the Lagos Plan of Action?

66. Case studies have been prepared around a typology of countries, which include countries attempting to establish integrated industrial economies, those relying on single commodities, those with "marginal" or weak economies and, finally, those in southern Africa which are directly affected by events in the Republic of South Africa. In each of these groups, the research team will examine the different policies followed, in particular as they affect the struggle to build national States, and the reasons why they fail or are beginning to succeed. Also analysed are the efforts to gain control over indigenous natural resources, the relationship of the State and the peasantry and the industrial options available, their relationship to agricultural development and their effect on the world division of labour. Together, these will help to define the nature of the State in modern Africa and the relevance to it of various international schemes and models of global interdependence, particularly the challenge of a new international economic order. A total of 11 volumes will be published as a result of these studies.

(b) Strategies for the future of Asia

67. Preparation of the papers resulting from the Conference on Alternative Development Strategies and the Future of Asia, held at New Delhi in March 1980, continued over the past year. A two-volume publication containing about 60 papers should be available early in 1983.

(c) Strategies of co-operation in the Mediterranean area

68. Designed with special emphasis on those countries in the Mediterranean that form part of the third world, this programme, which is financed by the Government of Italy and closely allied to the programme on the future of Africa, examines the extent to which a common historical background results in specific State structures, resulting in a chasm between the two shores of the Mediterranean and extinguishing the source of possibly fruitful collaboration. Is there, in other words, a specific model of Mediterranean society which would encourage and facilitate regional co-operation? There are a number of problems shared by all countries of the region that can be illuminated in this context, among them the different patterns of emigration in different countries of the region, the emergence of new forms of local employment and the origin of the regional food deficit as a consequence of increasingly differentiated rural and urban development. Other issues will be examined at a later stage.

B. Energy and natural resources

69. The analytical work related to resource development described above in no way reduces the need or usefulness of the work begun in 1976 on the physical supply aspects of natural resources. Indeed, the series of conferences organized by the Project on the Future in this area become even more important in view of the highly

visible and successful United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Nairobi in August 1981. Two such conferences were organized by UNITAR since July 1981: one on small-scale energy resources and one on heavy crude and tar sands.

#### 1. International Conference on Small Energy Resources

70. The Project on the Future drew attention to the potential of small-scale extractive resources in a conference, held at Queretaro, Mexico, in 1978, that focused on three energy resources, namely, coal, oil shale and geothermal resources. Building upon this, a conference on small-scale resources was held at Los Angeles, California, from 9 to 19 September 1981, though it was far more comprehensive and covered most of the known sources. Organized in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (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, the Conference clearly demonstrated the vast potential of these resources, though their exploitation was limited because of institutional and attitudinal factors, including legal problems pertaining to ownership of the subsoil and the neglect by large organizations of production processes which do not fit the habitual pattern of operations. With present price levels, however, such resources cannot be overlooked. Often found in shallow deposits, they may be exploited with light, portable equipment. The lag between discovery and exploitation is, furthermore, considerably shorter than for giant or large fields, and developing countries can much more easily exploit them with their own technical expertise, avoiding the danger of economic dependency and the political consequences of it. The problem of institutional obstacles is now being intensively investigated, and will be the subject of a future conference, to be organized in collaboration with the Institute's Department of Research (see para. 52 above).

71. Among the technical highlights of the Conference were demonstrations of the use of wood residue and geothermal waste water for the production of electricity, of plastic barriers for small tidal projects, of the use of wind energy through brakes for heating and of vertical pumps for small hydropower projects.

72. Some of the knowledge and information gathered during the preparation of the Conference was useful in the preparatory stages of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. A report on the work of UNITAR in the energy field was distributed to the Preparatory Committee as a conference document, in which reference to small-scale resources was made.

#### 2. Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands

73. Organized in co-operation with 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 was held at Caracas, Venezuela from 7 to 17 February 1982. It was opened by the President of Venezuela and addressed by the Secretary of Energy of the United States and the Acting Minister for Energy and Natural Resources of the Provincial Government of Alberta, Canada. Over 700 participants from 75 countries attended.

74. Since the First International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, held at Edmonton, Canada, in June 1979, the events of the intervening period - including the second price increase for petroleum products - had generated a world-wide

interest on the part of the oil industry in the potential of heavy crude and tar sands as a major source of energy. Progress in exploiting these resources has been spectacular, even in the course of the last two to three years. Among the new technologies described at the Conference were the use of foam as an additive to steam in the production process, permitting the concentration of steam in the desired area; techniques allowing production of heavy crudes below the present limit of 3,000 feet; the development of insulated pipelines to reduce heat loss; and the reduction of viscosity through bacterial injections. In addition, some consideration was given at the Conference to the extraction of metals from the heavy crudes.

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

75. The UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands began operating in May 1981 and moved into its own offices in July. Through the use of computers, a link has been established to the Alberta (Canada) Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority at Edmonton, and negotiations are now under way to create a similar link to the relevant computerized information collections of the United States Department of Energy in Washington, D.C., as well as with other organizations in the United States and Western Europe. Agreement has also been reached to permit storage of information in the United Nations computer.

76. At its request, the financial administration of the Centre was transferred, in January 1982, to the United Nations Development Programme. While this will lessen the burden on the small administrative staff of UNITAR, all managerial decisions will still be vested jointly with UNITAR and UNDP. The Centre participated actively in the Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, organized by UNITAR at Caracas in February 1982, and the second meeting of the Centre's Advisory Board was also held at Caracas at that time. The Third International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, for which preparations have already begun, will be held by the Centre in 1985. The Centre has also started publication of a small quarterly journal, The Heavy Oiler.

