

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/39/14)



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NOTE

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

CONTENTS

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	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 22	1
 <u>Chapter</u>		
I. BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF UNITAR	23 - 65	7
A. Views of the Board on long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR and the future role of the Institute	25 - 37	7
1. Long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR	27 - 34	7
2. Future role of UNITAR	35 - 37	9
B. Work programme for the biennium 1984-1985	38 - 65	10
1. Training programme for 1984-1985	39 - 53	10
(a) Orientation of the programme	39 - 44	10
(b) Training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy	45 - 47	11
(c) Training for economic and social development .	48 - 52	12
(d) Research on training and training promotion ..	53	13
2. Research programme for 1984-1985	54 - 65	13
(a) Research on peace and security issues	58 - 61	14
(i) The United Nations and the maintenance of international peace and security: a retrospective and prospective view	58 - 59	14
(ii) Prevention of nuclear war	60	15
(iii) Measures to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council	61	15
(b) Economic and social development issues	62	15
(c) Institutional issues	63 - 65	16
(i) The General Assembly: suggestions for reform	63	16

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
(ii) The image of the United Nations	64	16
(iii) United Nations negotiating techniques and practices	65	16
II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME IN 1983-1984	66 - 158	17
A. Training programme	67 - 132	17
1. Training in international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy	72 - 115	18
(a) Training in multilateral diplomacy for members of permanent missions to the United Nations ..	72 - 87	18
(i) Seminar for new members of permanent missions (Geneva)	72 - 73	18
(ii) Orientation course for new members of permanent missions (New York)	74 - 76	18
(iii) EDI/UNITAR seminar on international development issues (New York/ Washington, D.C.	77 - 80	19
(iv) Practical course on the drafting of treaties, resolutions and other international instruments (New York)	81 - 83	19
(v) Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation (Geneva)	84 - 86	20
(vi) Briefing on recent developments in international humanitarian law (Geneva) .	87	20
(b) Training for other government officials involved in international co-operation	88 - 96	20
(i) United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague and other locations)	88 - 91	20
(ii) United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher course in international law for Latin America and Caribbean countries (Buenos Aires)	92 - 95	21
(iii) Reporting under international human rights instruments	96	22

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
(c) Training in response to <u>ad hoc</u> requests by individual Member States	97 - 104	22
(i) Briefing seminars for Saudi Arabian diplomats (New York)	97 - 98	22
(ii) Training course on international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy for junior diplomats from French-speaking African countries (Paris/Geneva/Brussels/Berlin/Bonn	99 - 102	23
(iii) Training for conference officers from Kuwait (Geneva)	103 - 104	24
(d) Training advisory assistance	105 - 111	24
(i) The Institute of International Relations (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	105	24
(ii) The Institute of Diplomatic Studies (Saudi Arabia)	106	24
(iii) Fact-finding mission on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (Tunis)	107 - 108	24
(iv) Diplomatic training for the Pacific region	109 - 110	25
(v) Diplomatic training institutions in Latin America	111	25
(e) Training for officials and field experts of the United Nations system: orientation course on the international civil service for staff from Europe-based United Nations agencies and organizations (Geneva)	112 - 115	25
• 2. Training for economic and social development	116 - 122	26
(a) Training for development managers	116 - 118	26
(i) EDI/UNITAR seminar on the management of rural development projects for trainers from four French-speaking African countries (Rwanda)	116	26
(ii) UNITAR/UNDP seminar for development planners from English-speaking least developed countries in Africa and their UNDP counterparts (Botswana)	117 - 118	26

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
(b) Training for finance management: seminar for trainers of development financing institutions of Asia and Africa (Washington, D.C.)	119 - 120	27
(c) Training for technical assistance experts: seminar on training and institutional development skills for technical assistance experts (Amsterdam)	121	27
(d) Planning of other training activities	122	28
3. Research on training and training promotion	123	28
4. Co-operation with other institutions	124 - 132	28
(a) Eighteenth annual meeting of Directors of United Nations Institutes for training, research and planning (Geneva)	127 - 128	28
(b) Involvement in inter-agency training activities: tenth session of the Sub-Committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Vienna)	129 - 131	29
(c) Eleventh meeting of Deans and Directors of diplomatic academies and institutes of international relations (Vienna)	132	29
B. Research programme	133 - 158	29
1. Projects financed through the General Fund	137 - 139	30
2. Projects financed through special purpose grants ..	140 - 158	31
(a) Preparation of a guide to interpretation of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	140 - 142	31
(b) Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order	143 - 145	31
(c) Rights of the child	146	32
(d) Evaluation of the liability of States for damage through scientific and technological innovations	147	32
(e) Population movements within the English-speaking Caribbean: implications for development planning	148 - 149	32

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
(f) Alternative development of the developing countries and the Mongolian experience	150	33
(g) The role of the public sector in the economic and social development of African countries ..	151	33
(h) Regional and interregional co-operation in the 1980s	152	33
(i) Research on the future of the main developing regions of the world	153 - 155	33
(j) Research on energy and natural resources issues	156 - 158	34
III. MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL MATTERS	159 - 172	35
A. Management of the Institute in 1983-1984	159 - 165	35
B. The financial situation in 1983-1984	166 - 172	36
<u>Annexes</u>		
I. Members of the Board of Trustees		39
II. Contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR, 1980-1984		40
III. Statistics concerning training activities		44
A. Number of participants 1966-1984		44
B. Number of participants during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984		48

INTRODUCTION

1. The Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, submits the present report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, covering the period from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984. The present report has been prepared bearing in mind the discussion that the Assembly had on UNITAR in November and December 1983. The report brings to the attention of the Assembly the views expressed by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR on issues of interest to the Assembly. It also provides information on the implementation of the UNITAR programme during the period 1983-1984.

2. The report of the Executive Director to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, 1/ covering the period from 1 July 1982 to 30 June 1983, was considered in the Second Committee 2/ after an opening statement by the Executive Director. The Committee also considered a report of the Secretary-General on UNITAR (A/38/220) prepared pursuant to the General Assembly resolution 37/142 of 17 December 1982. After consideration of the financial implications of the item by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/38/754), the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/177 on 19 December 1983, as recommended by the Second Committee. In the resolution, the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR and the measures he had already taken, with the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, with a view to revitalizing the Institute and enhancing its image; welcomed the continuing emphasis of UNITAR on economic and social training and research and the inclusion of specific projects on a number of problems relating to the establishment of a new international economic order; encouraged the Executive Director to continue to evolve long-term priorities in the training and research programme of the Institute; noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Executive Director to strengthen co-operation between UNITAR and other institutions active in the Institute's field of competence; urged once again all States that had not yet contributed to UNITAR to do so, and called upon all donor countries, especially those that were not contributing at a level commensurate with their capacity, to increase their voluntary contributions in order to meet the urgent financial needs of the Institute; again requested all States to continue to announce their contributions early and, if possible, not later than the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, and to speed up the payment of their voluntary contributions to the Institute; emphasized the necessity for the Institute to intensify its efforts further to improve its management and noted with satisfaction the steps being taken by the Executive Director to adjust administrative costs and to mobilize resources to ensure avoidance of future deficits in the Institute's budget; decided to support the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his interim report on the financing of UNITAR and agreed, on an exceptional basis, that an advance of \$886,000 should be given to the Institute to cover the deficit in its budget for 1983, this advance being non-recurrent and reimbursable, in accordance with the terms set out in the Secretary-General's report (A/38/220, para. 7), following a grace period not exceeding two years; and decided to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR.

3. Since the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions felt last year that "the time has come for the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director and the Institute's Board of Trustees, to re-examine the future role of UNITAR", 4/ the Executive Director would like to take this opportunity to

clarify the mandate and functions of that institution, to explain the uniqueness of UNITAR and to justify the activities in which it is involved. The Executive Director has also decided to publish, by the time the General Assembly discusses the item on UNITAR, a booklet entitled "The Real Face of UNITAR", which will provide the delegates with more extensive information. He sincerely hopes that these clarifications will enable the General Assembly to concentrate its discussion on the real issue, the solution of which is at stake, namely the long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR.

4. But what really is UNITAR? The fact that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is a United Nations agency called an Institute and also the fact that UNITAR's means of action are only through training and research tend to overshadow the real mandate of UNITAR, an autonomous institution established, according to article I of the UNITAR statute, "for the purpose of enhancing ... the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development". 5/

5. There is no other United Nations institution which has been assigned such a mandate. There is, therefore, no duplication between the mandate and functions of UNITAR and those of any other United Nations institution.

6. Unlike other United Nations institutes involved in training and/or in research, UNITAR is not merely a training and research institution. Its means of action and its training and research capabilities have to be considered and used bearing in mind its real mandate: the enhancement of the effectiveness of international co-operation in the fields of the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development.

7. It is therefore easy to see the difference between the mandate and functions of UNITAR and those of such institutions as the United Nations University, the University for Peace and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), it being understood that the differences between these institutions and UNITAR do not exclude the organization of close co-operation between UNITAR and each of them, as is the case.

8. According to article I of its charter, the United Nations University is

"an international community of scholars, engaged in research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In achieving its stated objectives, it shall function under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (hereinafter referred to as UNESCO), through a central programming and co-ordinating body and a network of research and post-graduate training centres and programmes located in the developed and developing countries.

"The University shall devote its work to research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies, with due attention to the social sciences and the humanities as well as natural sciences, pure and applied.

"The research programmes of the institutions of the University shall include, among other subjects, co-existence between peoples having different cultures, languages and social systems; peaceful relations between States and the maintenance of peace and security; human rights; economic and social change and development; the environment and the proper use of resources; basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development; and universal human values related to the improvement of the quality of life.

"The University shall disseminate the knowledge gained in its activities to the United Nations and its agencies, to scholars and to the public, in order to increase dynamic interaction in the world-wide community of learning and research.

...

"The University shall have as a central objective of its research and training centres and programmes the continuing growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities everywhere and particularly in the developing countries, devoted to their vital needs in the fields of learning and research within the framework of the aims assigned to those centres and programmes in the present Charter. It shall endeavour to alleviate the intellectual isolation of persons in such communities in the developing countries which might otherwise become a reason for their moving to developed countries.

"In its post-graduate training the University shall assist scholars, especially young scholars, to participate in research in order to increase their capability to contribute to the extension, application and diffusion of knowledge. The University may also undertake the training of persons who will serve in international or national technical assistance programmes, particularly in regard to an interdisciplinary approach to the problems with which they will be called upon to deal." 6/

9. According to article 2 of the charter of the University for Peace, it was "established with a clear determination to provide humanity with an international institution of higher education for peace and with the aim of promoting among all human beings the spirit of understanding, tolerance and peaceful coexistence, to stimulate co-operation among peoples and to help lessen obstacles and threats to world peace and progress, in keeping with the noble aspirations proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations. To this end, the University shall contribute to the great universal task of educating for peace by engaging in teaching, research, post-graduate training and dissemination of knowledge fundamental to the full development of the human person and societies through the interdisciplinary study of all matters relating to peace" (General Assembly resolution 35/55, annex, of 5 December 1980).

10. Article 12 of the charter of the University emphasizes the role of that institution in "identifying, collecting and disseminating data and information relating to peace" through the International Centre for Documentation and Information for Peace to be established within the framework of the University, and article 17 states that "the University shall, inter alia, grant master's degrees and doctorates".

11. With reference to UNIDIR, it should be recalled that when that institution was established in 1979, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies agreed that UNIDIR "should have a simple, pragmatic mandate to carry out research for the purposes of assisting in ongoing negotiations in the area of disarmament and arms limitation, stimulating initiatives for new negotiations and providing a general insight into the problems involved" (A/34/589, para. 6). The Advisory Board therefore agreed that the task of the Institute was to be "the implementation of the general programme of work laid down by the Advisory Council on Disarmament studies, in the light of the policy set by the Council. To implement that programme the Institute should carry out such studies as it can undertake itself and should arrange for studies to be carried out by other research institutes" (A/34/589, para. 7). In its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, the General Assembly welcomed those recommendations.

