



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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/8014)

UNITED NATIONS

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OF THE

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE

FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/8014)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1970

NOTE

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

CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. GENERAL	1 - 13	1
A. Board of Trustees	3 - 4	1
B. Staff, budget and finance	5 - 10	1
C. Co-operation with other bodies	11 - 13	2
II. TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	14 - 39	4
A. Training in diplomacy	14 - 22	4
1. UNITAR seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy	16 - 19	4
2. Special lectures series	20	5
3. Basic training programmes for foreign service officers	21 - 22	5
B. Training in technical co-operation	23 - 28	5
1. Regional seminars in procedures and techniques of United Nations technical assistance	23 - 24	5
2. Seminars on major problems of technical and financial co-operation	25 - 28	6
C. Training in international law	29 - 30	7
D. Fellowships		7
United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law	31 - 32	7
E. Other related activities	33 - 39	8
1. Colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system	33 - 34	8
2. Study on the need and feasibility of a United Nations staff college	35	8
3. UNITAR week-ends	36	8
4. Review and restructuring of programmes	37 - 39	8

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
III. RESEARCH	40 - 77	10
A. Policy and planning	42 - 43	10
B. Projects and activities	44 - 77	10
1. Use of mass media of public information on the United Nations	44	10
2. Comparative effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination	45 - 48	11
(a) United Kingdom study	45	11
(b) Peruvian study	46	11
(c) International Research Conference on Race Relations	47 - 48	11
3. "Brain drain": the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries	49 - 51	12
4. Verification of international treaties - IAEA safeguards machinery	52	12
5. Relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations	53 - 56	13
(a) Organization of African Unity	53	13
(b) Western European organizations	54	13
(c) Organization of American States	55	13
(d) Other regional intergovernmental organizations	56	13
6. Peaceful settlement of disputes	57 - 58	14
7. Transfer of operative technology from enterprise to enterprise	59	14
8. Studies on multinational arrangements for resource management	60 - 61	15
(a) Financing of international waterways system	60	15

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
(b) Planning and development in relation to ocean resources	61	15
9. New techniques and methods of training	62	15
10. Youth and international society	63 - 65	15
11. Problems of the human environment	66	16
12. Evaluation of technical assistance	67	16
13. An operational analysis of the Economic and Social Council	68	16
14. Research Internship Programme	69 - 72	16
15. Regional Seminar in International Law for Africa	73 - 77	17

ANNEXES

I. List of the members of the Board of Trustees	19
II. UNITAR Seminars in International Organization and Multilateral Diplomacy, 1970	22
A. List of seminars, seminar leaders and guest panelists	22
B. Number of participants from Permanent Missions and the Secretariat	28
III. Special lectures series, 1970	29
IV. Seminars in the field of technical co-operation implemented during the period from July 1969 to June 1970	30
V. List of contributions (1964-1970)	32

I. GENERAL

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, the Executive Director submits annually to the General Assembly a report on the activities of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Since 1966, it has been the practice to prepare the annual report after the September meeting of the Board of Trustees when the accomplishments of the preceding year are reviewed and the work programme for the coming year is approved. It has been found, however, that the preparation and circulation of a report, which is prepared so late in the year for consideration at a session which is already in progress, imposes too heavy a burden on the staff of UNITAR and the United Nations Secretariat. Members of delegations are also at the disadvantage of not having adequate time in which to formulate their views. For these reasons, in the future the "reporting period" will cover the interval from 1 July to 30 June instead of 1 October to 30 September.

2. Since the period from July to September 1969 inclusive was covered in the report submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth session, ^{1/} the present report covers in detail the period from October 1969 to June 1970 inclusive. The report is divided into three parts. Part I concerns all departments of the Institute; part II deals with training and related activities; and part III describes research activities.

A. Board of Trustees

3. The eighth session of the UNITAR Board of Trustees was held at United Nations Headquarters from 23 to 25 September 1969. In addition to approval of the work programme and adoption of the budget for 1970, the Board approved the Executive Director's paper on the "policy and priorities of UNITAR research". ^{2/} This year's session is scheduled to be held from 2 to 6 November 1970.

4. A list of the members of the Board is given in annex I to the present report.

B. Staff, budget and finance

5. All possible economy continues to be exercised in regard to staff strength and periods for which individual staff members are engaged. During the period from 1 October 1969 to 30 June 1970, the number of Professional posts filled, including research fellows, never exceeded twenty-nine. The corresponding figure for General Service staff was twenty-eight. The guidelines with regard to

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7615).

^{2/} Ibid., annex VI.

linguistic balance set out by the General Assembly in resolution 2480 B (XXIII) are carefully followed in UNITAR.

6. On the principle that an Institute which is expected to help enhance the efficiency of the United Nations system should first put its own house in order, a manual of internal organization and procedures has been prepared by UNITAR, and a pilot training programme for the Institute's General Service staff was organized and carried out with the assistance of the United Nations Training Service.

7. UNITAR opened the year 1970 with an uncommitted cash balance from all sources of \$620,002. As of 30 June 1970, receipts during the year are estimated to be in the amount of \$1,410,300, and expenditure in the amount of \$1,594,750, leaving a balance on 31 December 1970 of \$435,552.

8. For the first time, these figures include on the income side, special-purpose grants made by foundations and Governments and, on the expenditure side, the disbursements from such grants. For obvious reasons, these receipts and expenditures are accounted for separately from receipts and expenditures relating to the general fund of the Institute, fed mainly by unhypothecated contributions from Governments, which the Institute can disburse at will on any activity approved by its Board of Trustees.

9. Even these combined budgetary income and expenditure figures however, do not accurately reflect the volume of activities undertaken by the Institute. In respect of some training programmes, the fellowship costs are financed and directly disbursed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), while in some other cases by the Governments which nominate participants. Most of the scholars and other public figures who deliver lectures or lead seminars organized by UNITAR do so without any honoraria. In the same way, many Governments and academic institutions undertake on the Institute's behalf, and without charge, important studies forming part of a UNITAR research project. The ambassadors and senior United Nations officials who serve on the training and research panels receive no fees. If all of these services were paid for, UNITAR's outlay would be of the order of \$2 million for the current year.

