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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Twenty-eighth session
Agenda item 52

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 2951 (XXVII) of 11 December 1972, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to establish a Founding Committee of the United Nations University to define further the objectives and principles of the University and to draft its charter. It also requested the Secretary-General to commence efforts for raising the necessary funds in order to permit the launching of the United Nations University at the earliest possible date and to make recommendations to the Assembly concerning the location of the programming and co-ordination centre and of the other institutions, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and taking into account the views expressed thereon by the Founding Committee and the offers of facilities and other types of contributions. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit to its twenty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, the draft Charter of the United Nations University as well as a report on the implementation of resolution 2951 (XXVII).

2. The Founding Committee of the United Nations University was duly constituted; it held two sessions in 1973, one at United Nations Headquarters in March and the other at UNESCO House in Paris in June, and agreed on the text of the draft Charter at the end of the second session (see annex I). The Secretary-General fully endorses the draft Charter, which is the product of intensive work by members of the Founding Committee in close collaboration with the secretariats of the United Nations, UNESCO and UNITAR.

3. In pursuance of resolution 2951 (XXVII) the Secretary-General sent a note to the Governments of all Member States on 31 January 1973 on the financial and other contributions to the United Nations University which they might be willing to consider. The attitude of the Member Governments which have replied is in general more positive this year than in previous years towards the United Nations

University. There is an encouraging trend towards deeper appreciation and greater support for the concept of the University on the part of many Governments, while some other Governments are either waiting for the adoption by the General Assembly of the Charter of the University before making specific commitment, or are not in a position to contribute to the University in view of competing demands at home. The replies received from Governments so far regarding the offers of facilities and other types of contributions are summarized in annex II.

4. In several countries there appears to be considerable non-governmental interest, particularly in the universities and other academic circles, in establishing units of the United Nations University or in setting up some kind of co-operative relationship with the University on a mutually acceptable basis. Suggestions for affiliation or association have been received from a number of universities and research institutions in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. In the Federal Republic of Germany, there is a proposal for establishing at Konstanz an institute for communication research as part of the United Nations University. Some non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals in several countries have also indicated their willingness to make contributions towards the United Nations University or its projects. This includes an individual who has offered the facilities of a ship for possible use by the University. All these offers - some of which are more detailed than others - will be brought to the attention of the University authorities for consideration in conformity with the draft Charter of the University.

5. The Secretary-General wishes to draw particular attention to the recommendation of the Founding Committee that it is necessary to have an endowment fund of significant size, in addition to commitments for annual or special contributions, to assure the viability of the entire United Nations University system and provide a sound and stable financial foundation for the whole of the programme of the University. The income derived from the endowment fund could be used to support centres and programmes in the developing countries on the basis of excellence, relevance and equitable geographical distribution. The Secretary-General fully shares this view and hopes that generous contributions to such an endowment fund will be forthcoming from all interested Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals.

6. With regard to the location of the University Centre (programming and co-ordination centre), it would seem to the Secretary-General that the offer of the Japanese Government, involving full capital costs for the Centre and a contribution of \$US 100 million towards the endowment fund subject to certain conditions, is the most concrete and substantial of the offers made so far. In compliance with the request contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 2951 (XXVII), the Secretary-General recommends that Japan's willingness to become the host Government for the University Centre be seriously considered by the General Assembly. The Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR concur in this recommendation. The General Assembly would wish to take into account the offers of facilities and other types of contributions as well as the views expressed by the Founding Committee on the criteria to be applied in dealing with the question of the location of the Centre (see annex I, appendix II).

7. Regarding the location of research and training centres and programmes of the United Nations University and other institutions and centres which may be associated with the University, it is noted that under the draft Charter of the University the Council of the University is empowered to formulate the principles and policies, consider and approve the work programme, allocate funds and establish the terms and conditions of association. Furthermore, the location of component units of the University is a question which has to be considered in the context of the totality of the programmes of the University, the resources available to it and its stage-by-stage developmental plans, taking into account the wishes of Governments and the academic community concerned and particularly the need for the growth of vigorous academic and scientific communities in the developing countries. The Secretary-General feels, therefore, that this question should be referred to the Council of the University for consideration and decision as a priority item of its work. It is to be noted that, under the draft Charter of the University, the General Assembly will be kept fully informed of such actions as the Council may take in this matter through annual reports of the Council.