## CHAPTER IV

### UNITAR OFFICE AT GENEVA

77. Restructuring of the UNITAR Office at Geneva has taken place over this past year in compliance with the decision taken by the Board of Trustees to limit the staff and activities of the Office. In view of these circumstances, the Executive Director has personally followed the work of the Office more closely than in previous years and has maintained regular contact with the Officer-in-Charge, Mr. Marcel Boisard.
78. During the period under review, training activities again constituted the major portion of the Office's activities. Special mention should be made of the International Law Fellowship Programme as well as other courses and seminars organized within the Institute's regular training programme for diplomats and international officials. Preliminary efforts were also made during the year to organize specific short courses for African and Caribbean diplomats. In addition, the Officer-in-Charge devoted considerable time to the conduct of assistance programmes to the Libyan Institute of International Relations and to the Foreign Affairs Institute in Pakistan. As regards research, work is continuing on the project on the material remnants of the Second World War; a report is being drafted and will be published soon.
79. In accordance with established practice, the Office serviced the annual meeting of the Directors of United Nations institutes of training, research and planning, which was held at the Palais des Nations on 25 and 26 June 1981.
80. In the discharge of his representational functions, the Officer-in-Charge represented UNITAR at various meetings and conferences at Geneva and other European centres, and members of the Office attended many inter-institutional meetings. The Office also continued to develop contacts with the permanent missions and the international and academic communities at Geneva and in the region. A special Fellow was invited to give lectures at the University of Dublin, and the Officer-in-Charge lectured at various universities in Algeria, Brazil, France, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and other countries.
81. The Office continued to make its facilities available to a number of visiting Fellows and scholars for various periods, on subjects within the Institute's competence. The Office also continues to provide office space for a research team working on a project financed by the United Nations University on the goals, processes and indicators of development.
82. The Office arranges for the distribution of UNITAR publications in Europe. The mailing list of persons and organizations maintained by the Office for the distribution of UNITAR documents is constantly updated with a view to making the Institute better known in Europe.
83. The United Nations Office at Geneva has continued to provide valuable support and assistance, particularly in the administrative field, to UNITAR in its work throughout the year.

## CHAPTER V

### UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

84. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, within the framework of UNITAR as an interim arrangement until the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. It was set up in October 1980 at Geneva after extensive consultations involving the Secretary-General and his Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, as well as the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees of UNITAR. The original proposal for the establishment of the Institute was made by the Government of France at the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

85. In establishing the Institute, the General Assembly recognized that negotiations on disarmament and the continuing effort to ensure greater security must be based on objective in-depth technical studies, and that sustained research and study by the United Nations in the field of disarmament would be needed to promote informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts. In this context, the Institute was created to conduct objective, scientific research aimed at facilitating progress towards disarmament and greater access to existing information studies and research in the field. Specifically, the Institute is entrusted with carrying out research to assist ongoing negotiations, stimulating new initiatives in the field of disarmament and providing a general insight into the problems involved.

86. In carrying out its mandate, the Institute is guided by a 17-member Advisory Council, comprising five members of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, four members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees, three specialists designated by the Executive Director of UNITAR in consultation with the Secretary-General, and five ex officio members: the Chairman of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, the Chairman of the UNITAR Board of Trustees, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre for Disarmament, the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission and the Chairman or a representative of the Committee on Disarmament. Its role is to help ensure progress in achieving the objectives of the Institute, taking into account the goals laid down in General Assembly resolutions 33/71 K and 34/83 M, to identify research priorities and chart its operational direction and to encourage and promote the raising of funds. It met in New York for its first session on 5 May 1981 and for its second session on 29 September 1981, and adopted a Work Programme. The Council expressed the hope that most of the approved projects would be completed before the second special session devoted to disarmament, while it felt that a long-term research programme should be considered only after the session had determined the future course of the Institute. The research programme approved by the Council was subsequently endorsed by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR (UNITAR/EX/R.72).

87. Besides a very small - mostly administrative - staff, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research has relied heavily on project-related short-term contracts in the implementation of its research programme. This system of recruitment has permitted resort to and utilization of reputable expertise both inside and outside of the United Nations system, and has also contributed to the efforts of the Institute to expand its relations and contacts with other institutes and individual experts in various parts of the world. The Institute has developed

close relationships with other organs and organizations of the United Nations system interested in disarmament. These have included the Centre for Disarmament and various specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

88. Three major projects have been undertaken since the Institute was created: preparation of a repertory of disarmament research; creation of a disarmament data base; and study of the risks of accidental nuclear war. The Institute's aim in preparing the repertory was to make available, to all those who have responsibilities in the disarmament field and to other interested people, a reference work of scientific merit which would at the same time be a practical working tool. The first part covers reference works - bibliographies, guides to research, principal yearbooks, periodicals and collections - followed by a comprehensive list of official documents, scientific studies and a list of research institutes and centres. In order to remedy the absence of systematically collected and readily available data on the arms race and disarmament, the Advisory Council of the Institute requested the Institute to conduct a preliminary study on the establishment of an automated data base on disarmament, a natural extension of the work already begun in connection with the repertory. The first stage has already been initiated in co-operation with the University of Grenoble in France; further stages are being planned. Finally, during the past year, an important study was prepared by Professor Daniel Frei of the University of Zürich on how to assess the risk of unintended nuclear war; the study was based on an analysis of the widely dispersed and heterogeneous literature on the subject. A 13-page summary was prepared and circulated to members of the Advisory Council of the Institute, members of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR and members of the Preparatory Committee of the second special session devoted to disarmament; it will be available as a United Nations sales publication.

89. A number of new projects were begun in 1982, including studies on the security of States and the lowering of the levels of armaments, disarmament as a vehicle for achieving a new international security order, and science and technology for disarmament. In addition, work has begun on a comparative analysis of various multilateral negotiations on global issues and on the establishment of a Disarmament Fund for Development, though its continuation will await the conclusion of the special session.