10. Nevertheless, the Executive Director has made a major effort to secure additional financial resources for UNITAR so as to increase still further the Institute's capacity to fulfil the purposes for which it was created. The first five-year period, for which most governmental pledges had been made ended last year. In response to the appeal made by the Executive Director endorsed by the Secretary-General and supported by the General Assembly in resolution 2509 (XXIV), many Governments have renewed their pledges, some of them at an increased level. The level of foundation contributions is also, happily, on the increase.

C. Co-operation with other bodies

11. UNITAR continues to co-ordinate its activities with those of other United Nations bodies, and to collaborate with the United Nations Secretariat, the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and other organizations in the United Nations system. The Executive Director participates in meetings of

the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and holds frequent consultations with the heads of departments of the Secretariat and other United Nations agencies with a view to avoiding duplication or overlapping and to ensuring co-ordination and co-operation.

12. Co-ordination of training and research within the United Nations system is fostered by the holding of annual meetings, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of UNITAR, which are attended by the heads of institutes concerned primarily with those activities. The fourth meeting was held at Geneva in July 1969 and the fifth meeting, which is scheduled to take place from 6 to 8 July 1970, will be concerned mainly with the dissemination, use and impact of research. It will also consider the role of the institutes during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

13. Co-operation continues to grow between UNITAR and organizations and institutions outside the United Nations system. Because of the unique position it occupies as an autonomous Institute functioning within the framework of the United Nations, UNITAR has come to be recognized as a valuable link with the academic world. The Institute's participation in academic conferences, symposia, and other meetings is eagerly sought.

II. TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

14. UNITAR training continues, in consonance with the Institute's mandate to be concerned with areas which are directly related to the effectiveness of the United Nations system, that is, diplomacy, technical co-operation and international law. Activities in 1970 represent, essentially, a continuation of the 1969 programmes with certain modifications based on experience and evaluation. These comprise: a series of seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy for members of Permanent Missions and staff members at United Nations Headquarters, supplemented by a series of "special lectures" for a wider audience; two programmes in the second cycle of regional seminars in technical assistance; the second interregional seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation; the second colloquium for senior officials in the United Nations system; and the UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law.

15. Among the new activities undertaken in 1970 may be mentioned the study concerning the need and feasibility of a United Nations staff college, and the holding of UNITAR "week-ends" for high-level diplomats and scholars. Details regarding these various activities are provided in the following paragraphs.

A. Training in diplomacy

1. UNITAR seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy

16. This programme is designed to enable diplomats serving with Permanent Missions and staff members at United Nations Headquarters to broaden their knowledge of the organization, procedures, and work of the United Nations system and of the problems with which it deals. Started as a pilot experiment in 1968, it was continued in 1969, in the form of a series of lectures and seminars. The programme was considerably modified this year, in the light of the experience gained in the previous two years.

17. The principal modifications introduced in 1970 were the following:

- (a) The number of seminars was reduced from forty-six to twenty-one;
- (b) Simultaneous interpretation service was extended to include Spanish, in addition to French and English, and interpretation from and into Russian was provided when the seminar leader or a guest panelist used that language;
- (c) The practice of linking the lectures with the seminars was discontinued.

18. A total of 111 participants from forty-six Permanent Missions and twenty staff members from the United Nations Secretariat registered for the 1970 programme, which was conducted from early February until mid-April. The average attendance was forty-two at each session. As in the previous year, a special evaluation meeting was held at the end of the programme to enable UNITAR to benefit from the comments and suggestions made by the participants. A list of the seminar topics, seminar leaders and guest panelists is given in annex II below.

19. The proposal to organize a similar advanced training programme for members of Permanent Missions and staff members of United Nations organization in Geneva is under consideration. It is now felt that courses of a different character might be more suitable for Geneva.

2. Special lectures series

20. Lectures by eminent personalities formed an integral part of the programme of UNITAR seminars in international organization and multilateral diplomacy in 1968 and 1969. Since the lectures had a wider appeal and were directed to a larger audience, it was decided that they should be offered separately in 1970. Persons of international eminence were invited to speak on subjects of their choice within the general ambit of four events of special significance in 1970, namely:

- (a) The twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations;
- (b) The Second United Nations Development Decade;
- (c) International Education Year;
- (d) The tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

A list of the speakers and subjects is given in annex III below.

3. Basic training programmes for foreign service officers

21. The two decentralized basic training courses organized by UNITAR in 1969 for the benefit of new recruits and junior officers of the foreign services in developing countries were described in last year's report. It was also stated then that the two separate courses in English and French would be replaced in 1970 by a single bilingual course at which thirty-five or forty candidates from both linguistic groups would be able to live and study together, so that the course would also make some contribution to interregional understanding and co-operation. Some difficulty has been experienced, however, in finding a suitable and generally acceptable location. The first course in the new series is now likely to be held at Dakar early in 1971.

22. In the meantime, this year a special survey will be undertaken of the training needs of the newer nations in the field of diplomacy, so as to determine not only the degree of relevance of the present course, but, more importantly, the most suitable arrangements (regional, subregional or interregional) for meeting them in the future.

B. Training in technical co-operation

1. Regional seminars in procedures and techniques of United Nations technical assistance

23. The first two-year cycle of these seminars, intended for middle-level officers of developing countries concerned with co-ordination of technical assistance, was

started in 1968 and completed in 1969. In view of their proved value, it was decided to repeat the cycle in 1970 and 1971. Two seminars in the second cycle were conducted in the first half of 1970:

(a) A regional seminar for Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, from 4 to 15 May, was attended by fourteen national officials and four field officers of UNDP; and

(b) A regional seminar for Europe and the Middle East, held in Geneva from 15 to 30 June, was attended by sixteen national officials and three UNDP officials.

24. In the financing of these regional seminars, UNITAR provides only the costs of the programme staff. Travel and other expenses of the participants are covered by fellowships under the respective country programmes of United Nations technical assistance. The services of many of the seminar leaders and lecturers are also provided by UNDP, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions.