Annex I

CONTENTS

Annex I
Page

REPORT OF THE FOUNDING COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

I. Introduction	2
II. Sessions of the Founding Committee	2
III. The draft Charter of the United Nations University	3
IV. Provisional arrangements	3

APPENDICES

I. Participants	4
II. Remarks of the Founding Committee on the draft Charter of the United Nations University	7
III. Draft Charter of the United Nations University	10

REPORT OF THE FOUNDING COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Resolution 2951 (XXVII), adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 1972, requested the Secretary-General to establish, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a Founding Committee of the United Nations University to define further the objectives and principles of the University and to draft its Charter. Consequently, the Secretary-General and the Director-General designated, in consultation with the specialized agencies and programmes concerned, including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, a Committee consisting of 20 experts chosen with due regard to geographical distribution and major academic, educational and cultural trends in the world, taking into account their fields of study as well as the need to include outstanding young scholars. The list of 20 members appointed to serve on the Founding Committee of the United Nations University, as well as observers from the United Nations Youth Caucus, the World University Service (WUS) and the International Students' Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) who participated at the second session is attached (appendix I).

2. It may be recalled that the General Assembly had constituted by its resolution 2691 (XXV), adopted in 1970, a panel of experts on the establishment of an international university; this panel was expanded by General Assembly resolution 2822 (XXVI) in 1971. It held three sessions in Geneva and New York in 1971 and in Paris in 1972 to elaborate the concept, and to examine the academic, administrative and financial aspects of the project.

II. SESSIONS OF THE FOUNDING COMMITTEE

3. The Founding Committee held two sessions under the chairmanship of Professor A. W. Cordier (United States of America) to carry out its terms of reference. Ambassador S. Tsuruoka (Japan) and Mr. G. Parthasarathi (India) were elected as Co-Chairmen and Dr. V. Sahini (Romania) as Rapporteur of the Committee. The first session was held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 to 30 March 1973. This session was inaugurated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. At its session in New York the Committee discussed in detail the objectives and principles of the University and guidelines for the drafting of the Charter, in accordance with the operative paragraph 2 of the General Assembly resolution. The Committee decided to hold a meeting of a preparatory working group before its second session. The working group met in UNESCO House from 14 to 16 June 1973. The second session of the Founding Committee, held at UNESCO House, Paris, from 18 to 22 June 1973, was inaugurated by the Director-General of UNESCO. The report of the Committee and the draft Charter of the United Nations University were adopted at this session.

4. In deciding to establish the United Nations University, the General Assembly stated that the concept of the University should be that of a decentralized system

of academic institutions with full guarantees of academic freedom and autonomy. The Assembly decided that the University should consist of a programming and co-ordinating central organ and a network of affiliated institutions, integrated into the world university community. The University would be devoted to action-oriented research into the pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare, which are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies, as well as to the advanced training of young scholars and research workers. The research programmes of the centres of the University should include, among other matters, coexistence between peoples of differing cultures, tongues and social systems, peaceful relations between States and the maintenance of peace and security, human rights, economic and social change and development, the environment and the proper use of resources, basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development.

III. THE DRAFT CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

5. The Committee was of the opinion that in presenting the draft Charter of the University, a few points needed more explanation, particularly in regard to the designation of the institution, the objectives and principles, financing, criteria for location and the official languages to be used in the University (see appendix II). The text as adopted by the Committee is attached (appendix III).

IV. PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

6. The Founding Committee strongly recommends that, at the same time as the General Assembly approves the Charter of the United Nations University, it authorize the Secretary-General to take steps to implement its provisions in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, and that pending the assumption of office by the Rector, he take such measures as may be necessary to that effect including the convening of such sessions of the Council as may be necessary. Where such measures have financial implications, the expenses involved may be met from the funds, present and prospective, of the University.

APPENDIX I

Participants

A. LIST OF MEMBERS

Mr. Roberto T. Alemann (Argentina)
Chairman of the Board, Ciba-Geigy, Argentina;
Professor of Economics, University of Buenos Aires;
Ambassador to the United States of America, 1962-63;
Minister of Economy, 1961.

Mr. Sune Bergstroem (Sweden)
Director, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm;
Member, Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences and
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Borislav Bozovic (Yugoslavia)
Dean, Faculty of Medicine, University of Belgrade.

Mr. Andrew W. Cordier (United States)
former Dean, Graduate School of International Affairs, Columbia University;
former President, Columbia University;
Under-Secretary, United Nations Secretariat, 1946-1961.

Mr. Roger Gaudry (Canada)
Rector, University of Montreal;
Director of Research, Ayerst Research Laboratories, 1957-1965.

Mr. Felipe Herrera (Chile)*
Professor of Economics, University of Chile;
Member, Board of Trustees, UNITAR;
former President, Inter-American Development Bank;
Minister of Finance, 1953.

Mr. Abdel R. Kaddoura (Syrian Arab Republic)
Professor of Physics, Universities of Damascus and Oxford;
Member, UNESCO International Commission on Educational Development.

Mr. Y. K. Lule (Uganda)
Secretary-General, Association of African Universities;
former Minister of Education;
former Vice-Chancellor, Makerere University, Kampala.

Mr. Robert Mallet (France)*
Rector, Academy of Paris;
Chancellor of the Universities of Paris;
Rector, Académie d'Amiens, 1964;
former Dean, Faculty of Letters, Madagascar.

