



REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

OF THE

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE

FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/9014)

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New York, 1973

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.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 2044 (XX) of 8 December 1965, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to report annually to the Assembly on the Institute's activities. In accordance with that resolution, the Executive Director submits the present report, which covers the period from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1973. Some of the activities mentioned are not automatically limited to that period but, in some cases, go beyond it.
2. Dr. Davidson Nicol, an African scientist, diplomat and educator, a former President of the University of Sierra Leone and later Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, assumed his duties as the third Executive Director of UNITAR in September 1972. He arrived from London where he had been his country's High Commissioner to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ambassador to Denmark, Norway and Sweden. During Dr. Nicol's period as Permanent Representative, he represented his country on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council and served as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
3. Dr. Nicol succeeded Chief S. O. Adebó, formerly Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations. Warm tributes were paid both by the UNITAR Board of Trustees and during the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly to Chief Adebó for his outstanding contribution to the development of the Institute. Mr. Oscar Schachter, Deputy Executive Director, served as Executive Director from May to September 1972 and gratitude and appreciation are due to him for his willing assumption of duty during this busy period.
4. The Executive Director reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. In resolution 2950 (XXVII), the Assembly noted with satisfaction the increasing effectiveness of the Institute in the discharge of its responsibilities and expressed the hope that the Institute would have greater and wider financial support. The constructive comments made by delegates were noted carefully and will influence the future policy of the Institute.
5. The Assembly also reviewed a UNITAR proposal for the establishment of a United Nations staff college. On the basis of the Fifth Committee's report 1/, the Assembly decided to postpone action on these proposals pending the provision of further information. The Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, was asked to submit a report on this subject to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session in consultation with the Executive Director of UNITAR. In the light of the views expressed during the Assembly's debate, the Executive Director considered a number of alternatives to the original proposals, and it is expected that the revised proposals will be discussed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the Assembly. (For further details see paragraph 23 below.)

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 81, document A/8980.

6. A new Board of Trustees for UNITAR was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council. ^{2/} It will be noted that the statute of the Institute, as amended by the Secretary-General, now specifies that the Board is to be composed of up to 24 rather than 18 members. The Institute wishes to place on record its profound gratitude to the retiring members of the Board.

7. As the arrival of the new Executive Director stimulated further internal assessment of the Institute's goals and activities, UNITAR's studies increasingly focused on the capabilities of the United Nations, its structure, functions and procedures, including the problems faced in implementing resolutions and decisions. During the period under review, eight studies were issued bringing the total of the Institute's publications to 43. Several major research projects, which have been carried on the basis of a five-year plan, have now been completed or are close to completion. The Executive Director and his senior colleagues have paid particular attention to the need to disseminate the Institute's studies as widely as possible. Consequently, more effort has been made to reach practitioners, diplomats and academicians concerned, not only in the host country, but in developing as well as developed countries and at various national and international fora. The Institute's publications were displayed in over 28 exhibits and international conferences, and UNITAR studies were the subject of over 28 reviews, articles and listings in specialized journals. Aware of the rapid extension of the mass media, the Executive Director paid particular attention to ways in which communication techniques could be used more effectively in furthering the work of UNITAR.

8. The Institute has increased and tried to improve the scope and extent of its training activities. Consistent with its mandate, UNITAR training programmes are meant primarily for national and international officials. Considerable effort has been made during the year to provide practical training to diplomats and members of delegations at the United Nations. Evaluation of UNITAR's training activities indicates that various specialized courses and seminars organized by the Institute have been of practical benefit. A recent innovation has been the introduction of specialized courses at which selected members of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and the Secretariat are able to acquire deeper and more intensive knowledge on a particular subject of current concern and interest to the United Nations system. During the year, the Institute conducted such specialized courses on the subject of procedures for the settlement of disputes under United Nations auspices, and on United Nations regional structures and relations with non-United Nations regional bodies in economic and social matters.

9. In the area of training for international civil servants, the main effort during the year was to develop the plans and programmes for the establishment of activities of the staff college type on an interagency basis. Preliminary work has also been done in setting up new programmes in the area of economic development administration, which will be of benefit both to national officials and to international experts and officials responsible for the implementation of United Nations development activities.

10. The Institute's assistance to those working on subjects of interest to the United Nations has been strengthened by the provision of greater facilities to

^{2/} For the composition of the Board, see annex I below.

trainees and visiting scholars nominated by Governments and academic institutions to undergo officer attachment training at the Institute. This programme has also been instrumental in developing further links between United Nations organizations and the academic community.

11. Chapters II and III set out in detail the research projects and activities that have reached a successful conclusion, the progress of others, the new directions taken, and new emphases given other projects. Among the highlights have been the publication of studies entitled The United Nations and the News Media, 3/ The Situation of Women in the United Nations 4/ and The Relations between the Council of Europe and the United Nations. 5/ In addition, there was the initiation of research on co-ordination of international economic and social action and the scientific analysis of conflict management; the assessment of the environmental impact of development projects for training purposes; and two conferences on the peaceful settlement of disputes organized by the International Peace Academy in collaboration with UNITAR.

12. New emphasis has been given to the Institute's preparations for the establishment of a Commission on the Future and a supporting programme of work. This has involved a meeting of the Steering Committee, appointed by the Board of Trustees to launch the Commission's work, the preparation of a number of discussion and substantive papers for the Steering Committee, and the elaboration of guidelines for the establishment of a world-wide network of expertise and opinion to help inform the Commission of global trends and developments and to assist in disseminating the Commission's findings. Funding is being actively sought, preparations and studies are continuing, appropriate staffing arrangements are being considered, a relevant archive of books, journals and articles published on a world-wide basis has been established, and a beginning has been made in ascertaining what future-oriented work is being carried out within the United Nations system.

13. The Institute is in regular touch with the research, training and planning institutes in the United Nations system in addition to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which is composed of the executive heads of United Nations bodies and agencies and is presided over by the United Nations Secretary-General. In selecting its specific fields of work and in conducting its activities, the Institute has maintained close contact with other United Nations agencies and bodies. Seminars, panels and colloquia sponsored by UNITAR have included appropriate representation of members of the United Nations system. The close communication between the Institute and other members of the United Nations system is complemented by UNITAR's close and increasing contacts with the academic community. The Institute has collaborated with some 350 universities, institutes, academies and research centres in 60 countries in every region of the world. This collaboration has included the carrying out by the institutions concerned of studies or surveys for UNITAR, offers of co-operation with the Institute and contacts regarding UNITAR projects or programmes. The Institute has benefited from the co-operation extended by these institutions, both in terms of the studies they have carried out for UNITAR directly or under the aegis of UNITAR, and in terms of the expert advice or assistance of one kind or another they have provided.

3/ UNITAR ST/7. For the authorship of this and other UNITAR publications, see annex II below.

4/ UNITAR RR/18.

5/ UNITAR Regional Study No. 1.

II. STUDIES, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

A. Policies and Priorities

14. The aim of UNITAR is to bring about greater understanding of the United Nations system by means of its studies, by training seminars and, perhaps even more important, by a critical examination of current practices so as to help achieve desirable changes and more effective performance. Many seminars and research studies are thus directed specifically to improvement and the need for change. This approach requires a critical attitude and incisive comments by participants and researchers. It seeks, on the one hand, to introduce fresh ideas and, on the other, to explore their feasibility and acceptability.

15. The main objective of the Institute is that the studies, conferences and symposia should stimulate thinking and planning in the United Nations community, including the Permanent Representatives, the top echelon of the Secretariat, the press, and academic experts concerned with international organizations. Over the years, the courses, seminars and conferences have involved hundreds of diplomats, officials and scholars, and the studies are not only referred to in various United Nations organs, but have reached interested officials and scholars throughout the world.