90. At the initiative of the Institute, a Conference of Directors of Research Institutes on Disarmament was held from 16 to 18 November 1981 at the Palais des Nations at Geneva. Participants included more than 50 representatives of research institutes from all over the world and some 15 organizations from within the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations and members of the disarmament community at Geneva. Its objective was to strengthen international co-operation in the field of disarmament research, to seek means for improving the use of the material and intellectual resources available, to avoid unnecessary parallelism and duplication and to enhance the impact of research on governmental policies. The Conference was most useful as a basis for further contacts and co-operation among the participants. It was recommended that such conferences should be convened regularly by the Institute, if the required funds can be raised.

91. The activities of the Institute are financed solely by voluntary contributions. So far the only contributions received have been from France, both to the Institute's General Fund and for specific projects; however, other countries and organizations have financed part of the research carried out within those countries.



## CHAPTER VI

### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

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

93. 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 the formulation of alternative development strategies, the restructuring of the United Nations system and the role of science and technology in economic development.

94. A number of the Institute's training programmes have been carried out jointly or in co-operation with other units of the United Nations system, including the briefing seminars 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 and its international setting, with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank; and the international law fellowship programme, with the Office of Legal Affairs. The Department of Research and the Project on the Future have also worked closely with other parts of the system, including the Economic and Social Council, the International Law Commission, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and the United Nations Development Programme. UNITAR is also currently participating in the Graduate Student Internship programme organized by the Department of Public Information which will run from 21 June to 16 July 1982, and was represented at the meeting of the Selection Committee on 12 April 1982.

#### A. Relations with the United Nations University

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

96. To strengthen the co-ordination of activities in the field of training among the various parts of the United Nations system, and to avoid duplication among the various training programmes under way in the United Nations, the Secretary-General convened a meeting, on 25 March 1982, with the Executive Director of UNITAR, the Rector of the United Nations University, the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, the Assistant Secretary-General for Personnel Services, the Director of the Programme Support Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Chief of the Training and

Examinations Service. As a result of this meeting, the Secretary-General asked Mr. George F. Davidson, a former Under-Secretary-General for Administration, Finance and Management, to act as chairman of a working group on training, and invited representatives of UNITAR, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Office of Personnel Services to participate. Since then, a number of meetings have been held to examine the different types of training programmes undertaken or sponsored by the United Nations, UNITAR, UNDP and UNU for the benefit of staff members and officials who are not staff members (for example, diplomats and officials from developing countries) in an effort to enhance the effectiveness of the training schemes conducted within the United Nations system. The group recently presented its report and recommendations to the Secretary-General.

#### B. Meetings of Directors of institutes within the United Nations system

97. Since July 1966, the Directors of United Nations institutes for training, research and planning have, in the light of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1138 (XLI) and 1175 (XLI) and at the suggestion of the Secretary-General, met annually at Geneva to strengthen co-operation among themselves and to exchange ideas and experiences in an informal atmosphere. The 16th annual meeting was held at the Palais des Nations at Geneva on 25 and 26 June 1981 under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNITAR and, following established patterns, the directors reported quite extensively on the activities of their respective institutes, and particularly on new trends and developments in their activities. The Rector of the United Nations University reviewed the progress the University had made over the past five years. At the invitation of the Directors, the Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs also summarized the objectives and functions of the ACC Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives, and discussed the role the research and training bodies of the United Nations system could play in fostering a greater understanding of development questions and strategies.

98. Special preparations were made during May and June 1982 for the 17th annual meeting of Directors which was held on 1 and 2 July 1982. The Directors decided to strengthen co-ordination among existing United Nations and non-United Nations regional institutes and with national institutes. In order to enhance co-operation in training programmes, they decided to exchange senior training staff between institutions and thus maximize resources and programme effectiveness. It was proposed that an empirical study of training evaluation be the principal topic of discussion at next year's annual meeting. To this end, Directors would provide, in advance, reports on their views and experiences in this field.

99. The newly-appointed Under-Secretary-General for International Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Shuaib Yolah, informed the Directors about the status of the ACC Task Force Report on Long-term Development Objectives. He stressed that the final outcome of the report, which was before the Economic and Social Council, would depend on a number of issues clarified there. A brief overview of the second ACC Task Force on Energy was presented by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, the Director of the UNITAR Project on the Future. 9/

## CHAPTER VII

### PUBLICATIONS

100. The results of the Institute's research are published in two ways: by the Institute itself or by commercial publishers. During the second half of 1981 and the first half of 1982, 23 publications were issued. Included among these were the first eight monographs in a new UNITAR series, the Policy and Efficacy studies; The International Law Commission: The Need for a New Direction (PE/1); Quantitative Analysis of Voting Behaviour in the General Assembly: Who Voted with Whom within the United Nations (PE/2); Crowded Agendas, Crowded Rooms: Institutional Arrangements at UNCLOS III (PE/3); ECOSOC: Options for Reform (PE/4); The Eleventh Special Session and the Future of Global Negotiations (PE/5); The New International Economic Order: International Law in the Making? (PE/6); Diplomats' Views on the United Nations System: An Attitude Survey (PE/7); Model Rules for Disaster Relief Operations (PE/8). Additional studies in the new series will be published in the second half of 1982.

101. Also published during this period were several other studies, including the following: United Nations Security Council: Towards Greater Effectiveness; The Progressive Development of the Principles and Norms of International Law Relating to the New International Economic Order: A Compendium; A New International Development Strategy: A Systems Analysis Approach; Scientific-Technological Change and the Role of Women in Development; Science and Technology in a Changing International Order; Political and Institutional Issues of the New International Economic Order; Social Issues of the New International Economic Order; and International Trade, Industrialization and the New International Economic Order.