2. Seminars on major problems of technical and financial co-operation

25. The UNITAR seminar on major problems of technical assistance is now combined with some elements of the former training programme in development financing to form an expanded seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation. ^{3/} The first course in the new programme was conducted, as an experimental measure, from 29 August to 9 November 1969. It enabled fourteen top-level national co-ordinators of external assistance and five UNDP Deputy Resident Representatives to visit the headquarters or national and international sources of external aid at Geneva, Rome, Vienna, Paris, London, Moscow, New York and Washington, D.C. in order to acquire, through high-level discussions, a comprehensive understanding of the policies and practices governing the granting of external assistance available for development projects, from the stage of formulation and inception with the help of technical assistance up to and including the stage of implementation through financial aid.

26. The experiment proved highly rewarding and this integrated study of integrated and financial aid was particularly appreciated by the participants. Since a number of well-qualified candidates could not be accommodated in 1969, due to lack of vacancies, the seminar will be repeated along the same lines from 28 August to 7 November 1970, with the support of UNDP and the Office of Technical Co-operation of the United Nations Secretariat.

27. The programme will be financed this year from the following sources:

(a) A direct allocation from UNDP to cover the overhead costs;

(b) Individual fellowships, to cover the cost of travel and subsistence of the participants, to be provided in the respective country-programmes under United Nations technical assistance;

(c) An allocation from the USSR rouble contribution to UNITAR to cover the cost of air travel to and from Moscow and all local costs in the USSR.

^{3/} See A/7263, annex III, paras. 21-24.

28. A "Manual of external financing" describing the policies, methods, and procedures of major sources of development aid, prepared in UNITAR, was used in connexion with the seminar in 1969. Revised and updated on the basis of that experience, it has been issued in French and English. 4/

C. Training in international law

29. A series of important resolutions on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law were adopted by the General Assembly in the years from 1965 to 1967. UNITAR has, from its inception, collaborated closely with the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and UNESCO in the implementation of these resolutions, through the organization of regional seminars, training courses and fellowship programmes. The regional seminars and courses are organized on the basis of a two-year cycle. The fellowships, awarded annually, are described in section D below.

30. The second regional refresher course, organized jointly by UNITAR and UNESCO, was held at Quezon near Manila, the Philippines, from 11 through 29 August 1969.

D. Fellowships

United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law

31. This programme has been conducted annually since 1968 and represents an excellent example of collaboration between UNITAR and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. The objective of the fellowships is to enable qualified persons, mainly, but not exclusively, from developing countries, to increase their knowledge of international law and of the legal work of the United Nations and related organizations. In addition to training at the Academy of International Law at The Hague, the work programme includes research or further practical training in the legal departments of some of the organizations of the United Nations family. Eighteen awards were made in 1969, of which four were financed wholly by UNITAR. Of the twenty awards for 1970, UNITAR is paying for five.

32. Three of the 1970 fellows first attended a three-week seminar in international law at Geneva. Thereafter, one went on for practical training at the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in London, one went to the Legal Office of the United Nations Secretariat and one went to UNITAR in New York. The other seventeen fellows attended a series of lectures at The Hague Academy, beginning on 21 July, including some lectures specially organized for the group by UNITAR, after which a number of them will attend a research course at the Academy until 25 September before proceeding for further practical training in the legal offices of some of the United Nations organizations. The 1970 fellows are from the following countries: Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, the Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Rwanda, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

E. Other related activities

1. Colloquium for senior officers in the United Nations system

33. The first Colloquium for senior officers from the United Nations system, organized by UNITAR at Geneva in July 1969, brought together twenty-five senior officers (most of whom were at the level of Director or above) from seventeen organizations in the United Nations system to discuss problems of mutual concern and to consider how more effective performance might be achieved by members of the United Nations family, jointly or severally, in the pursuit of their common goals.

34. In accordance with the wish expressed by participants that the Colloquium be held away from the headquarters of the larger specialized agencies so that they might be free from the pressures of their day-to-day duties and be able to carry on informal exchanges outside of the working sessions, it was decided to hold the 1970 Colloquium from 29 June to 3 July at the International Centre for Advanced Technology and Vocational Training, Turin, Italy. Again, approximately twenty-five senior officers from seventeen organizations are expected to attend. The participants were chosen to reflect a mixture of substantive and managerial responsibility, as well as a variety of national background and experience. The topic, chosen from among those suggested at the end of last year's colloquium, was "The decision-making process in the United Nations system" and, this time again, the participants are expected to speak frankly and informally, in their personal capacity rather than as representatives of their respective organizations.

2. Study on the need for and feasibility of a United Nations staff college

35. This study, undertaken by UNITAR with the co-operation of other organizations in the United Nations system, is nearing completion, and the report is expected to be available in the third quarter of 1970.

3. UNITAR week-ends

36. Among the new activities in 1970 was the introduction of "UNITAR week-ends", which provide senior diplomats at the United Nations, high-level United Nations officials and eminent personalities from academic life, with an opportunity to come together in a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere for an informal exchange of views on various aspects of the organization and functioning of the United Nations. The first week-end took place from 13 to 15 March 1970 in Toronto, Canada, where host facilities were kindly provided by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The theme was "The United Nations twenty-five years hence". The experiment was extremely successful. The second week-end was held in Mohonk, New York, from 15 to 17 May 1970, on the subject of social-psychological aspects of peaceful settlement.

4. Review and restructuring of programmes

37. Courses in international law, diplomacy, international organization, and technical and financial co-operation, will continue to feature prominently in UNITAR's training programme. As has been stressed in earlier reports, the contents of these courses require constant review. A study is under way of the needs of the

less developed of the developing countries in the field of diplomacy (see paragraph 22 above).

38. A review of the courses in international organization is in progress and is likely to result in the introduction of courses offering training in depth in a number of subjects, proficiency in which would clearly enhance the usefulness of the participant in his national or international agency. A parallel review is being undertaken of the courses in technical and financial co-operation. This is being done in close consultation with UNDP and will take account of the Programme's decisions on the related recommendations made by Sir Robert Jackson in his report entitled "A study of the Capacity of the United Nations development system". 5/

39. Quite apart from these reviews, plans are under way for the introduction of courses in development administration to be organized and carried out in co-operation with other agencies concerned in the United Nations system. These courses should prove a significant contribution to the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

5/ DP/5, vols. I and II.

