



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERALA/45/604  
17 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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Forty-fifth session  
Agenda item 57 (d)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE  
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training  
and advisory services programme

Report of the Secretary-General ..

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1 - 2	3
II. STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME .....	3	3
III. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME .....	4 - 15	3
A. General .....	4 - 5	3
B. Selection of 1990 disarmament fellows and associate disarmament fellows .....	6 - 7	3
C. Geneva part of the Programme .....	8 - 9	5
D. Study visit to the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna .....	10	5
E. Study visit at the invitation of Governments of States Members of the United Nations .....	11 - 12	5
1. General .....	11	5
2. Countries visited in 1990 .....	12	6

CONTENTS (continued)

	Paragraphs	Page
F. New York part of the Programme .....	13 - 14	6
G. Disarmament research projects and papers .....	15	6
IV. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGIONAL DISARMAMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME .....	16 - 23	7
A. Background .....	16 - 20	7
B. Preparations for the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Asia and the Pacific (1991) ..	21 - 23	8
V. CONCLUDING REMARKS .....	24 - 25	8

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, adopted resolution 44/117 E of 15 December 1989, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General (A/33/305) approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, requested the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme.
2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of the above-mentioned resolution.

## II. STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

3. The relevant information relating to the structure, including the guidelines and method of work, of the disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme can be found in (a) the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/33/305), approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; (b) the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fortieth session (A/40/816, paras. 3-5, 8-11 and 27); (c) Assembly resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985; and (d) Assembly resolution 42/39 I of 30 November 1987.

## III. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

### A. General

4. The 1990 programme of disarmament studies started at Geneva at the Palais des Nations on 23 July 1990 and will end in New York at United Nations Headquarters on 23 November 1990.

5. In general, the 1990 programme included disarmament lectures, seminars and panel discussions, research projects on peace and disarmament, simulation exercises and study visits.

### B. Selection of 1990 disarmament fellows and associate disarmament fellows

6. Twenty-four disarmament fellows and two associate disarmament fellows were selected in 1990 by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a selection panel, which met in May 1990.

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7. The names and nationalities of the 24 disarmament fellows and two associate disarmament fellows are as follows:

Disarmament fellows:

1. Mr. Artur KUKO	Albania
2. Mr. Ernesto Mario PFIRTER	Argentina
3. Mr. M. Amir Hussain SIKDER	Bangladesh
4. Mr. Anguel ANASTASSOV	Bulgaria
5. Mr. NAINLA Ngarry-Mbailao	Chad
6. Mr. Endale TESSEMA	Ethiopia
7. Mr. Martin KREMER	Germany
8. Mr. Luciano BOZZO	Italy
9. Mr. Hussein AL-RIFAI	Jordan
10. Mr. Tseliso KOLANE	Lesotho
11. Ms. Maria del Rosario Marta PEÑA Jaramillo	Mexico
12. Mr. Mohamed BEN KADDOUR	Morocco
13. Mr. U Wynn THEIN	Myanmar
14. Mr. Dhananjay JHA	Nepal
15. Mr. Julio Alberto OCAMPO MASCARO	Peru
16. Mr. Leslie J. BAJA	Philippines
17. Mr. Hassan M. CONTEH	Sierra Leone
18. Mr. Manjusri Jayantha PALIPANE	Sri Lanka
19. Ms. Annika JOHANSSON	Sweden
20. Mrs. Radhia Naima MSUYA	United Republic of Tanzania
21. Mr. Pavel MIKHAILOV	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
22. Mr. Victor Francisco MANZANARES VELOZ	Venezuela
23. Mr. Hoai Trung LE	Viet Nam
24. Ms. Dragana FILIPOVIC	Yugoslavia

Associate disarmament fellows:

25. Mr. LI Yong Ho	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
26. Mr. Myong Jin KIM	Republic of Korea

C. Geneva part of the Programme

8. The fellows were exposed to various shades of opinion in order to facilitate the discussion of disarmament issues from different perspectives and to promote greater understanding of the various global/multilateral, regional, bilateral and national approaches to disarmament.

9. The Geneva programme, which covered practically every aspect of disarmament and security, included lectures on disarmament issues, both in their historical context and as the subject of current deliberations and negotiations, as well as following the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament in order to understand the conduct of actual disarmament negotiations. The specific disarmament topics covered included the following: (a) Procedures and Practices of the Conference on Disarmament (CD); (b) multilateral approaches to disarmament negotiation (with special references to the CD); (c) assessments of deliberations and negotiations on various items in the CD and its ad hoc committees including cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, the prevention of nuclear war, chemical weapons, nuclear-test ban, the prevention of an arms race in outer space and security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States; (d) the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; (e) history of arms control negotiations and evaluation of major arms control limitation and disarmament agreements including their verification and enforcement; (f) the main provisions of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the four NPT Review Conferences; (g) confidence-building measures; (h) nuclear-weapon-free zones; (i) regional disarmament; (j) disarmament and security; and (k) United Nations and other sources of disarmament information.

D. Study visit to the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna

10. The fellows visited the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Vienna and attended briefings of lectures on the following topics: IAEA - what it is and its history; legal basis for international safeguards, including mechanisms for international co-operation, IAEA safeguards system and the nuclear non-proliferation régime; IAEA safeguards inspection - how it works.