16. The unifying theme and focus of UNITAR's studies has continued to be the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving its major objectives. The emphasis is therefore on issues directly related to the capabilities of the Organization, its structure, functions and procedures, and the problems faced in implementing decisions. 6/

17. This approach has made it possible for the results of UNITAR's studies, in view of their applicability, to be utilized by the relevant committees or other bodies of the United Nations in policy formulation and decision-making. Key persons are involved at every stage - in the initiation of research, in the preparation and criticism of draft studies and proposed training programmes - as well as in discussion of the conclusions and findings of research in various seminars and by groups under the auspices of UNITAR and elsewhere. Action by UNITAR does not terminate with the publication of research findings. There is also further involvement of interested officials, diplomats and scholars in the post-publication phase.

18. As UNITAR research studies have increased in number and variety, it has been possible for the Institute to make use of the studies in its different training activities. This has in turn provided new ideas for research, and the Institute's research staff, by carrying out training, have thus been able to bring to their

6/ Priorities for UNITAR research were approved by the Board of Trustees at its fourth (1966) and eighth (1969) sessions based on reports submitted by the Executive Director (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 48, document A/6500, annex II; and ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7615), annex VI.

studies a wider perspective of the problems faced by the United Nations. Examples of these mutually reinforcing activities are the courses for delegates on regional structures in the United Nations and relations with non-United Nations regional bodies in economic and social matters (see paragraphs 51 and 52 below) and on peaceful settlement procedures (see paragraphs 58 and 59 below).

19. In accordance with the decision taken by the Board of Trustees at its eleventh session, in September 1972, priority is being accorded to giving effect to the earlier decision of the Board that the Institute should undertake a programme for the continuous examination of major trends and developments having implications for the future of mankind that may require responses from the United Nations system. An account of the deliberations of the Steering Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees on the Commission for the Future and of subsequent UNITAR work is contained in section B below.

20. At its eleventh session, the Board of Trustees also considered the question of the proposed United Nations staff college and reiterated its previous decisions in support of the college, guided by UNITAR's statute, which gives it responsibility for the training of international officials. Members of the Board of Trustees also urged an early introduction of courses of the staff college type if the General Assembly again postponed a decision on the provision of funds for a full-fledged college.

21. Subsequently there was a discussion of the staff college proposal by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The Assembly decided to postpone a definite decision and to review the subject at its twenty-eighth session. It requested the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and in collaboration with the Executive Director of UNITAR, to submit a further report on the staff college project, including its financial, administrative and budgetary implications, in the light of the comments and observations of the Advisory Committee, of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee at the twenty-seventh session and the views of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

22. In the light of the discussions in the General Assembly and, in January 1973, by the Governing Council of UNDP, the Executive Director concluded that it would be inappropriate to proceed with the proposal to establish a staff college as an autonomous institution at the present time, and he informed the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to this effect at its meeting in April 1973.

23. Nevertheless, there is clearly a need for courses of the staff college type within the United Nations system, as has been generally accepted both by the General Assembly and by the Governing Council of UNDP, so long as they can be provided within acceptable financial limits. The Executive Director has therefore explored the possibility of providing training courses of the type envisaged as an integral part of UNITAR activities. Unfortunately, this would not be possible unless the Institute's budgetary resources could be augmented.

24. The modified proposals were discussed at the June/July meeting of the Governing Council of UNDP, which agreed that an amount of \$50,000 should be provided in the UNDP budget for 1974 as a contribution to the proposed international staff training division of UNITAR provided that other agencies contributed proportionately and on condition that the Administrator presented a thorough

analysis of the participation of UNDP to a future session of the Council. It is hoped that a matching contribution will be forthcoming from the United Nations and that financial support will be provided by the specialized agencies.

25. The present report describes activities connected with five major fields of activity and 13 research projects, as well as seminars and courses within those fields. Based on policies and priorities approved by the Board of Trustees, 7/ the five major fields of activity have so far remained relatively constant. Within these fields the research is of three different types, namely, long-range, short-range and catalytic. The long-range continuing projects are generally of about three to five years' duration as, for example, the recently published study of The United Nations and the News Media. 8/ Most UNITAR research falls within this category. Short-range studies are undertaken from time to time, such as the research into marine pollution problems and remedies. Finally, UNITAR acts as a catalytic stimulus for United Nations-oriented academic studies and for international co-operation on such studies. This type of activity is exemplified by the "brain drain" study on motivations and factors in the international migration and return of professionals from developing countries, in which research centres in some 20 countries have been or are co-operating. Each of these three different types of research project may be composed of a number of separate elements as, for instance, UNITAR research on relations between United Nations bodies and other international organizations, which consists of about six separate studies.

26. Because of its limited financial resources, UNITAR is only able to employ a comparatively small number of qualified staff on a full-time basis, but there are many ways in which these limitations can be offset and the Institute's activities correspondingly increased. The unique place of UNITAR within the United Nations, and the Institute's function as one of the major links between the United Nations and the academic world as well as the experience of the senior officials of the Institute in their fields of research, all enable UNITAR to multiply its work and the effects of its work many times. This is done in various ways, such as by means of governmental and non-governmental contributions in kind which would not otherwise be available, by the appointment of consultants on a part-time basis to prepare studies and assist in seminars, through visiting scholars who are interested in working in an international atmosphere with internationally-known scholars, through field surveys at no cost to UNITAR, such as those conducted in 50 countries as part of the study of the United Nations and the news media and of the series of studies carried out on the transfer of technology.

B. Project on the future

27. As a result of the decision of the Board of Trustees at its last meeting that priority be accorded to giving practical effect to its earlier decision that the Institute should undertake a programme for the continuous examination of major trends and developments having implications for the future of mankind which may

7/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 48, document A/6500, annex II; and ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7615), annex VI.

8/ UNITAR ST/7.

require responses from the United Nations system, a meeting was convened of the Steering Committee appointed by the Board to assist in launching the UNITAR Commission on the Future and the supporting programme of work. The Steering Committee, consisting of six members of the Board of Trustees, met in London from 18 to 20 December 1972.

28. In order to assist the Steering Committee in its deliberations, UNITAR prepared a number of discussion papers, which dealt with the main tasks of UNITAR and the methods of work in support of the Commission, the organization and procedures of the Commission itself and a projected staffing and budgetary position. The Institute also prepared substantive papers, which dealt with four aspects of the problems of growth and its limitation, namely, the world food problem, natural resources, energy, and the quality of life, with future implications of recent advances in communications technology. A preliminary paper concerned alienation and participation as prospective problems.

29. The Steering Committee requested that preparations proceed for the establishment of a Commission, which would initially comprise not more than 20 persons, and that guidelines be established for the creation of a world-wide network of expertise and opinion that would help to inform the Commission of trends and developments around the globe and would also help to disseminate the Commission's findings. The Steering Committee expressed the view that funding should be actively sought. To this end, descriptive material has been prepared and a number of prospective sources of funds - both governmental and private - approached.

30. Preparations are continuing and appropriate staff arrangements are being considered. An archive of relevant books, journals and articles from around the world is now well established at the Institute. Compilation has begun of an annotated survey of future-oriented work being carried out within the United Nations system. A description of the profile of the annual report of the Commission has been prepared. Guidelines for the network of opinion and expertise have been developed. In addition, substantive work in fields that may be of interest to the Commission has been started on such subjects as the future role of the United Nations and international organizations, the implications of technological change for the United Nations, forecasting in the Organization and the international implications of advances in communication and information technology.