102. In the field of energy, UNITAR produced the four-volume Alternative Strategies for Desert Development and Management. Volume I deals with energy and minerals, volume II with agriculture, volume III with water and volume IV with desert management. Also published during the same period was Long-term Energy Resources, a major work in three volumes.

103. UNITAR News, volume XIII (Autumn 1981), contained a comprehensive review of the Institute's activities throughout the previous year. A number of major articles were included in that issue, including discussions on disarmament, the prohibition of apartheid and racial discrimination and international economic relations.

104. Due to rising costs, it was decided to reduce the frequency of Important for the Future to four rather than five times a year, instead of raising the subscription price. One double issue (vol. VI, Nos. 2-3) contained the report of a highly successful conference on small energy resources held at Los Angeles, California. The report on the Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands was published in volume VII, Number 1.

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

## CHAPTER VIII

### ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

106. During 1981, the income of the General Fund amounted to \$2,153,806 (\$2,130,627 in 1980), while expenditure (including adjustments for the prior period) amounted to \$2,435,233 (\$2,619,871 in 1980), resulting in an excess of obligations incurred over income of \$281,427 (\$504,482 in 1980). There was a deficit in the Fund of \$402,021 as at 31 December 1981 (compared with a balance of \$346,242 at 31 December 1980). However, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/234, a second grant-in-aid of \$352,600 was provided to the Institute from the budget of the United Nations, leaving a new deficit of \$49,421. This shortfall in income resulted from reduced contributions from some Member States, exchange-rate fluctuations, increased salary awards in the system, higher heating and communications costs, increased New York City taxes and pledges which failed to materialize.

107. The income in the Special Purpose Grants amounted to \$3,153,909 in 1981 (\$2,522,618 in 1980), while the obligations incurred during the year (including adjustments for prior periods) amounted to \$2,192,631 (\$2,511,034 in 1980). The balance of the Fund as at 31 December 1981 was \$2,455,396 in convertible currency and \$996,763 in non-convertible currencies, totalling \$3,452,159 (\$2,646,149 at 31 December 1980).

108. As in the past, financial statements for the year ending 31 December 1981, together with the report of the Board of Auditors, are being submitted to the General Assembly separately.

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/36/14 and Corr.1).

2/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A.36/693/Add.1.

3/ Mohamed El-Baradei, Thomas M. Franck and Robert Trachtenberg, The International Law Commission: The Need for a New Direction (Sales No. E.81.XV.PE/1); Vladislav B. Tikhomirov, Quantitative Analysis of Voting Behaviour in the General Assembly: Who Voted with Whom within the United Nations (Sales No. E.81.XV.PE/2); Mohamed El-Baradei and Chloe Gavin, Crowded Agendas, Crowded Rooms: Institutional Arrangements at UNCLOS III (Sales No. E.81.XV.PE/3); John P. Renninger, ECOSOC: Options for Reform (Sales No. E.81.XV.PE/4); John P. Renninger and James Zech, The Eleventh Special Session and the Future Global Negotiations (Sales No. E.81.XV.PE/5); Thomas Franck and Mark Munansangu, The New International Economic Order: International Law in the Making? (Sales No. E.82.XV.PE/6); Thomas Franck, John Renninger and Vladislav Tikhomirov, Diplomats' Views on the United Nations System: An Attitude Survey (Sales No. E.81.XV.PE/7); and Mohamed El-Baradei and others, Model Rules for Disaster Relief Operations (Sales No. E.82.XV.PE/8).

Notes (continued)

4/ Jorge Lozoya and Haydee Birgin (eds.), Social and Cultural Issues of the New International Economic Order (Sales No. UNITAR/FS/19); Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman (eds.), Political and Institutional Issues of the New International Economic Order (Sales No. UNITAR/FS/19); and Jorge Lozoya and Rosario Green (eds.), International Trade, Industrialization and the New International Economic Order (Sales No. UNITAR/FS/20).

5/ Davidson Nicol (ed.), Paths to Peace: The United Nations Security Council and its Presidency (Sales No. UNITAR/CR/14); Davidson Nicol with Margaret Croke and Babatunde Adeniran, The United Nations Security Council: Towards Greater Effectiveness (Sales No. E.82.XV.CR/15); Pamela D'Onofrio-Flores and Sheila Pfafflin (eds.), Scientific-Technological Change and the Role of Women in Development (Sales No. UNITAR/RR/27); and Volker Rittberger (ed.), Science and Technology in a Changing International Order: The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (Sales No. UNITAR/RR/28).

6/ Vladislav B. Tikhomirov, The New International Development Strategy: A Systems Analysis Approach (Sales No. E.81.XV.RR/26).

7/ The Progressive Development of the Principles and Norms of International Law Relating to the New International Economic Order (Sales No. UNITAR/DS/4).

8/ Davidson Nicol, Luis Echeverría and Aurelio Peccei (eds.), Regionalism and the New International Economic Order (Sales No. UNITAR/FS/17), and Ervin Laszlo, Joel Kurtzman and Anindya Bhattacharya, Regional Co-operation among Developing Countries: The New Imperative of Development in the 1980s (Sales No. UNITAR/FS/16).

9/ The following institutes attend annual meetings:

International Institute for Educational Planning  
International Institute of Labour Studies  
International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training  
United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Centre  
United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the  
Advancement of Women  
United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning  
Economic Development Institute of the World Bank  
International Monetary Fund Institute  
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research  
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development  
United Nations Social Defence Research Institute  
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and  
Development  
United Nations Institute for Namibia  
The Commonwealth Secretariat  
Institute for Malagasy Techniques of Planning  
United Nations University

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 persons as members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees for the periods indicated:

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)

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)

From 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1985:

Mr. Ole Algard (Norway)  
Mr. Stephane Hessel (France)  
Mr. Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands)  
Mr. Olara Otunnu (Uganda)  
Mr. Taieb Slim (Tunisia)  
Mr. Boris Vaganov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

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. Four additional members will 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.
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.