Mr. Seydou Madani Sy (Senegal)
Rector, University of Dakar;~
former Dean, Faculty of Law and Economic Science.

H.E. Mr. Ahmed E. Abdel Meguid (Egypt)
Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations;
former Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs;
former Head of the Cultural and Technical Assistance Department, Foreign
Ministry;
Former Professor of International Law at the Universities of Cairo and
Alexandria.

Mr. V. A. Oyenuga (Nigeria)*
President, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in
Africa;
Member, National Agricultural Advisory Committee.

Mr. Gopalaswami Parthasarathi (India)
Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University;
Member, UNESCO Executive Board;
Member, Board of Trustees, UNITAR;
Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, 1965-1968.

Mr. Hugh N. Robson (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Chairman, Committee of Vice-Chancellors of the United Kingdom;
Vice-Chancellor, University of Sheffield;
former Chairman, Central Committee on Postgraduate Medical Education,
Great Britain.

Mr. Victor Sahini (Romania)
Vice-President, University of Bucharest;
Professor of Physical Chemistry;
Correspondent Member, Romanian Academy and Representative of the Romanian
Academy at the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Mr. Abdus Salam (Pakistan)
Director, International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste;
Member, United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and
Technology to Development;
former Chief Scientific Adviser to the President of Pakistan.

H.E. Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka (Japan)
Member, International Law Commission;
Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations, 1967-1971;
Lecturer in International Law, University of Tokyo, 1949-1955.

Mr. Pauy Ungphakorn (Thailand)*
Professor of Economics, Cambridge University;
former Dean, Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University,
concurrently serving as Governor of the Bank of Thailand.

Mr. Victor L. Urquidi (Mexico)**
Director, Colegio de México;
Member, United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science
and Technology to Development.

Mr. Stephen Verosta (Austria)
Professor of International Law, Jurisprudence and International Relations,
University of Vienna;
Ambassador to Poland, 1956-1961;
Head of Legal Department, Foreign Ministry, 1953-1956.

B. LIST OF OBSERVERS

United Nations Youth Caucus

Miss R. Billimoria

Mr. C. MacCormack

World University Service

Mr. S. Chidambaranathan

International Students' Movement for the United Nations

Mr. S. Cohen

* Absent from first session.

** Absent from first and second sessions.

APPENDIX II

Remarks of the Founding Committee on the draft Charter of the United Nations University

Foreword

The project of the United Nations University has made great progress since it was first proposed by U Thant, then Secretary-General of the United Nations, almost four years ago. Much, of course, remains to be done if the University is to be accepted by those with whom it will be called upon to co-operate or on whose behalf it will labour. Such acceptance will depend to a large extent upon the results that the University manages to achieve in the early years of its existence. The present Charter should provide a strong yet flexible framework for its dynamic growth, especially in its formative years.

The concept of the University has now gathered widespread support and interest. The striking feature is that the University has given birth to converging and complementing initiatives, and the financial support to the project that is already known is but an imperfect translation in figures of the great intellectual and multifaceted interest in the University as a world-wide system of academic institutions. It is evident that the University will provide a fertile ground for the germination of creative ideas, whose dissemination and application will serve not only the academic community, but assist in the solution of crucial problems of human survival and progress.

1. Designation of the University

General Assembly resolution 2951 (XXVII) "decides to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University". The term University in the context of the concept which is now accepted means a community of scholars within which the functions of research, training and service are closely blended. Unlike the traditional concept of a post-secondary or graduate institution providing teaching and training of an educational and professional nature to persons of a certain age group and granting degrees and diplomas in attestation of the qualifications acquired, the United Nations University shall be a world-wide system of academic institutions for advanced research and training through an interdisciplinary approach on problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the United Nations and its agencies.

2. Principles and objectives of the United Nations University

The University through its global decentralized network of centres and programmes of research and training is to promote, undertake and stimulate as well as co-ordinate advanced research and training focused on the aspirations, the needs and problems of contemporary society. It should reflect in its composition current

as well as emerging academic and cultural trends, and stress the role and participation of outstanding young scholars and scientists, particularly from developing countries, in its work. Under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and UNESCO the University shall enjoy full autonomy and academic freedom in accomplishing its tasks. It should make provision for education for social change and social responsibility, so as "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom".

The University is to be concerned with research and training at the highest level and should deal with problems concerning all mankind, that is to say such problems as survival, development and human welfare. The University will be devoted primarily to action-oriented research; the University system will endeavour to provide special opportunities to scholars to increase their specialized knowledge in instrumentation, techniques and technologies. It will be called upon to support the efforts of the organizations in the United Nations system by providing them with the results of the penetrating research undertaken by it into the major problems of concern to them. It should also be able to play an active role in the training of national and international experts by affording them the opportunity of acquiring in its network of institutions a high degree of up-to-date professional knowledge, especially in regard to problems requiring interdisciplinary treatment. Similarly, the University should closely co-operate with non-governmental organizations, especially youth and student organizations, in the fulfilment of its objectives.

