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TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLYUnited Nations programme of fellowships on disarmamentReport of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its fortieth session, adopted resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament". The operative paragraphs of that resolution read in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"3. Decides to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to include training programmes and advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, all the programmes to be consolidated under the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, at the appropriate level, bearing in mind the savings that can be made within the existing overall budgetary appropriations for the programme of fellowships; such advisory services should include the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level, in co-operation with the Governments and/or intergovernmental organizations concerned for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts;

"4. Further decides that the Secretary-General should make provision for advisory services in the field of disarmament on the basis of requests received from Governments and/or governmental organizations in accordance with the following policies:

"(a) The kind of service to be rendered to Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be determined by the Governments and/or organizations concerned in consultation with the Secretary-General;

"(b) The amount of service and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-General, with due regard to the needs of States, in particular the developing countries, and in conformity with the principle that the requesting Governments and/or governmental organizations shall be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses connected with the services rendered, either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff services and defraying the local costs of carrying out the programme;

"(c) The service shall be applicable to any subject in the field of disarmament;

"...

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-first session on the operations of the programme of fellowships and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution and to develop modalities for implementation of the training programmes and advisory services."

/...

2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of the above resolution.

II. GUIDELINES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

3. The guidelines, including the organization and method of work of the fellowship programme are contained (a) in document A/33/305, as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, and (b) in document A/40/816, paragraphs 3 to 5, 8 to 11, and 27.

III. SELECTION OF 1986 DISARMAMENT FELLOWS

4. The General Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, had decided to increase, as of 1983, the number of fellowships from 20 to 25. ^{1/} However, in view of the present situation of the Organization, the number of fellowships this year has been reduced from 25 to 20 in keeping with the decisions of the Assembly at its resumed fortieth session in April 1986.

5. Thus, 20 disarmament fellows were selected in 1986 by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a selection panel. The selection panel met in New York in April 1986. In selecting the candidates, efforts were made to ensure the broadest possible geographical distribution of fellowships available and to ensure that an ever-expanding number of States had the opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages of the programme. Most of the recipients of fellowship awards in 1986 are government officials who are either working at the ministries of foreign affairs in their countries or at their permanent missions to the United Nations in New York.

6. This year, 64 nominations were received from Member States. The names and nationalities of the 20 disarmament fellows who were selected are as follows:

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| 1. Mr. Mohamed TEFIANI | Algeria |
| 2. Mr. Rafael Mariano GROSSI | Argentina |
| 3. Mr. Zacharie Richard AKPLOGAN | Benin |
| 4. Mr. Tarcísio Lima Ferreira FERNANDES COSTA | Brazil |
| 5. Mr. ZHANG Weidong | China |
| 6. Mr. Eduardo MARTINEZ BORBONET | Cuba |
| 7. Ms. Iman Mou'stafa ABDOU AHMED | Egypt |
| 8. Ms. Agnès MARCAILLOU | France |
| 9. Mr. Kojo YEBOAH-ASUAMAH | Ghana |

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| 10. Mr. Lajos BOZI | Hungary |
| 11. Mr. Fouad Khalil ATTEH | Jordan |
| 12. Mr. Reuben Ambeyi LIGAO | Kenya |
| 13. Mr. Linthong PHETSAVAN | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 14. Ms. Deborah JACKSON | New Zealand |
| 15. Mrs. Seema NAQVI | Pakistan |
| 16. Mr. Krzysztof JAKUBOWSKI | Poland |
| 17. Mr. Jean-Marie Vianney GATERA | Rwanda |
| 18. Ms. Kahenuka Dhireni DE SILVA | Sri Lanka |
| 19. Mr. Abou YACOUBOU | Togo |
| 20. Mrs. Liberata N. Rutageruka MULAMULA | United Republic of Tanzania |

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 1986

A. General

7. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978 in which it approved the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/33/305, had decided that the duration of fellowships should not exceed six months annually. For the same reasons referred to in paragraph 4 above, the duration of the programme has been reduced to 3 1/2 months in keeping with the decisions of the Assembly at its resumed fortieth session this year. Therefore, the programme started at Geneva on 23 July 1986 and will end in New York on 7 November 1986.