12. On 8 April 1980, the UNITAR Board of Trustees adopted UNITAR resolution 1 (1980), by which it decided to establish, as requested by the General Assembly, and for the period until the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament to be held in 1982, a United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) "as a new and distinct section within UNITAR without requiring any amendment to the UNITAR Statute". Now that that period is over and UNIDIR has become an autonomous entity of its own, its separation from UNITAR cannot have any effect on the mandate and functions of UNITAR as defined in its Statute.

13. The special role and importance of UNITAR in the United Nations system are particularly stressed by two significant elements: one is the fact that the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, which is the Institute's governing body, includes the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council; the other element is that the Executive Director of UNITAR is a full member of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), which is chaired by the Secretary-General and in which matters of concern to the United Nations system are discussed by the Executive Heads of all the major organizations of the United Nations system. No one among the directors of the other United Nations institutes, including the Rector of the United Nations University and the Rector of the University for Peace, is a member of ACC.

14. The Executive Director would like to conclude his remarks on the issue by stressing that thanks to its research programme, UNITAR can play an essential role in assessing and enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security and in the promotion of economic and social development. For its part, the UNITAR training programme is meant to ensure that Member States have the well trained people they need, thanks to whom issues concerning the maintenance of peace and security can be properly handled and the promotion of economic and social development can be assured as effectively as possible. It is against this background that what UNITAR is trying to achieve has to be examined.

15. In regard to the field of research, article 2 of the statute of UNITAR emphasizes particularly 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". 7/

16. As regards the training function, article 2 of the statute of UNITAR states that "the Institute shall provide training at various levels to persons, particularly from developing countries, for assignments with the United Nations or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national services which are connected with the work of the United Nations, the organizations related to it, or other institutions operating in related fields. These programmes may include training for staff members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies as well as training for special United Nations field assignments". 7/

17. The programmes and activities that reflect the real face of UNITAR are based on a thorough interpretation of the above-mentioned mandate and functions.

18. In view of the foregoing, the research programme of UNITAR has been conceived to cover four basic areas:

(a) Research on how well the United Nations and the United Nations system are organized and the extent to which they function and operate effectively; in other words, research on United Nations institutional issues;

(b) Research on specific substantive issues of concern to the United Nations and to the United Nations system in the fields of the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development;

(c) In view of the particular concern for the effectiveness of the United Nations in the promotion of economic and social development, research on the future of the main developing regions of the world in terms of challenges faced by those regions and the adequacy of policies being implemented or contemplated in response to those challenges;

(d) In consideration of the special importance of energy and natural resources among the substantive issues brought before the United Nations in the 1970s, research on energy and natural resources issues to which UNITAR has been devoting commendable efforts since the mid-1970s, the results of which are of great interest to third world countries, as well as to the developed countries.

19. In addition to these four major research areas for which the UNITAR Division of Research is responsible, UNITAR has decided to launch a programme of research on training, the purpose of which is to ensure that the manner in which training activities are conceived and implemented by UNITAR and other institutions of the United Nations system is as effective as possible. This particular programme is handled by the UNITAR Division of Training.

20. Bearing in mind the UNITAR mandate mentioned above in the field of training, the programme in that field covers the following three areas:

(a) Training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy, which includes, inter alia, training of members of permanent missions to the United Nations, training of other government officials in international law, multilateral diplomacy and international negotiations, and training of the personnel of the United Nations system;

(b) Training for economic and social development, which involves the training of trainers in several fields and the training of experts in development;

(c) Research on training and training promotion.

21. It is sometimes advocated by some delegations that UNITAR should limit its activities to training. It is obvious from the foregoing that such an approach would mean the mutilation of the mandate of UNITAR. Furthermore, the resources which Member States provide through their voluntary contributions to the UNITAR General Fund are so insufficient that activities being undertaken by UNITAR in the field of training for economic and social development are exclusively funded through special purpose grants. The General Fund resources are mainly used for research activities on the United Nations and for training activities for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy that are not organized for one particular Member State. All other research and training activities are covered through special purpose grants.

22. The Executive Director sincerely hopes that the clarifications he has given in the present introduction will facilitate this year's debate on UNITAR in the General Assembly.

CHAPTER I

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF UNITAR

23. The twenty-second session of the Board of Trustees was held in New York from 19 to 23 March 1984. The Board had on its agenda two major items:

(a) Discussion on long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR and on the future role of the Institute;

(b) Consideration and approval of the draft work programme of UNITAR for the biennium 1984-1985 and adoption of the budget for 1984.

24. The Board also considered several reports of the Executive Director on the implementation of the 1983 work programme.

A. Views of the Board on long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR and the future role of the Institute

25. The Secretary-General presided over the opening of the session and stressed in his statement that the importance of the mission of UNITAR for the United Nations could never be overstated. He believed that in contemporary international relations, where the United Nations was trying to make the force of reason prevail over the reason of force, it was necessary for representatives of Member States and international civil servants to have a thorough knowledge of United Nations practices and a mastery of the techniques for realizing peace. Today more than ever before there was a need for a favourable environment for studying, analysing and thinking about the practices, activities and evolution of the United Nations system. For those reasons, the Secretary-General believed that, if UNITAR did not exist today it would be necessary to create it.

26. In his message sent in his capacity as an ex officio member of the Board of Trustees, the President of the General Assembly stressed the fact that the Assembly had acknowledged the value of the long-standing contribution of UNITAR and had offered encouragement and support to the Board and the Executive Director in their efforts to revitalize the Institute in order to fulfil its mandate more effectively. The President of the Economic and Social Council, also speaking as an ex officio member of the Board, referred to the chronic financial difficulties of the Institute and stressed the importance of exploring all possibilities for a long-term solution.

1. Long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR

27. The Board expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his introductory statement in which he affirmed his conviction that the role of UNITAR was essential to the wider purposes of the United Nations as a whole and that he intended to do everything in his power to ensure that the Institute was strengthened and made fully capable of fulfilling its mandate. In particular, he would put the weight of his office behind the effort to improve the financial situation of UNITAR.

28. The Board reaffirmed its view that the minimum budgetary level required for a viable programme of training and research was \$US 3 million per year for the period 1984-1985 and concluded with regret that the existing pattern of annual contributions gave no promise of meeting minimal needs.
29. The Board therefore approved the three methods proposed by the Executive Director for the mobilization of the funds needed for long-term financing of UNITAR, namely:
- (a) Setting up of a reserve fund of \$15 million through grants or soft loans or a combination of those two measures;
 - (b) Adoption of a replenishment system under which a target amount to be revised periodically would be subscribed to by all or by a large group of contributors;
 - (c) Establishment of an endowment fund of at least \$50 million through a combination of an advanced payment by Member States of 10-year contributions and the granting of soft loans to UNITAR.
30. Of those three methods, the Board indicated its preference for the establishment of an endowment fund of at least \$50 million, as the Board felt that such a sum would ensure the continuous operation of the Institute at the desired level. Nevertheless, the Board agreed that Member States should be encouraged to fund UNITAR on a long-term basis according to any one of the three methods of funding, or a mix of them.
31. The Board strongly recommended that the Secretary-General take up personally with governments of Member States, at the highest level, his conviction as to the essential role of UNITAR and the necessity of finding a solution to the problem of long-term financing of the Institute through voluntary contributions by submitting to them the three methods approved by the Board with an indication of the Board's preference.
32. The Board reiterated its stand that it would be preferable to avoid the inclusion of the UNITAR programme in the regular budget of the United Nations in conformity with the statute of UNITAR approved by the General Assembly when the Institute was established.
33. The Board fully realized that it might take some time before the proposed solution to the problem of assured funding became operational. It therefore recommended to the Secretary-General that he request Member States to make in the meantime substantially increased voluntary contributions to UNITAR with a view to ensuring that the level of the General Fund resources for the period 1984-1985 would allow the Institute to continue its work effectively.
34. The Board approved the efforts of the Executive Director to explore all possibilities for increasing the means of action of UNITAR through closer co-operation with foundations and other non-governmental sources in conformity with the statute of UNITAR. In particular, the Board advised the Executive Director to seek the funding of UNITAR chairs for specific activities from wealthy individuals and from governments in a position to do so over and above their voluntary contributions, to invite governments to second to UNITAR, free of charge, qualified nationals who would be involved in the planning and implementation of the UNITAR programme, and to urge governments of developed countries to finance the secondment to UNITAR of professionals from third world countries.

2. Future role of UNITAR

35. At its special session held in April 1983, the Board of Trustees discussed thoroughly a report prepared by the Executive Director on the orientation of the programme of the Institute over the next few years in which he analysed the mandate and functions of UNITAR. The Board further discussed the role of the Institute in that light.

36. In its discussion of the future role of UNITAR at its twenty-second session, held in March 1984, the Board reaffirmed the importance of the mandate of UNITAR and the need to give the Institute the fullest support and the means to perform its functions satisfactorily. The Board stressed the importance of the programme for which resources of the General Fund were to be used and which should contain projects that addressed the most pressing issues of concern to Member States and to the international community. Among the programmes and projects conceived in that spirit and which could give UNITAR the new image desired by the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees, the Board noted particularly the following:

(a) Research:

- (i) A multiannual programme of research, including a series of case studies on international co-operation with a view to ensuring better management of our world system and covering, inter alia, studies on and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the United Nations in relation to the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development;
- (ii) A joint research programme to be undertaken on the information revolution and its impact on third world countries;

(b) Training:

- (i) Development of advice to the organizations of the United Nations system on the quality and impact of their training programmes for economic and social development, including the organization of pilot joint training projects that may lead to new approaches and new techniques in training; such an innovative training programme would upgrade the quality of the traditional training activities of UNITAR and would also be utilized by the Institute in its efforts of assistance to national, subregional and regional institutions for training of trainers;
- (ii) Study of establishment by UNITAR of a development-oriented staff training institution for national and international organizations that are involved in development co-operation with third world countries;

(c) Documentation and publication:

- (i) Creation of a UNITAR documentation centre on world issues within the secretariat of the Institute which would help Member States in being properly informed about those issues;
- (ii) Launching of a UNITAR periodical review on world issues which will be a vehicle of facts and ideas and for which contributions will be sought from within and outside the United Nations system.

37. The Board welcomed the determination of the Executive Director to further develop close co-operation between UNITAR and other institutions, in particular the United Nations bodies active in its fields of competence, including the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and the relevant specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and national and regional institutions of Member States.

B. Work programme for the biennium 1984-1985

38. The Board approved the work programme for 1984-1985 proposed by the Executive Director, it being understood that it would be reviewed by the Board in 1985 in light of the financial situation of the Institute in 1984-1985. The characteristics of that work programme are summarized below.

1. Training programme for 1984-1985

(a) Orientation of the programme

39. The training activities of UNITAR in the years to come will be conducted in the light of comprehensive discussions and consultations that took place in 1983 on the role of the Institute in this domain. While the main purpose of UNITAR training continues to be related to the Institute's preoccupations with the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, a special effort will be made to adjust the training programme to make it particularly responsive to the challenges and requirements of the 1980s. Specifically, UNITAR training activities will be more needs-oriented, more selective and structured in such a way that they could achieve greater effectiveness and impact.

40. In carrying out its training mandate, UNITAR will be guided by the following principles:

(a) The Institute will play, as much as possible, an active and catalytic role in promoting training and training-relevant information;

(b) The Institute's training action will aim at strengthening existing training institutions in developing countries and promoting technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of training;

(c) The Institute's training action will, whenever possible and feasible, be carried out in co-operation with other training institutions within and outside the United Nations system;

(d) The Institute will upgrade its training methodologies, with emphasis on active and participatory forms of learning. It will also develop appropriate high-quality training materials;

(e) The Institute will establish close links between training and research by systematically using and integrating research efforts and findings into training activities and by conducting research on training-related issues.