3. Finances for the United Nations University

The Committee heard an interim report on the intention of Governments as expressed in their replies to the inquiry made by the Secretary-General on 31 January 1973 on the financial and other support which they might be willing to give towards the establishment of the United Nations University. While more replies were expected to the Secretary-General's communication, the Committee was pleased to note that the attitude of Governments was on the whole positive on the United Nations University, and more particularly on the creation of research and training units of the University in their country or on the association of their existing universities or institutes with the University. It was evident that there was wide understanding and deep appreciation among many countries of the proposed network.

It was clear to the Committee, however, that there were insufficient means at present to give substance to many of the proposals for establishing new units or for strengthening existing institutes to be associated with the United Nations University. While there appeared to be greater readiness on the part of possible host Governments to supply capital costs, more funds would clearly be needed to meet recurrent costs of the units or activities of the University. In the developing countries the capital costs would be far from negligible. However, the Committee sees no reason for pessimism as many Governments and some non-governmental sources, particularly foundations, are waiting to see the completion of the University charter, its adoption by the General Assembly and the

coming into operation of the University before they decide to make financial contributions. There is need for all Governments, particularly those which have not done so, to consider seriously contributing towards the United Nations University.

In this regard it was considered necessary to have an endowment fund of significant size, in addition to commitments for annual or special contributions, to assure the viability of the entire United Nations University system and a sound and stable financial foundation for the whole of the programme of the University. The income derived from the endowment fund could be used to support centres and programmes in the developing countries on the basis of excellence, relevance and equitable geographical distribution. The desirability of having an investment committee to manage the endowment fund was also mentioned. The Committee was of the opinion that without the endowment fund as proposed above the University would lack the necessary stability to provide the envisioned opportunities for global intellectual interchange and co-operation in the field of research and training with the participation of all countries, both developed and developing.

4. Location of the United Nations University

The Committee agreed that the question of the location of the University Centre and other institutions and programmes could not be determined without taking into account various factors, notably the nature of offers from countries to host them and the criteria which will determine such location. The Committee, however, recommended that the headquarters of the University should be located in some place offering ample possibilities for wide intellectual contacts for the academic community engaged in the work of the University. The Committee identified the following criteria in this connexion:

- (a) Proximity of the University Centre to a place offering adequate facilities for the development of its programmes and reasonable living conditions;
- (b) Good facilities for transportation and telecommunications;
- (c) Availability of skilled technical manpower.

5. Official languages of the University

The official languages of the University shall be the official languages of the United Nations and of the General Conference of UNESCO, as follows: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The University Council shall decide the languages to be used in the documents and reports of the University, and its conferences and meetings in the light of the financial implications.

The research and training centres and programmes will use such languages as are necessary for their effective operation.

APPENDIX III

Draft Charter of the United Nations University

ARTICLE I

Purposes

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

2. The University shall select an academic and administrative staff for its research and training centres and programmes, wherever located, on the basis of recognized competence and with appropriate representation in terms of geography, age and sex.

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

Academic freedom and autonomy

1. The University shall enjoy academic freedom, in particular in regard to the choice of subjects of research and training, the selection of persons and institutions to participate in its work, and freedom of expression. It shall enjoy autonomy within the framework of the United Nations.

2. The Rector, with the approval of the University Council, shall conclude on behalf of the United Nations such agreements with countries where the University operates as are necessary to ensure academic freedom and autonomy.

ARTICLE III

Structure and organization

1. The University shall function mainly through a world-wide system of research and training centres and programmes established or to be established in the developing and developed countries, by decision of the University Council, for the promotion of research and advanced training in fields approved by it.

2. The University shall consist of:

(a) A University Council which shall serve as the governing board of the University;

(b) A Rector, who shall be responsible to the University Council for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University;

(c) A University Centre for programming, co-ordination, support, administration and financing of the over-all University programme, with a high-level staff responsible to the Rector, and organized so as to ensure effective and prompt action;

(d) The research and training centres and programmes referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. For purposes of advanced research and post-graduate training, the University Council may designate, on grounds of academic excellence, certain institutions and centres, or parts thereof, particularly in developing countries, as associated institutions of the University, on terms and conditions to be decided on by the University Council.

4. In order to accomplish its purposes and programmes, the University may organize internationally co-ordinated research with appropriate institutions and individuals in various parts of the world, by contractual or other arrangements.

ARTICLE IV

University Council

1. There shall be a Council of the University (hereinafter referred to as "the Council"), to be established on a broad geographical basis with due regard to major academic, scientific, educational and cultural trends in the world, taking into account the various fields of study, with appropriate representation of young scholars. The Council shall have twenty-four members serving in their individual capacity, who shall be appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, in consultation with the agencies and programmes concerned, including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (hereinafter referred to as "UNITAR"), and taking into account the views of appropriate representative bodies. The Rector shall be a member of the University Council.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR shall be ex officio members of the Council. Representatives of other United Nations organs and agencies shall be invited to attend as appropriate. The Council may invite representatives of concerned non-governmental organizations and academic bodies to attend as observers.