C. United Nations structures and procedures

31. Research in this area obviously has a central place in the Institute's efforts, involving as it does investigation of, and recommendations regarding, the functioning of United Nations organs, as well as informed criticism of the effectiveness of established procedures and suggestions for their improvement.

1. Research

(a) Relations between United Nations bodies and other international organizations

32. As part of its series of studies on relations between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations, UNITAR has published a study entitled

The Relations between the Council of Europe and the United Nations. 9/ The Institute is also publishing a major study entitled The Relations between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations. 10/ The drafts of four other studies on United Nations relations with the Organization of American States, the European Communities, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Asian inter-governmental organizations, have been discussed in special UNITAR panels. In addition to these studies, which evaluate existing forms and procedures of co-operation and suggest methods for improving the relationships, UNITAR has been conducting research on problems arising from the multiplication of global and regional intergovernmental organizations and on the modalities for bringing about a more rational and efficient system of organizations. A comprehensive paper on this subject by a former Secretary-General of the Council of Europe was discussed at a weekend conference in Liechtenstein in July 1972. 11/

(b) Co-ordination of international economic and social action

33. Following a decision taken by the Board of Trustees at its session in 1972, a study of the co-ordination of international economic and social action has been started. It will examine key issues adversely affecting co-ordination in different fields and between different organizations and, in the light of experience and the legal-historical context, it will suggest the direction in which solutions may best be sought. It will distinguish, where possible - though distinction is often blurred - between what the secretariats (including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its machinery for consultation) can do and what can be done by Governments.

34. The project is being carried out by a former Assistant Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs in the Secretariat, who was responsible for a period of more than 20 years, under successive Secretaries-General, for matters related to co-ordination and relations between the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations. Special attention will be devoted to the experience of practical co-ordination difficulties within the Secretariat and to material available in the Secretariat on a wide range of specific problems which have arisen, including conflicting decisions of various intergovernmental organs. The main thrust of the study will, however, relate to the future and to the formulation of proposals, some of a structural character and some of a practical and administrative nature, that would lead to substantial improvement in the co-ordination of international economic and social efforts.

35. The Institute plans to organize its usual pre-publication panel of diplomats, international officials and scholars to review and advise on the first draft of the study, and later to publish and disseminate the final product. A special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation has been received for this study.

(c) The United Nations and the news media

36. During the year under review, UNITAR published a study entitled The United

9/ UNITAR RS/1.

10/ UNITAR RS/2.

11/ For the report of the conference, see UNITAR publication entitled Relations between the United Nations and Non-UN Regional Intergovernmental Organizations.

Nations and the News Media, which was described in last year's report to the General Assembly. 12/

37. When the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the eleventh session of UNITAR's Board of Trustees, he said that this study was proving of significant practical and operational use in the attempt to improve the efficacy of the United Nations public information efforts, a view which was confirmed by Mr. Akatani, Assistant Secretary-General for Public Information.

38. When the publication became available, the Executive Director held an information briefing for correspondents to acquaint them with the contents and findings of the report. This led to a number of published references to the work. Scholars have continued to indicate their interest by requesting copies of the computer tape containing data on which the analysis was based.

(d) United Nations documentation

39. As reported last year, UNITAR engaged in a joint effort with the Association of International Libraries, the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Federation for Documentation in organizing the International Symposium on Documentation of the United Nations and Other Intergovernmental Organizations. The Symposium took place in Geneva from 21 to 23 August 1972.

40. The symposium brought together participants from all groups of users having a permanent, professional interest in the documentation of international organizations, to discuss the intellectual as well as the practical problems related thereto.

41. Participants from 51 countries included documentation officers of depository libraries, university students, diplomats, historians, international officials and librarians.

42. A report of the symposium was issued (UNITAR/EUR/SEM.1/REP) citing 64 recommendations dealing with the following subjects: relations between producers and users of documents and relationship between the quantity and quality of documentation; relations between international organizations and complementarity of methods and techniques of document use; present and future dimensions of the documentation problem; the use of international documentation as an element of international life; principles underlying the production of international documentation; the content of documentation; importance of recipients of documentation for the purposes of its production; importance of information distribution systems for the production of documentation; processing of documentation; computer-based information systems; awareness of the availability of documentation; structure and operation of libraries and other centres for the accumulation and storage of documentation; types and nature of users of documentation; receptiveness to documentation and conditions for improvement of its use; orientation to selective use of documentation; and the influence of documentation on national and international life. A request was made at the symposium that UNITAR organize training courses for librarians and others who require a knowledge of United Nations documentation.

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/8714 and Corr.1), paras. 81-91.

(e) Status of women in the United Nations

43. The Institute has published a research report, entitled The Situation of Women in the United Nations, 13/ derived from the proceedings of the Colloquium of Senior United Nations Officials, held under UNITAR auspices from 4 to 6 July 1972 at Schloss Hernstein (Austria).

44. Apart from reproducing the recommendations that were drafted by a subcommittee during the course of the Colloquium, the report presents an analysis of the existing situation in view of the attention currently being paid to the position of women in the United Nations. The report contains statistical information on United Nations personnel, information on the Staff Rules and Regulations of the United Nations, practices with regard to recruitment, placement and assignment, conditions of work and separation from service as they relate to women in the international system of organizations.

45. The Institute may convene another colloquium on this subject in 1975, which has been designated by the United Nations as International Women's Year. The focus will be on the progress achieved since the 1972 meeting.

(f) Role of non-governmental organizations in implementing United Nations resolutions on apartheid

46. The Institute has undertaken a study in collaboration with a visiting scholar to examine the role played by non-governmental organizations in implementing United Nations resolutions on apartheid.

2. Seminars and courses

(a) Functioning and procedures of the General Assembly

47. Just before the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, UNITAR organized a series of seminars on the functioning and procedures of the General Assembly. More than 75 members of delegations attended these seminars, which were designed to facilitate their work more effectively during the session. This programme is carried out every year on the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly. 14/

48. The seminars deal with the purposes and functions of the General Assembly, the methods of work and procedures of the General Assembly and its Main Committees, and such practical questions as sponsoring and drafting resolutions.

(b) Functioning and procedures of the United Nations system

49. In accordance with its usual practice, the Institute organized during the year under review a series of 10 seminars on the functioning and organization of the

13/ UNITAR RR/18.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/8426), paras. 355 and 356.

United Nations system. This course is meant primarily for new members of Permanent Missions. The subjects covered included work of the principal organs as well as United Nations activities in the fields of decolonization, development, human rights and international law.

(c) Special programmes for foreign service officials

50. The Institute provided facilities for ad hoc specialized training for foreign service officials, especially those who were beginning their service. Such programmes were organized in August 1972 and June 1973 for new recruits to the foreign service of Mexico. This programme consisted of lectures and seminars, and also included participation in briefing sessions arranged by the Office of Public Information for its summer interns. Similar assistance was provided for foreign service officials of Lesotho and the Sudan.

(d) Regional structures in the United Nations and relations with non-United Nations regional bodies in economic and social matters

51. From 21 to 25 May 1973, UNITAR conducted a specialized course on regional structures in the United Nations and relations with non-United Nations regional economic and social bodies. The aim of the course was to enable selected members of Permanent Missions and of the Secretariat to acquire deeper and more intensive knowledge on the subject.