III. RESEARCH

40. The Research Department's work during this reporting period may be summarized as the organization and conduct of research conferences, the publication of a number of studies, the continuation of projects and the initiation of one or two new research undertakings.

41. During the period, the Institute has held five conferences, seminars or workshops, has published one study, and expects to publish several other studies or series of papers in the near future. It is continuing studies in seven areas and has initiated studies or feasibility studies in five areas. In addition, planning and related activities have been carried out in connexion with the Institute's research seminars in international law, and its internship programme; a five-year plan for UNITAR research is being developed.

A. Policy and planning

42. The discussions in the panels convened with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation have enabled the Institute to re-examine the scope and functions of its research activities, to appraise the relevance and value of its programmes, and to determine the resources required in the future to carry out effectively its research functions. The discussions were also useful in suggesting new approaches to contemplated research and in assessing the importance and urgency of various research topics.

43. It was felt that priority should be given to questions concerning the structure and the functioning and effectiveness of the United Nations system, whether in the area of peace and security or in economic and social development. A related point which emerged is the extent to which UNITAR research can and should be interrelated and mutually supporting.

B. Projects and activities

1. Use by mass media of public information on the United Nations

44. The gathering of data for this study, resulting in the assembly of more than 90,000 information items, has been completed, as has the computer processing and tabulation of this vast amount of data. During the period under review, the material has been subjected to analysis and a final report is being prepared. After completion, the manuscript will be reviewed by selected experts and published in book form. It is anticipated that the findings and conclusions of the study will have a direct bearing on ways to improve public understanding of the United Nations. The data archives established by UNITAR in the course of this project are already being used by scholars.

2. Comparative effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination

(a) United Kingdom study

45. This study, carried out in co-operation with the Institute of Race Relations, London, has been completed and will be published later this year. After an historical introduction, the first part provides a detailed demographic and statistical background together with a description of immigrants and minority groups in British society. The second part deals with racial discrimination in the fields of housing, education and employment. Part three contains an analysis and assessment of legislative measures and the working of the Race Relations Board, the Community Relations Commission and other local voluntary agencies. A number of conclusions are drawn from the factual analysis.

(b) Peruvian study

46. A similar study in Peru, with emphasis on the extent and impact of development activities among the indigenous inhabitants, is expected to be completed this summer.

(c) International research conference on race relations

47. Following the publication in 1968 by UNITAR of a paper entitled "Guidelines for comparative studies on the effectiveness of measures against racial discrimination, 6/ a substantial amount of interest has developed in the comparative study of race relations and the analysis of the public policies of plural societies. Because of this growing interest, UNITAR and the Centre on Race Relations of the University of Denver organized, in June 1970, in co-operation with the Aspen Institute, Colorado, a three-day international conference on the "Role of public policies in the elimination of racial discrimination. The Conference was convened to help clarify the problems and refine conceptual approaches as a basis for establishing greater co-operation between research institutes and individual scholars. Participants, scholars and research workers from different countries who are especially interested in the subject, explored the areas, topics and directions of research in the field of racial discrimination which could be carried out at national and international levels. The discussions were based on a number of short papers submitted on the following subjects: the nature and significance of research on race and ethnicity in different countries and areas; specific problems of racial discrimination on which scholarly and comparative research is needed, and the concepts and methods of comparative research; work that could be done on public policy in the elimination of racial discrimination; the role of international organizations in comparative cross-cultural and international research.

48. The report of the conference is under preparation and is expected to provide a comparative framework of special utility to researchers and policy-makers at national and international levels.

6/ A/Conf. 32/11.

3. "Brain drain": the international migration of professionals from developing to developed countries

(a) Five "country studies"

49. At the request of the Secretary-General, UNITAR, in co-operation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, organized and supervised the preparation of five "country studies" on factors motivating migration and their effect on the economic and social development of the countries concerned. Based on a common framework and methodology, these studies were carried out by experts or local research organizations in Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago. The studies were reviewed at a meeting of experts and a summary of the studies has been made available to the Economic and Social Council by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It is hoped that these studies will be published in the near future.

(b) Multinational survey

50. A more extensive multinational survey project to determine the conditions and motivations behind the "brain drain" phenomenon is progressing as planned. Field work has already been started by research organizations on UNITAR's behalf in Brazil, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Iran, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia, from among the developing countries, and in Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America among developed countries. Negotiations are under way for the carrying out of similar studies in Argentina, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela. It is expected that the field work in most countries will be completed in 1970 and an interim report on the project may be available by the end of the year. Systematic analysis and cross-national comparisons covering all the countries participating in the project will be undertaken in 1971.

51. Apart from central direction by UNITAR, considerable financial and manpower resources are required for the survey and UNITAR is most grateful for the assistance it has received from co-operating institutions and the Governments concerned. The Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University, New York, has been functioning as the main UNITAR partner in the organization and execution of the project, including the management of the large volume of data being collected.

4. Verification of international treaties - IAEA safeguards machinery

52. This study, undertaken for UNITAR by a former senior official of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), examines the methods and procedures by which that agency has established and administered "safeguards designed to ensure that nuclear materials and information made available by the Agency, or at its request, or under its supervision or control, are not used in such a way as to further any military purposes", and how it has applied "safeguards at the request of the parties to any bilateral or multilateral arrangements". The study was conceived as the first of a series that would examine the systems and machinery used in international organizations to ensure the observance of treaties concluded under

their auspices. It was carried out in consultation with the Director-General of IAEA, for whose co-operation UNITAR is extremely grateful.

5. Relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations

(a) Organization of African Unity

53. The initial draft of the study on relations between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the political and security, and the economic and social fields, has been revised in the light of comments received from scholars and the international organizations concerned. The final draft is now ready for publication. The segment on relations in the political and security field traces briefly the development of African regionalism, as compared with regionalism elsewhere, and defines the areas of common concern and the relative competence of the United Nations and the OAU. With this as background, it analyses the relationship between the United Nations and the OAU in practice, both in the settlement of disputes between members of OAU and in the handling of situations involving OAU members and other States. It also explores the possibilities of strengthening the relationship between the two organizations. A description of the segment dealing with relations in the economic and social field was contained in last year's report. 7/

(b) Western European organizations

54. The drafts of similar studies dealing with relations between the United Nations and the Council of Europe, the European Economic Community and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have been completed by the Institute for Atlantic Studies of the University of Tilburg and are expected to be ready for circulation before the end of the year.

(c) Organization of American States

55. On the basis of a brief analytical paper that has been prepared on relations between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), defining the main issues and problems, a study in depth is now being conducted on relations in the two major areas of organizational activity, namely, the political and security field and the economic and social field. Preliminary drafts of the two segments of the study are expected to be completed in the autumn.

(d) Other regional intergovernmental organizations

56. Arrangements have been made to proceed with the studies on relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations in the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Asia. The initial drafts of these studies are expected to be ready early in 1971.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly. Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7615), para. 70.

6. Peaceful settlement of disputes

57. A major research programme in this area was begun in the fall of 1969, after consultations had been held with diplomats and senior officials of the United Nations. This programme will continue over a number of years and research papers will be completed at intervals. The purpose of the studies is to explore the frontiers of empirical and theoretical knowledge about international conflict and ways of coping with it, by analysing the relevant procedures and instrumentalities of the United Nations. Among the broad areas for study are:

- (a) the substance of conflict and new approaches to its resolution as developed by modern conceptual analysis;
- (b) the relevant framework and machinery for the settlement of disputes;
- (c) the operational and procedural aspects of the settlement of disputes; and
- (d) the terms and conditions of settlement.

58. During the year under review, priority has been given to research on methods and procedures applicable during the settlement process. Among the subjects for the first studies are different aspects of the use of third parties and mediators for peaceful settlement in the Security Council, and mechanisms and rules as applied in the process of mediation and reconciliation. The Institute has also made use of research workshops in which experts from the academic world and the diplomatic community participate and exchange views and ideas. Two such workshops have been held so far and others are planned. The first dealt with "environmental factors" that influence the process of mediation, and the second discussed and evaluated experience with new methods and approaches involving perception and communication to influence conflict behaviour. The Institute expects to publish a volume of papers resulting from the research and discussions and has already published a short monograph containing a brief account of the proposals that have been advanced in various United Nations organs on peaceful settlement of disputes. This account is supplemented by a concise description of problems and questions which require study, and proposals for research that can be carried out at UNITAR or elsewhere.

7. Transfer of operative technology from enterprise to enterprise

59. UNITAR has arranged for studies of technology transfer in several industrial sectors (pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, automobiles and automotive, pulp and paper and electronic components) on a global basis. The major part of these studies is expected to be completed by the end of 1970. Two additional studies are being undertaken by the Institute. One is an examination of the growing role in recent years of Japan as a supplier of "know-how" to developing countries, and the other is an account of the experience of the Soviet Union as a supplier of technology to enterprises in developing countries, which will be carried out on behalf of UNITAR under the auspices of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology, by the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System of the USSR Academy of Sciences. These various studies will be presented for comment to an international panel to be convened in 1971 by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

8. Studies on multinational arrangements for resource management

(a) Financing of international waterways system

60. With a special-purpose grant from the Government of Argentina, UNITAR is undertaking a comparative study of the financial, legal and administrative aspects of the major international water systems used primarily for navigational purposes. Several experts with wide experience and knowledge of these systems are preparing background information and assessments of their operations. An international seminar is scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, with the participation of these experts and officials of the riparian States of the Rio Plata basin and other Latin American States with navigable international waterways.

(b) Planning and development in relation to ocean resources

61. At the request of and in association with the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California, UNITAR organized a preparatory conference to consider the problem of planning and development in relation to ocean resources, in connexion with the Convocation entitled "Pacem in Maribus", held from 27 June to 3 July 1970 in Malta. A number of experts prepared papers for the conference, which was attended mainly by economists and specialists in the field of marine resources. The discussions ranged over the planning and development aspects of fishery and mineral resources and related problems, such as pollution of the marine environment, and a report on these aspects was presented to the Convocation.

9. New techniques and methods of training

62. This research project, carried out by consultants from different regions of the world, will result in a volume of studies consisting of a descriptive analysis of some of the major managerial training techniques in various countries and regions and concluding with an interpretative summary. In addition, a series of supplementary monographs by well-known experts reflecting their experience, will be published as "occasional papers" with special emphasis on management education and views regarding transnational and cross-cultural applications.

10. Youth and international society

63. With the approval of ACC, UNITAR is organizing a research project on youth and international society, emphasizing the participation of youth in international affairs with particular reference to the work of the United Nations system, including the relationship between existing youth organizations and United Nations agencies.

64. The project will examine the nature and the degree of present youth participation in international affairs in general, and in the work of the United Nations in particular, and will analyse the areas in which the role of youth could be most effective. In the light of this analysis, it will suggest methods whereby fuller youth participation in international affairs could be effected, indicating the strengthening of communication channels between the United Nations and youth organizations and, possibly, the establishment of international machinery to assist and promote greater youth involvement.

65. A brief survey of the subject has been made by UNITAR staff, identifying the main problems and issues to be analysed. Experts from different parts of the world are preparing papers on the problems and issues thus identified. The final stage will be the preparation by the research fellow in charge of the project of a comprehensive analysis, which will provide the basis for conclusions and recommendations.

11. Problems of the human environment

66. A study on marine pollution problems and remedies was prepared for the Convocation on "Pacem in Maribus" and was also submitted to the secretariat of the Conference on the Human Environment, to be held in Stockholm in 1972. An examination of topics for further research has been carried out with particular emphasis on measures of compliance and enforcement to deal with the environmental disruption created by advances in technology.

12. Evaluation of technical assistance

67. The UNITAR study on "Criteria and Methods of evaluation", 8/ which appeared last year, will be published as a book in 1970. The Institute is also collaborating in a project on evaluation of technical assistance in Kenya, which is being carried out by a team organized by York University of Toronto, Canada for the Canadian International Development Agency. Further studies in this field are also being considered.