3. The term of office shall be six years, provided that, of the members first appointed pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, the terms of twelve shall expire at the end of three years and the terms of the remaining twelve at the end of six years. No appointed member of the Council may serve continuously for more than six years. The Council shall be consulted in regard to the replacement of retiring members.

4. The Council shall:

(a) Formulate principles and policies which shall govern the activities and operations of the University;

(b) Consider and approve the work programme and adopt the budget of the University on the basis of proposals submitted to it by the Rector;

(c) Consider reports of the Rector on the activities of the University and on the execution of its plans of work;

(d) Issue directives and take measures within the framework of the present Charter;

(e) Make whatever recommendations it may deem either necessary or desirable for the effective functioning of the University;

(f) Report annually, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Executive Board of UNESCO, and, as appropriate, to other bodies of the United Nations and UNESCO, on the work of the University;

/...

(g) Create such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary.

5. The Council shall meet in regular session at least once a year, and shall be convened by the Rector. It shall elect its Chairman and other officers and may adopt rules of procedure, including procedures for convening special sessions as necessary.

6. The Council shall consider the methods of financing the University with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its future operations, their continuity, and the University's autonomous character within the framework of the United Nations. It shall also consider the various kinds of arrangements under which institutions and individuals may be associated with its work, and the criteria to be met by such institutions and individuals in order to ensure the maintenance of the highest academic standards.

7. In the allocation of its available funds, the Council shall grant to research and training centres and programmes in developing countries adequate resources to ensure that the academic staff, equipment and working conditions meet the highest standards for research and training.

ARTICLE V

The Rector

1. The Rector of the University shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in conformity with the following procedure. The Council shall designate its Chairman and two other members to a Nominating Committee, to which the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO shall appoint one member each. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a panel of not less than three and not more than five names, arranged in alphabetical order, for consideration by the University Council. The Council may approve the proposed panel or may refer it back to the Nominating Committee. When the Council has approved the panel, it shall transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO. The Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, and with his concurrence, shall appoint one of the candidates as Rector.

2. The Rector shall normally serve for five years, and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. Conditions of the service of the Rector shall be determined by the University Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The Rector shall be the chief academic and administrative officer of the University and shall have over-all responsibility for the direction, organization, administration and programmes of the University, in accordance with the general policies and criteria formulated by the Council. The Rector shall, inter alia:

(a) Submit the plan of work and the budget estimates of the University to the Council for its consideration and approval;

(b) Direct the research and training programmes and authorize the expenditures provided in the budget approved by the Council;

(c) Appoint the personnel of the University in accordance with article VII, paragraphs 4 and 6, following procedures approved by the Council, so as to ensure the highest intellectual and moral quality of that personnel;

(d) Direct the staff of the University;

(e) Set up such advisory bodies as may be necessary, including where appropriate representatives of interested United Nations organs and agencies, and of public and private organizations particularly concerned with the activities of the University;

(f) Make arrangements with Governments and international as well as national public and private organizations with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the University;

(g) After consultation with the Chairman of the Council and subject to the provisions of article IX below, accept, on behalf of the University, voluntary contributions and gifts to the University from Governments, from international and national organizations, from foundations and from other non-governmental sources, for all purposes related to the activities of the University;

(h) Co-ordinate the total research and training programmes of the University, their relation with the activities of the United Nations and its agencies and, so far as possible with research programmes of the world scholarly community;

(i) Report to the Council, as appropriate, on the University's activities and the execution of its plans of work;

(j) Provide the necessary services to the Council.

4. A Conference of Directors of research and training centres and programmes shall be called by the Rector periodically to review and evaluate programmes of research being undertaken, and advise and assist the Rector in the improvement of current programmes and in the definition and planning of new programmes for the University system.

ARTICLE VI

The University Centre

The University Centre shall assist the Rector in the performance of the following tasks:

/...

- (a) Programme and plan subjects of research and areas of training for the University and conclude contracts for research and training activities with a view to achieving the aims and objectives of the University, and to ensuring the highest academic standards and universality of approach;
- (b) Administer the over-all University programme, and fund it in accordance with the approved budget;
- (c) Promote exchanges of scholars, scientific and technical ideas and information within the world academic community, particularly in developing countries, by making use as appropriate of techniques of conferences and workshops;
- (d) Serve as a depository of information regarding the expertise available on subjects of relevance to the work of the University, in co-operation with United Nations agencies and existing information systems;
- (e) Maintain an up-to-date roster of qualified scholars from all parts of the world who are experts in the present and prospective fields of research of the University, and assist the research and training centres and programmes in finding competent scholars as necessary;
- (f) Maintain close co-ordination between the activities of the University and those of the organs and programmes of the United Nations, including UNITAR, and of United Nations agencies;
- (g) Perform such other functions as the Rector may determine.