52. The course dealt with regionalism in the United Nations system - the origins, purposes and structures of different categories of regional organizations and bodies, and the functions and performance of regional bodies in the United Nations system. It dealt with relations between the regional economic commissions and (a) other United Nations bodies, including issues of decentralization and co-ordination, and (b) the specialized agencies, as well as the role of the regional economic commissions in the United Nations development system. Also considered were relations between the United Nations and specialized agencies with non-United Nations regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (between, for example, ECA and OAU or ECLA and OAS), in selected sectors, such as regional economic integration and science and technology; and co-operation and co-ordination between United Nations and non-United Nations regional organizations in the field of human rights.

D. Peaceful settlement of disputes

1. Research

(a) Procedural aspects of United Nations intermediary assistance

53. A study entitled The Ways of the Peace-maker will be published shortly in the series of UNITAR studies on peaceful settlement. The study considers the problems of consent of the parties for initiating intermediary procedures and analyses some of the reasons why even informal third-party procedures are resisted and why problems of co-ordination arise. In considering the role of institutional assistance for the settlement of international disputes, the study examines practical problems, such as the authority, effectiveness and appropriateness of the

procedures used, and questions concerning the participation of both sovereign and non-sovereign groups during negotiations. Some of the elements facilitating mediation, such as the request for interim undertakings by the parties and the preservation of the confidentiality of negotiations, are examined as the study deals with the mediator's role in advancing proposals for consideration by the parties. The study sets forth possible forms of settlement and the possibilities available for achieving "peaceful change" through assistance from the United Nations system as an important factor in the resolution of disputes through the United Nations.

(b) Relations between the United Nations and the Organization of American States in the peace and security field

54. A draft of the study dealing with relations between the United Nations and OAS in the peace and security field was discussed by a panel of diplomats and experts in March 1973 and is being revised in the light of comments received. It deals among other things with the factors conditioning the development of OAS autonomy and authority in the peace and security field, constitutional issues concerning the respective roles of the United Nations and OAS in the maintenance of international peace and security and the possibilities for improving relations between the United Nations and OAS in this field. The study will be published in English and Spanish in the near future.

(c) Scientific analysis of conflict management - review of recent academic contributions and use of CASCON data bank

55. As part of its role in linking the academic world and the United Nations, the UNITAR Studies Department has been examining recent academic literature on conflict resolution in order to make available to the United Nations, Member States and the interested public, a study of the advances made in the development and application of various theories and approaches. Special consideration is being given to quantitative and behavioural approaches to the problems of inter-State conflict and peace. Models of conflict management and resolution from levels of social interaction below the international level, as well as theories of international and transnational integration, are being covered in the study.

56. The Institute has also been examining a computer-aided system for handling information on local conflicts, based on several hundred factors affecting the dynamics of conflict in over 50 crisis situations since the Second World War. This system, known as CASCON (Computer aided system for control of local conflicts), was developed by scholars at the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and considered in several other academic centres in various countries. It has been proposed by those who developed the system that UNITAR improve, adapt and test the CASCON system for use within the United Nations so that it could aid UNITAR's own research and training systems and also perhaps help United Nations officials in analysing current conflict situations, by analogy, and exploring possibilities for remedial action.

2. Seminars and courses

(a) Conferences with the International Peace Academy on peaceful settlement

57. The Institute has collaborated with the International Peace Academy in

exploring United Nations functions in respect of peaceful settlement of disputes and ways and means of promoting their effectiveness. From 2 to 4 March 1973, a weekend conference, attended by senior diplomats, international officials and scholars, was organized at the Lake Mohonk Conference Centre for informal discussions on procedural aspects of United Nations involvement in conflict resolution and matters related to its role in achieving peaceful solutions to international problems. The conference followed the specialized course on the same topic organized by UNITAR at United Nations Headquarters for members of Permanent Missions (see paragraph 58 below). The general theme of the discussion was continued at another conference co-sponsored by UNITAR and the International Peace Academy that took place from 14 to 17 June 1973, during which the procedural aspects of truce supervision, peace observation and reporting functions as elements in the peace-making efforts of the United Nations system, were discussed. The Institute would like to put on record its appreciation of the initiative and organization of these conferences by the President and staff of the International Peace Academy.

(b) Course for United Nations delegates on peaceful settlement procedures

58. In February 1973, UNITAR conducted a specialized course on the subject of procedures for the settlement of disputes under United Nations auspices with a view to enabling selected members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations and the Secretariat to obtain a more perceptive and thorough knowledge of the subject.

59. Among the subjects discussed were the range of disputes and situations likely to give rise to disputes which might be brought before the United Nations; scholarly contributions to conflict analysis; the role of various United Nations organs; machinery and procedures for cease-fire and truce supervision and observation; third-party efforts in the settlement of disputes through the United Nations system; quiet diplomacy in the United Nations system; the day-to-day role of United Nations representatives and missions outside the meetings of United Nations organs in harmonizing the actions of nations; and an assessment of United Nations processes and procedures in the settlement of disputes.

E. Economic and social development

1. Research

(a) Motivations and factors in the international migration and return of professionals from developing countries who have studied abroad

60. The Institute's multinational comparative survey has now been substantially completed and a preliminary draft report has been circulated to interested agencies in the United Nations system. The draft contains data and findings based on aggregation and analysis of questionnaires answered by students from developing countries who have remained in France and the United States after study in those countries, and by professionals of six developing countries (Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, India, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka), who have returned to their home countries after studying abroad. The results of a few more surveys may be available before the report is finalized and may be included in the published volume, which is expected to be issued in 1974.

61. As indicated in previous reports to the General Assembly, the study focuses on motivations and factors in the international migration and return of professionals from developing countries who have studied abroad. It describes migration patterns, the influence of social origins, factors determining the decision to study abroad, experiences while abroad, factors determining the decision to remain abroad temporarily or permanently after study or to return to the home country, factors influencing subsequent decisions to relocate, and some losses and gains involved.

(b) Assessment of the environmental impact of development projects

62. The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, pointed out the need for training national officials in developing countries to enable them to assess the impact of development projects on the environment. Steps have already been taken by IBRD and UNDP to require such assessments, but there is a paucity of material on the techniques to be used as well as a shortage of trained personnel.

63. In order to help meet this need for training, UNITAR is prepared to develop appropriate methodology and stimulate the production of materials and programmes for such training. As reported to the Board of Trustees at its eleventh session, the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment has already endorsed such an activity by UNITAR and reference was made to it at the Conference.

64. Preparatory work already undertaken includes review of existing training courses, such as those offered at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, the Asian Institute of Technology and elsewhere. Relevant training material, such as that provided for the course given by WHO in the education and training of environmental health engineers, will also be studied. Appropriate experts who might be invited for a meeting on this subject are being identified and a list of reading material giving practical guidance to those responsible for environmental assessment is being prepared. It is hoped that a meeting of experts may be arranged to help develop guidelines on the basis of which UNITAR might organize special training courses on a regional basis.

(c) Survey of needs pertaining to the orientation and preparation of experts for development

65. Discussions have been held with UNDP, IBRD, and the Government of Indonesia regarding the orientation and preparation of experts for development. The aim of the pilot project would be to study how experts appointed by international organizations could be oriented to the country to which they were appointed in order to enable them to transfer their expertise more effectively and in the most appropriate way possible for the particular country as well as to train local counterpart personnel more efficiently.

(d) New forms of technical co-operation

66. The question of new forms of technical co-operation has been under consideration at the Institute for some years and was the subject of a UNITAR weekend conference in June 1972. A new report will be distributed shortly which will analyse the short-comings of existing methods of technical assistance, such as the lack of an

effective division of labour and co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral programmes and the limited support given to global and other multinational projects. It will also examine several innovations that have been proposed or actually introduced, including the following: the use of autonomous intermediary organizations; the notion of payment by Governments for certain specific technical services; various experiments in "non-expert" technical co-operation, including the utilization of volunteers; and new methods of training for experts. While these and other innovations would seem to be useful as remedies for particular problems, they might not be sufficient to overcome certain basic limitations of the existing methods of technical co-operation.