41. Taking into account those guiding principles, the training programme of UNITAR, as of 1984, has been restructured with a view to covering all aspects of the Institute's mandate. The programme will comprise three major components:

(a) Training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy;

(b) Training for economic and social development;

(c) Research on training, and training promotion; this component will enable the Institute to improve the quality of training courses and will contribute inter alia, to the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of training.

42. The Division of Training has been reorganized in line with the above-mentioned functions. The Director of Training is responsible for the Research on Training and Training Promotion, in addition to supervising the two branches headed respectively by the Chief of the Training Programme for International Co-operation and Multilateral Diplomacy and the Chief of the Training Programme for Economic and Social Development.

43. While the research on training and training promotion, as well as the training programme for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy - except for activities of assistance to individual member countries - will be funded from the General Fund, the training programme for economic and social development will be mainly funded from special purpose grants, as it is development-oriented, and will meet the needs of individual developing countries.

44. Other members of the United Nations system and organizations outside the United Nations system have responded favourably to the orientation of the training programme for 1984-1985 and a number of them have indicated specific areas where they believe co-operation may be possible.

(b) Training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy

45. The main purpose of the UNITAR training programme for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy is to assist Member States to participate more effectively in the system of international co-operation, in particular within the context of the United Nations, and to provide them with updated knowledge and skills necessary to do so. Specifically, it aims at diplomats and other government officials involved in the conduct of foreign relations and concentrates on issues, processes and techniques of international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy.

46. The training programme for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy has been structured in accordance with changing needs and priorities of Member States as indicated, inter alia, by the outcome of the survey conducted in the first part of 1983 among permanent missions to the United Nations in New York and at Geneva and by the discussions and recommendations of the Advisory Panel on Training that met in New York in May 1983. In view of the resource constraints under which the Institute operates, the programme has to be selective while retaining a certain amount of flexibility so as to accommodate appropriate changes that may occur during the biennium.

47. In consideration of the needs and the limited resources, the training programme will concentrate on the following:

(a) Training in multilateral diplomacy for members of permanent missions to the United Nations;

(b) Training for other government officials involved in international co-operation;

(c) Training in response to ad hoc requests by individual Member States in the area of international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy;

(d) Training advisory assistance to diplomatic training institutions in developing countries;

(e) Training for United Nations system officials and field experts.

(c) Training for economic and social development

48. The overall purpose of the UNITAR training programme for economic and social development is to contribute to the effort of the United Nations to provide critical knowledge and skills to decision-makers of third world countries so that they may enhance their effectiveness in the planning and management of national development. It is also geared to facilitating the interaction between governmental and non-governmental organizations from developed and developing countries with a view to ensuring more effective training programmes in the third world.

49. The programme primarily aims at fostering the ability of third world countries to design, organize and evaluate their own training. Hence the focus of the programme will be on the organization of training of trainers and institution development activities.

50. The main objectives of the programme can be described as follows:

(a) To assist Member States in the identification of training needs and priorities, the design and organization of carefully selected training programmes and the monitoring of the impact of those programmes on economic and social development;

(b) To reinforce the effectiveness of third world training institutions through training of trainers and institution-building programmes;

(c) To serve as a forum through which new ideas, knowledge and technologies generated within and outside the United Nations can be shared with all agencies and to develop appropriate training materials;

(d) To promote through networking technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of training for economic and social development;

(e) To organize with other institutions of the United Nations system joint training programmes in economic and social development of third world countries.

51. To achieve the objectives of the programme, it is proposed that the following types of interventions be planned and used;

(a) Direct action, i.e. organization by UNITAR of a series of well selected training activities;

(b) Indirect action, i.e. design and implementation of training activities in co-operation with third world training institutions;

(c) Co-operative action, i.e. co-operation with United Nations and non-United Nations agencies involved in training for economic and social development in third world countries and dissemination of training-related information.

52. In view of the needs and the limited resources as well as training efforts already made in this field by other institutions, the UNITAR training programme for economic and social development will concentrate on the following four priority areas for the biennium 1984-1985:

(a) Training for development managers: this programme aims at reinforcing the knowledge and skills of the people responsible for the design, implementation and monitoring of development programmes and projects in third world countries;

(b) Training in the modernization of public administration in African countries: the main objective of this training activity is to enhance the efficiency of the public administration of African countries through better performance of their managers and staff;

(c) Training in the management of public enterprises (state-owned and parastatal): training activities will be organized to increase the effectiveness of public enterprise management in order to maximize their contribution to national economic and social development of developing countries;

(d) Training for finance management: the purpose of this programme is to improve the handling of financial issues, including debt management, by third world senior officials.

(d) Research on training and training promotion

53. In addition to the training programmes outlined above, the Training Division will undertake a number of activities in research on training and training promotion. These activities, carried out under the direct responsibility of the Director of Training, concern the two programme areas (training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy and training for economic and social development). They are designed to strengthen the role and standing of UNITAR as the training arm of the United Nations and to improve the overall quality of the Institute's training. Among the envisaged activities for the biennium are the development of a resource guide to diplomatic training institutions with special reference to existing facilities in the developing world and the preparation of a series of handbooks on drafting, protocol, documentation, negotiation, and technical co-operation for the practitioner of international co-operation and diplomacy.

2. Research programme for 1984-1985

54. In order to create a more integrated research programme, as of 1984 a single UNITAR Division of Research has been created. The activities of the "Project on the Future" have been absorbed by the Division of Research.

55. In 1984-1985 the research programme itself is designed on the assumption that the limited resources of UNITAR will be better utilized if the Institute does not engage primarily in basic research, but rather serves as a catalyst and synthesizer as well as a monitor of research undertaken elsewhere in its fields of competence. The work to be conducted in-house will be highly selective and will be of direct interest to the United Nations and the international community. The programme of research on the United Nations will focus on three cluster areas:

(a) Research on peace and security issues;

(b) Research on economic and social development issues;

(c) Research on the adequacy of the United Nations system to achieve its objectives, in other words, research on institutional issues.

56. In addition, UNITAR will continue its research activities funded by Special Purpose Grants, which cover energy and natural resources issues, on the one hand, and research on the future of the main developing regions of the world, on the other hand. UNITAR will thus continue to develop the activities of the UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands and will launch the activities of its International Centre for Small Energy Resources based in Rome for which the Italian Government has provided a special purpose grant. UNITAR will also continue the implementation of the programme on strategies for the future of Africa, will start implementing the programme on strategies for the future of Asia defined at a planning seminar held at Bangkok in January 1984 and will launch in 1985 the programmes on the future of the Caribbean and on the future of Latin America, funds permitting.

57. In view of the Institute's limited resources in 1984, the Executive Director recommended to the Board of Trustees that the research programme conducted under the General Fund during the biennium 1984-1985 be devoted to commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and to laying the groundwork for a comprehensive research project on the United Nations by the year 2000, which would contribute to ensuring better management of our world system, emphasizing and promoting policy innovation and institutional reforms. The projects which the Executive Director plans to undertake, with the support of General Fund resources in 1984-1985, are the following:

(a) Research on peace and security issues

(i) The United Nations and the maintenance of international peace and security: a retrospective and prospective view

58. A conference will be organized in 1985 and will bring together a small group of leading academics and high-level practitioners from various parts of the world and from the United Nations to assess critically the performance of the United Nations over the course of the past 40 years and to recommend new approaches for the future in the areas of:

(a) Norm setting and the rule of law: the normative activities of the United Nations in relation to the use of force, arms control and disarmament, human rights and the like;

(b) Peaceful settlement of disputes: United Nations efforts to mediate and conciliate international disputes and to resolve international conflicts by peaceful means;

(c) Peace-keeping and enforcement activities: the practice and effectiveness of the United Nations in the areas of peace-keeping and the imposition of enforcement measures.

59. For each topic area, it is planned to commission two types of papers: empirical surveys of the past performance of the United Nations and "think pieces" on where the United Nations could and should go from here. They would also comprise the contents of a book UNITAR would subsequently publish, as well as the basis for policy papers UNITAR would submit to the appropriate United Nations officials and organs.

(ii) Prevention of nuclear war

60. This project began in 1982 and will be implemented largely through commissioned studies and other activities. It will focus on the perils inherent in the existing military systems of mass destruction, the frightening prospects of new generations of such systems and alternative means to the prevention of nuclear war. The focus in these areas will be the role of the United Nations. Planning will begin in 1984 for a round-table meeting of experts on the subject of scientists and disarmament. The seminar, to be held in 1985, will discuss the particular role of scientists in helping to reverse trends in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Depending on the level of available resources, it is expected that during 1984-1985 studies dealing with various approaches to war prevention will also be completed in co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

(iii) Measures to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council

61. This ongoing project will be carried out within UNITAR. It will deal with the peace-making and peace-keeping role of the Security Council, with a view to proposing measures to enhance its effectiveness, particularly with regard to preventive diplomacy. A publication on the subject may be prepared by UNITAR at a later date.

(b) Economic and social development issues

62. The only project to be funded by the General Fund in this field will be on the United Nations and the eradication of poverty through development. This project will result in studies to be ready for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1985. The studies will consist of a systematic description and analysis of the efforts of the United Nations system to overcome poverty and economic backwardness. They will contain a balance sheet of successes and failures and a series of recommendations that will be useful for designing future strategies and programmes. The project will be implemented in close co-operation with appropriate organizations within and outside the United Nations system.

(c) Institutional issues

(i) The General Assembly: suggestions for reform

63. The organization of a meeting of former presidents of the General Assembly is envisaged early in 1985 to enable them to share and analyse their experience and to suggest ways and means of improving the performance of the Assembly.

(ii) The image of the United Nations

64. This project will involve work done within UNITAR as well as commissioned studies and other activities. It is planned to convene a round table of journalists, editorial writers and other media specialists in 1985. They will discuss issues of media coverage of United Nations activities. In conjunction with the 1985 International Youth Year, a seminar of young world leaders will also be organized in order to elicit views of youth on the United Nations and seek their increased support for the goals and ideals of the United Nations.

(iii) United Nations negotiating techniques and practices

65. A group of experts will be convened to analyse negotiating techniques and practices in the United Nations and suggest means of modification and improvement or alternative methods. The recommendations of this group will be tested in seminars and other exercises to be organized jointly by the Divisions of Training and Research.

CHAPTER II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORK PROGRAMME IN 1983-1984

66. This part of the report covers the activities undertaken by UNITAR from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984.

A. Training programme

67. As reported to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, 8/ the conclusions of the Advisory Panel on Training, convened by the Executive Director in May 1983, were used in the latter part of the year as the basis for restructuring UNITAR training activities and preparing the 1984-1985 programme. The restructured programme, as approved by the Board of Trustees, is continually being adjusted and adapted depending on the level of resources available or envisaged. It had to be modified to a certain extent owing to the limited amount of general purpose funds received and the consequent implications for staffing. For example, the programme of research on training and training promotion has had to be given second priority to seminars and advisory assistance. The programme for the biennium was, however, deliberately planned to be flexible enough to be reduced or expanded in size in keeping with the decision of the Executive Director that the costs of the Institute's activities should not exceed budgetary allocations or the parameters of individual special purpose grants.

68. It should be noted that the programme of training for economic and social development was launched during the second half of 1983. Much of the time during the period under review has been spent in designing the new courses, workshops and seminars for this programme and making contacts with a view to obtaining logistical support and financial assistance.

69. Attention is also being given by the Training Division to the following matters that were emphasized by the Board of Trustees at its twenty-second session: (a) the development of advice to organizations of the United Nations system on the quality and impact of their training programmes for economic and social development, including the organization of pilot joint training projects that may pave the way to new approaches in training involving also new techniques, and (b) the study by UNITAR of the possibility of establishing a development-oriented staff training institution for national and international organizations that are involved in development co-operation with third world countries.

70. As mentioned in paragraph 43 above, the General Fund is used to finance the training programme for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy and the research on training and training promotion. The Institute relies on special purpose grants to implement its training programme for economic and social development and to provide advisory assistance in the field of training to individual developing countries. Co-operative arrangements are made with Member States and with institutions inside and outside the United Nations system to give effect to the programme in as cost-effective a manner as possible.

