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

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament
Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-first session, adopted resolution 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament". The operative paragraphs of that resolution read in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Reaffirms 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 1/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

"3. Approves the modalities for implementation of the new disarmament training programme as contained in the Secretary-General's report;

"...

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the operations of the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services.

"1/ A/33/305."

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

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

3. The relevant information relating to the organization, including the guidelines and method of work, of the fellowship programme can be found (a) in document A/33/305, 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, approved by the Assembly in its resolution 40/151 H of 16 December 1985. Also in resolution 40/151 H, the Assembly decided to consolidate the fellowship programme with the newly established regional disarmament training programme and disarmament advisory services programme under the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat.

III. SELECTION OF 1987 DISARMAMENT FELLOWS

4. At its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, the General Assembly decided to increase, as of 1983, the number of fellowships from 20 to 25. ^{1/} However, in view of the present financial situation of the Organization, the number of fellowships again this year has been reduced from 25 to 20.

5. Thus, 20 disarmament fellows were selected in 1987 by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a selection panel. The selection panel met in New York in April 1987. In the selection of 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 1987 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 or at Geneva.

6. This year, 54 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. Miss Corinne D. TOMKINSON | Australia |
| 2. Mr. Jorge CARRION VALLEJOS | Bolivia |
| 3. Mr. Gérard SABUSHIMIKE | Burundi |
| 4. Mrs. Cornelia MANN | German Democratic Republic |
| 5. Mr. Virendra GUPTA | India |
| 6. Mr. Behrooz MORADI | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| 7. Mr. Oumar DAOU | Mali |
| 8. Mr. Henk J. VOSKAMP | Netherlands |
| 9. Miss Maria O. LAOSE | Nigeria |
| 10. Mr. Dario E. CHIRU | Panama |
| 11. Mr. Virgilio A. REYES | Philippines |
| 12. Mr. Adil A. K. SHARFI | Sudan |
| 13. Mr. Komlan AGBOUJI | Togo |
| 14. Mr. Ali BEN MALEK | Tunisia |
| 15. Mr. Alexander G. TSVETKOV | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic |
| 16. Mr. Wilmer A. MENDEZ GRATEROL | Venezuela |
| 17. Mr. Le Luong MINH | Viet Nam |
| 18. Mr. Ognjen HUMO | Yugoslavia |
| 19. Mr. Muyambo SIPANGULE | Zambia |
| 20. Mr. Thompson NHENGU | Zimbabwe |

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 1987

A. General

7. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 33/71 E, in which it approved the report of the Secretary-General issued as document A/33/305, 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 this year has been reduced to 4 1/2 months. Therefore, the programme started at Geneva on 6 July 1987 and will end in New York on 13 November 1987.

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: the United Nations and disarmament; the history of arms limitation negotiations; a review of major arms limitation treaties; verification in the context of existing treaties; security perceptions in the 1980s; disarmament and information; the risks of unintentional nuclear war; a survey of talks held at Geneva on nuclear and space arms; 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; the 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; and 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 German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. In the course of the programme, 24 ambassadors to the Conference on Disarmament and several other experts on disarmament gave lectures to the fellows. Lectures were also 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.

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

1. General

12. This year, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from six Member States (German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America) inviting participants in the 1987 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 six 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. German Democratic Republic

13. Particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on selected aspects of disarmament issues given by senior government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the round-table discussions on disarmament matters at the "Johannishof" Guest House of the Council of Ministers, and the visit to the Institute of Space Research, Neustrelitz satellite ground station. The opening session of the study visit to the German Democratic Republic was addressed by Dr. Peter Dietze, Head of the Department of International Economic Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. Germany, Federal Republic of

14. Particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on selected aspects of disarmament issues given by senior government officials from the Federal Foreign Office, the discussions at the German Society for Foreign Policy, and the visit to the Central Seismological Observatory Gräfenberg, at Erlangen. The opening session of the study visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was addressed by Minister of State Helmut Schäfer and by Dr. R. Hartmann, Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Government for Disarmament and Arms Control.

4. Japan

15. Particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given by senior government officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the visit to Hiroshima (especially the visit to the Peace Memorial Museum, the 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 and medical doctors, and the visit to the Atomic Bomb Victims Nursing Home). At Nagasaki and Hiroshima, opening addresses were given by Mr. Isamu Takada, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, Mr. Hitoshi Motojima, Mayor of Nagasaki, and Mr. Kukushima, Deputy Mayor of Hiroshima.

5. Sweden

16. Particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on a wide range of disarmament issues given by senior government officials 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 FOA Laboratory for Surveillance of Airborne Radioactivity 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, and Mr. Carl-Magnus Hyltenius, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

17. 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 the United States of America and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, 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 of the United Nations Association of the USSR, the discussions at the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Foreign Office, the Ukrainian Republican Peace Committee and the Institute of Social and Economic Problems of Foreign States of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. The opening session of the study visit to the USSR was addressed by Mr. Prokofiev, Deputy Head of the Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

7. United States of America

18. Before the end of the 1987 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 Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Department of Defense,

the United States House of Representatives (Committee on Foreign Affairs) and the Congressional Research Service (Library of Congress), the Arms Control Association, the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, and the Brookings Institution.

E. New York part of the programme

19. This part of the programme is taking place during the forty-second session of the General Assembly and will end by 13 November 1987.

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; evaluation of selected draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee; simulation exercises; disarmament and international security; disarmament and development; the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; the World Disarmament Campaign; the first and second special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament and preparations for the third special session devoted to disarmament; economic and social consequences of the arms race; reduction of military budgets; conventional weapons; the Disarmament Commission; the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; and United Nations peace-keeping operations.

F. Research projects and papers

21. Research work is an essential and integral part of the programme of studies. The fellows prepared and submitted 20 written papers of 15 to 20 pages each on a variety of disarmament and security matters. Later, discussions were held with the fellows on the papers prepared by them.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPHS 3 and 6 OF RESOLUTION 41/60 H: REGIONAL DISARMAMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME AND DISARMAMENT ADVISORY SERVICES PROGRAMME

22. In its resolution 40/151 H, the General Assembly decided to expand the forms of assistance available to Member States under the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament to include a new regional disarmament training programme and a new disarmament advisory services programme. However, in view of the present financial situation of the Organization, the Secretary-General was unable to start the new programmes in 1987.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

23. Within the framework of the disarmament fellowship programme, Governments have requested assistance for training for their officials in the field of disarmament. The United Nations has responded and provided assistance to Governments of Member States, especially developing countries, through the specialized training of

government officials undertaken under the programme. By the end of this year, the programme will have trained 195 government officials from 97 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.

Notes

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