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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/83 D of 11 December 1979, in which it recalled its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament and its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, by which it approved the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General for the programme, took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament (A/34/640) and decided to continue the programme. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements regarding the programme for 1980 in accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the programme.

2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph $\frac{1}{4}$ of resolution $\frac{34}{83}$ D.

3. In accordance with the guidelines approved by the General Assembly, the programme is organized and administered by the Centre for Disarmament. In organizing the programme, the Centre for Disarmament drew on expertise from the United Nations system, from Member States and from relevant research institutes.

4. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the programme started in Geneva on 30 June 1980 and will end in New York on 28 November 1980.

II. FELLOWSHIPS

5. In accordance with the guidelines established for the programme, disarmament fellowships are awarded to candidates nominated by their Governments. Candidates are expected to be individuals involved in, or earmarked for, work on disarmament and related matters.

6. Thirty-two nominations were received from Member States. A selection panel, composed of senior officials of the Centre for Disarmament and UNITAR, reviewed the applications and decided to award fellowships to 20 candidates. In selecting the candidates, the panel paid great attention to the candidates' academic qualifications, their work experience and the practical use they expected to make of the knowledge gained as participants in the fellowships programme. An effort was made to ensure the broadest possible geographical distribution of the 20 fellowships available and to ensure that an ever expanding number of States should have the opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages of the programme.

7. The names and nationalities of the Fellows who are participating in the programme are as follows:

- 1. Mr. Erick Rivera Claussen (Bolivia)
- 2. Mr. U Thaung Htun (Burma)

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- 3. Mr. Humberto Rivero Rosario (Cuba)
- 4. Mr. Vladimír Kustek (Czechoslovakia)
- 5. Mr. Hussein Saleh Fadhli (Democratic Yemen)
- 6. Miss Wafaa Ashraf Moharram Bassim (Egypt)
- 7. Mr. Tibor Toth (Hungary)
- 8. Mr. MacPetrie Hanjahanja (Malawi)
- 9. Mr. Lakhouit Abdelhamid (Morocco)
- 10. Mr. Pushkar Man Singh Rajbhandari (Nepal)
- 11. Mr. Thomas Aguiyi-Ironsi (Nigeria)
- 12. Mr. Mohammed Ali Thani Al-Khassiby (Oman)
- 13. Mr. Abdul Moiz Bokhari (Pakistan)
- 14. Mr. Vicente Rojas Escalante (Peru)
- 15. Mr. Rex Robles (Philippines)
- 16. Miss Dhiradhamrong Srisaran (Thailand)
- 17. Mr. Ecvet Tezcan (Turkey)
- 18. Mr. Musinga T. Bandora (United Republic of Tanzania)
- 19. Mr. Slobodan Tasovski (Yugoslavia)
- 20. Mr. Luaba Bula (Zaire)

8. Most of the recipients of fellowship awards in 1980 are foreign service officials, who are either working with their Governments at their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York and Geneva, or at the Foreign Ministries in their home countries, while some serve with other Government agencies interested in the questions of disarmament.

III. PROGRAMME FOR 1980

A. <u>General</u>

9. The programme for 1980 includes a series of lectures and seminars on disarmament issues that are the subject of current deliberations and negotiations. It also includes assignments such as research, writing of papers and reports. Fellows are given the opportunity to observe meetings of several bodies dealing with disarmament. At the time of the writing of this report, the programme is still under way.

10. The first part of the programme was held at the Palais des Nations from 30 June to 22 August 1980. This was followed by a one-week course at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, from 25 to 29 August. At the invitations of two Member States, Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany, the A/35/521 English Page 4

Fellows visited those two countries and had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with some aspects of disarmament related activities in those countries (see paras. 17 and 18). Thereafter the Fellows continued their training at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 11 September to 28 November.

11. Lectures were given by ambassadors and other senior members of the diplomatic corps, staff members from the Centre for Disarmament, lecturers from UNITAR, IAEA, UNESCO, as well as lecturers from universities, international research institutes, in particular the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), and non-governmental organizations. The lecturers were drawn from as wide a group of countries as possible - both devloped and developing - so as to expose the Fellows to various shades of opinion on issues of disarmament.

B. Lectures, seminars and other activities

12. The programme includes lectures on the following subjects: role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; review of developments in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and in the First Committee; disarmament negotiations in the framework of the United Nations (1945-1979); disarmament machinery; approaches to disarmament: general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament, SALT, nuclear-weapon-free zones, conventional weapons, a comprehensive programme of disarmament; question of a nuclear test ban; question of a ban on chemical weapons; prohibition of new weapons of mass destruction; question of the cessation of production of fissionable material for military purposes; prohibition of excessively injurious conventional weapons; question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT); first and second NPT review conferences; security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States; arms race; economic and social consequences of the arms race; reduction of military budgets; disarmament and development; concepts of regional security; the Vienna talks; arms control in outer space; issues of verification; United Nations peace-keeping operations; contribution of the non-governmental organizations to disarmament; education for disarmament; peaceful uses of nuclear energy (a series of lectures was given by senior officials of IAEA on such topics as NPT and IAEA, legal basis for international safeguards, safeguarding nuclear energy, implementation of IAEA safeguards, IAEA and International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation (INFCE)).

13. With the assistance of UNITAR, a simulation exercise, and a course on drafting of disarmament resolutions and other documents were organized.

14. Before the end of the course, the Fellows will participate in a seminar on The role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament?

15. Fellows were given the widest opportunity to follow the proceedings of disarmament bodies and to visit disarmament-related organizations. In particular the Fellows engaged in on-the-job observation of deliberations in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly and in the First Committee as well as negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva.

16. The Fellows did research work and submitted written papers and reports on various aspects of disarmament during the training period.

C. Study visits

17. The Centre for Disarmament received letters from two Member States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, inviting participants in the 1980 programme to visit their countries to study their policy and activities in the field of arms control and disarmament. While not part of the project, the offered opportunities were deemed to complement usefully the fulfilment of the over-all objectives of the fellowship programme and were accepted on that basis. The questions covered during the study visits are the subjects of current deliberations and negotiations in the United Nations and the Committee on Disarmament.

18. These visits, organized in a generous and efficient manner by the inviting Governments, provided additional information sources and practical knowledge for the Fellows. In particular, mention could me made of the enlightening lectures given by highly qualified experts at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute and the visit to the Hagfors Seismological Observatory. Similarly rewarding experience was gained through the visits to BAYER AG Chemical Plants in Dormagen and the Seismological Observatory at Graefenberg/Erlangen.

D. Award of certificates

19. At the end of the course, the Fellows will be awarded certificates of attendance.

IV. BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR THE PROGRAMME

20. For 1980, an amount of \$250,000 was appropriated for the fellowship poogramme, including all travel connected with the fellowships and the stipends to be paid to the Fellows during the tenure of their awards. These two items represent about 80 per cent of the total appropriation for the programme. The stipends were intended to cover only normal living expenses, in accordance with policies and procedures governing the administration of United Nations fellowships. While the programme for this year is still continuing it can be stated that the expenditures related to it are within the 1980 appropriation limits.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

21. The experiences of the programme's second year reaffirm the conclusions drawn at the end of the first year (A/34/640). Governments, particularly those of developing countries, continued to manifest serious interest in the programme which was indicated also in the increased number of candidates. All the Fellows were found to be highly qualified for advanced training in disarmament, demonstrated a good knowledge in the subjects discussed and made valuable contributions. In organizing the programme in 1981, advantage will continue to be taken of the accumulated experience.