2. Seminars and courses

67. Regional seminars on international procurement problems were conducted at Nairobi, Bangkok, Dakar and Santiago (Chile). They have enabled 76 national officials from Africa, Asia and Latin America to study technical aspects of international procurement, including policy problems as well as procedures involved in tenders, contracts and negotiations with foreign suppliers. This programme was organized with the generous financial assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority and the regional economic commissions and with expert assistance from IBRD.

68. The final seminar is expected to take place at Beirut late in 1973. A report will then be prepared concerning the impact and value of the seminars, and training material resulting from the series will also be published.

F. International law

69. The seminars and courses described below are being carried out in pursuance of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, set up by the General Assembly under resolution 2099 (XX), and with the financial assistance and co-operation of the United Nations.

1. United Nations/UNITAR regional training and refresher course in international law

70. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2099 (XX) and 2838 (XXVI), the Institute conducted a regional refresher course in international law for Latin America at Caracas from 12 to 31 March 1973, the host facilities for which were provided by the Government of Venezuela. A number of senior international officials and scholars participated as lecturers in this course, at which recent developments on the law of the sea and the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties were discussed. ^{15/} The course was attended by government legal officers and teachers of international law from 24 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

^{15/} See United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.V.5, p. 287.

2. United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

71. During the year under review, UNITAR carried out the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law, through which 21 young officials and teachers of international law, mostly from developing countries, participated in a variety of courses and seminars organized by UNITAR, attended the Public International Law Course at The Hague Academy of International Law and the International Law Seminar at Geneva, and received practical training at the legal offices of a number of international organizations within the United Nations system and at UNITAR.

3. Asian Regional Symposium on the Law of the Sea

72. Preparations are being made for a regional symposium in international law for Asia to be held in February 1974 under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX). Based on consultations with the Governments of the region, the symposium will consider Asian regional aspects of the law of the sea. The Government of India has generously offered to provide host facilities. The symposium will be attended by senior government officials and scholars from Asia and the Pacific countries.

G. Co-operation with others

1. Collaboration with the United Nations system and the academic world

73. During the year under review, UNITAR has continued its co-operation with the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and with the academic world.

74. As previously mentioned, UNITAR maintains working relations with some 350 universities, institutes, academies and research centres in 60 countries. The countries concerned are in every region of the world - North and South America, Eastern and Western Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Far East and Australia.

75. Universities have been of valuable assistance in carrying out "the brain drain project", the international law programme, the studies on the transfer of technology and on the peaceful settlement of disputes.

76. An example of co-operation with other organizations can be found in the symposium on United Nations documentation (see paragraphs 39 to 42). The symposium was co-sponsored by UNITAR and two professional institutions, the Association of International Libraries and the International Federation of Library Associations. The meeting was held under the auspices and with the co-operation of the United Nations Office at Geneva, and the World Health Organization also provided facilities. Officials of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Union of International Associations, and the European Centre of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace wrote introductory reports and the Director of the Italian Society for International Organization served as General Rapporteur. Participants from 51 countries included documentation officers of foreign ministries, individual scholars, officers of depository libraries, university students, diplomats, historians, international officials and librarians.

77. The Institute's multinational comparative study of motivations and factors in the "brain drain" offers an example of a different type of co-operative effort. Surveys on which comparative analysis can be based are actually being carried out, or have been carried out, by universities and research centres in 18 countries. Universities, institutes and research centres in another 15 countries have indicated that if the necessary funding and support could be obtained they too would like to take part in the project.

78. Apart from the two different types of patterns of co-operation mentioned, UNITAR maintains contacts with the United Nations system and academic institutions on a day-to-day basis in connexion with its current work, future plans, and the utilization of knowledge already obtained from UNITAR conferences and symposia and from results of research and studies made available in UNITAR publications.

79. In addition, many UNITAR officials have taken an active part in the work of international learned societies.

80. Still other types of co-operation enable UNITAR to act as host and give briefings to academic or international groups, such as the National Economic Management Course of the Economic Development Institute of IBRD. The Institute also maintains a programme to bring distinguished speakers and experts to the Institute for discussions in which UNITAR visiting scholars also take part. Among subjects discussed during the past year have been anticipated future problems of disarmament and arms control, problems of growth, and the conduct of social research; the speakers included Dr. Aurelio Peccei of the Club of Rome and Ambassadoress Inga Thorsson of Sweden.

2. The United Nations University

81. The Institute was represented at the meetings of the Founding Committee of the United Nations University held in 1973 in both New York and Paris. A draft Charter has now been drawn up in which the Executive Director of UNITAR has been included as an ex-officio member of the University Council and in which UNITAR acts as one of the consultative bodies in the appointment of the 24 members of the Council by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO. Close co-ordination between the University and UNITAR will be maintained by the proposed University Centre.

3. Meeting of directors of institutes within the United Nations system

82. It will be recalled that the directors of these institutes have been meeting since July 1966, at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Chairman of ACC. This has been done in the light of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1138 (XLI) and 1175 (XLI), which stressed the importance of the co-ordination of programmes and activities. The Executive Director of UNITAR is the Chairman of these annual meetings, at which a number of important questions of mutual interest are discussed, including emerging or new trends in the work programmes of the institutes. The eighth annual meeting took place from 26 to 28 June 1973 at Geneva. Items of mutual interest were discussed, including relations between the institutes and national and international institutes, the United Nations University and the impact of the use of computers on the United Nations system.

4. Visiting scholars, interns and officer attachment

83. More facilities have been provided to enable trainees and visiting scholars nominated by Governments and academic institutions to undergo officer attachment training at the Institute. Among other things this has strengthened UNITAR's training of prospective international officials and has aided scholars working on subjects of interest to the United Nations. This programme has also been instrumental in developing further links between United Nations organizations and the academic community.

III. COMMUNICATIONS, PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS

A. Communications

84. New forms of communications techniques are being tried out extensively throughout the world not only for information purposes, but also for training and research. It is only natural that UNITAR should explore whether a multi-media approach to some of its work - audio-visual techniques as well as printed material and various types of face-to-face encounters - would increase its effectiveness. This is especially important when dealing with some of the more complicated issues facing the United Nations today. The work of, say, specialized United Nations committees and the findings of scholars should be presented in non-technical ways so that communication both within the Organization and between it and Member States and different sectors of world society is made more effective.

85. It was decided that, as a beginning, UNITAR News should be geared more directly to the needs of new delegates and members of the smaller Permanent Missions. Two special issues have been distributed, one entitled The Making of a Delegate, which is reported to have been widely used by Missions in briefing their delegates, and another dealing with peace-keeping and peace-making. In addition to UNITAR's normal mailing list, there have been bulk requests for these issues: 500 copies of the latter were ordered for inclusion in kits for the United Nations Association; 50 copies were ordered for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; and varying quantities of both issues were ordered for use in university courses.

86. Another issue is in preparation on The United Nations and Outer Space, which will emphasize the implications of space technology for developing countries. In this connexion, three small group meetings were arranged on consecutive evenings, two in English and one in French, when space experts were brought together informally with representatives of developing countries for unstructured exchanges of views on the potentialities and problems of space technology for developing countries.

87. Future issues of the Newsletter will deal with long-term planning and forecasting within the United Nations and with issues related to the sea.