71. The Division of Training has held an average of one seminar a month during the period under review in addition to conducting various activities including project planning, advisory assistance and so forth. Details for the year under review are given below.

1. Training in international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy

(a) Training in multilateral diplomacy for members of permanent missions to the United Nations

(i) Seminar for new members of permanent missions (Geneva, 28 November-2 December 1983)

72. Seventy-seven persons from 42 missions took part in the seminar, the purpose of which was to inform participants about the activities and special features of the various bodies of the United Nations system located at Geneva. The programme consisted of a presentation of factual material and historical background and a discussion of particular aspects of multilateral diplomacy that were of relevance to the participants. Matters of direct interest were examined and an occasion was provided for collective discussion of some of the major preoccupations of the United Nations. Participants spent half a day at the headquarters of the International Telecommunication Union where, on the occasion of World Communications Year, a special programme had been prepared for them.

73. Innovative forms of presentation, such as the use of panels and question-masters, were utilized to the extent possible and proved helpful in involving the participants actively in the proceedings. It is however difficult to involve all persons directly in such a large group, and consideration is being given to limiting the number of participants. Consideration is also being given to extending the length of the seminar. Another seminar is planned for the latter part of 1984.

(ii) Orientation course for new members of permanent missions (New York, 24-27 January 1984)

74. A similar orientation course for new members of permanent missions was held in New York in January 1984. This course was expanded from four half days to four full days and a selection procedure was introduced with a view to limiting the number of participants in order to increase their direct personal involvement. Fifty-two persons were selected from among twice as many nominees to take part in the restructured programme.

75. The objectives of the course were to familiarize the participants with the role and functions of some of the main organs of the United Nations, to help the participants improve their understanding of negotiating processes and techniques within the United Nations context, to help the participants gain a better understanding of the functions of a permanent mission and of the role of a diplomat in a multilateral setting and to help the participants increase their awareness of the role and some of the services performed by the Secretariat.

76. The objectives were achieved with the help of senior United Nations officials and experienced members of permanent missions who acted as resource persons and shared their knowledge and insights with the participants by means of lectures and panel discussions. A workshop on cross cultural communication and negotiation was also held. Background material and a specially prepared bibliography were provided. The general consensus was that the course was useful both as an introduction to the structure of the United Nations and to the intricacies of multilateral diplomacy. Insights were gained on how further to improve the course,

and consideration is being given to ways in which the course might provide an even more participative environment. A similar course is planned for 1985.

(iii) EDI/UNITAR seminar on international development issues (New York/Washington, D.C., 17 February-2 March 1984)

77. Comments made by participants in the previous seminars organized by UNITAR and the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank were taken into consideration in organizing this, the seventh joint seminar that has been held on an annual basis. The seminar is designed for senior diplomats in permanent missions to the United Nations having responsibilities related to economic and social development.

78. The objectives of the seminar were to deepen and update the participants' knowledge and understanding of the substantive issues related to the discussions in the United Nations on economic and social development, and to familiarize the participants with the role, functions and activities of international development agencies, in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

79. In line with these objectives, the seminar provided the participants with an opportunity to meet and exchange views and experiences with prominent professionals in the field of international development.

80. Twenty-six persons attended the two-week seminar which opened in New York and was also conducted in Washington, D.C. Prominent speakers, including senior officials from the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Food Programme, the World Bank and IMF, as well as scholars from a number of universities, discussed issues such as the debt-service capacity and the capital requirements of developing countries, energy and development, food aid and food security, transnational corporations, poverty and basic needs, protectionism and structural adjustment, future options and development strategies. In addition, participants had an opportunity to deepen their knowledge and understanding of issues relating to international monetary policy and development financing as they are reflected on the agenda of IMF and the World Bank. Another seminar is planned for 1985.

(iv) Practical course on the drafting of treaties, resolutions and other international instruments (New York, 9-13 and 18 April 1984)

81. This course had been regularly given in the context of the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law at the Hague. As it has been highly successful, arrangements were made to give an adapted version of the course in New York for legal officers and other members of permanent missions actively involved in the process of drafting United Nations resolutions and other international instruments.

82. Nineteen English-speaking and 14 French-speaking officials participated. An experienced senior lecturer conducted the course, which was given in separate sessions each day for each language group.

83. The objectives of the course were to familiarize the participants with the drafting process in a multilingual context, to upgrade the drafting skills of the participants and to create a better understanding of the role of the legal adviser and the drafter in the context of multilateral diplomacy. Participants were given

an opportunity to exercise their drafting skills by means of a drafting exercise. Relevant materials, including a bibliography, were made available. Participants found that participation in the course with diplomats having backgrounds in different juridical systems was valuable to them. Experience showed that integration of theory with the practical exercises, which were handled separately on this occasion, would be of benefit in future discussions. Consideration is being given to the organization of a similar course to be held in Geneva in 1985.

(v) Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation (Geneva, 8-18 May 1984)

84. Similar workshops had been held in the past and had been well received. Participants included document officers, librarians and diplomats and other members of permanent missions responsible for the handling and organization of United Nations documentation and for the retrieval of information from such documentation.

85. The workshop was held in Geneva from 8 to 11 May for English-speaking participants and from 15 to 18 May for French-speaking participants. The workshop was based entirely on detailed practical exercises that required the active involvement of the 53 participants. Each group received a total of 12 hours of intensive workshop training using a large assortment of documentation and reference tools.

86. The aim of the workshop was to impart knowledge of the interconnections in the United Nations system and to improve the ability of participants to choose, retrieve and use United Nations documentation. The participants gained an overview of the structure of the United Nations, the interrelationship of the organs, and the documentation of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, UNCTAD and the various bodies associated with the question of disarmament. Special emphasis was placed on the rotation of the documentation from organ to organ, the relation between structure and documentation, the availability and use of reference tools published by the United Nations and the problem of organizing document collections. A similar workshop is planned to be held in New York in 1985.

(vi) Briefing on recent developments in international humanitarian law (Geneva, 18 and 20 June 1984)

87. Twenty-six members of permanent missions in Geneva attended two days of briefing on recent developments in international humanitarian law, with the focus on the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The programme included presentations by senior officials, a film and visits to ICRC. The participants found these briefings useful and suggested that similar briefings be organized in the future.

(b) Training for other government officials involved in international co-operation

(i) United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague, 3 July-11 August 1983, and other locations, 12 August-4 November 1983)

88. The United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme constitutes a 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 and conducted in keeping with subsequent

resolutions. The objectives of the programme are to enable qualified persons, in particular middle-grade government legal officers and young teachers of international law, to deepen their knowledge of international law, particularly as regards questions of special interest to developing countries, and to acquire practical experience in the legal work of the United Nations and its agencies.

89. In 1983, the number of fellowships offered was 16. As in previous years, UNITAR administered this joint venture. While the United Nations fellowships are open only to candidates from developing countries, UNITAR has usually reserved two fellowships for developed countries. Owing to budgetary constraints, UNITAR was unable to finance these two fellowships in 1983. For six weeks the fellows attended morning sessions of the courses on private and public international law organized by the Hague Academy of International Law and participated in the special afternoon seminars and courses organized for them by UNITAR. Following the programme at the Hague, several fellows were selected for practical training at the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs or the legal departments of UNCTAD, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the World Bank.

90. The topics discussed at the UNITAR special seminars at the Hague were the new international economic order and its basic legal dimensions, legal aspects of international trade, the new law of the sea and some aspects of the United Nations constitutional law with particular reference to norm-setting. Other seminars provided the fellows with the opportunity to meet certain judges of the International Court of Justice, some of whom conducted discussions on the role and work of the Court. As in previous years, the fellows also followed a practical course on the drafting of treaties and other international instruments.

91. A special effort was made to evaluate this programme carefully. Participants confirmed unanimously that the programme met a felt need and that it successfully achieved its stated objectives. They noted that they had acquired considerable knowledge and understanding of the legal aspects of the problems facing developing countries and that they were in a better position to advise their governments on current legal issues. Participants also felt that the curriculum set up by UNITAR was highly relevant to their professional work and that the materials and documents made available to them were most useful. They commented favourably on the complementarity of the two programme components, i.e. the lectures of the Hague Academy and the seminars and practical exercises organized by UNITAR. The Executive Director, who visited the Hague during the programme, had the opportunity to gain a first-hand impression of that and he felt that this annual programme seemed to be one of the more successful training activities being organized by UNITAR.

(ii) United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher course in international law for Latin American and Caribbean countries (Buenos Aires, 26 September-7 October 1983)

92. Under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, UNITAR organized a regional training and refresher course in international law for government legal advisers and international law teachers from Latin American and Caribbean countries, in Buenos Aires, at the invitation of the Government of Argentina. The course was attended by 34 participants representing 21 countries of the region, and the discussions were led by prominent legal experts and scholars from Latin America and other parts of the world.

93. The topics discussed included evolution of international law in Latin America, basic legal aspects and dimensions of the new international economic order, permanent sovereignty over natural resources, transfer of technology, legal aspects of regional integration, legal aspects of international trade, negotiating a new international economic order, the law of the sea, international humanitarian law, peaceful settlement of disputes and United Nations constitutional law and law-making. Special lectures were delivered by eminent legal scholars and practitioners from Argentina on the role and functions of the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the question of decolonizing international law.

94. By all accounts, the course was highly successful in achieving its basic objectives, i.e., to update and deepen the participants' knowledge of recent developments in international law, to familiarize them with international legal issues and problems particularly relevant to the Latin American and Caribbean region and to facilitate exchange of information and the sharing of professional experience among international lawyers from the region. The university teachers in particular appreciated the emphasis which was placed on new developments in international law, both in terms of substantive issues and teaching methodologies, and they pointed to the impact that this would have on their own teaching.

95. This course is held annually in different regions of the world. A similar course is planned for Africa in November 1984 and for Asia and the Pacific in 1985.

(iii) Reporting under international human rights instruments

96. In response to General Assembly resolution 37/44 of 3 December 1982, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the problems concerning compliance with the reporting obligations of Member States under various international human rights instruments (A/38/393), in which he indicated the number of States that encountered difficulties and the types of problems they faced. In the light of that report, UNITAR has held exploratory discussions with the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and interested governments and institutions with regard to the possibility of obtaining funding to carry out a series of pilot seminars, to be held at the end of 1984 or early in 1985, designed to train national officials responsible for reporting on the implementation of certain human rights conventions and to provide advice to governments on the submission of reports under international human rights instruments.

(c) Training in response to ad hoc requests by individual Member States

(i) Briefing seminars for Saudi Arabian diplomats (New York, 6-9 September and 21 November-1 December 1983)

97. At the request of the Government of Saudi Arabia, UNITAR organized for the third consecutive year a four-day briefing seminar in September 1983 for a group of 25 junior diplomats, newly graduated from the Institute of Diplomatic Studies at Jeddah which is assisted by UNITAR. The objective of the seminar was to familiarize participants with the United Nations system and its activities relevant to the development process in Saudi Arabia. Participants attended lectures delivered by prominent diplomats and senior officials from the United Nations system on the following topics: the diplomat in multilateral diplomacy, the nature of the United Nations, the role and functions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and peace-keeping, the United Nations and the new international economic

order, the United Nations seen from the field, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Arab world. The seminar also included a round-table discussion on the role and functions of a United Nations mission, conducted by two diplomats representing, respectively, a small and a medium-sized mission. Participants indicated in the evaluation conducted by UNITAR that they felt the seminar was constructive and useful for their future careers.

98. At short notice, UNITAR also arranged a two-week briefing for five junior diplomats from Saudi Arabia in November 1983. The programme was similar to that described above, but placed more emphasis on attendance of meetings of the General Assembly and its Committees and of the Security Council. The programme was well received and achieved its objectives, but the meeting of requests to organize training for a limited number of persons raises questions of whether staff time is optimally used in organizing, supervising, lecturing and giving guidance to only a few persons.