ARTICLE VII

Personnel of the University

1. The personnel of the University shall be selected solely with a view to achieving the stated objectives of the University. The basic criteria for selection shall be the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, with due regard to the widest possible geographic distribution.
2. The personnel of the University shall consist of:
- (a) Academic personnel;
 - (b) Administrative personnel;
 - (c) Trainees.
3. The academic personnel shall be composed of:
- (a) The directing personnel, i.e., the Rector, his senior collaborators and the Directors of the research and training centres and programmes;

(b) Research personnel, visiting professors, visiting fellows and consultants, including young scholars.

4. The academic personnel referred to in paragraph 3 (a), and such administrative personnel as may be provided for by the Council in the University budget, shall be appointed by the Rector on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules shall apply to such personnel subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be agreed by the Rector and the Secretary-General. Such personnel shall be officials of the United Nations within the meaning of Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and of other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of officials of the Organization, and Article 100 of the Charter shall apply to them. The expenses of such personnel shall be borne by the funds of the University.

5. The personnel referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be solely responsible to the Rector in the exercise of their functions.

6. The academic and administrative personnel other than the personnel referred to in paragraph 4, and the trainees, shall, in the case of personnel serving at the University Centre, be appointed by the Rector, and in other cases shall be appointed in accordance with the terms of the decision of the Council establishing the research and training centre or programme in question, or of the agreement bringing such centre or programme within the framework of the University. Such staff shall enjoy academic freedom pursuant to article II and any privileges or immunities which may be provided for in agreements concluded under that article, but shall normally not be officials of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VIII

Finance and budget

1. Capital costs and recurrent costs of the University shall be met from voluntary contributions for the University, or from the income derived therefrom made:

(a) Directly by Governments or through the United Nations, the specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency;

(b) By non-governmental sources including foundations, universities and individuals.

2. The Rector may also accept assistance for the University's projects, particularly fellowships, from the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other intergovernmental organizations.

3. Contributions which may directly or indirectly involve an immediate

or ultimate financial liability for the University, or which involve a new activity not yet included in its programme, may be accepted only with the approval of the Council.

4. The funds of the University shall be kept in a special account to be established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations.

5. The funds of the University shall be held and administered solely for the purposes of the University. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall perform all necessary financial and accounting functions for the University including the custody of its funds and shall prepare and certify the annual accounts showing the status of the University's special account.

6. The Financial Regulations and the rules and procedures of the United Nations shall apply to the financial operations of the University subject to such special rules and procedures as the Rector, in agreement with the Secretary-General, may issue after consultations with the Council and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations.

7. The Rector shall prepare the budget estimates for the University in a manner consistent with United Nations regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The estimates, together with the comments and recommendations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, shall be submitted to the Council for approval. The budget, as approved by the Council, shall be transmitted to the General Assembly together with the report of the Council.

8. Funds administered by and for the University shall, as provided in the United Nations Financial Regulations, be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors.

9. The general administrative, personnel and financial services of the United Nations may be utilized by the University on conditions determined in consultation between the Secretary-General and the Rector, it being understood that no extra cost to the regular budget of the United Nations is incurred.

ARTICLE IX

Location

1. As a world-wide system of research and training centres and programmes, the University will have its location at the site of each centre or programme.

2. The University shall have its headquarters, and the University Centre shall be located, in

ARTICLE X

Status and authority

1. The University, as defined in article III, paragraph 2, is an autonomous organ of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and shall enjoy the status, privileges and immunities provided in Articles 104 and 105 of the United Nations Charter and other international agreements and United Nations resolutions relating to the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization.
2. The University may acquire and dispose of real and personal property, and may take other legal actions necessary to the performance of its functions.
3. The University may enter into agreements, contracts or arrangements with Governments, organizations, institutions, firms or individuals for the purpose of carrying out its activities.
4. Persons travelling on the official business of the University shall, on request, be provided with appropriate United Nations travel documents.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

1. Amendments to this Charter may be made by the General Assembly of the United Nations.
2. After consultation with UNESCO, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the request of the University Council or after consultation with it, may propose amendments.

ANNEX II

CONTENTS

Annex II
Page

SUMMARY OF THE OFFERS OF FACILITIES AND OTHER TYPES OF CONTRIBUTIONS
RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

Austria	2
Belgium	2
Chile	2
Cyprus	8
Dahomey	2
Denmark	2
Ecuador	3
Egypt	3
France	4
Iceland	8
India	8
Israel	4
Italy	4
Ivory Coast	5
Japan	5
Kenya	6
Kuwait	6
Malta	6
Netherlands	6
Peru	8
Romania	7
Spain	7
Tunisia	7
Turkey	7
United States of America	8

SUMMARY OF THE OFFERS OF FACILITIES AND OTHER TYPES OF CONTRIBUTIONS
RECEIVED FROM MEMBER STATES

1. The replies received from Governments of Member States in 1973 regarding offers of facilities and other types of contributions have been summarized below.