88. After the meeting of the Steering Committee of the Board of Trustees at London in December 1972 for discussions on the UNITAR Commission on the Future, the Executive Director proposed that the Special Projects Officer (Communications) make a brief tour in Europe to talk with people having experience in experimental multi-media programming for educational purposes. Based on the knowledge gathered on this trip, it was decided to set up a small separate Communications Unit within UNITAR. It was given the task of developing projects which might be appropriate for the Institute to undertake. They would be innovative and would

provide a framework within which experiments in communication techniques could be tried out so that their potential use for training, research and information might be tested.

89. Several such multi-media projects are now being planned. They would bring together educational broadcasters, science journalists, scholars knowledgeable about both communications and the United Nations, government officials involved in planning for science and technology, and United Nations delegates and staff. These new projects are of course contingent upon the availability of extra funds, and approaches are being made to possible donors.

B. Public information and publications

90. Increased attention has been paid to promotional activities designed to bring UNITAR's publications to the notice of a wider public and organizational changes have been made towards this end (see para. 94 below). For the first time members of the UNITAR staff were in attendance at the exhibits at two important meetings in the United States - those of the International Studies Association and the American Society for International Law. Exhibits of UNITAR publications were also arranged at the meeting of the International Bar Association in Monte Carlo; the regional conference organized jointly by the Office of Public Information and non-governmental organizations in Argentina; the meeting on science and man in the Americas, held in Mexico City; and at a number of other meetings in the United States, including those of the American Political Science Association and the American Library Association.

91. Arrangements for distribution and sales are under way with the help of inter-governmental and commercial distribution networks with the purpose of reaching officials and intellectuals not only in the main capitals of the developed countries, but also in the developing world. Interviews by international wire services, such as the Associated Press, audio-visual networks, such as the Columbia Broadcasting System, and other media provided an opportunity to promote UNITAR's publications and sharpen the image of the Institute.

92. In addition to lists of key people who should be receiving the Institute's publications, special lists of leading members of the academic community around the world have now been compiled. New techniques are being used to reach students and professors on college campuses, including displays in travelling book trucks, at minimal cost. Review editors of specialist journals are being contacted and their attention drawn to the studies produced and their relevance to current issues. The result so far is encouraging, although greater effort is required. A number of wire services, newspapers, radio and television stations and professional journals reviewed the book entitled The United Nations and the News Media. 16/ Learned journals reviewed the studies on the international verification of atomic safeguards, the transfer of technology, the "brain drain" and pollution control. The UNITAR publication entitled Small States and Territories: Status and Problems, 17/ was a subject of discussion in the International Journal of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The series on the peaceful settlement of disputes was also reviewed in professional

16/ UNITAR ST/7.

17/ UNITAR ST/3.

journals. A number of articles on UNITAR in general appeared in various newspapers and one of particular interest was on the Commission on the Future, written and syndicated by the chief United Nations correspondent of the Associated Press.

93. The Institute is anxious to produce UNITAR publications in the five official languages of the United Nations and others if necessary. For this purpose, contacts were made with French, Chinese and Soviet authorities, as well as with the Permanent Missions of Spanish-speaking Member States.

IV. ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

94. Responsibility for public information and for liaison with Permanent Missions, the Secretariat and United Nations organizations and agencies and for servicing the UNITAR Board of Trustees and the annual meetings of directors of United Nations institutes have been transferred from the Office of the Executive Director to the Administration Department. A new section has been established in the Department to handle these matters and it is also responsible for all work in connexion with the promotion, distribution and sale of publications.

95. At 31 May 1973, the staff of the Institute consisted of the following:

Office of the Executive Director

Executive Director	1
General Service staff	$\frac{1}{2}$

Studies Department

Director	1
Deputy Director	1
Professional staff	11
General Service staff	$\frac{11}{24}$

Administration Department

Director's Office:

Director	1
General Service staff	$\frac{1}{2}$

Project support:

Professional staff	5
General Service and manual staff	$\frac{11}{16}$

Common services:

Professional staff	2
General Service staff	$\frac{7}{9}$

Geneva Office:

Representative in Europe and Director, Procurement Training	2
Professional staff	1
General Service staff	$\frac{3}{6}$

The total number of Directors and Professional staff was 25 and of General Service and Manual Worker staff 34. The corresponding figures a year ago were 28 and 34. In addition, a number of consultants, visiting scholars and interns were working at the Institute.

96. The revised budget for 1972 provided for expenditure of \$1,449,500 from the General Fund; actual expenditure for the year, including obligations outstanding at the end of the year, amounted to \$1,330,845. This compared with a figure of \$1,267,878 for the previous year. General Fund income for the year amounted to \$1,316,766, as compared with \$1,164,471 in the previous year. Available liquid assets amounted to \$615,617 at 1 January 1973.

97. Every effort has been made to keep administrative expenditure down to the minimum, but some increases have been unavoidable. There has been a substantial increase in rent and maintenance costs have been rising steadily. There has also been a large increase in the dollar costs of the Geneva office as a result of recent international monetary developments. It is unrealistic to believe that further reductions of any size could be made in the cost of administering the Institute without some impairment in efficiency as, for example, in the maintenance of financial records.

98. The basic financial problem facing UNITAR is that, while costs have been rising, its income has remained relatively static. Norway and Austria increased their contributions in 1973, Italy made a new pledge of \$50,000 a year for five years and New Zealand made a first pledge of \$NZ 5,000 a year for five years. All these contributions are most welcome and the Institute is very grateful to the Governments concerned, but, unless other Governments are also prepared to make contributions, we shall be unable to maintain our substantive studies at their present level, let alone expand them, as is so very desirable.

99. Further assistance was received during the year from the Swedish International Development Authority in support of the training programme in international procurement procedures.

Annex I

List of members of the Board of Trustees

The Secretary-General appointed the following to be members of the UNITAR Board of Trustees for a period of three years with effect from 1 July 1973:

Mr. Jean M. L. Baillou (France)
Mr. Henning Friis (Denmark)
Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile)
Mr. John Holmes (Canada)
Mr. Nikolay Inozemtsev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Mr. Josphat Njuguna Karanja (Kenya)
Mr. T. T. B. Koh (Singapore)
Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)
Mr. Bradford Morse (United Nations Secretariat)
Mrs. Lusibu Nkanza (Zaire)
Mr. G. Parathasarathi (India)
Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela)
Mr. Harvey Picker (United States of America)
Mr. Walter F. Rau (Federal Republic of Germany)
Mr. Najib Sadaka (Lebanon)
Mr. Raymond Scheyven (Belgium)
Mr. Toshio Shishido (Japan)
Mrs. Inga Thorsson (Sweden)
Mr. Brian Urquhart (United Nations Secretariat)
Mr. Arsène Usher (Ivory Coast)
Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)
Sir Kenneth Younger (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

The ex officio members of the Board of Trustees are:

Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General;
The President of the General Assembly;
The President of the Economic and Social Council;
The Executive Director of UNITAR.