B. Geneva part of the programme

8. The programme included lectures on disarmament issues both in their historical context and as the subject of current deliberations and negotiations, and seminars covering selected issues, as well as following the deliberations of the Conference on Disarmament.

9. The Geneva programme of lectures dealt with the following topics: dynamics of the arms race; the nuclear-arms race; the United Nations and disarmament; history of arms limitation negotiation; review of major arms limitation treaties; verification in the context of existing treaties; security perceptions in the 1980s; disarmament and information; risks of unintentional nuclear war; survey of talks held at Geneva on nuclear and space arms; the conventional arms race; the

spread of conventional weapon arms transfers and indigenous arms industries; the evaluation and status of the nuclear-weapon-free zone concept; institutional aspects of disarmament negotiations; confidence-building measures; cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament; security of non-nuclear-weapon States; prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters; nuclear-test ban; prevention of an arms race in outer space; disarmament and development; economic and social consequences of the arms race; chemical weapons; a non-member's view of the work of the Conference on Disarmament.

10. The opening session of the programme at Geneva was addressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and Personal Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, and representatives of Nigeria, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and the USSR. About 24 ambassadors to the Conference on Disarmament and several other experts on disarmament gave lectures to the fellows. Lectures were given by senior staff from the Department for Disarmament Affairs, including the Co-ordinator of the programme. The Co-ordinator acted as the chairman/moderator of lectures and discussions.

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

11. The fellows visited the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Vienna and attended briefings or lectures on the following topics: IAEA, what it is and its history; basic facts about nuclear power; the nuclear challenge and safeguarding nuclear energy; the legal basis for international safeguards; the implementation of IAEA safeguards; the IAEA Inspectorate; the status of nuclear energy in the world; and IAEA safeguards equipment. The opening session of the study visit to IAEA was addressed by Mr. Hans Blix, Director-General of IAEA.

12. While in Vienna, the fellows attended several useful lectures given under the auspices of the Government of Austria. Particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament, security and peace-keeping issues, by senior officials from the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Defence Academy.

D. Study visits at the invitation of Governments of States Members of the United Nations

1. General

13. This year, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from five Member States (Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America) inviting participants in the 1986 programme to visit their countries in order to study their policies and activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Following receipt of letters of invitation, the Co-ordinator of the fellowship programme prepared, in consultation with the inviting Governments, programmes of studies for the visits of the fellows to the five countries. The opportunities offered were deemed to contribute to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the fellowship programme

and were accepted on that basis. The questions covered during the study visits are the subject of current deliberations and negotiations at the United Nations and the Conference on 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.

2. Germany, Federal Republic of

14. As regards the Federal Republic of Germany, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on selected aspects of disarmament issues given at the Federal Foreign Office, the discussions at the German Society for Foreign Policy, and the visit to the nuclear power plant at Mülheim-Kärlich. The opening session of the study visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was addressed by Mr. Friedrich Muth, Commissioner of the Federal Government for Disarmament and Arms Control.

3. Japan

15. As regards Japan, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the visit to Hiroshima (especially the visit to the Peace Memorial Museum, showing of the film "Hiroshima - A Document of Atomic Bombing", the meeting with scholars and atomic bomb survivors, and the visit to the Atomic Bomb Hospital) and the visit to Nagasaki (especially the visit to the Atomic Bomb Museum, the showing of a film on the atomic bomb, discussions with atomic bomb survivors, the visit to the Atomic Bomb Victims Nursing Home and an exchange of views with students of Junshin Women's Junior College). The closing session of the study visit to Japan was addressed by Mr. Takeshi Hamano, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at Hiroshima and Nagasaki opening addresses were given by Mr. Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima, and Mr. Hitoshi Motojima, Mayor of Nagasaki.

