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OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES
FOR INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, Member States were invited to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard, but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.
2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, offers extended under resolution 845 (IX) are communicated by the Secretariat to the administering Powers to enable them to give appropriate publicity to the offers in the Territories under their administration.
3. A description of the scholarships made available under the programme is contained in a brochure prepared by the Secretariat for the information of prospective applicants. Information about these offers is also included in the twenty-first edition of the handbook entitled Study Abroad (1977/78-1978/79), published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
4. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) and other resolutions relating to scholarships adopted in subsequent years, 1/ the Secretary-General submitted reports to the General Assembly containing detailed information on the offers made and the extent to which they were utilized. 2/
5. The twenty-third report, which covers the period from 16 October 1976 to 30 September 1977, is submitted herewith in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 31/32 (XXXI).

II. SCHOLARSHIP OFFERS AND AWARDS

1. Offering States

6. During the period under review, 31 Member States offered to make scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the resolutions mentioned above. These Member States are: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Libyan Arab Republic, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

1/ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question were resolutions 3302 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 3423 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 and 31/32 (XXXI) of 29 November 1976.

2/ For the most recent reports, see A/9877, A/10329, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and A/31/287.

2. Offers and awards

7. Information regarding the scholarships offered by Member States up to 15 October 1976 and the extent to which they were utilized is contained in previous reports submitted to the General Assembly.

8. The relevant information received by the Secretary-General since the submission of his last report is given below:

Brazil

In a note dated 9 February 1977, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, Chargé d'affaires, a.i., confirmed the offer made by his Government in 1974 and 1975 for 12 fellowships for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories with special attention to candidates from Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The courses offered were at the university level with emphasis on bio-medicine, agriculture, engineering and economics. The language of study was Portuguese and the Brazilian Government offered to provide free courses in that language where necessary. The fellowships covered the cost of transportation, tuition, board and lodging, book allowance, medical attention and a monthly stipend for incidental expenses.

In a note dated 13 July 1977, the Deputy Permanent Representative, Chargé d'affaires, a.i. informed the Secretary-General that, so far, no applications had been received by the Brazilian Government in response to its earlier offer, which his Government wished to repeat once again.

Cyprus

In a note dated 23 August 1977, the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that its Government awarded annually one scholarship for studies at the Cyprus Forestry College to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The two-year scholarship included the cost of tuition fees, board and lodging at the college, a subsistence allowance during the vacation period and travelling expenses to and from Cyprus. By special arrangement between the Cyprus Government and the Commonwealth Secretariat, pocket money in the amount of £C 20 monthly, was also given to the scholars.

With the exception of travelling expenses which, in this case, were paid for by the Commonwealth Secretariat, a similar scholarship was also awarded specifically to Southern Rhodesian Africans every other year.

Czechoslovakia

In a note dated 10 October 1977, the Permanent Mission of Czechoslovakia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that in the academic year 1976/77 a total of 13 students from Zimbabwe had been accepted for studies in

Czechoslovakia. For 1978/79, the Government was offering 20 scholarships, including free transportation to Czechoslovakia, free medical care and government-subsidized accommodations and board.

Egypt

In a note dated 28 September 1977, the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the total number of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories on scholarship programmes had reached 745. Furthermore, Egypt was offering 92 scholarships for the academic year 1977/78.

German Democratic Republic

In a note dated 8 September 1977, the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that two of the scholarships offered by its Government to students from national liberation movements were being used by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. Three other applications were being examined.

Germany, Federal Republic of

In a note dated 8 September 1977, the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that his Government continued to offer seven university and technical school scholarships in the framework of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

On a bilateral basis, during 1976/77, 27 scholarships had been awarded to students from southern Africa through the Otto Benecke Foundation, through which Foundation, 70 sur place scholarships and 30 scholarships for studies in the Federal Republic of Germany were also being awarded to refugees from southern Africa. Some of those would go to African nationals presently enrolled at African universities; the rest would be earmarked for the advancement of students whose training, according to past experience, did not qualify them for university acceptance.

In the field of vocational training, the Federal Government, through the Carl Duisburg Gesellschaft, was making available 15 scholarships for refugees from Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa to be awarded through Federal Republic embassies in Lusaka, Gaborone, Dar es Salaam, Nairobi and Kinshasa.

Furthermore, some 40 scholarships would be awarded immediately by the German Academic Exchange Service to students from southern Africa enrolled at universities in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

Greece

In a note dated 7 September 1977, the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that, in compliance with resolution 845 (IX), the Greek Government offered annually two scholarships to inhabitants from Non-Self-Governing Territories for professional studies in Greece.

Israel

In a note dated 25 August 1977, the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Afro-Asian Institute for Co-operation and Labour Studies in Tel Aviv had continued to make its facilities available to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories and that in 1975 and 1976 graduate students from Namibia and Southern Rhodesia had followed courses given at the Institute. Their travelling expenses to and from Israel had been covered by international funds, while the Israeli General Federation of Labour had financed their stay and studies in Israel.

III. APPLICATIONS MADE THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS

9. In accordance with the procedure established in resolution 1696 (XVI), applications for scholarships received by the United Nations Secretariat from inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are transmitted simultaneously to the offering States for consideration and to the administering Powers for information.

10. Up to 30 September 1977, a total of 1,262 students, all from Southern Rhodesia, had requested and received information and application forms from the Secretariat (1,249 in the previous year ending 15 October).

11. A total of 388 applications were returned to the Secretariat (351 in the previous year). Of this number, 62 were incomplete; the remaining 326 applications were forwarded to the offering States concerned in accordance with established procedure.

12. The applications were for scholarships offered by the following countries, the number of applications for each country being given in parentheses: Austria (1); Cyprus (3); Czechoslovakia (24); Egypt (23); German Democratic Republic (17); Germany, Federal Republic of (3); Ghana (3); Greece (58); Hungary (9); India (31); Israel (2); Italy (8); Malta (1); Philippines (1); Poland (4); Romania (4); Sri Lanka (99); Syrian Arab Republic (2); Turkey (2); Uganda (1); Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (22); United Arab Emirates (6); and United States of America (2).

13. Applicants who wish to study in Ghana, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States are requested, in the information sent to them, to apply directly to the Government concerned; consequently, not all applications for study in those countries are received by the Secretariat. A number of other offering States also receive applications mailed directly by applicants from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and act on them without going through the Secretariat.