(ii) Training course on international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy for junior diplomats from French-speaking African countries (Paris/Geneva/Brussels/Berlin/Bonn, 16 April-15 June 1984)

99. This training course was organized in co-operation with the Institut international d'administration publique (IIAP) in Paris and with the support of the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels and the Friedrich-Naumann Foundation in Bonn.

100. Twenty-three junior diplomats from eight countries (Benin, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Togo and the Upper Volta) took part in the course, the objectives of which were to give the participants an opportunity to acquire or improve their knowledge and experience of diplomatic practice, to familiarize the participants with the technical processes and instruments necessary for the conduct of external relations on both the bilateral and the multilateral level and to give the participants an opportunity to obtain first-hand information about the functioning of international organizations as well as of national missions and embassies.

101. The programme was organized as follows: lectures and seminars on the fundamentals of diplomatic practice and techniques at the IIAP in Paris (16 April to 12 May); lectures on diplomacy and multilateral co-operation, under the auspices of UNITAR in Geneva (14 May to 2 June); briefings on co-operation between the European Economic Community and the African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries (4-7 June); visits to ministries and various institutions relevant to external affairs, in Berlin (7-11 June) and Bonn (12-15 June), followed by practical training in French embassies on diplomatic missions in several countries.

102. The UNITAR part of the course in Geneva focused on the United Nations system and the role of a diplomat in a multilateral context. Lectures were delivered on the problems and techniques of international co-operation, multilateral negotiations and the drafting of international instruments and on more specific topics such as the development of a new international economic order, the efforts towards disarmament and the promotion of human rights. In addition, the participants were given briefings at UNCTAD, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

(iii) Training for conference officers from Kuwait (Geneva, 8-25 May 1984)

103. At the request of Kuwait, training in conference-servicing for two officials was arranged in Geneva for three weeks in co-operation with the United Nations Secretariat. The main organizational aspects of an international conference were explained. Emphasis was placed on the role of the managerial staff and their duties and responsibilities. Meetings were held with officials from all the services at the United Nations Office at Geneva concerned with conference matters, and explanations were given as to the organization and duties of each service and their relationship with one another.

104. The participants acquired a good theoretical knowledge of all the activities involved in the organization and servicing of international conferences. The experience indicated that persons scheduled to receive such training should have a good command of English and general knowledge about the workings of the main international institutions, and should be exposed to a longer period of training to enable them to obtain practical experience during a busy period of United Nations conferences.

(d) Training advisory assistance

(i) The Institute of International Relations (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

105. In continuation of arrangements under an agreement with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, UNITAR provided, at a somewhat reduced level from earlier years, advisory assistance to the Institute of International Relations in Tripoli through a number of contacts and discussions with the authorities concerned. The agreement ended on 30 April 1984. A report remnants of war was published in Arabic, English and French in the latter part of 1983; it resulted from the joint UNITAR/Institute of International Relations seminar on that topic.

(ii) The Institute of Diplomatic Studies (Saudi Arabia)

106. The advisory assistance programme, in existence since March 1979 between UNITAR and the Government of Saudi Arabia, continued during the year under review. Two teachers recruited by UNITAR are working at the Institute. In consultation with the Director of the Institute, UNITAR will continue to assist in the following areas: development and improvement of the syllabus and curriculum; establishment of rosters and procedures for the selection of administrative and teaching personnel; training of a national teaching staff; and development of new teaching methodologies and materials.

(iii) Fact-finding mission on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (Tunis, 14-22 August 1983)

107. In June 1983, a high-level conference took place in Tunis between the secretariat of the League of Arab States and the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in an effort to find ways and means to increase and develop co-operation between the League and the United Nations system. A UNITAR representative participated in the conference.

108. The League of Arab States expressed particular interest in obtaining United Nations assistance for the organization of training courses and for the development of research activities in certain areas. In light of this, at the request of the

special representative of the Secretary-General to the conference, UNITAR joined the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development in sending a two-man fact-finding mission to Tunis in August 1983 to discuss with the officials of the League the requirements of their institution. The UNITAR expert's participation in the mission was funded by UNDP and, at its own expense, the Institute also provided an Arabic-speaking staff member to support the mission. As a result of the mission's recommendations UNITAR plans to assist in the establishment of an in-service training centre geared towards the career development of the staff of the League's secretariat and will advise on development of the existing research and study facilities.

(iv) Diplomatic training for the Pacific region

109. Governments of countries in the Pacific region have repeatedly contacted UNITAR for assistance in providing training for their officials involved in international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy. During the year under review, UNITAR held preliminary consultations with some of the interested governments, the secretariat of the African-Caribbean-Pacific group of States, the Commission of the European Communities and the Commonwealth secretariat. The purpose was to explore ways to help the small developing and newly independent island countries of the Pacific region build up their cadres in external relations for more effective participation in the international system in general and the United Nations system in particular.

110. It is envisaged that a project, to be funded from a special purpose grant, might start with an assessment of training needs in the region, with the participation of all the governments concerned and their regional institutions. The second phase might consist of an ad hoc training programme in diplomacy and international co-operation designed to meet the most urgent training needs. In the third phase, it is envisaged that a regional training institute would be established to meet the long-term manpower and training requirements of the governments with a view to optimizing the effectiveness of their participation in the system of international co-operation.

(v) Diplomatic training institutions in Latin America

111. Requests for training advisory assistance have also been addressed to UNITAR by a number of diplomatic training institutions in Latin America. During the year under review UNITAR held preliminary exploratory discussions about possibilities for assistance in strengthening and developing the teaching capabilities of the institutions by improving curricula and methodologies and possibly by arranging for lecturers and other experts.

(e) Training for officials and field experts of the United Nations system: orientation course on the international civil service for staff from Europe-based United Nations agencies and organizations (Geneva, 26-30 March 1984)

112. A five-day inter-agency seminar on the concept, role and functioning of the international civil service was held at Geneva in March 1984. This seminar, the third in a series organized by UNITAR at the request of the Sub-Committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), was attended by 26 persons from 10 agencies of the United Nations system.

113. The purpose of the course was to help the participants sharpen their perception of the United Nations system as a whole and to give them a better understanding of their own role as international civil servants within the system. The course placed the concept of an international civil service in its historical setting and analysed the evolving status and future of the international civil service in a changing world. Discussions were also held on the United Nations system as an instrument for shaping coherent global policies and on the United Nations system as viewed from the field.

114. Senior officials and experts led the discussions. The participants were asked to write and present papers on their responsibilities in the framework of the system as a whole. Round tables, presentations, films and a small task force to compare the papers were among the methods used. A special 22-page bibliography was prepared.

115. The course was considered highly informative and useful. It enabled participants from various organizations to feel more a part of the overall system and helped to forge links between the staff of different agencies, thus opening up possibilities for exchange of information, and co-operation at the working level.

2. Training for economic and social development

(a) Training for development managers

- (i) EDI/UNITAR seminar on the management of rural development projects for trainers from four French-speaking African countries (Rwanda, 6-24 February 1984)

116. Twenty-six trainers from Burundi, the Comoros, Rwanda and Zaire participated in the seminar, which aimed at increasing the capability of the national teams in assessing training needs and designing and delivering training programmes on management of rural development projects. The seminar was organized in three parts: assessment of the critical issues related to the management of rural development projects in Africa; consideration of training as an answer to the identified issues; and preparation of training action plans for the four countries represented in the seminar. A training demonstration was arranged in three rural development projects for the benefit of the participants in the seminar.

- (ii) UNITAR/UNDP seminar for development planners from English-speaking least developed countries in Africa and their UNDP counterparts (Botswana, 2-13 April 1984)

117. The first in a planned series of seminars for development planners jointly organized by UNITAR and UNDP took place in April 1984 at Gaborone, Botswana. The seminar, which was designed for English-speaking least developed countries of Africa, brought together senior operational officials from the planning ministries of Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda and their UNDP counterparts. The purpose of the seminar was to take stock of the strengths and weaknesses of development plans in Africa, to upgrade participants' knowledge of planning approaches and techniques and to help them learn to use a set of criteria to assess the process of project formulation, management and evaluation.

118. The seminar, which was financed by contributions from UNDP and the Government of Switzerland, proved to be extremely successful. On a scale from 1 to 5, the 38 participants assessed the usefulness of the seminar with a score of 4.6. The design of the programme, comprising a seminar in the first week and a workshop in the second week, enabled the participants to deal in-depth with the development of planning skills, the organization of planning, the financing of a development plan and the implementation and monitoring of development plans. Case-studies on institution-building and investment-oriented projects allowed participants to combine theory and practice. The participation in the seminar of several top-level officials (the Vice-President of Botswana, who opened the seminar, the Executive Director of UNITAR who conducted the seminar, a former Minister of Planning from Chile, who served as a resource person, and the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning of Botswana and two senior managers from UNDP and the World Bank) contributed to the success of the seminar. A similar seminar for French-speaking least developed countries of Africa is scheduled to take place from 17-28 September 1984, at Kigali, Rwanda.

(b) Training for finance management: seminar for trainers of development financing institutions of Asia and Africa (Washington, D.C., 25 June-11 July 1984)

119. The main purpose of the seminar was to provide effective management training technologies to a group of 20 trainers from development banks located in Asia and Africa.

120. Participants had an opportunity to learn about three modules on management training (management of results, management of people and management of resources), to identify key issues related to development bank operations and discuss practical ways in which management training could assist in enhancing organizational effectiveness, to design one training module for use in their own institutions and to improve their training skills through actual demonstration. Three trainers from UNITAR, EDI and the Association of the Development Training Institutions for Asia and the Pacific conducted the seminar which was co-financed by EDI and the participating development banks.

(c) Training for technical assistance experts: seminar on training and institutional development skills for technical assistance experts (Amsterdam, 13-15 June 1984)

121. UNITAR has taken the initiative of developing a seminar to provide basic training and institutional development skills to technical co-operation experts so that they may improve the transfer of their professional knowledge and know-how to third world national officials. The seminar was designed in co-operation with the Royal Tropical Institute of the Netherlands and conducted with the full participation of a group of Dutch experts and representatives from the World Bank, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The aim is to set up several programmes which will be concurrently run in Europe and North America for people involved in technical co-operation sponsored by governments, non-governmental institutions, international agencies and private organizations.

(d) Planning of other training activities

122. Preparatory work has also been done on various training programmes such as training in the modernization of public administration in Africa, training in the management of public enterprises in Africa, a seminar on issues related to the teaching of national development management in African universities and a programme on debt management.

3. Research on training and training promotion

123. During the year under review exploratory work has been undertaken particularly with reference to the preparation of hand-books for the practitioner of international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy. In general, however, owing to financial constraints, work in this area had to be given lower priority than the restructuring and reorganization of the training programmes for the benefit of Member States. Some UNITAR training materials, including basic documents relating to a new international economic order, a selected bibliography of publications relevant to the work of the United Nations for newcomers and material relating to the drafting of treaties, resolutions and other international instruments, were prepared and distributed.

4. Co-operation with other institutions

124. In giving effect to the training activities of UNITAR, co-operation with governments and with organizations both inside and outside the United Nations system is an extremely important element. Instances of such co-operation have already been mentioned above.

125. Representatives of UNITAR have participated in relevant meetings of the United Nations and other organizations within and outside the United Nations system. For example, UNITAR was represented by the Chief of its European Office at a number of meetings that took place in Geneva, such as the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the 1983 second regular session of the Economic and Social Council, the thirty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Europe and the meeting between the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

126. The role of UNITAR in promoting co-operation among institutions relevant to its work has been significant, as can be seen from the following examples.