13. An operational analysis of the Economic and Social Council

68. A study of the operations and output of the Economic and Social Council has been undertaken with the use of new methods developed in systems analysis and operational research. In its first stage, the project has been directed to the development of appropriate techniques for analysing the decisions of the Council and its procedures with the objective of carrying out further inquiries of practical utility. It is anticipated that the first part of the project will result in a clearer and more systematic account than hitherto available of the decisions of the Council and their attributes. This will be followed by a study of the "input" into the Council and the management of its business. In addition to the use of the tools of operational research, the inquiry will also examine proposals for improvement of the Council's procedures and will consider measures that might be taken in the light of the views and requirements of Member States.

14. Research Internship Programme

69. From its inception, UNITAR has provided internships to interested scholars or research students under a variety of arrangements. These ad hoc arrangements have now been incorporated into a new Research Internship Programme, which began

1 January 1970, of which all Member States were informed in advance. The Institute is offering annually a limited number of internships for research at UNITAR headquarters, each for a period of time not exceeding six months.

70. The purpose of the programme is to provide a few outstanding graduate and post-doctoral researchers with an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the work of UNITAR and of participating at the same time in one of the Institute's research projects under the guidance of a senior scholar. The scheme is open to those with an outstanding academic record in such fields as international relations, law, government, economic and social sciences, and who have an interest in one of UNITAR's research projects.

71. UNITAR pays no stipends to the interns, and travel and living expenses are the responsibility of the individual or his sponsor. Candidates must be sponsored either by their Governments or by a university or other institution at which they have followed or are undertaking studies or research.

72. Since the beginning of the programme, internships have been granted to four candidates (one of whom subsequently withdrew) sponsored by Governments, and to seven candidates sponsored by universities or other institutions. This programme will be continued and expanded to include visiting scholars although, because of the scarcity of office space and the need to ensure adequate supervision, the number of applicants that can be accepted during the course of any one year will remain limited.

15. Regional Seminar in International Law for Africa

73. Preliminary work has been completed in connexion with the United Nations Regional Seminar in International Law for Africa, which UNITAR is holding in Ghana in January 1971. The seminar is being held as part of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law and will be the first United Nations high-level conference in international law to be held in Africa.

74. This seminar will bring together senior officials and academicians from all independent African States which are Members of the United Nations and of the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as representatives from the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, UNESCO, IBRD and other intergovernmental organizations and institutions with an interest in this field.

75. The following subjects have been selected for discussion at the seminar:

- (a) State succession on matters other than treaties;
- (b) Economic development agreements;
- (c) The historical and present-day contribution of Africa to international law.

76. A seminar leader has been designated for each topic, who, besides introducing the subject, will be responsible for the conduct of the proceedings and for the

preparation of a summary report on his particular subject. In addition, background papers and documents have been commissioned from experts on the various topics.

77. In the preparation of the seminar, UNITAR has benefited from the advice of expert consultants and diplomats in the region itself, and from the co-operation of the Office of Legal Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa, and UNESCO. IBRD has also assisted with a financial grant towards the costs.

ANNEX I

List of the members of the Board of Trustees

<u>Chairman:</u>	The Right Honourable Kenneth Younger Director Royal Institute of International Affairs London	(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. Armand Bérard Former Permanent Representative to the United Nations	(France)
	Mr. Ralph J. Bunche Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs United Nations	(United States of America)
	Mr. Henning Friis Executive Director The Danish National Institute of Social Research Copenhagen	(Denmark)
	Mr. Shintaro Fukushima President Kyodo News Service Tokyo	(Japan)
	Mr. Richard Gardner Henry L. Moses Professor of Law and International Organization School of Law, Columbia University New York	(United States of America)
	Mr. Mahmoud H. Hammad Egypt	(United Arab Republic)
	Mr. Hans A. Havemann Director Research Institute for International Technical Co-operation Technical University Aachen	(Federal Republic of Germany)
	Mr. Felipe Herrera President Inter-American Development Bank Washington, D.C.	(Chile)

ANNEX I (continued)

Mr. John Holmes Director-General Canadian Institute of International Affairs Toronto	(Canada)
Mr. Nikolay Inozemtsev Director Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences Moscow	(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo Professor of History Ouagadougou	(Upper Volta)
Judge Manfred Lachs International Court of Justice The Hague	(Poland)
Mr. Jiří Nosek Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services United Nations	(Czechoslovakia)
Mr. G. Parthasarathi Vice Chancellor Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi	(India)
Mr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero Secretary-General of UNCTAD United Nations	(Venezuela)
Mr. Raymond Scheyven Minister of Development Co-operation Brussels	(Belgium)
H.E. Mr. Mehdi Vakil Permanent Representative to the United Nations New York	(Iran)

ANNEX I (continued)

Ex officio
members:

Secretary-General
United Nations

President of the General Assembly
United Nations

President of the Economic and Social Council
United Nations

Executive Director of UNITAR

ANNEX II

UNITAR SEMINARS IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AND MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY

1970 PROGRAMME

A. List of seminars, seminar leaders and guest panelists

<u>Date</u>	<u>Seminars</u>	<u>Seminar leaders and guest panelists</u>
3 February	United Nations documentation and the United Nations Library	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Joseph Groesbeck, Deputy Director, United Nations Library</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Daniel Rutledge, Chief Editor and Director, Editorial and Official Records Service, Office of Conference Services, United Nations</p>
5 February	The United Nations system	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Henri Reymond, Senior Fellow, Centre for International Studies, New York University</p> <p>Guest panelist - Ambassador Edouard Longerstaey Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations</p>
10 February	The genesis of the United Nations, including the League of Nations	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, United Nations</p> <p>Guest panelist - Mr. Martin Hill, Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs, United Nations</p>
12 February	Purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter	<p>Seminar leader - Mr. Arthur Lall, Professor of International Affairs, Columbia University (formerly Permanent Representative of India)</p>

ANNEX II (continued)