E. Study visit at the invitation of Governments of States  
Members of the United Nations

1. General

11. This year, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from six Member States (Finland, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America) inviting participants in the 1990 programme to visit their countries in order to study their policies and activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. These visits, organized in a generous and efficient manner by the host Governments, provided the fellows with additional sources of information, as well as practical knowledge.

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2. Countries visited in 1990

12. In the various countries extending invitations, the fellows visited the following places and institutions: (a) Finland: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Research project on the verification of chemical disarmament, the Research project on seismological verification of nuclear tests, the Naval Academy; (b) Germany: the Federal Foreign Office, Research Institute for International Affairs, the Federal Armed Forces NBC Defence Science Agency at Münster, the incineration plant and the explosive ordinance disposal facilities in Münster; (c) Japan: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hiroshima (the Peace Memorial Museum, Cenotaph for Atomic Bomb Victims, Atomic Bomb Hospital, a film showing "Hiroshima - A Mother's Prayer", and a meeting with scholars and atomic bomb survivors) and Nagasaki (Atomic Bomb Museum, showing of a film on atomic bombing of Nagasaki, a meeting with atomic bomb survivors and medical doctors; (d) Sweden: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Defence Research Establishment (FOA), the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); (e) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), the Institute of the United States of America and Canada Studies; (f) the United States of America: before the end of the 1990 programme, the fellows will visit the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other agencies.

F. New York part of the Programme

13. The New York part of the programme is taking place during the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly and will end by 23 November 1990.

14. The programme studies include: attendance at meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly from the general debate on disarmament items to the actual voting on draft resolutions; lectures/seminars on the following topics - all the disarmament and international security items allocated to the First Committee; procedures and practices of the First Committee; the work of the First Committee; the work of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in connection with disarmament conferences, publications and studies, World Disarmament Campaign; evaluation of selected draft resolutions on disarmament submitted to the General Assembly; simulation exercises, in which the fellows assume the roles of delegates in "real world" disarmament negotiating scenarios; the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; and United Nations peace-keeping operations; attendance at Disarmament Week events.

G. Disarmament research projects and papers

15. Research work is an essential and integral part of the programme of studies. The fellows prepared and submitted twenty-six written papers of 15 to 20 pages each on a variety of disarmament issues. Later, the Senior Co-ordinator held discussions with the fellows on the papers prepared by them. In addition to the research papers, the fellows made oral presentations on a wide range of disarmament subjects.

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#### IV. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGIONAL DISARMAMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

##### A. Background

16. In 1985, in resolution 40/151 H, the General Assembly decided to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme to include regional disarmament training and advisory services. Within the framework of the regional disarmament training and advisory services, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has developed a programme of regional disarmament workshops to be organized on a regional or subregional basis, in co-operation with the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament.

17. The modalities for the implementation of the workshop are contained in General Assembly resolutions 40/151 H of 1985 and 42/39 I of 1987, as well as in the relevant paragraphs of the Secretary-General's reports (A/41/720 and A/43/719).

18. In particular, the modalities make clear that besides the limited resources provided by the General Assembly, (a) a Government in the region concerned will be expected to act as host when the regional disarmament workshop takes place in that particular region, (b) other interested Governments could make contributions as appropriate towards the costs of the regional disarmament workshops.

19. As stated by the Secretary-General in his report A/43/719, the main objective of the workshop is to provide assistance to the Governments of the regions concerned, through the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level, in co-operation with the Governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned, for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as to promote a better understanding and awareness in the region of the international and regional machinery for the promotion of disarmament efforts and regional security. More specifically, workshops aim at: (a) increasing the participants' knowledge of concepts of security and regional security questions; (b) providing to the participants a forum for sharing information and experience on disarmament issues of common concern to the region, including regional case studies; (c) deepening the participants' understanding of the causes of the arms race, as well as the relationship between security, development and the arms race; (d) creating awareness of the regional systems for the promotion of security and conflict resolution.

20. It was on the basis of this background that participants from 21 African States were invited to participate in the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop, for Africa in 1989. The Government of Nigeria acted as the host for the workshop which was held in Lagos from 3 to 7 April 1989. The Government of Norway made a contribution of \$US 5,000.

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**B. Preparations for the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Asia and the Pacific (1991)**

21. Preparations are now under way to organize a disarmament workshop for the Asia and Pacific region. The Workshop will take place in Bandung (Indonesia) from 28 January to 1 February 1991.

22. Texts of the presentations made during the Workshop will be published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

23. Besides the resources provided by the General Assembly, the Government of Indonesia will act as host and will provide the local expenses, including conference facilities, hotel, meals, local transportation. The following Governments have pledged contributions: Norway (\$US 15,000) and New Zealand (\$NZ 5,000).

**V. CONCLUDING REMARKS**

24. The General Assembly has on many occasions emphasized the importance and value of the disarmament fellowship programme. By the end of 1990, the programme will have trained 267 government officials from 106 countries, and it has made a significant and useful contribution to the development of greater expertise in disarmament. It has also given the disarmament fellows knowledge and experience on which they can increasingly draw as they assume greater responsibility for their nations' policies.

25. As is evident in the present report, the Department has organized, within the framework of the United Nations Regional Disarmament Training Programme, the regional disarmament workshop for Africa and preparations are under way for the regional disarmament Workshop for Asia and the Pacific. In effect, the disarmament fellowship programme, which is global in scope, and the regional disarmament workshops, which are regional in scope, complement each other.

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