AUSTRIA

Austria has indicated its intention to affiliate the Linnetic Institute, the establishment of which is at present being prepared, to the United Nations University.

BELGIUM

Belgium is waiting for the results of the work of the Founding Committee of the United Nations University for further clarification regarding the objectives and principles of the University before expressing a definitive view on the subject. Nevertheless, if a concrete proposal were made by the United Nations for establishing in Belgian territory a branch of the United Nations University, Belgian participation could be favourably considered. It could also be envisaged that Belgium would finance one of the installations of the University.

CHILE

Chile is prepared to explore the possibility of a specialized institute for the United Nations University, perhaps by making an established institute available to the University to serve as a component of the academic complex constituting the University, or by assuming responsibility for preparing the establishment of a Latin American regional institute for the study of special subjects of common interest to the region. In addition to exploring these possibilities, Chile would be prepared to make a symbolic contribution of a modest amount for the purpose of financing the operation of the University.

DAHOMY

Dahomey prefers to associate the University of Dahomey with the United Nations University and wants to know the modalities for such an association and its consequences.

DENMARK

Denmark states that the Danish contribution to the United Nations University would most likely take the form of affiliation or association of existing national

research institutes or universities with the United Nations University. In this connexion, it is possible that the Institute of Physics of the University of Aarhus and a number of laboratories and institutes of the Technical University of Denmark could be associated with the United Nations University. As for the Technical University of Denmark, the following laboratories and institutes might be suitable:

1. The Laboratory for Electromagnetic Theory;
2. The Acoustics Laboratory;
3. The Institute of Hydrodynamics and Hydraulic Engineering;
4. The Academy of Technical Sciences: Danish Hydraulic Institute;
5. The Heating and Air Conditioning Laboratory;
6. The Laboratory for Semiconductor Devices;
7. National Technological Library of Denmark, Danish Documentation Centre.

ECUADOR

Ecuador, while not in a position to make a financial contribution to the founding of the United Nations University, could contribute by providing technical personnel and by establishing a scientific research institute for the exploitation of the country's natural resources, especially those of the subsoil, to be affiliated with the United Nations University.

EGYPT

Egypt is considering the possibility of affiliating one of the following institutes as a regional unit of the United Nations University to serve the African or the Arab countries:

- (a) The Institute of National Planning;
- (b) The National Centre for Social and Criminological Research;
- (c) The Scientific Computation Centre, Cairo University;
- (d) The Petroleum Research and Training Institute;
- (e) The National Institute for Administration.

FRANCE

France hopes to participate in the work of the United Nations University from the outset and plans to affiliate with the University institutes, research units, centres and laboratories which have international character because of the nature of their study and work, the number of foreign scholars, professors and researchers, or because of the benefit to ongoing research which the assimilation to a multinational structure would bring about. These institutions will represent a wide range of disciplines from human rights to pure and applied mathematics. French university authorities have undertaken an inventory of resources which can be made available to the United Nations University. At the completion of this inventory the practical modalities of the French contribution, including a complete list of institutions concerned, will be communicated to the United Nations.

ISRAEL

Israel wishes to propose that the Institute for Desert Research of the University of the Negev be associated with the United Nations University on a functional basis. Such an association is warranted because the problems of desert research will become a problem of global importance in the near future. The institute, which is expected to develop to its full size of 250 scientists within 10 years, is being organized in the form of interdisciplinary groups around the five subjects, namely:

- (a) The fundamental theoretical problem;
- (b) The problems of regional, urban and village planning in the desert;
- (c) The problems of physiology and biochemistry in the desert;
- (d) Desert agriculture, and the problems of industry in the desert.

The facilities of the institute will include modern research laboratories and workshops, a central library, a collection of physical data on the desert, a botanical garden and a "seed-bank". Supply seed or plasma material will be made available to interested countries or institutions. Suitable accommodation will be available for visiting scientists, research workers, and students, both for short and long periods.

ITALY

Italy wishes to host the "scientific faculty" of the United Nations University at Trieste, to be linked with the existing International Centre for Theoretical Physics and availing itself of facilities to be placed at its disposal by the University of Trieste. While it will be up to the competent authorities of the

United Nations University to establish the policy and organization of the University, the Italian Government envisages some general outlines of the proposed faculty as follows:

The Faculty for Basic Sciences will consist of (a) Theoretical Departments (life sciences, mathematical sciences, physical sciences and chemical sciences) and (b) Experimental Laboratories (experimental physics, biophysics and biochemistry, oceanography, geophysics, etc.). The Italian Government is planning to contribute to the Theoretical Departments a lump sum to cover the estimated expenses for the ground, the building, and the infrastructures, and up to 50 per cent of the running costs. The planned contribution to the Experimental Laboratories will consist of a lump sum for the acquisition of land, construction of buildings, and basic instrumentation, and a yearly contribution corresponding to 50 per cent of the estimated annual expenditure. The Italian Government will also contribute a lump sum to cover the estimated annual expenditure for the services and functioning of the area where the Faculty will be located.