ANNEX II

List of available and forthcoming publications issued by UNITAR a/

A. UNITAR Research Reports

1. Social Psychological Techniques and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, 1970, 39 pp. (out of print).
2. Report of the International Research Conference on Race Relations, 1970, 19 pp. (out of print).
3. Emigration of Highly-Skilled Manpower from the Developing Countries, by Gregory Henderson, 1970, 213 pp.
4. Marine Pollution Problems and Remedies, by Oscar Schachter and Daniel Serwer, 1970, 32 pp. Also available in French and Spanish.
5. The Brain Drain from Five Developing Countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, by A. Hürfeld, W. Glazer and A. Szalai, 1971, 173 pp.
6. Communications, Computers and Automation for Development, by Ithiel de Sola Pool, Philip Stone, Alexander Szalai, 1971, 61 pp.
7. Transfer of Technology from Japan to Developing Countries, by Terutomo Ozawa, 1971, 50 pp.
8. International Transfer of Automotive Technology to Developing Countries, by Jack Baranson, 1971, 95 pp.
9. International Co-operation for Pollution Control, by Daniel Serwer, 1972, 73 pp.
10. The Transfer of Technology and the Factor Proportions Problem: the Philippines and Mexico, by R. Hal Mason, 1971, 101 pp.
11. The Transfer of Technology: Economics of Offshore Assembly - the Case of Semiconductor Industry, by Y. S. Chang, 1971, 59 pp.
12. The International Transfer of Technology in the Establishment of the Petrochemical Industry in Developing Countries, by Robert B. Stobaugh, 1971, 67 pp.
13. The International Transfer of Commercial Technology to Developing Countries, by Walter A. Chudson, 1971, 61 pp.

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

14. Technology Transfer in the Pharmaceutical Industry, by Lawrence H. Wortzel, 1971, 53 pp.
16. An Approach to the Analysis of Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, by Marshall Childs, Harold Weitz and José Glasserman, 1972, 113 pp.
17. International Youth Organizations and the United Nations, edited by Berhanykun Andemicael and Anthony J. Murdoch, 1973.
18. The Situation of Women in the United Nations, by Alexander Szalai, 1973.

In process of publication

15. Soviet Experience in Transfer of Technology to Industrially Less Developed Countries, by A. N. Bykov with A. V. Letenko and M. P. Strepetova, 1973. Also being published in Russian.
19. The Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries - the Pulp and Paper Industry, by K. Rudy Meyer.

B. UNITAR Peaceful Settlement Series

1. Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Ideas and Proposals for Research, by Sydney D. Bailey, 1971, 57 pp.
2. Analysis and Prediction in International Mediation, by Frank Edmead, 1971, 50 pp.
3. Complementary Structures of Third-Party Settlement of International Disputes, by Vratislav Pechota, 1971, 63 pp.
4. Consultation and Consensus in the Security Council by Feng Yang Chai, 1971, 55 pp. Also available in French.
5. Peaceful Settlement among African States: Roles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, by Berhanykun Andemicael, 1972, 68 pp. To be published in French.
6. The Quiet Approach: A Study of the Good Offices Exercised by the United Nations Secretary-General in the Cause of Peace, by Vratislav Pechota, 1972, 92 pp. To be published in French.

C. UNITAR Studies

1. UN Development Aid: Criteria and Methods of Evaluation, by William R. Leonard, Béat Alexander Jenny and Offia Nwali, rev. ed., 1971, 135 pp. Hardcover (Arno Press); mimeographed edition, 1970, available in Spanish.
2. Toward Wider Acceptance of UN Treaties, by Oscar Schachter, Mahomed Nawaz and John H. Fried, 1971, 190 pp. Hardcover (Arno Press).

3. Small States and Territories: Status and Problems, by Jacques Rapoport, Ernest Muteba and Joseph J. Therattil, 1971, 216 pp. Hardcover (Arno Press).
4. The Prevention of Racial Discrimination in Britain, edited by Simon Abbott, 1971, 502 pp. Hardcover (Oxford University Press).
5. Atomic Safeguards: A Study in International Verification, by Allan McKnight, 1971, 301 pp. Also available in hardcover.
6. Ríos y Canales Navegables Internacionales: Aspectos Financieros, Jurídicos e Institucionales de su Desarrollo, edited by Guillermo J. Cano, 1971, 251 pp. Spanish only (to be published in English).
7. The United Nations and the News Media, by Alexander Szalai with Margaret Croke and Associates, 1972, 323 pp.
8. Corporaciones Públicas Multinacionales para el Desarrollo y la Integración de la América Latina, edited by Marcos Kaplan, 1972, 369 pp. Spanish only (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico).

In process of publication

9. African International Legal History, edited by A. Mensah-Brown.
10. The Making of the Manager: A Global Inquiry, edited by Sidney Mailick (Doubleday).
11. El Perú de las Tres Razas, by J. Matos Mar. Spanish only.

D. UNITAR Regional Studies

1. The Relations Between the Council of Europe and the United Nations, by A. H. Robertson, 1972, 72 pp. To be published in French.

In process of publication

2. The Relations Between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, by Berhanykun Andemicael.

E. UNITAR Lecture Series

1. The UN Charter and the Challenge of the 70's, by Sir Kenneth Younger, 1970, 26 pp.
2. Towards a Better International Economic Order, by Jan Tinbergen, 1971, 28 pp.
3. The International Labour Organisation in the UN Family, by C. Wilfred Jenks, 1971, 48 pp.
4. The Future of International Education, by Robert M. Hutchins, 1970, 22 pp.

F. UNITAR Conference Reports

1. The Future of the United Nations Secretariat, issued jointly with the Institute on Man and Science, Rensselaerville, N.Y., 1972, 40 pp.
2. International Symposium on the Documentation of the United Nations and other Intergovernmental Organizations, issued jointly with the Association of International Libraries, the International Federation of Library Associations and the International Federation for Documentation, Geneva, 1972, 21 pp. Also available in French (UNITAR/EUR/SEM.1/REP).
3. Relations Between the United Nations and Non-UN Regional Intergovernmental Organizations, Liechtenstein, 1973, 19 pp.

G. UNITAR Training Manuals

Manual of United Nations Technical Assistance, 1968, 92 pp. (UNITAR/EX/11). Also available in French and Spanish.

Manual of External Financing, 1970, 125 pp. (UNITAR/EX/15). Also available in French.

H. UNITAR Occasional Papers

In process of publication

1. Education for General Management: The Staff College Approach, edited by M. B. Brodie and E. A. Life.

ANNEX III

Number of participants in UNITAR courses by country(July 1972 - June 1973)

<u>Country</u>	Courses*								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Algeria			1		1				
Argentina				2	1	2	1	1	
Australia						1			
Austria		1							
Bahrain	1	2	3			3	1		
Bangladesh	1								
Barbados								1	
Bhutan	1	1				3			
Bolivia				2	2			1	
Botswana			1						
Brazil				1				2	
Burundi					1				
Cameroon					2				
Canada						1			
Central African Republic	1								
Chad						5	1		
Chile		1	1	7	5	2		1	
Colombia		1		1				1	
Congo					1				
Costa Rica		1		2	1			1	
Cuba				2	1			1	
Cyprus	1	2							
Czechoslovakia	3								
Dahomey		1							
Democratic Yemen						2			
Dominican Republic				2				1	

- 1 Course on procedures for settlement of disputes under United Nations auspices.
- 2 Seminars on the organization and functioning of the United Nations system.
- 3 Course on regional structures in the United Nations and relations with non-United Nations regional bodies.
- 4 Regional Seminar for Latin America on Techniques and Procedures of the United Nations Technical Assistance.
- 5 Regional seminars on international procurement (Dakar and Santiago).
- 6 Seminars on the General Assembly of the United Nations for new delegates.
- 7 United Nations/UNITAR International Law Fellowship Programme 1973.
- 8 Regional Training and Refresher Course in International Law (Latin America).
- 9 Ad hoc training programmes for national foreign service officials.