4. Sweden

16. As regards Sweden, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on a wide range of disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the National Defence Research Institute (FOA), the lectures given at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the visit to the Seismology Data Centre and the visit to the Swedish Institute. The opening session of the study visit to Sweden was addressed by Mrs. Maj-Britt Theorin, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Swedish Disarmament Commission.

5. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

17. As regards the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the lectures given at the Institute of USA and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences with the participation of the representatives of the United Nations Association of the USSR, the Institute of World Economy and International

Relations, the Institute of African Studies and the Institute of Oriental Studies, the meetings with the representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Peace Fund. The opening session of the study visit to the USSR was addressed by Mr. Georgy Arbatov, Director of the Institute of USA and Canada and President of the United Nations Association of the USSR, and by Mr. Michail Kokeyev, Expert, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. United States of America

18. Before the end of the 1986 programme, a study visit will be made to Washington, D.C., at the invitation of the United States Government. The Washington programme of lectures on disarmament will include the following: discussions at the Department of State, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Department of Defense and the National Security Council; visits to the Seismic Data Exchange Center DARPA, to the United States House of Representatives (Committee on Foreign Affairs) and the Congressional Research Service (Library of Congress Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division); discussions at various non-governmental organizations as well as a visit to Meridian House. It is expected that the fellows will be addressed, inter alia, by Mr. Paul Nitze, Special Adviser to the President and Secretary of State on Arms Control Matters.

E. New York part of the programme

19. This part of the programme is taking place during the forty-first session of the General Assembly and will end by 7 November 1986.

20. The New York programme of lectures and seminars includes discussion of the following topics: all the agenda items allocated to the First Committee; procedures and practices of the General Assembly; the drafting of draft resolutions; simulation exercises; group discussion on the topic "The future of disarmament"; disarmament and international security; disarmament and development and various studies prepared by the Secretary-General on disarmament issues, such as the World Disarmament Campaign.

21. The opening session of the programme in New York was addressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. Lectures were given by staff from the Department for Disarmament Affairs and from other departments of the Secretariat.

F. Research projects and papers

22. Research work is an essential and integral part of the programme of studies. The fellows prepared and submitted 20 written papers. Later, discussions were held with the fellows on the papers prepared by them. In accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 39/63 B, the Steering Board examined the fellows' research papers with a view "to identifying those that are outstanding". Due to the financial situation of the Organization, last year's research papers will not be published this year.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPHS 3, 4 AND 6 OF RESOLUTION 40/151 H

A. Modalities and guideline for implementation of the new disarmament training programme at the regional level (paragraphs 3 and 6 of resolution 40/151 H)

23. In pursuance of the decision of the General Assembly (paragraphs 3 and 6 of resolution 40/151 H), the Secretary-General submits the following modalities for the United Nations regional disarmament training programme.

24. The primary aim of the training programme is to provide assistance to the Governments of the regions concerned through the organization of disarmament training courses, and to promote expertise in disarmament in more Member States, particularly in the developing countries. In addition, the purpose of the training course is to enable the participants to derive from their training the knowledge and professional competence that will help to increase their ability to fulfil their duties in their areas of responsibility.

25. The training course in general is intended for government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, and to promote in the region, a better understanding and awareness of the international and regional systems for the promotion of disarmament efforts.

26. Participants in the training course shall be candidates nominated by their Governments. In considering applications, particular attention shall be paid to choosing government officials who, at the level of their ministries of External Affairs and other ministries concerned, are directly responsible for disarmament questions and, in this capacity, are involved in the preparation of their countries' national reports/papers in the field of disarmament, as well as in the attendance at international disarmament bodies. Other factors that will also influence the selection of candidates will be the candidates' professional and educational background, and the practical use they expect to make of the knowledge and experience gained upon return to their countries.

