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## 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

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, adopted resolution 45/59 A of 4 December 1990, 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 to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 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 1991 programme of disarmament studies started at Geneva at the Palais des Nations on 22 July 1991 and will end in New York at United Nations Headquarters on 16 November 1991.

5. In general, the 1991 programme included disarmament lectures, seminars and panel discussions, research projects on peace and disarmament, simulation exercises and study visits.

### B. Selection of 1991 disarmament fellows

6. Twenty-five disarmament fellows were selected in 1991 by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a selection panel, which met in May 1991.

7. The names and nationalities of the 25 disarmament fellows are as follows:

1. Mr. Joao Baptista DA COSTA	Angola
2. Mr. Awangku ALIHASHIM YUSSOF	Brunei Darussalam
3. Mr. Martin MBENG AGBOR	Cameroon
4. Mr. Zukang SHA	China
5. Ms. Ana Matilde RIVERA FIGUEROA	Costa Rica
6. Mr. Zdenek STIBOR	Czechoslovakia
7. Ms. Diana Minerva CEPEDA NUNEZ	Dominican Republic
8. Mr. Aly O. SIRRY	Egypt
9. Mr. Loukas KARATSOLIS	Greece
10. Mr. Karamo KOITA	Guinea
11. Mr. Pedro FERNANDES	Guinea-Bissau
12. Mr. Hamid Ali RAO	India
13. Mr. Djumantoro PURBO	Indonesia
14. Mr. Hamid BAIDI-NEJAD	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
15. Ms. Salome F. ATANDI	Kenya
16. Mr. Raymond VASSALLO	Malta
17. Mr. Patrice E. CURE	Mauritius
18. Mr. Lamjavyn JARGALSAIHAN	Mongolia
19. Mr. Muntari A. KAITA	Nigeria
20. Mr. Cristian ISTRATE	Romania
21. Col. Tanasak SUDTITES	Thailand
22. Mr. Atilla GUNAY	Turkey
23. Mr. Mikhail OSMATCH	Ukraine
24. Mr. Yumi SHAKU	Zaire
25. Mr. Davies SAMPA	Zambia

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 (NPT), and the four NPT Review Conferences; (g) confidence-building measures; (h) nuclear-weapon-free zones; (i) regional disarmament and security; and (j) 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 and lectures on the following topics: IAEA - what it is and its history; legal basis for international safeguards, including mechanisms for international cooperation; IAEA safeguards system and the nuclear non-proliferation regime; IAEA safeguards inspection - how it works. The fellows also attended plenary meetings of the IAEA General Conference.

**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, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, and United States of America) inviting participants in the 1991 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.

## 2. Countries visited in 1991

12. In the various countries extending invitations, the fellows visited the following places and institutions: (a) Finland: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uusimaa Jaeger Battalion and Suomalainen Coastal Regiment, Finnish Research Project on the Verification of Chemical Disarmament, Finnish Research Project on Seismological Verification of Nuclear Tests; (b) France: le service de desarmement de Présidence de la République, Secrétariat général de la Défense Nationale, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères; (c) Germany: the Federal Foreign Office, the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, the Federal Armed Forces NBC Defence Science Agency at Münster, the incineration plant and the explosive ordinance disposal facilities at Münster; (d) Japan: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hiroshima (office of the Mayor, 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 (offices of the Governor and Mayor, Atomic Bomb Museum, showing of a film on atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Hill of Grace A-Bomb Victims' Nursing Home); (e) Sweden: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Defence Research Establishment (FOA), the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI); (f) United States of America: before the end of the 1991 programme, the fellows will visit the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) and other agencies and research institutes at Washington, D.C.

## F. New York part of the Programme

13. The New York part of the programme is taking place during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly and will end by 16 November 1991.

14. The programme of studies includes: 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 Department for Disarmament Affairs in connection with disarmament conferences, publications, monitoring and studies, training and regional disarmament workshops, 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 25 written papers of 15 to 20 pages each on a variety of disarmament issues. In addition to the research

papers, the fellows made oral presentations on a wide range of disarmament subjects.

#### IV. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGIONAL DISARMAMENT TRAINING AND ADVISORY SERVICES 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 cooperation 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 and 42/39 I, 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 under the United Nations regular budget, (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 and (b) other interested Governments could make contributions as appropriate towards the costs of the regional disarmament workshops. Governments will be expected to nominate the participants for the Workshops. The Department for Disarmament Affairs will select a limited number of speakers from within and outside the region concerned.