- 17 February The organization and working of the United Nations Secretariat
- Guest panelist -
Ambassador Leopoldo Benites,
Permanent Representative of Ecuador
to the United Nations
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Andrew A. Stark,
Under-Secretary-General for
Administration and Management,
United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Mr. Evgeny Antipov,
Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General,
Department of Political and Security
Council Affairs,
United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Mr. Ralph Townley,
Chief, Animal and Fish Resources
Programme,
Bureau of Operations and Programming,
UNDP
- 19 February Mass media and the United Nations
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Alexandre Szalai,
Deputy Director of Research,
UNITAR
- Guest panelist -
Mr. George Gerbner,
Dean of the Annenberg School of
Communications,
University of Pennsylvania
- Guest panelist -
Mr. William Powell,
Director,
Press and Publications Division,
Office of Public Information,
United Nations
- 24 February The General Assembly
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos,
Under-Secretary-General for General
Assembly Affairs and Legal Counsel,
United Nations

ANNEX II (continued)

- 26 February The Security Council
- Guest panelist -
Ambassador Lev I. Mendelevich,
Deputy Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Mr. Ismat T. Kittani,
Deputy to the Assistant Secretary-
General for Inter-Agency Affairs
- Seminar leader -
Ambassador Yakov A. Malik,
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and
Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Mr. Richard N. Swift,
Department of Politics, and Senior Fellow,
Centre for International Studies,
New York University
- Guest panelist -
Ambassador José Maria Ruda,
Permanent Representative of Argentina
to the United Nations
- 3 March The work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and political emancipation
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Apollo K. Kironde,
Programme Co-ordinator,
Training Programmes in Diplomacy,
UNITAR
- Guest panelist -
The Right Honourable Lord Caradon,
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland to the United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Ambassador Abdulrahim Abby Farah,
Permanent Representative of Somalia
to the United Nations
- 5 March The United Nations and the settlement and management of international disputes and conflicts
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Vratislav Pechota,
Research Fellow,
UNITAR

ANNEX II (continued)

- 10 March The Permanent Missions: Seminar leader -
organization and Ambassador Samar Sen,
functioning Permanent Representative of India
- Guest panelist -
 Mr. Anthony D. Parsons,
 Counsellor and Head of Chancery,
 Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom
 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- 12 March Diplomatic Seminar leader -
correspondence and Mr. Claude Chayet,
protocol Deputy Permanent Representative of France,
 to the United Nations
- Guest panelist -
 Mr. Pierre de Meulemeester,
 former Chief of Protocol,
 United Nations
- 17 March Privileges and Seminar leader -
immunities of the Mr. Luke T. Lee,
representatives to Professor of Comparative Law,
the United Nations New York University
- Guest panelist -
 Mr. Michael Hardy,
 Legal Officer,
 Office of Legal Affairs,
 United Nations
- Guest panelist -
 Mr. Sol Kuttner,
 Adviser,
 International Organization Affairs,
 Permanent Mission of the United States
 of America
- 19 March Economic and Social Seminar leader -
Council Mr. Walter M. Lotschnig,
 Deputy Assistant Secretary of State,
 United States of America
- Guest panelist -
 Mr. A. Noor Kassum,
 Secretary of the Economic and Social
 Council,
 United Nations

ANNEX II (continued)

24 March

The regional economic
commissions

Seminar leader -

Mr. Edmond Janssens,
Acting Director of Training,
UNITAR

Guest panelist -

Ambassador Glenn A. Olds,
Representative of the United States of
America on the Economic and Social
Council,
United Nations

Guest panelist -

Mr. Robert Gregg,
Chairman,
Political Science Department,
Maxwell School of International Affairs

26 March

The United Nations and
development including the
Second United Nations
Development Decade

Seminar leader -

Mr. Richard N. Gardner,
Henry L. Moses Professor of Law and
International Organization,
Columbia University

Guest panelist -

Mr. Jean Jacques Graisse,
Research and Liaison Officer,
UNITP

31 March

The international
monetary and financing
system: IMF, IBRD,
(IFC and IDA) including
the regional development
banks

Seminar leader -

Mr. Mauricio Herman,
Director,
Training Division,
Inter-American Development Bank

Guest panelist -

Mr. Paul L. Faber,
Director,
Division of Public Finance and Financial
Institutions,
United Nations

Guest panelist -

Mr. M. Touré,
Director,
African Department,
International Monetary Fund

ANNEX II (continued)

- 2 April The role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Diego Córdovez, Special Assistant,
Office of the Secretary-General, UNCTAD,
United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Mr. Waldo E. Waldron-Ramsey, Counsellor,
Permanent Mission of the United Republic
of Tanzania
- Guest panelist -
Mr. M. Dubey, First Secretary,
Permanent Mission of India
- 7 April Role and functions of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Aron J. Aizenstat, Chief, New York
Liaison Office of UNIDO, United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Mr. Arthur E. Osanya-Nyenneque,
Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Kenya
- 9 April The United Nations and international law (including the International Law Commission)
- Seminar leader -
Judge Manfred Lachs, International
Court of Justice
- Guest panelist -
Ambassador Abdullah El-Erian, Deputy
Permanent Representative of the United
Arab Republic to the United Nations
- Guest panelist -
Mrs. Kaye Holloway, author and lecturer
in international law and international
relations
- 14 April The treaty-making process in the United Nations
- Seminar leader -
Mrs. Kaye Holloway, author and lecturer
in international law and international
relations
- Guest panelist -
Mr. Wolfgang G. Friedmann, Professor
of International Law, Columbia University
- Guest panelist -
Mr. M.K. Nawaz, Research Fellow, UNITAR
- 16 April The United Nations and the promotion of human rights
- Seminar leader -
Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director, Division
of Human Rights, United Nations

ANNEX II (continued)

Guest panelist -

Mrs. P. Kisosonkole, Wayne County
Intermediate School District

Guest panelist -

Mr. Nikolai K. Tarassov, Deputy Permanent
Representative of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics to the United Nations