A. UNITAR research reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
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 Chinese, 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, N.Y. 10523)
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.
E.81.XV.RR/26	Vladislav B. Tikhomirov, <u>The New International Development Strategy: A Systems Analysis Approach</u> (1981), 32 pp.



A. UNITAR research reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
UNITAR/RR/27*	Pamela M. D'Onofrio-Flores and Sheila M. Pfafflin (eds.), <u>Scientific-Technological Change and the Role of Women in Development</u> (1982), 206 pp. Hard cover (Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80301).
UNITAR/RR/28*	Volker Rittberger (ed.), <u>Science and Technology in a Changing International Order: The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development</u> (1982), 263 pp. Hard cover (Westview Press, 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80301).
B. <u>UNITAR studies</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, 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016).
UNITAR/ST/2*	Oscar Schacter, Mahomed Nawaz and John H. Fried, <u>Toward Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties</u> (1971), 190 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press, 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016).
UNITAR/ST/3*	Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph Therattil, <u>Small States and Territories: Status and Problems</u> (1971), 216 pp. Hard cover (Arno Press, 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. (Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, London W1X 4AH, England, or 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016). (Out of print).
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).

A. UNITAR research reports (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
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. (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico). (Out of print).
E.75.XV.ST/9	A. Mensah-Brown (ed.), <u>African International Legal History</u> (1975), 238 pp.
B. <u>UNITAR studies</u>	
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). (Out of print).
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.
E.75.XV.ST/12	M. B. Brodie and E. A. Life (eds.), <u>Education for General Management: The Staff College Approach</u> (1974), 144 pp.
UNITAR/ST/13*	Juergen Dedring, <u>Recent Advances in Peace and Conflict Research</u> (1975), 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 Relief</u> (1979), 147 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/ST/16*	Norman Graham and Robert S. Jordan (eds.), <u>The International Civil Service: Changing Role and Concepts</u> (1980), 245 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
E.80.XV.ST/17	UNITAR/Africa Institute/USSR Academy of Sciences, <u>Planning in Developing Countries: Theory and Methodology</u> (1980). Hard cover. Also available in French, Russian and Spanish.
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. (Out of print).
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), 83 pp.
E.75.XV.PS/7	Aida Levin, <u>The OAS and the UN: Relations in the Peace and Security Field</u> (1974), 96 pp. Also available in Spanish.
E.75.XV.PS/8	E. Venkata Raman, <u>The Ways of the Peacemaker</u> (1975), 142 pp. (Out of print).
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. (Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522).

D. UNITAR regional studies

E.75.XV.RS/1	A. H. Robertson, <u>Relations between the Council of Europe and the United Nations</u> (1972), 72 pp.
UNITAR/RS/2*	Berhanykun Andemicael, <u>The 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).

D. UNITAR regional studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
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/RS/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 (ed.), <u>Regionalism and the United Nations</u> (1979), 603 pp. Hard cover (Oceana Publications, 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

E. 75.XV.FS/1	John McHale and Magda Cordell McHale, <u>Futures Studies: An International Survey</u> (1975), 34 pp. (Out of print).
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., and Elliott Eisenberg and K. V. Raman, <u>The Objectives of the New International Economic Order</u> (1978), 270 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/4*	Michel Godot, <u>The Crisis in Forecasting and the Emergence of the "Prospective" Approach</u> (1979), 134 pp. Hard cover (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/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. Hard cover (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. Hard cover (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. Hard cover (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. Hard cover (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 K. Venkata Raman, <u>The Obstacles to the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 144 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/11*	Jorge Lozoya and Jaime Estevez, <u>Latin America and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 93 pp. Hard cover (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), 152 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, 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. Hard cover (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/14*	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman, <u>Western Europe and the New International Economic Order</u> (1980), 152 pp. Hard cover (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/15*	Jorge Lozoya and Anindya Bhattacharya, <u>Asia and the New International Economic Order</u> (1981), 220 pp. Hard cover (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 Echevería and Aurelio Peccei (eds.), <u>Regionalism and the New International Economic Order</u> (1981), 300 pp. Hard cover. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/18	Ervin Laszlo and Joel Kurtzman (eds.), <u>Political and Institutional Issues of the New International Economic Order</u> (1981), 183 pp. Hard cover. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/19*	Jorge Lozoya and Haydee Birgin (eds.), <u>Social and Cultural Issues of the New International Economic Order</u> (1981), 211 pp. Hard cover. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).
UNITAR/FS/20*	Jorge Lozoya and Rosario Green (eds.), <u>International Trade, Industrialization and the New International Economic Order</u> (1981), 224 pp. Hard cover. (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 de 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

The Future of the United Nations Secretariat (1972), issued jointly with the Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, N.Y., 40 pp. (Out of print).