(a) Eighteenth annual meeting of Directors of United Nations institutes for training, research and planning (Geneva, 13-15 July 1983)

127. Since July 1966, the Directors of the United Nations institutes for training, research and planning have met annually at Geneva under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNITAR. The eighteenth annual meeting took place in July 1983. Thirty-three representatives of 23 institutes, United Nations departments and programmes and certain relevant non-United Nations institutions participated in the meeting. 9/

128. The main achievement of that meeting was the substantial re-orientation of the purpose, composition, agenda and organization of such meetings. Apart from exchanging information about the activities of the respective United Nations institutes, it was suggested that the meeting should also make the Directors of United Nations institutes aware of the activities of similar institutions outside the United Nations system. It was therefore agreed that the membership of the meeting should be enlarged and that certain selected non-United Nations institutions should be invited to participate. Future agendas, it was decided, should always include an item dealing with a substantive topic, an item to enable the participants to discuss specific co-operative arrangements, and an item to permit discussion of any other important business. As a result, it was agreed that in 1984 the discussion would focus on new training methods and techniques as well as on strategies for assisting training and research institutions in developing countries.

(b) Involvement in inter-agency training activities: tenth session of the Sub-Committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Vienna, 14-18 May 1984)

129. One aspect of the Institute's involvement in inter-agency training activities - the orientation course on the international civil service for staff from Europe-based United Nations agencies and organizations - has been described above. Another aspect of UNITAR involvement in inter-agency activities, from which the orientation course stemmed, is the Institute's active participation in the meetings of the Sub-Committee on Staff Training of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ).

130. UNITAR played an active role in the organization of the tenth session of the Sub-Committee, which aimed at promoting the sharing of information among all training managers of the organizations of the United Nations system and with representatives of other institutions such as the European Nuclear Research Center, the Organization of American States and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

131. Task forces have been set up by the Sub-Committee on the following topics: training of trainers, management training, training evaluation, training for the organization of the future and training relating to women in development. The task forces on training of trainers and on training evaluation will be headed by UNITAR staff.

(c) Eleventh meeting of Deans and Directors of diplomatic academies and institutes of international relations (Vienna, 20-23 September 1983)

132. The Director of Training of UNITAR takes part in the annual meeting of Deans and Directors of diplomatic academies and institutes of international relations. At the last meeting, held at Vienna in September 1983, UNITAR was represented by its Director of Training-designate who joined UNITAR formally in January 1984.

B. Research programme

133. The period under review has been a year of transition for the UNITAR Division of Research, which devoted considerable time to the reappraisal of existing activities and to planning a future programme.

134. A major activity during the year was the meeting, held at Vienna from 12 to 16 September 1983, of the first session of the UNITAR Advisory Panel on Research composed of 13 high-level specialists in international organization, international law, economics and science and technology, chosen from various parts of the world. The purpose of the session was to review UNITAR's current and proposed research policies and priorities and to advise in the formulation of the research programme for the Institute, particularly for the biennium 1984-1985.

135. Two kinds of funds were utilized in carrying out research: the UNITAR General Fund and a number of special purpose grants. Only two professional officers were supported by the General Fund, one senior research officer and one research officer. The inevitable administrative burden placed upon them, including the preparation of the meeting of the Advisory Panel on Research and several other meetings, has resulted in less time being devoted to substantive research activities. The Division of Research also benefited from the research efforts of several professionals who were supported by special purpose grants or had volunteered their services and by members of the "clinical programme" comprising graduate students from various universities working for a year at UNITAR without pay but for academic credit.

136. Most of the research projects conducted by UNITAR have been carried out by UNITAR staff, but the Institute has also organized several projects jointly with national and international institutions.

1. Projects financed through the General Fund

137. During the period under review, the General Fund of UNITAR was utilized to finance a programme of policy and efficacy studies and a research project on the prevention of nuclear war. No policy and efficacy studies were published in 1983/1984. Two studies, one on nuclear security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States and another on the United Nations general trust funds, were completed and are in galley form awaiting publication. Two additional policy and efficacy studies were completed in draft form. They concern credentials and representation issues at the United Nations and the International Civil Service Commission. With regard to two other studies, one on the effectiveness of the Security Council in pre-empting conflict and the other on political and institutional complexities of negotiating a General Assembly convention to protect migrant workers, considerable background work has been completed and rough drafts of portions of both have been prepared.

138. The project on the prevention of nuclear war has proceeded on schedule. In 1982-1983 three studies were commissioned from experts or groups of experts. Two of these, entitled Prevention of nuclear war: Soviet scientists' viewpoint and Prevention of nuclear war: a United Nations perspective, have been published. Another study analysing the United States perspective on this subject has been completed and is expected to be published before the end of 1984.

139. During the period under review the project on development and North/South trade was brought to a stage of development which calls for an independent assessment before the Executive Director and the Board of Trustees can make a decision on its continuation. The project completed a study on econometric trade between Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom from 1950 to 1975. It also completed a similar study on trade between Mexico and the United States of America, another

study on agricultural productivity and trade in Argentina, and a study on armaments and North/South trade. The director of the project was invited to undertake several training activities in a number of countries at no expense to UNITAR. The director of the project also attended several seminars on such issues as trade and development in the 1980s, resources and North/South trade, North/South transfers, and resources, trade and debt. The project is not being continued under the General Fund and has not utilized any special purpose grants. Before deciding upon the continuation of the project activities, the Executive Director would first undertake a thorough evaluation of its achievements. A number of books prepared by the project staff are however being published by commercial publishers.

2. Projects financed through special purpose grants

(a) Preparation of a guide to interpretation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

140. Conducted in collaboration with the American Society of International Law with a grant from the Ford Foundation, this project comprises the preparation of a volume which would analyse the legal content and internal relationships of the various provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the basis of its drafting history. Draft analyses of 10 of the articles of the Covenant were undertaken and completed by UNITAR staff. Two international review panels were jointly held with the American Society of International Law, one in Washington, D.C. in February 1983 and one in Paris in March 1983 at UNESCO, which provided conference services.

141. The Ford Foundation is expected to fund a second phase of the project which would consist of the preparation of a second volume dealing with the implementation and interpretation of the Covenant through the work of relevant agencies and intergovernmental organizations. The work on this phase has commenced.

142. Both phases of the project are scheduled for conclusion by the early part of 1985.

(b) Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

143. This project was mandated and financially supported by General Assembly resolution 35/166 and by subsequent resolutions 36/107, 37/103 and 38/128 of 19 December 1983. All library and field research and the analysis of texts of relevant instruments have been completed. During the third phase of the project, the consultants prepared and completed analytical papers covering the principle of the right of every State to benefit from science and technology, the principle of entitlement of developing countries to development assistance, the principle of the common heritage of mankind and the principle of participatory equality of developing countries in international economic relations. A meeting of a panel of experts was convened in July 1983 to examine the analytical papers. Following the recommendations of the experts, the first three analytical papers and the textual analysis were revised and published in the document entitled Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order (UNITAR/DS/6). This document and the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/38/366) were submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

144. In its resolution 38/128, the General Assembly requested UNITAR to continue preparing the third and final phase of the analytical study and to complete it in time for the Secretary-General to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. The Assembly also requested UNITAR to prepare a summary and an outline of the study in order to facilitate debate on the item.

145. The final phase consists of a comprehensive study integrating the salient points of the principles analysed in detail in the UNITAR documents submitted to the General Assembly during the prior phase of the project. In addition, a separate in-depth study is being completed on the principle of participatory equality of developing countries in international economic relations. Both will be presented to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

(c) Rights of the child

146. Phase 1 of the project, which was funded by a special purpose grant from the Government of the United States of America, was concerned with a critical study on the status of children under municipal law, aiming at identifying areas that needed reform in light of internationally proclaimed standards. Research teams in 65 countries from all regions, co-ordinated and guided by UNITAR, were established to prepare and submit comprehensive reports covering a systematic compilation, review and analysis of the formal and customary laws of the countries concerned relative to children. Thirteen representative studies were selected, edited and annotated. These have been published in a two-volume book entitled Law and Status of the Child, which contains also an introductory chapter covering salient issues of national and international law and policy, including some aspects of the proposed convention of the rights of the child.

(d) Evaluation of the liability of States for damage through scientific and technological innovations

147. This project is being funded by a grant from the Volkswagen Foundation and is directed by an outside expert. Items nearing completion include "A prolegomenon to a study of the liability of international organizations: the question of implied exposure", "Concepts of strict and absolute liability and the ranking of liability in terms of relative exposure to risk" and "Transnational air pollution: acid rain and international law". In addition, work on the following items is in progress: "Necessity: a comparative and international study"; "Ocean dumping: conventions and the growth of custom"; "The nuclear test cases - equities and responsibilities"; and "The preservation of the commons - the oceans, Antarctica and outer space". The project is expected to be completed by mid-1985.

(e) Population movements within the English-speaking Caribbean: implications for development planning

148. This project examines the implications of regional and international migration for Caribbean regional development and integration. The project is being carried out in collaboration with the Institute of International Relations, University of West Indies, Saint Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, the Ministries of Planning and Education of Grenada and the Ministry of Education in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Phase 1 of the project, funded through contributions from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Development Research Center (IDRC), was completed in 1982 and resulted in a report entitled "Population movements in the English-speaking Caribbean: an overview". The next stage, a

multiphase research project located in Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada and New York, was initiated in January 1982 and is slated for completion in December 1984.

149. A workshop at which preliminary findings were discussed was held in Saint Vincent in February 1984 and a follow-up workshop will be held in November 1984. These have both been sponsored by IDRC. A workshop will be held in due course, either at the Institute of International Relations in Trinidad and Tobago or at UNITAR, to which Caribbean policy-makers and regional officials will be invited to discuss the development and policy implications of the project findings.

(f) Alternative development of the developing countries and the Mongolian experience

150. In September 1983, UNITAR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia jointly sponsored and organized a seminar on "Alternative development of the developing countries and the Mongolian experience" which was held at Ulan Bator. The seminar was attended by representatives of 15 developing countries. The purpose of the seminar was to provide an opportunity to exchange experience and discuss a wide range of development issues, including the different approaches to economic independence and social progress. A summary report of the seminar has been prepared. The UNITAR financial contribution was made through the Institute's rouble account.

(g) The role of the public sector in the economic and social development of African countries

151. This study, financed from the UNITAR rouble account and undertaken by the Institute of African Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been completed and the final report has been submitted to the Executive Director. It is expected that this report will be published early in 1985.

(h) Regional and interregional co-operation in the 1980s

152. The research activities of this project were completed by the end of December 1983 and the Project Director has used the period of January to June 1984 to prepare the research reports for publication by a commercial publisher. The Panel of Eminent Persons associated with the project will hold its last meeting at Vienna on 12 and 13 July 1984 to consider the final report.

(i) Research on the future of the main developing regions of the world

153. The ongoing project on strategies for the future of Africa continued its activities and expanded them to cover also the Mediterranean area. Thanks to a special purpose grant from the Government of Italy, a symposium of "Alternative strategies for the Mediterranean area" was held at Naples from 24 to 26 October 1983 and attended by some 100 researchers who examined 73 studies concerning all the countries of that area. In January and February 1984, the project director held meetings at the headquarters of the project in Dakar to discuss with experts from the region the work that had been completed so far. Seven books are anticipated for publication in 1984-1985 covering such issues as the State and peasants in Africa, the State in industrialization and mineral resources in Africa and perspectives and strategies of development for the Arab World. It is the intention of the Executive Director to organize an evaluation of this programme at an appropriate time during the biennium 1984-1985.

154. In co-operation with the Centre of Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) of India and the Institut français de recherche scientifique pour le développement en coopération (Office de la recherche scientifique et technique Outre-Mer (ORSTROM)), UNITAR organized a planning research seminar for the launching of its research programme on strategies for the future of Asia which was held at Bangkok in January 1984. The seminar was financially supported by France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. It was attended by scholars and directors of research institutions from the following countries of Asia and the Pacific: Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The Executive Director of UNITAR and the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific also attended. As a result of the seminar, UNITAR has defined a priority research programme that could be implemented during the first two years. The Executive Director is now negotiating with potential sources of funding the launching of that research programme, the implementation of which will mobilize research institutions and scholars of Asia and the Pacific.