27. The selection of participants shall be made by the Secretary-General on the basis of the above criteria established for the training course.

28. The training course would be organized annually on a rotation basis between the regions, for up to 15 government officials. The course, not to exceed one week, is conceived as an intensive learning exercise, designed to deepen and develop knowledge and skills of the participants in a relatively short period of time. A careful mix of different teaching methods will be applied, for example, briefings and lectures, seminars, panel and group discussions, case-studies and practical exercises. More specifically, the training will aim at increasing the participants' understanding of the role and functions of the General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament and other international bodies concerned with the promotion of disarmament efforts; familiarizing the participants with the substantive provisions of the major disarmament treaties; area case-studies of disarmament and security issues with special reference to the region concerned; strengthening and further developing the participants' skills for drafting and

negotiation; and providing to the participants a forum for sharing information and experience on disarmament issues of common concern to the region. The Department for Disarmament Affairs would be charged with organizing the training course, in close co-operation with the Governments/intergovernmental organizations concerned, as well as with disarmament experts and institutions in the various regions concerned.

29. For the biennium 1986-1987 the General Assembly provided appropriations based on a one-week training course to be organized annually in each region on a rotation basis, taking into account that the Governments concerned would be expected to make contributions towards the costs (see A/C.1/40/L.79). The regular budget resources were provided towards meeting the cost of travel and daily subsistence allowances for the substantive staff and fees, travel and subsistence for lecturers.

B. Modalities and guidelines for implementation of the new advisory services programme in the field of disarmament and security (paragraphs 4 and 6 of resolution 40/151 H)

30. In pursuance of the decision of the General Assembly (paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 of resolution 40/151 H), the Secretary-General submits the following modalities and guidelines for the United Nations disarmament advisory services programme.

31. The Secretary-General would make provision for advisory services in the field of disarmament and security, on the basis of requests received from Governments/intergovernmental organizations.

32. The kind of service to be rendered to Governments/intergovernmental/governmental organizations shall be determined by the Governments/organizations concerned in consultation with the Secretary-General.

33. The amount of service and the conditions under which it is to be rendered shall be decided by the Secretary-General with due regard to the needs of States, in particular the developing countries, and in conformity with the principle that the requesting Governments/organizations shall be expected to assume responsibility for a considerable part of the expenses connected with the services rendered.

34. Such responsibility of the requesting Governments/organizations shall be implemented either by making a contribution in cash, or by providing supporting staff services and defraying the local costs of carrying out the service.

35. The nature and extent of advisory services to be implemented each year cannot be determined with certainty since such services depend on requests received from the Governments and organizations concerned. However, when proposals for advisory services are submitted, the Secretary-General will make full use of expertise available in the Organization and from Member States and research institutes that might co-operate with the Secretary-General in providing such services.

36. The service shall be applicable to disarmament and security issues.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

37. Within the framework of the disarmament fellowship programme, Governments have requested assistance for training their officials in the field of disarmament. The United Nations has responded and provided assistance to Governments of Member States, especially of the developing countries, through the specialized training of government officials undertaken under the auspices of the programme. By the end of this year, the programme will have trained 175 government officials from 93 countries, the majority of whom are from developing countries. Governments have continued to manifest keen interest in the programme. That interest is also reflected in the invitations from Governments to study selected aspects of disarmament issues in their countries. Representatives of countries from various regions of the world have made statements in various disarmament forums recognizing the importance of the programme in providing assistance to Governments in the training aspects of disarmament.

38. Upon returning to their home countries, the fellows have used the knowledge acquired during the training course and have been given assignments dealing with disarmament and related security matters. In this connection, a large number of the former fellows have been included in their countries' delegations to international conferences dealing with disarmament questions. This is particularly evident from delegations to the single multilateral negotiating body, the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva. Former fellows have also been included in their countries' delegations to the regular sessions of the General Assembly, in particular to the First Committee of the General Assembly, as well as to the Disarmament Commission.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex IV.