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 and the International Federation for Documentation, Geneva, 21 pp. (Out of print). (UNITAR/EUR/SEM.1/REP).
E.75.XV.CR/3	<u>Relations between the United Nations and non-United Nations 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 United Nations and the Future: Proceedings of the UNITAR Conference on the Future</u> , held in Moscow from 10 to 14 June 1974, 462 pp. Hard cover.
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).
E.78.XV.CR/10	Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, <u>The United Nations and Decision-making: The Role of Women</u> , vol. I (1978), 209 pp.
E.78.XV.CR/11	Davidson Nicol and Margaret Croke, <u>The United Nations and Decision-making: The Role of Women</u> , vol. II (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 (ed.), <u>Paths to Peace: The United Nations Security Council and its Presidency</u> (1981), 424 pp. Hard cover. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523).                             |
| E.82.XV.CR/15       | Davidson Nicol with Margaret Croke and Babatunde Adeniran, <u>The United Nations Security Council: Towards Greater Effectiveness</u> (1982), 334 pp.                                                                                                         |
| UNITAR/CR/16-19*    | <u>Alternative Strategies for Desert Development and Management</u> . Papers submitted to the UNITAR conference on desertification. Vols. I-IV. Hard cover. (Pergamon Press: Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523). |
| UNITAR/CR/20-22*    | R. F. Meyer and J. C. Olsen (eds.), <u>Long-term Energy Resources</u> . Vols. I-III. Hard cover. (Pitman Publishing Inc., 1020 Plain Street, Marshfield, Mass. 02050).                                                                                       |

G. UNITAR lecture series

- |              |                                                                                                            |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E.75.XV.LS/1 | Sir Kenneth Younger, <u>The United Nations Charter and the Challenge of the 1970s</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 Organisation in the United Nations 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.                      |

H. Policy and efficacy studies

- |              |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E.81.XV.PE/1 | Mohamed El-Baradei, Thomas M. Franck and Robert Trachtenberg, <u>The International Law Commission: The Need for a New Direction</u> (1981), 47 pp.              |
| E.81.XV.PE/2 | Vladislav B. Tikhomirov, <u>Quantitative Analysis of Voting Behaviour in the General Assembly: Who Voted with Whom within the United Nations</u> (1981), 79 pp. |



H. Policy and efficacy studies (continued)

<u>Sales number</u>	<u>Title</u>
E.81.XV.PE/3	Mohamed El-Baradei and Chloe Gavin, <u>Crowded Agendas, Crowded Rooms: Institutional Arrangements at UNCLOS III - Some Lessons in Global Negotiations</u> (1981), 27 pp.
E.81.XV.PE/4	John P. Renninger, <u>ECOSOC: Options for Reform</u> (1981), 33 pp.
E.81.XV.PE/5	John P. Renninger with James Zech, <u>The Eleventh Special Session and the Future of Global Negotiations</u> (1981), 57 pp.
E.82.XV.PE/6	Thomas M. Franck and Mark Munansangu, <u>The New International Economic Order: International Law in the Making?</u> (1982), 20 pp.
E.82.XV.PE/7	Thomas M. Franck, John P. Renninger and Vladislav B. Tikhomirov, <u>Diplomats' Views on the United Nations System: An Attitude Survey</u> (1982), 38 pp.
E.82.XV.PE/8	Mohamed El-Baradei and others, <u>Model Rules for Disaster Relief Operations</u> (1982), 68 pp.

I. Periodicals

Important for the Future, vol. I, Nos. 1-6; vol. II, Nos. 1-5; vol. III, Nos. 1-5; vol. IV, Nos. 1-5; vol. V, Nos. 1-5; vol. VI, Nos. 1-4; vol. VII, No. 1.

Science and Technology Working Papers, Nos. 1-13.

J. 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 United Nations, vol. 7, No. 1 (1975). Also available in French and Spanish.

The Making of a Delegate: The Geneva Scene (1976). Also available in French.

Internal Migration, vol. 8 (1976).

The 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).

UNITAR News, vol. 13 (Autumn 1981).

K. UNITAR training manuals

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. (Combined and revised, 1977, 253 pp.).

L. Seminar reports

Seminar on United Nations Documentation (14-16 January 1976).

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).

M. Documentation series

UNITAR/DS/1\* A. G. Moss and H. N. Winton, A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents 1945-1975 (1978), vols. I-II, 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), 478 pp. (UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010).

UNITAR/DS/3\* Hideko Makiyama, A New International Economic Order: Selected Documents, 1977 (1982), 465 pp. (UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010).

The Progressive Development of the Principles and Norms of Interational Law Relating to the New International Economic Order. Mimeographed compendium. This should be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/143) on agenda item 112 of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

Notes

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.

## ANNEX III

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes\*

(1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982)

Country	Programme**									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Afghanistan		2		1			1			
Angola		1			1					
Australia	1						1			
Austria										2
Bahamas	1								1	
Bahrain	5			2		3				
Bangladesh	1	1		1				1		
Barbados				1	1					
Belgium		1	2	1			1	2		
Benin				1						
Bhutan	2	1					1			
Bolivia				2						
Botswana			1							
Brazil			2							
Bulgaria		4	1	1			1			
Burma		1		1				2		
Burundi		2					1			
Canada		1	2				1			
Cape Verde	2									
Central African Republic		1	1	1						
Chad		1		1						

Programme										
Country	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Chile	2						1			
China		2	2							
Colombia								3		1
Congo				1						
Cuba					1					1
Cyprus				1						
Czechoslovakia		1		1			1			
Democratic Kampuchea				2						
Democratic Yemen			2			1		1		
Ecuador	1	1								
Egypt	1			2	1		1	1		
El Salvador								1		
Ethiopia									1	
Fiji			1							
Finland			2				1			
France	6							1		
Gabon	1	1	1				1	2		
Gambia	1		1				1		1	
German Democratic Republic	1							2		
Germany, Federal Republic of	3	4	3					2	1	
Ghana		2	2				1	1	1	

Country	Programme									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Greece							1	1		
Guatemala					1			1		
Guinea		1		1						
Haiti							1			1
Holy See	2	1		1						
Honduras		1								
India	1	1					1	1		
Indonesia	2	1	2		1			3		1
Iran				1			1			
Iraq				2		2				
Ireland	1	1	1	1						
Israel	1									1
Ivory Coast	1									
Japan		2	1				1			
Jordan	2		1				1			
Kuwait			1			37				
Laos			1		1					
Liberia	1							1		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		2			1			1		
Luxembourg		1						1		
Madagascar		1		1						