Country	Courses								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ecuador		1		2	3		1	1	
Egypt	1	1				3			
El Salvador					1	2		2	
Fiji		2	1			2			
Finland	1	1				2			
Gabon	2								
Germany, Federal Republic of	1								
Ghana	1								
Guatemala		1	1	1			1	1	
Guinea		2							
Guyana	2	1				2		1	
Haiti		2						1	
Honduras		3		1				1	
India	1	2				2			
Indonesia		2				1			
Iran						2	1		
Iraq		1				2			
Israel							1		
Italy	1	1							
Ivory Coast					1				
Jamaica		1						2	
Japan		1							
Jordan	1								
Kenya		2				2			
Khmer Republic	1		1			7			
Kuwait	1		1			1			
Laos	1								
Lesotho									1
Liberia	1						1		
Libyan Arab Republic						1			
Madagascar							1		
Malawi	2		1				1		
Malaysia	1	1				3			
Mali	1				2		1		
Malta	1								
Mauritania		1							
Mexico	3	4		1	2			1	14
Mongolia		1				1			
Morocco					1				
Nepal							1		
Netherlands			1						
New Zealand			1			1			
Nicaragua				1				1	
Nigeria	1					1			
Oman	1					5			
Pakistan	1	1				14			
Panama				1		1		1	
Paraguay				2	1			1	
Peru		2		2		3		1	
Philippines						2			
Poland			1			1	1		
Portugal		1				1			

Courses

<u>Country</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Qatar		2				1			
Republic of Korea	1								
Republic of Viet-Nam						1			
Romania	1	2	3						
Saudi Arabia	1								
Senegal					5				
Sierra Leone	1					2			
South Africa		1							
Spain	1								
Sri Lanka						1			
Sudan		1					1		3
Swaziland	1	1	3						
Sweden						3			
Switzerland		1				1			
Syrian Arab Republic	2								
Thailand	1					2	1		
Trinidad and Tobago		3				2	1	1	
Tunisia					2	2			
Turkey	1								
Uganda	1								
United Arab Emirates	2	4							
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland						2			
United Republic of Tanzania		1	1				1		
United States of America		1	2			1			
Uruguay					1	2	1	1	
Venezuela		2				3		3	
Zaire		2	2		5				
Zambia		1	1			3			
<u>Total:</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>18</u>

ANNEX IV

Number of participants in UNITAR programmes by country1966 - 30 June 1973

Afghanistan	11	Dominican Republic	11
Albania	1	East African Community	2
Algeria	13	Ecuador	16
Antigua	1	Egypt	21
Argentina	16	El Salvador	8
Australia	4	Ethiopia	11
Austria	4	Fiji	9
Bahamas	1	Finland	5
Bahrain	10	France	1
Bangladesh	1	Gabon	13
Barbados	7	Gambia	5
Belgium	7	Germany, Federal Republic of	4
Bhutan	8	Ghana	23
Bolivia	11	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1
Botswana	10	Greece	8
Brazil	10	Grenada	2
Bulgaria	7	Guatemala	7
Burma	5	Guinea	7
Burundi	8	Guyana	11
Cameroon	13	Haiti	7
Canada	4	Honduras	13
Central African Republic	10	Hong Kong	1
Chad	10	Hungary	8
Chile	26	Iceland	1
China ^{a/}	11	India	21
Colombia	11	Indonesia	27
Congo	7	Iran	14
Cook Islands	1	Iraq	18
Costa Rica	9	Ireland	1
Cuba	8	Israel	8
Cyprus	11	Italy	7
Czechoslovakia	5	Ivory Coast	9
Dahomey	12	Jamaica	12
Democratic Yemen	5	Japan	10
Denmark	1	Jordan	6
Dominica	1	Kenya	22

^{a/} By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

Khmer Republic	16	St. Kitts	1
Kuwait	15	St. Lucia	2
Laos	9	Saudi Arabia	10
Lebanon	1	Solomon Islands	1
Lesotho	8	Senegal	16
Liberia	10	Sierra Leone	12
Libyan Arab Republic	8	Singapore	14
Madagascar	9	Somalia	13
Malawi	10	South Africa	3
Malaysia	20	Spain	3
Mali	17	Sri Lanka	9
Malta	10	Sudan	19
Mauritania	6	Surinam	1
Mauritius	8	Swaziland	15
Mexico	36	Sweden	9
Mongolia	7	Switzerland	3
Morocco	6	Syrian Arab Republic	12
Nepal	16	Thailand	27
Netherlands	4 ^{b/}	Togo	10
New Zealand	6	Tonga	1
Nicaragua	7	Trinidad and Tobago	17
Niger	9	Tunisia	14
Nigeria	29	Turkey	9
Norway	2	Uganda	17
Oman	6	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	11
Pakistan	19	United Arab Emirates	6
Panama	8	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
Paraguay	9	United Republic of Tanzania	23
Peru	15	United States of America	9
Philippines	28	Upper Volta	6
Poland	11	Uruguay	11
Portugal	4	Venezuela	12
Qatar	3	Western Samoa	3
Republic of Korea	7	Yemen	5
Republic of Viet-Nam	9	Yugoslavia	6
Romania	16	Zaire	25
Rwanda	9	Zambia	20

^{b/} Including one from the Netherlands Antilles.

ANNEX V

Contributions to UNITARA. Governmental sources (in US dollars)1. General Fund

Country	Contributions 1972	Contributions 1 January 1973- 30 June 1973
Algeria	15,000	-
Argentina	15,000	-
Austria	3,171 ^{a/}	7,000
Barbados	500	-
Belgium	56,510	-
Brazil	-	20,000
Canada	60,660	-
Denmark	25,000	25,000
Ecuador	298	-
Egypt	6,899	-
Finland	20,000	-
France	23,925	-
Germany, Federal Republic of	124,808	-
Greece	7,500	-
Guyana	500	-
India	10,304	-
Iran	10,000	-
Iraq	10,000	-
Ivory Coast	19,841	-
Japan	40,000	40,000
Jordan	-	2,000
Kenya	-	2,000
Liberia	3,000	-
Malta	-	600
Niger	7,194 ^{b/}	-
Nigeria	2,800	-
Norway	30,303	43,860
Pakistan	-	8,000
Sri Lanka	999	-
Sudan	-	9,828
Sweden	62,860	66,262
Switzerland	39,063	49,505
Thailand	4,100	4,100
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	80,000 ^{b/}	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	109,660	106,061
United Republic of Tanzania	-	5,602
United States of America	400,000	200,000
Venezuela	20,000	20,000
Yugoslavia	-	5,000
Zaire	30,000	-
	<u>1,239,895</u>	<u>614,818</u>

a/ In addition, Austria made a contribution in kind to the value of \$1,829 to the colloquium held at Vienna in July 1972.

b/ Contributions for 1971 and 1972.

2. Special-purpose grants

<u>Country</u>	<u>Contributions</u> <u>1972</u>
Sweden	97,500
	<u>97,500</u>

B. Non-governmental sources (in US dollars)

<u>Sources</u>	<u>Contributions</u> <u>1972</u>	<u>Contributions</u> <u>1 January 1973-</u> <u>30 June 1973</u>
Beulah Edge Estate	-	50,000
Fiat	10,000	-
Rockefeller Foundation	-	15,000
Rowntree Charitable Trust	6,995	-
United Nations Association of the United States of America	5,000	-
Volkswagenwerk Foundation	48,049	24,205
Total	<u>70,044</u>	<u>89,205</u>

C. Contributions in local currencies

<u>Country</u>	<u>Contributions</u> <u>1972</u>	<u>Contributions</u> <u>1 January 1973-</u> <u>30 June 1973</u>
Hungary (forints)	200,000	100,000
Israel (pounds)	6,118	-
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (roubles)	100,000	-

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