B. Number of participants from Permanent Missions and the Secretariat

Belgium	4	Malta	1
Bolivia	1	Mauritius	2
Botswana	1	Mongolia	1
Cambodia	1	Morocco	2
Chad	2	Nepal	3
China	1	Niger	1
Colombia	2	People's Republic of the Congo	1
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	4	Portugal	2
Czechoslovakia	3	Republic of Viet-Nam	1
Ecuador	2	Romania	2
Finland	5	Rwanda	1
France	1	Panama	1
Gabon	4	Saudi Arabia	5
Guinea	1	Sierra Leone	6
Iceland	1	Singapore	2
India	1	Somalia	2
Italy	5	Swaziland	1
Japan	1	Sweden	2
Kuwait	3	Turkey	2
Lebanon	2	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	4
Liberia	2	United Arab Republic	9
Laos	1	Yemen	1
Libya	3	Zambia	3
Madagascar	3		
Mali	2		
		United Nations Secretariat	20

ANNEX III

SPECIAL LECTURES SERIES, 1970

List of speakers and subjects

Date	Speaker	Subject
7 May	Mr. Robert M. Hutchins, Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara, California	The future of international education
13 May	Mr. Saburo Okita, Japan Economic Research Centre, Tokyo	The Second United Nations Development Decade: An Asian viewpoint
19 May	Mr. Viktor L. Issraelyan, Deputy Permanent Repre- sentative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations	Lenin: The founder of Socialist diplomacy
21 May	Mr. Jan Tinbergen, Chairman of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning	Towards a better inter- national economic order
3 June	Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University	The aftermath of decolonization
2 November	The Right Honourable Kenneth Younger, Royal Institute of Inter- national Affairs, Chairman of UNITAR's Board of Trustees	The United Nations Charter and the challenge of the 70's

ANNEX IV

SEMINARS IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1969 TO JUNE 1970

Countries	Seminar on major problems of technical and financial co- operation (29 August - 8 November 1969)	Seminars on techniques and procedures of technical assistance	
		for Latin America (4-15 May 1970)	for Europe and the Middle East (15-30 June 1970)
Afghanistan	1	.	
Argentina		2	
Bolivia	1	1	
Bulgaria			2
Chile		1 ^{a/}	
Colombia		1	
Costa Rica		1	
Cyprus			1
Czechoslovakia			1
Dominican Republic		1 1 ^{a/}	
El Salvador	1 ^{a/}	1 1 ^{a/}	
Ethiopia	1		
Guatemala		1	
Honduras		1	
Hungary			2
Indonesia	1		
Iran	1 ^{a/}		
Iraq			1
Israel			1
Laos	1		
Libya	1 ^{a/}		
Malaysia			
Malta			1

^{a/} UNDP Deputy Resident Representative.

ANNEX IV (continued)

Countries	Seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation (29 August - 8 November 1969)		Seminars on techniques and procedures of technical assistance for Latin America (4-15 May 1970) for Europe and the Middle East (15-30 June 1970)	
Mauritania	1			
Panama		1		
Paraguay		1		
Peru		1	1 ^{a/}	
Philippines	1			
Poland				2
Republic of Korea	1			
Romania	1			1
Sierra Leone	1	1 ^{a/}		
Southern Yemen	1			
Syria	1			
Thailand		1 ^{a/}		
Turkey				1
Uruguay		1		
Venezuela		1		
Yemen	1			
Yugoslavia				1

ANNEX V

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS (1964-1970)

(In US dollars)

A. Governmental sources1. General Fund

<u>Country</u>	<u>Payments</u>
Algeria	5,000
Argentina	48,000
Barbados	500
Belgium	300,375
Brazil	5,000
Brunei	19,601
Cameroon	2,899
Canada	277,780
Central African Republic	40
Ceylon	1,000
Chile	3,000
China	5,000
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	60,000
Cyprus	550
Czechoslovakia	2,000
Denmark	125,000
Dubai	1,000
Ecuador	6,551
Ethiopia	5,000
Federal Republic of Germany	375,000
Finland	40,205
Ghana	42,000
Greece	37,500
Guinea	5,000
Guyana	1,500
Holy See	2,000
India	50,000
Iran	16,000
Iraq	24,000

ANNEX V (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Payments</u>
Ireland	15,000
Israel	6,000
Italy	44,982
Ivory Coast	99,237
Jamaica	2,500
Japan	242,000
Jordan	3,000
Kenya	12,002
Kuwait	110,000
Laos	1,000
Lebanon	10,000
Liberia	1,500
Libya	15,000
Liechtenstein	4,630
Luxembourg	10,000
Malaysia	3,263
Mali	2,000
Malta	600
Morocco	20,000
Netherlands	100,663
Niger	3,054
Nigeria	28,000
Norway	88,200
Pakistan	16,000
Philippines	15,544
Republic of Korea	6,000
Rwanda	6,000
Saudi Arabia	40,000
Senegal	3,133
Singapore	1,000
Southern Yemen	240
Sudan	5,016

ANNEX V (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Payments</u>
Sweden	138,421
Switzerland	175,741
Syria	10,471
Thailand	28,200
Togo	5,179
Trinidad and Tobago	2,000
Tunisia	5,000
Turkey	5,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	40,000
United Arab Republic	4,600
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	600,792
United Republic of Tanzania	25,600
United States of America	1,900,000
Upper Volta	3,000
Venezuela	60,000
Yugoslavia	28,000
Zambia	2,000
TOTAL	<u>5,424,129</u>

2. Special purpose grants

Argentina	50,000
France	15,676
United States of America	296,524
TOTAL	<u>362,200</u>

ANNEX V (continued)

B. Non-governmental sources

Sources	Payments
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	6,600
Compton Trust	10,000
Beulah Edge Estate	50,000
Ford Foundation	100,000
Fund for Peace (formerly Fund for Education in World Order)	6,448
Individuals ^{a/}	1,376
Institute for International Order	3,000
Charles F. Kettering Foundation	5,000
Rockefeller Foundation	450,000
John D. Rockefeller III	50,000
Rowntree Charitable Trust	29,513
Volkswagen Foundation	62,675
	<u>TOTAL</u>
	774,612
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
	6,560,941

^{a/} Except for this contribution, all the contributions are in the nature of special-purpose grants.

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre librairie ou adressez-vous à: Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