Country	Programme									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Malawi	2	1								
Malaysia	2	1	1	1						1
Maldives	1	1	2	1						
Mali		1		1			1			
Malta					1					
Mauritania	1									
Mexico				1	1			1		1
Mongolia				2						
Morocco				1				2		
Mozambique										1
Netherlands	1									
New Zealand							1			
Nicaragua		2	2	2	1			1	1	1
Nigeria		4					1	2		
Norway				2						
Oman	5	1	1	2		2				
Pakistan				1				1		1
Panama	1			1	1					
Papua New Guinea		1	2	1						
Paraguay	1	1	1							
Peru								1		

Country	Programs									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Philippines				1				1		
Poland								1		
Portugal				1						
Qatar	1					2				
Republic of Korea		1		2	1				1	
Rwanda		1	1	1						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			1	1						
Samoa				1						
San Marino				1				1		
Saudi Arabia						2				
Senegal					1		1			
Sierra Leone		1	1							
Singapore	2	1	1							
Spain				1						
Sri Lanka		1						1		
Sudan		1					1	1		
Suriname				1					1	
Sweden	1	1	1				1			
Syrian Arab Republic				1						
Thailand	2	3	2				1	2		
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	1					1		



Country	Programme									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Tunisia									1	1
Turkey		1	2	1						
Uganda	2	1								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics								2		
United Arab Emirates	1					2		1		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1	1	2	1				1		
United Republic of Tanzania								1	1	1
United States of America	6	1		2					1	
Upper Volta		1								
Venezuela		2	3	1			1	1		
Viet Nam		3			1			4		1
Yemen	1				1	2		1		
Yugoslavia		2		1						1
Zaire				1				2		1
Zambia	1	1					1			
Zimbabwe									1	
Observer organizations				2				1		

Country	Programme									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
United Nations system	2			2				2		
Other international organizations		1	1			3				
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>

**Special training services:**

Briefing seminar on the United Nations for 13 graduate students of the School of International Relations of the Universidad Central de Venezuela

Training course on public administration and management for 8 national officials of Portuguese-speaking African countries (Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique)

Briefing seminar for 10 junior diplomats from Saudi Arabia

Total for special training services: 31

GRAND TOTAL: 497

(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 included.

\*\* Programmes:

- A. Seminar for new delegates to the General Assembly (New York)
- B. Seminar for new diplomats in permanent missions on the workings of the United Nations (New York)
- C. Seminar for secretaries in permanent missions on the workings of the United Nations (New York)
- D. Briefing seminar on the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (New York)
- E. United Nations/UNITAR International Law Fellowship Programme (The Hague and other locations)
- F. Joint seminar on the servicing of international conferences (Kuwait)
- G. UNITAR/Economic Development Institute of the World Bank seminar on economic development and its international setting (New York and Washington, D.C.)
- H. Briefing seminar on the Law of the Sea (Geneva)
- I. Workshop on international negotiations (New York)
- J. Seminar on multilateral diplomacy and the new international economic order (Vienna)

## ANNEX IV

Number of participants in UNITAR training programmes  
(1966 to 30 June 1982)

Afghanistan. . . . .	27	Canada . . . . .	89
Albania. . . . .	3	Cape Verde . . . . .	13
Algeria. . . . .	35	Central African Republic . . . . .	42
Angola . . . . .	9	Chad . . . . .	35
Antigua and Barbuda. . . . .	3	Chile. . . . .	65
Argentina. . . . .	61	China. . . . .	37
Australia. . . . .	32	Colombia . . . . .	49
Austria. . . . .	41	Comoros. . . . .	3
Bahamas. . . . .	35	Congo. . . . .	15
Bahrain. . . . .	78	Cook Islands . . . . .	2
Bangladesh . . . . .	43	Costa Rica . . . . .	33
Barbados . . . . .	49	Cuba . . . . .	44
Belgium. . . . .	37	Cyprus . . . . .	28
Belize . . . . .	2	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	23
Benin. . . . .	41	Democratic Kampuchea . . . . .	40
Bhutan . . . . .	67	Democratic People's Republic of Korea. . . . .	10
Bolivia. . . . .	33	Democratic Yemen . . . . .	33
Botswana . . . . .	20	Denmark. . . . .	25
Brazil . . . . .	42	Djibouti . . . . .	13
Brunei . . . . .	1	Dominica . . . . .	9
Bulgaria . . . . .	50	Dominican Republic . . . . .	42
Burma. . . . .	55	Ecuador. . . . .	53
Burundi. . . . .	33	Egypt. . . . .	140
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic . . . . .	1	El Salvador. . . . .	30

Equatorial Guinea . . . . .	7	Iran . . . . .	58
Ethiopia . . . . .	44	Iraq . . . . .	113
Fiji . . . . .	32	Ireland . . . . .	29
Finland . . . . .	48	Israel . . . . .	43
France . . . . .	81	Italy . . . . .	27
Gabon . . . . .	58	Ivory Coast . . . . .	45
Gambia . . . . .	14	Jamaica . . . . .	69
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	69	Japan . . . . .	35
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	138	Jordan . . . . .	53
Ghana . . . . .	74	Kenya . . . . .	50
Greece . . . . .	32	Kuwait . . . . .	98
Grenada . . . . .	12	Lao People's Democratic Republic . . . . .	27
Guatemala . . . . .	28	Lebanon . . . . .	24
Guinea . . . . .	20	Lesotho . . . . .	22
Guinea-Bissau . . . . .	12	Liberia . . . . .	39
Guyana . . . . .	38	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	105
Haiti . . . . .	26	Luxembourg . . . . .	6
Holy See . . . . .	46	Madagascar . . . . .	33
Honduras . . . . .	40	Malawi . . . . .	36
Hong Kong . . . . .	1	Malaysia . . . . .	75
Hungary . . . . .	21	Maldives . . . . .	14
Iceland . . . . .	9	Mali . . . . .	42
India . . . . .	60	Malta . . . . .	33
Indonesia . . . . .	115	Mauritania . . . . .	21