IVORY COAST

The Ivory Coast is in a position to make only a symbolic contribution to the proposed United Nations University; at an appropriate moment, however, it could consider affiliating some of its research institutes to the United Nations University.

JAPAN

Japan is prepared to consider the following contributions if the programming and co-ordination centre of the United Nations University will be located in Japan:

(a) A financial contribution to the "United Nations University Fund", which may be needed to ensure a suitable financial basis for the University, in the amount of \$US 100 million in five yearly instalments starting from 1974, subject to parliamentary approval and provided that contributions to the fund will be made by member countries and other sources; Japan will bear all the capital costs required for the establishment of the centre in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

(b) Japan wishes to be one of the host countries of research and training units of the United Nations University; the Japanese Government is ready to consider bearing all the capital costs required for the establishment of such a unit at an appropriate place in Japan; it will also bear at least half of the current expenses for the unit and is prepared to bear up to two thirds of such expenses, considering that the revenue from the central fund should be used more for the current expenses for units to be set up in developing countries, provided that other countries agree to do so with the units to be established in their own countries.

(c) Japan is prepared to consider appropriate contribution, together with other developed countries, to the capital costs for establishing research and training units of the University in developing countries when such co-operation is requested by the United Nations University.

KENYA

Kenya has offered to host sections or parts of the United Nations University. The Government of Kenya agrees to pledge a sum of £K 300,000 towards the capital costs, or 10 per cent of the capital costs, whichever is less, towards the construction and establishment of a part of the University should Kenya be selected as one of the sites for sections or parts of the University. This pledge includes an offer of free land for the site of the University.

KUWAIT

Kuwait suggests the establishment of two institutes which may be part of the United Nations University:

(a) An institute for petroleum studies with its headquarters in Kuwait and mainly concerned with the question of production;

(b) An institute concerned with pollution in the Arabian Gulf with its headquarters in one of the Arab countries in the Gulf.

MALTA

Malta plans to affiliate its International Ocean Institute established in 1972 with the United Nations University. The purpose of this institute is to promote research into the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources, including the regulation of such uses. Support by the United Nations Development Programme for at least two years has been assured especially for the documentation centre and the Mediterranean study. Several foundations are also prepared to finance particular projects, in addition to the assistance from the University of Malta and other sources.

NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands will consider ways and means of supporting the activities of the United Nations University once the charter of the University has been drawn up and agreed upon and the research programme of the University has been submitted. The possibility of financial support to projects which the United Nations

University may undertake in co-operation with education and research institutions in developing countries will then be considered within the framework of the Netherlands Development Co-operation programmes.

ROMANIA

Romania is ready to participate in the activities of the United Nations University by associating a research unit in its national system of education. Such a unit may be for the purpose of undertaking research on subjects mentioned among the objectives of the United Nations University such as "basic scientific research and the application of the results of science and technology in the interests of development". The field of research could also include chemistry and biology.

SPAIN

While not contemplating a specific financial contribution to the United Nations University at present, Spain may consider other types of contributions such as the donation of books and teaching material, the sending of teachers, the admission of scholarship holders to Spanish institutions, etc. At a later stage in the development of the University, the competent Spanish authorities would be prepared to discuss the possibility of effective assistance from the Spanish Government.

TUNISIA

Tunisia has presented its candidature for hosting the headquarters of the United Nations University or one of its units. If its candidature were accepted, Tunisia is prepared to place at the disposal of the United Nations adequate territory for construction and will actively contribute in the material or organizational field at the time of the construction of the University.

TURKEY

Turkey wishes to establish an institute of environmental engineering in the Middle East Technical University in Ankara as part of the United Nations University. It is prepared to meet the cost of the buildings and the laboratories necessary for the institute and will provide the salaries of the Turkish teaching staff and the research assistants. The institute will provide post-graduate courses and the facilities for research. It is envisaged that scholarships will be offered to students from the developing countries and lodgings provided within the Middle East Technical University campus for professors who will be joining the staff from abroad. Part of the travel expenses of the experts who will conduct research at the institute will also be met.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States Government, while stating that it has no present plans to make a financial or other contribution towards the capital or recurrent costs of the University, suggests that non-governmental sources in the United States such as foundations, universities and individual citizens may wish to contribute in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2951 (XXVII).

2. Aside from the countries mentioned above, Governments of the following Member States communicated to the Secretary-General in the course of 1972 their interest in establishing units of the United Nations University or in affiliating existing universities or research institutions to it: CYPRUS, ICELAND, INDIA and PERU.