155. At the end of the Bangkok seminar, the participants decided to establish an Association of Social Scientists of Asia and the Pacific, the Executive Secretary of which is the Director-designate of the UNITAR project on strategies for the future of Asia.

(j) Research on energy and natural resources issues

156. During the period under review, work was concentrated on the preparation of the first International Conference on the Development of Shallow Oil and Gas Resources which UNITAR and the University of Oklahoma are organizing and which will be held from 25 July to 3 August 1984. A number of organizations are co-sponsoring the Conference, including the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, UNDP, USAID, the United States Department of Energy, the Independent Producers Association of America and Peat Marwick International. The Conference will bring together experts from more than 50 countries, including many from developing countries. The significant role which development of shallow resources should play in the energy supplies in rural areas will be one of the main issues of the Conference.

157. During the period under review, the large volume of papers on the Second International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, held at Caracas in 1982, was published. The First Annual Survey on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands Resources and Production was carried out and published by the UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands. The Survey was extensively reported in the technical press worldwide. The second annual survey has also been started and preparations have begun for the Third International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, which will be held in California in October 1985. The newsletter of the UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands called Heavy Oiler has also been regularly published.

158. During the first half of 1984, UNITAR established, with the financial support of the Italian Government, the UNITAR International Centre for Small Energy Resources. The Centre will be located in Rome and will become operational with the publication of its first newsletter by the end of 1984. The Centre will have a membership similar in structure to that of the UNITAR/UNDP Information Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, although in the case of the International Centre for Small Energy Resources a larger membership is expected as the new centre will cover all energy resources, renewable as well as non-renewable.

CHAPTER III

MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

A. Management of the Institute in 1983-1984

159. During the period under review, the Executive Director took a number of measures with a view to improving the management of UNITAR. Those measures concerned particularly the management of personnel and the management of finance.

160. As regards the management of personnel, soon after he took office, the Executive Director encouraged the establishment of a UNITAR Staff Committee with a view to ensuring smooth relations between the staff and the management. As a result, a Staff Committee was established in June 1983, and relations between the administration and the Appointment and Promotion Board, which were somewhat strained at the time the Executive Director was appointed, are now smooth and cordial. The Executive Director has made it clear that he will consult the Appointment and Promotion Board on matters for which the Board has been established and that he will generally follow the advice given to him by the Board.

161. Although the structure of the secretariat may evolve once the financial situation of UNITAR has improved, the Executive Director has initiated the classification of all the posts financed by the General Fund in order to ensure that the incumbents are fairly treated. As recommended by the Board of Auditors in 1982, the Executive Director abolished in 1983 the system of Letters of Award, thus bringing the UNITAR system of recruitment in line with the one prevailing within the United Nations.

162. The Executive Director has also reviewed the system of UNITAR fellows with a view to classifying the various categories of fellows in terms of requirements for their selection and their conditions of service and entitlements. The Board of Trustees was consulted on the matter at its special session in April 1983 and examined a subsequent report of the Executive Director at its twenty-second session in March 1984.

163. On the financial side, a number of steps have also been taken. In keeping with the recommendation of the Executive Director, approved by the Board of Trustees at its special session in April 1983, the twenty-second session of the Board took place in March 1984 instead of September 1983 in order to enable the Board to meet at a time when the financial situation was clear and thus to facilitate the adoption of realistic financial decisions. The Board of Trustees now meets every year in March/April. As a result, the role of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees has increased. Thus, the November 1983 meeting of the Finance Committee, held just after the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, gave the Executive Director guidelines on the preparation of the 1984 budget, bearing in mind the results of the 1983 Pledging Conference. At its twenty-second session, the Board of Trustees also reinforced the composition of the Finance Committee.

164. For the year 1984, the Executive Director has inaugurated a new system of budget presentation which can easily be computerized and which facilitates the financial management of the Institute. A computer has also been bought and is being programmed in order to facilitate both personnel and financial management of the Institute.

165. At the end of the first 18 months of his association with UNITAR, the Executive Director came to the conclusion that the improvement of the financial management of the Institute could not be achieved only through the measures he was taking within UNITAR. Since UNITAR shares with the United Nations the responsibility for the management of UNITAR financial resources, as reflected in the agreement signed on 30 September 1977 between UNITAR and the United Nations, the manner in which both institutions co-operate has also a bearing on the improvement of the financial management of the Institute. The Auditors called attention to this in their report covering the year 1983 and the Executive Director is now taking steps that will ensure greater control by UNITAR of the work being performed by the United Nations on behalf of the Institute.

B. The financial situation in 1983-1984

166. As mentioned in the 1983 annual report, 10/ the 1983 budget of UNITAR, which the Executive Director did not prepare but had to implement, had a built-in deficit which could not be reduced as the efforts of the Executive Director to increase Member States' voluntary contributions for 1983 did not succeed, despite the freezing of a number of vacant posts funded by the General Fund and the cutting of some programme activities approved in 1982 by the Board of Trustees for the 1983 work programme. The 1983 budget deficit was reported to the General Assembly in November 1983 as being at the level of \$886,000 for a General Fund budget of \$2,720,100. 11/ UNITAR was thus obliged to request from the Assembly an interest-free loan to cover that deficit. In its resolution 38/177, the Assembly approved on an exceptional basis an advance of \$886,000, that will be non-recurrent and reimbursable at an average rate of repayment of approximately \$100,000 a year after a grace period not exceeding two years.

167. At its twenty-second session, the Board of Trustees of UNITAR was informed of the General Assembly's decision and agreed that the reimbursement of the advance should start in 1986. The Board requested the Executive Director to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Assembly for having approved on a non-recurrent basis an interest-free loan to the Institute in 1983 with a view to balancing its budget for that year. The Board also invited the Executive Director to report to the Assembly on the measures he had taken with the full support of the Board in order to avoid the recurrence of budget deficits in UNITAR as from 1984.

168. In keeping with the statement he made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly in 1983, 11/ the Executive Director concretized his intention to avoid budget deficits in UNITAR as from 1984 by submitting to the Board of Trustees at its twenty-second session a balanced budget for 1984. This could only be achieved by eliminating from the 1984 work programme of the Institute most of the activities financed by the General Fund in the field of research and by limiting other expenses to be borne by the General Fund. As a result, the General Fund budget of UNITAR, which is in the order of \$2.3 million, is lower in nominal terms than the 1980 and 1981 budgets which were in the order of \$2.6 and \$2.5 million, respectively. This means that the 1984 budget is much lower than those budgets in real terms.

169. It is obvious that a sound development of UNITAR programme and activities cannot be achieved through the mutilation of the mandate and functions of the Institute to which the Executive Director had to resort temporarily in 1984 in order to balance the UNITAR budget. This stresses the importance of an urgent

decision by the General Assembly on the problem of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR that would place the financing of the Institute "on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis", as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 37/142 of 17 December 1982.

170. The Secretary-General will be submitting to the General Assembly the report requested on this matter. As mentioned above, the Board of Trustees of UNITAR examined the matter at its twenty-second session and gave its advice to the Secretary-General.

171. The Board also reaffirmed its view that the minimum budgetary level to meet the needs of a viable programme for the Institute is at least \$3 million per year for the period 1984-1985. Against this figure, the Member States' voluntary contributions to the General Fund for 1984 were estimated to reach a maximum figure of \$2 million, while the maximum level of other income was estimated to be \$377,000, thus giving UNITAR a maximum total income of \$2,383,000 for its General Fund in 1984, compared to expenditures of \$2,360,800.

172. As regards special purpose grants, the estimated level for the year 1983 was \$1,990,000 and for the year 1984 it may be between \$2.5 to \$3 million.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/38/14).

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/38/704.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/38/7/Add.1-23), document A/38/7/Add.20).

4/ Ibid., para. 7.

5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 45, document A/6875, annex III.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 52, document A/9149/Add.2.

7/ See note 5.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/38/14), para. 16.

9/ The members of the annual meeting of Directors of United Nations institutes for training, research and planning are:

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Asian and Pacific Development Centre

Notes (continued)

Economic Development Institute of the World Bank
International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training
International Institute for Educational Planning
International Institute for Labour Studies
International Monetary Fund Institute
International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Other institutions that attend regularly are:

CCAQ (Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions) Sub-Committee on Staff Training
Commonwealth Secretariat (could not attend eighteenth meeting)
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development
Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Institute for Namibia
United Nations University

Observers who attended the eighteenth annual meeting on an ad hoc basis were:

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/38/14), para. 102.

11/ Ibid., Second Committee, 31st meeting, paras. 11-17.

ANNEX I

Members of the Board of Trustees

In accordance with Article III 1 (a) of the UNITAR statute, as amended in June 1979 and May 1983, the Secretary-General appointed the following persons as members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees for the periods indicated:

Until 30 June 1984:

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

Until 30 June 1985:

Mr. Ole Algard (Norway)
Mr. Stephane Hessel (France)
Mr. Johan Kaufmann (Netherlands)
Mr. Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo (Mexico)
Mr. Olara Otunnu (Uganda)
Mr. José Luis Pardos (Spain)
Mr. Taïeb Slim (Tunisia)
Mr. Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden)
Mr. Boris Vaganov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Until 30 June 1986:

Miss Margaret J. Anstee (United Nations Secretariat)
Mr. Mohamed Omar Madani (Saudi Arabia)
Mr. Donald O. Mills (Jamaica)
Mr. Pei Monong (People's Republic of China)
Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Mr. Ali A. Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Mr. Victor Umbricht (Switzerland)
Mr. Anton Vratusa (Yugoslavia)

The ex officio members of the Board of Trustees are:

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

ANNEX II

Contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR, 1980-1984

(United States dollars)

	1980 <u>a/</u>	1981 <u>a/</u>	1982 <u>a/</u>	1983 <u>b/</u>	1984 <u>b/</u>	Total 1980-1984
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1 000 <u>c/</u>	1 000
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	10 000	10 000	10 000	5 000	9 485	44 485
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	15 000	13 628	16 373	15 000	0	60 001
Australia	38 476	39 535	39 645	40 565	0	158 221
Austria	30 718	10 000	10 000	27 200	26 500	104 418
Bahamas	0	500	500	500	500 <u>d/</u>	2 000
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	250	250	500
Belgium	140 474	103 093	83 468	70 884	70 000 <u>d/</u>	467 919
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	0	0	0	0	500	500
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	2 233 <u>c/</u>	2 233
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	4 202 <u>c/</u>	9 500 <u>c/</u>	13 702
Canada	25 000	114 407	76 271	73 171	139 219 <u>d/</u>	428 068
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	3 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	3 000 <u>c/</u>	21 000
China <u>e/</u>	0	20 000	0	0	20 000 <u>c/</u>	40 000
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	10 000 <u>c/</u>	10 000
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	500	0	0	500
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic Kampuchea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic Yemen	1 150	0	0	0	1 265 <u>c/</u>	2 415
Denmark	51 378	50 000	40 971	41 135	42 290	225 774
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR, 1980-1984 (continued)

	1980 <u>a/</u>	1981 <u>a/</u>	1982 <u>a/</u>	1983 <u>b/</u>	1984 <u>b/</u>	Total 1980-1984
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2 100	2 100	2 100	2 100	5 000	13 400
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	43 812	39 171	44 444	37 003	35 168	199 598
France	50 000	46 703	35 971	29 510	37 037	199 221
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, Federal Republic of	307 693	153 005	176 180	164 992	192 308 <u>c/</u>	994 178
Ghana	1 818	1 818	1 818	6 386	0	11 840
Greece	3 500	4 000	5 000	5 000	5 000 <u>c/</u>	22 500
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	392	333	333	333	0	1 391
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary <u>e/</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	25 000 <u>c/</u>	105 000
Indonesia	3 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	19 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	15 000 <u>c/</u>	0	0	15 000
Ireland	10 425	17 402	5 514	10 755	12 518	56 614
Israel	0	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	12 000
Italy	37 724	42 200	33 997	29 993	62 893 <u>c/</u>	206 807
Ivory Coast	23 810	17 452	17 742	15 068	0	74 072
Jamaica	0	0	0	2 000	0	2 000
Japan	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	100 000 <u>c/</u>	340 000
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	1 185 <u>c/</u>	1 185
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	30 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	90 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	40 000	40 000	0	0	100 000 <u>d/</u>	180 000
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	2 091	2 115	1 878	6 084

Contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR, 1980-1984 (continued)

	1980 <u>a/</u>	1981 <u>a/</u>	1982 <u>a/</u>	1983 <u>b/</u>	1984 <u>b/</u>	Total 1980-1984
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	1 299	1 123	2 422
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	1 561	0	0	0	1 561
Malta	600	600	600	600	0	2 400
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	51 566	43 103	55 545	50 676	50 000 <u>d/</u>	250 890
New Zealand	6 804	5 992	5 375	4 588	4 649	27 408
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	14 000	0	0	12 468	0	26 468
Norway	81 120	92 593	84 832	69 764	126 815	455 124
Oman	0	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	40 000
Pakistan	4 000	0	14 000	10 000	10 000	38 000
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	10 000	10 000	0	10 000 <u>c/</u>	10 000 <u>c/</u>	40 000
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	10 000	20 000	10 000	10 000 <u>d/</u>	50 000
Republic of Korea	0	0	2 000	0	0	2 000
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	10 000	10 000	10 000	20 000	72 800	122 800
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	25 000	100 000 <u>c/</u>	125 000
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contributions to the General Fund of UNITAR, 1980-1984 (continued)

	1980 <u>a/</u>	1981 <u>a/</u>	1982 <u>a/</u>	1983 <u>b/</u>	1984 <u>b/</u>	Total 1980-1984
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	153 937	151 251	127 447	99 141	96 154 <u>c/</u>	627 930
Switzerland	104 257	86 957	75 226	74 500	76 056 <u>c/</u>	416 996
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	10 470	0	0	10 470
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	3 000	103 000	4 146	8 313	4 146	122 605
Tunisia	0	2 875	2 520	2 700	2 174 <u>c/</u>	10 269
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	22 746	0	22 838	0	45 584
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics <u>e/</u>	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	200 000
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	6 024	6 024	7 273	11 206	4 930	35 457
United States of America	500 000	500 000	422 000	422 000	422 000	2 266 000
Upper Volta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	30 000	30 000	30 000	29 948	25 000 <u>d/</u>	144 948
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen Arab Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	5 000	5 000	5 000	0	0	15 000
Zaire	0	0	0	40 000 <u>c/</u>	1 000 <u>c/</u>	41 000
Zambia	0	0	0	0	5 970 <u>c/</u>	5 970
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1 939 778	1 979 049	1 656 352	1 670 202	2 013 546	9 258 927

a/ Contributions based on exchange rates at the time of pledging, with adjustments to figures reported in previous years.

b/ Contributions received based on exchange rates at the time of receipt, except where indicated as pledged or expected; 1984 figures as at July 1984.

c/ Pledged but not yet received.

d/ Expected contributions.

e/ Additional contributions received in non-convertible currency.

ANNEX III

Statistics concerning training activitiesA. Number of participants (1966 to 1984)

Afghanistan	33	Burundi	40
Albania	3	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1
Algeria	31	Cameroon	43
Angola	10	Canada	92
Antigua and Barbuda	4	Cape Verde	16
Argentina	81	Central African Republic	54
Australia	35	Chad	42
Austria	45	Chile	73
Bahamas	37	China	51
Bahrain	85	Colombia	57
Bangladesh	47	Comoros	10
Barbados	53	Congo	17
Belgium	39	Cook Islands	3
Belize	2	Costa Rica	37
Benin	50	Cuba	51
Bhutan	72	Cyprus	28
Bolivia	36	Czechoslovakia	27
Botswana	40	Democratic Kampuchea	51
Brazil	46	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	26
British Virgin Islands	1	Democratic Yemen	36
Brunei	1	Denmark	25
Bulgaria	55	Djibouti	13
Burma	59		

Dominica	16	India	68
Dominican Republic	48	Indonesia	134
Ecuador	60	Iran, Islamic Republic of	62
Egypt	151	Iraq	115
El Salvador	32	Ireland	29
Equatorial Guinea	7	Israel	44
Ethiopia	51	Italy	29
Fiji	32	Ivory Coast	50
Finland	53	Jamaica	76
France	91	Japan	45
Gabon	69	Jordan	57
Gambia	16	Kenya	55
German Democratic Republic	83	Kuwait	101
Germany, Federal Republic of	153	Lao People's Democratic Republic .	30
Ghana	77	Lebanon	30
Greece	32	Lesotho	25
Grenada	14	Liberia	53
Guatemala	32	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	113
Guinea	23	Luxembourg	7
Guinea-Bissau	14	Madagascar	39
Guyana	39	Malawi	40
Haiti	130	Malaysia	79
Holy See	50	Maldives	15
Honduras	49	Mali	43
Hong Kong	1	Malta	36
Hungary	22	Mauritania	32
Iceland	10	Mauritius	20

Mexico	142	Rwanda	42
Monaco	6	Saint Christopher and Nevis	6
Mongolia	49	Saint Lucia	14
Montserrat	1	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines .	7
Morocco	65	Samoa	15
Mozambique	31	San Marino	2
Nepal	43	Sao Tome and Principe	8
Netherlands	56	Saudi Arabia	75
Netherlands Antilles	2	Senegal	39
New Zealand	59	Seychelles	10
Nicaragua	51	Sierra Leone	45
Niger	32	Singapore	81
Nigeria	163	Solomon Islands	6
Norway	23	Somalia	37
Oman	70	South Africa	3
Pakistan	78	Spain	21
Panama	45	Sri Lanka	45
Papua New Guinea	37	Sudan	108
Paraguay	24	Suriname	69
Peru	73	Swaziland	52
Philippines	104	Sweden	86
Poland	47	Switzerland	82
Portugal	39	Syrian Arab Republic	53
Qatar	70	Thailand	100
Republic of Korea	66	Togo	37
Romania	45	Tonga	4

Trinidad and Tobago	74	Upper Volta	19
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia)	2	Uruguay	39
Tunisia	78	Vanuatu	4
Turkey	79	Venezuela	160
Tuvalu	1	Viet Nam	55
Uganda	57	Yemen	77
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	7	Yugoslavia	46
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	111	Zaire	116
United Arab Emirates	35	Zambia	56
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	77	Zimbabwe	14
United Republic of Tanzania	71	Observer organizations	42
United States of America	151	United Nations system	194
		Other international organizations	97
		Academic institutions	146
		TOTAL	8 568

B. Number of participants during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 a/

<u>Programmes b/</u>	<u>Participants</u>
A. Seminar for new members of permanent missions (Geneva)	77
B. Orientation course for new members of permanent missions (New York)	52
C. Joint EDI/UNITAR seminar on international development issues (Washington, D.C.)	26
D. Practical course on the drafting of treaties, resolutions and other international instruments (New York)	33
E. Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation (Geneva)	53
F. United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague and other locations)	16
G. United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher course in international law for Latin America and the Caribbean countries (Buenos Aires)	34
H. Training course on international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy for junior diplomats from French-speaking African countries (Paris/Geneva/Brussels/Berlin/Bonn)	23
I. EDI/UNITAR seminar on the management of rural development projects for trainers from Rwanda, Burundi, Comoros and Zaire (Rwanda)	26
J. UNITAR/UNDP seminar for development planners from English-speaking least developed countries in Africa and their UNDP counterparts (Botswana)	37
K. Seminar for trainers of development financing institutions of Asia and Africa (Washington, D.C.)	27
L. Briefing on recent developments in international humanitarian law (Geneva)	26
Total for programmes A through L	<u>430</u>
 Special training services:	
Briefing seminars for Saudi Arabian diplomats	30
Orientation course on the international civil service for staff from Europe-based United Nations agencies and organizations (Geneva)	26

Participants

Seminar on training and institutional development skills for technical assistance experts (Amsterdam)	20
Training for conference officers from the State of Kuwait	<u>2</u>
Total for special training services	<u>78</u>
Total for programmes A through L and special training services	<u><u>508</u></u>

a/ Some participants attended more than one programme.

b/ Breakdown by country during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984 follows.

Breakdown by country during the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984

Country	Programmes											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Afghanistan	1	1		1	2							
Algeria	1		1			1						1
Antigua							1					
Argentina	1				1		15					
Australia			1									
Austria	1											
Bahamas		1										
Bahrain						1						
Bangladesh				1								
Belgium												1
Benin		1	1	1				3				
Bhutan				1								
Bolivia		1			1							
Botswana										20		
Brazil	1						1				1	1
Bulgaria	1	1										

Country	Programmes												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	I	
Burma	1												
Burundi									4				
Cameroon		1											
Canada			1										
Central African Republic	2	1		1				1					
Chad						1							
Chile	2					1	1						
China	1	1		1	1								
Colombia	3						1						
Comoros						1			5				
Costa Rica					1		1						
Cuba		1			1		1						
Czechoslovakia					1								
Democratic Kampuchea		1		2	1								1
Democratic Yemen		1											
Dominica		1	1				1						

Country	Programmes											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Dominican Republic				1	1		1					
Ecuador	1			1			1					
Egypt	1	1	1	1				2			1	
El Salvador					1							
Ethiopia			1							1		
Finland				1								1
France	1											1
Gabon	3							2				1
Gambia										1		
German Democratic Republic	1	1										
Germany, Federal Republic of	3	1	1	1	1							1
Ghana					1							
Grenada		1					1					
Guatemala	2				2							
Guinea				1		1						
Haiti	1	1										1

Country	Programmes											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Holy See		1										
Honduras	2			1	1		1					
Hungary					1							
Iceland				1								
India				1							3	
Indonesia	3		1		1						2	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		1			1							
Israel		1										
Italy	1				1							
Ivory Coast		1		1				1				
Jamaica		1	1				1					
Japan		1	1	1								
Kenya		1	1			1						
Lao People's Democratic Republic		1										
Lebanon	2	1	1		1							1
Lesotho				1						1		

Country	Programmes											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2	1										
Madagascar				2	1							1
Malawi										1		
Malaysia											4	
Malta			1	1								
Mauritania								8				
Mexico	3			1	2	1	1				1	1
Morocco				1	2							2
Nepal					1	1						
Netherlands			1									
New Zealand					1							
Nicaragua		1	1		1		1					1
Niger						1						
Nigeria	4	1			2						1	
Oman		1										1
Pakistan		1	1		1	1					2	

Country	Programmes											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Panama	2	1	1		3		1					1
Peru							1				1	
Philippines		1				1					1	
Poland	2				1							
Portugal	1	1			1							
Qatar					1							
Republic of Korea			1								4	1
Romania												1
Rwanda									13			
Saint Christopher and Nevis		2										
Saint Lucia		1					1					
Saudi Arabia	2			1								
Senegal				1								
Sierra Leone		1		1						1		
Singapore	1	1										
Solomon Islands		1	1								1	

Country	Programmes											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Somalia			1							1	1	
Sri Lanka	1				1							1
Sudan					1					1		
Suriname		1										
Swaziland			1	1								
Sweden	2	1			1							1
Switzerland	1				1							
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1		1								
Thailand	1				1	1					1	2
Togo			1					3				
Trinidad and Tobago					2							
Tunisia	1	1		2								
Turkey	2											
Uganda						1				1	1	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic			1									
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	4	1			1							

Country	Programmes											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		1			1							
United Republic of Tanzania				1	1					1		
United States of America		1	1								1	
Upper Volta		1						3				
Uruguay					1	1	1					
Venezuela		1	1				1				1	
Viet Nam		1			1	1						1
Yemen	2	1			1							
Zaire	1								4			
Zimbabwe		1										
Observer organizations					2							1
United Nations system										8		
Other international organizations	8											
TOTAL	77	52	26	33	53	16	34	23	26	37	27	26

Total for programmes A through L: 430

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