19. More specifically, the main objectives of the series of Workshops are to promote a better understanding and awareness of the current disarmament negotiations and issues, particularly those of common concern to the region concerned, and to explore possible regional or subregional approaches to facilitate conflict resolution, strengthen disarmament efforts and enhance regional security.

##### B. United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa (1989)

20. The first United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop was held in 1989 at Lagos from 3 to 7 April 1989. Representatives of 21 African States participated in the workshop. The participants examined issues such as security perceptions and requirements in the African context; regional systems for the promotion of security and conflict resolution in Africa; nuclear-free zone in Africa; disarmament and development, with special reference to Africa; reducing tensions and achieving security in the South Atlantic; regional

peace-keeping in Africa; conventional disarmament and its effect on Africa; multilateral system for the promotion of security and disarmament; East/West experience in the search for security (from Helsinki to Stockholm and to Vienna); ongoing negotiations on disarmament: African perspectives. Texts of the papers presented at the Workshop were published in 1990 by the Department for Disarmament Affairs under the title "African Security Perceptions and Requirements, including Related Regional Issues".

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

21. The second United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop was held in 1991 at Bandung, Indonesia (28 January-1 February 1991). Representatives of 21 countries from Asia and the Pacific participated in the Workshop. The Workshop considered the concepts of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific context; assessed the global efforts to achieve a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons and to strengthen the non-proliferation regimes of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; reviewed regional disarmament efforts in general and examined, more particularly, such efforts and proposals from the South Asian, South-East Asian and the Pacific perspectives; and discussed, through various case-studies, conflict resolution in the Asia-Pacific region. Texts of the papers presented at the workshop will be published in 1991 by the Department for Disarmament Affairs, under the title "United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Asia and the Pacific".

**D. United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean with Special Emphasis on Chemical Weapons (1991)**

22. The third United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop was held at Mexico City, Mexico from 1 to 5 July 1991. Representatives of 21 countries from Latin America and the Caribbean participated in the Workshop. The Workshop assessed the global efforts to achieve a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons; discussed the current status of negotiations on the chemical weapons convention; reviewed regional disarmament efforts in general and examined, more particularly, prospects for conventional arms limitation in Latin America; and considered regional efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regimes of nuclear weapons. The texts of the papers presented at the Workshop will be published by the Department for Disarmament Affairs under the title "United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean with Special Emphasis on Chemical Weapons".

**E. Contributions by interested Governments**

23. Besides the limited resources provided under the United Nations regular budget, Governments made financial contributions as follows:

(a) United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa: Norway;

/...



in helping various countries to develop and advance the theory and practice concerning the conversion of military industries to civilian production. Countries concerned should strengthen their exchange of information and experience in this field with a view to resolving the problems that emerge from such conversion.

3. China appreciates the work carried out by the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs for this purpose, and hopes that the Department will continue to actively promote the activities for the peaceful use of military industrial technology and the international cooperation and exchange in this regard.

4. In order to enhance the global activities for such conversion, China wishes to introduce its practice of and experience in conversion as follows.

5. The Chinese Government, in line with the development of the world situation and the need for national economic construction, has helped bring into full play the technical expertise and potentiality of its military sciences, technologies and industries, thus making a positive contribution to the development of national economy. It has also carried out effective research and practice aimed at peacefully using military industrial technology to benefit mankind.

6. China's efforts in conversion includes two aspects: one is to make military industries produce civilian products, the other is to adapt military industrial technology for civilian use. Over the past decade, under the guidance of the State industrial policy, military industrial departments have actively adjusted their industrial structure and product mix. They have actively participated in the research on and the production of some key State civilian projects and major equipment, and have been energetically assisting major State development industries, such as energy, transportation, and so on. They have not only carried out research on and produced a large amount of machines and facilities for the technical transformation of the traditional industries, but also produced a variety of light industrial products and other household electrical equipment, thus boosting the domestic market. They have also actively participated in the regional economic development by providing technical service, assisting village- and township-run enterprises and supporting agricultural production. To date, the military industrial departments have established more than 300 production lines and the local governments have also granted some loans to support the conversion from military industries to civilian production. Over 10,000 kinds of products in 43 categories have been developed and produced and a total of more than 30,000 items of scientific and technological achievements that were used for military purposes have now been turned to civilian use. The output value of civilian products has taken up 65 per cent of the gross output value of the military enterprises. At present, China's entire defence sciences, technologies and industries have been turned to serve the modernization drive in the country's industry, agriculture and other trades, and national defence at the same time.