Mauritius. . . . .	17	Qatar. . . . .	62
Mexico . . . . .	128	Republic of Korea. . . . .	44
Monaco . . . . .	6	Romania. . . . .	42
Mongolia . . . . .	48	Rwanda . . . . .	29
Montserrat . . . . .	1	Saint Lucia. . . . .	10
Morocco. . . . .	48	St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla. .	4
Mozambique . . . . .	24	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines . . . . .	7
Nepal. . . . .	40	Samoa. . . . .	13
Netherlands. . . . .	36	San Marino . . . . .	2
Netherlands Antilles . . . . .	2	Sao Tome and Principe. . . . .	7
New Zealand. . . . .	56	Saudi Arabia . . . . .	40
Nicaragua. . . . .	42	Senegal. . . . .	37
Niger. . . . .	31	Seychelles . . . . .	10
Nigeria. . . . .	146	Sierra Leone . . . . .	42
Norway . . . . .	22	Singapore. . . . .	77
Oman . . . . .	68	Solomon Islands. . . . .	3
Pakistan . . . . .	69	Somalia. . . . .	34
Panama . . . . .	33	South Africa . . . . .	3
Papua New Guinea . . . . .	34	Spain. . . . .	19
Paraguay . . . . .	24	Sri Lanka. . . . .	38
Peru . . . . .	65	Sudan. . . . .	105
Philippines. . . . .	92	Suriname . . . . .	66
Poland . . . . .	41	Swaziland. . . . .	47
Portugal . . . . .	32	Sweden . . . . .	74

Switzerland . . . . .	77	United States of America . . . . .	132
Syrian Arab Republic . . . . .	48	Upper Volta. . . . .	13
Thailand . . . . .	86	Uruguay. . . . .	33
Togo . . . . .	31	Vanuatu. . . . .	4
Tonga. . . . .	3	Venezuela. . . . .	146
Trinidad and Tobago. . . . .	67	Viet Nam . . . . .	39
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) . . . . .	2	Yemen. . . . .	68
Tunisia. . . . .	68	Yugoslavia . . . . .	44
Turkey . . . . .	72	Zaire. . . . .	110
Tuvalu . . . . .	1	Zambia . . . . .	54
Uganda . . . . .	53	Zimbabwe . . . . .	12
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic . . . . .	4	Observer organizations . . . . .	39
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . .	101	United Nations system. . . . .	122
United Arab Emirates . . . . .	34	Other international organizations. . . . .	38
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	75	Academic institutions. . . . .	146
United Republic of Cameroon. . . . .	38		
United Republic of Tanzania. . . . .	63		

**TOTAL 7,536**

ANNEX V

Contributions to UNITAR in 1981

(In United States dollars convertible on dates of receipt)

1. General Fund

Algeria. . . . .	10 000
Argentina. . . . .	15 000
Australia. . . . .	39 148
Austria. . . . .	10 000
Bahamas. . . . .	500
Belgium. . . . .	103 093
Canada . . . . .	134 463
Chile. . . . .	5 000
China. . . . .	20 000
Denmark. . . . .	44 438
Finland. . . . .	39 171
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	153 005
Ghana. . . . .	1 818
Greece . . . . .	4 900
Guyana . . . . .	333
India. . . . .	20 000
Indonesia. . . . .	4 000
Ireland. . . . .	17 402
Israel . . . . .	3 000
Italy. . . . .	42 200
Ivory Coast. . . . .	17 452
Japan. . . . .	60 000
Kuwait . . . . .	15 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	40 000
Mali . . . . .	1 561
Malta. . . . .	600
Netherlands. . . . .	55 031
New Zealand. . . . .	5 992
Norway . . . . .	92 593
Pakistan . . . . .	4 000
Qatar. . . . .	10 000
Sweden . . . . .	151 251



Switzerland. . . . .	86 957
Trinidad and Tobago. . . . .	103 000
Tunisia. . . . .	2 857
Uganda . . . . .	22 746
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . .	40 000
United Republic of Tanzania. . . . .	6 024
United States of America . . . . .	500 000
Venezuela. . . . .	30 000
Total contributions to General Fund. . . . .	1 911 635

2. Special purpose grants

a. Convertible currencies

Austria. . . . .	158
Canada . . . . .	46 603
France . . . . .	259 136
Germany, Federal Republic of . . . . .	86 460
Italy. . . . .	120 000
Japan. . . . .	200 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya . . . . .	369 755
Mexico . . . . .	100 641
Netherlands. . . . .	30 500
Sweden . . . . .	340 624
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	22 065
Suriname . . . . .	11 000
Switzerland. . . . .	890
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	6 834
United Nations . . . . .	117 558
United Nations Development Programme . . . . .	9 719
United Nations Environment Programme . . . . .	25 000
United States of America . . . . .	494 423
Venezuela. . . . .	211 699
Miscellaneous. . . . .	105 247
Total convertible currencies . . . . .	2 558 312

b. Non-convertible currencies

Hungary. . . . .	4 325
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. . . . .	134 228
Total non-convertible currencies. . . . .	138 553
Total convertible and non-convertible currencies. . .	2 696 865