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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. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/100 G of 13 December 1982 entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament". In that resolution, the Assembly recalled its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as the decisions taken at the twelfth special session to continue the programme, to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 as from 1983, and to request the Secretary-General to submit the financial implications of awarding 25 fellowships, taking into account the necessary staffing requirements to meet the level of activities and structure of the programme. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the programme for 1983 and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to provide adequate staffing at the appropriate level to meet the requirements of the increased activities and the expanded structure of the programme, bearing in mind the savings that could be made within existing budgetary appropriations.

2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 1 of resolution 37/100 G.

## II. FELLOWSHIPS

3. In the guidelines for the fellowship programme (A/33/305), as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, it is clearly indicated that the primary objective of the programme is to promote expertise in disarmament, that is, to enable the holders of fellowships to derive from their training the knowledge and professional competence that will help increase their ability to deal with problems of disarmament.

4. The guidelines also make clear that United Nations fellowships in general are primarily intended for persons already or soon to be entrusted with responsibilities related to the development of their countries. In the case of disarmament fellowships in particular, candidates are expected to be individuals involved in or earmarked for work on disarmament and related matters. This means that disarmament fellowships are not awarded for the pursuit of academic studies leading to degrees.

5. Other criteria set by the guidelines are that disarmament fellowships should normally be awarded to candidates nominated by their Governments and that, in considering applications, particular attention should be paid to the background of the candidates, their position in the home country, and the practical use they expect to make of the knowledge and experience gained on their return home. Other factors which influence the selection of candidates are the greater needs of developing countries and overall geographical balance.

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### III. SELECTION OF 1983 DISARMAMENT FELLOWS

6. On the basis of the above criteria, a group of 25 disarmament fellows were selected in 1983 by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a selection panel. The selection panel is composed of senior officials of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and a representative from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The panel met in New York on 14 and 15 April 1983. In selecting the candidates, efforts were made to ensure the broadest possible geographical distribution of the 25 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 1983 are foreign service officials who are either working with their Governments at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in their home countries or at their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York or Geneva, while some are serving with other government agencies interested in questions of disarmament.

7. In 1983, 58 nominations were received from Member States. The names and nationalities of the 25 Fellows who were selected and are participating in the 1983 programme are as follows:

1. Mr. Gabriel Eduardo PARINI	Argentina
2. Ms. Jill Bernadine COURTYNE	Australia
3. Mr. Mauricio ETIENNE-SOLARES	Bolivia
4. Mr. Aziz-Philippe GOUNDJI	Central African Republic
5. Mr. Francisco Fernandez PENA	Cuba
6. Mr. Nagash KEBRET	Ethiopia
7. Ms. Christel NYMAN	Finland
8. Mr. Lutz MULLER	German Democratic Republic
9. Mr. Zed Kofi GRANT-ESSILFIE	Ghana
10. U Thein TUN	Burma
11. Mr. Jayant PRASAD	India
12. Mr. Iwan WIRANATAATMADJA	Indonesia
13. Mr. Usama B. MAHMOUD	Iraq
14. Mr. Kouadio ADJOUMANI	Ivory Coast
15. Mr. Ayman AAMIRY	Jordan
16. Ms. Juliette Farah RAZAFIARISOA	Madagascar
17. Ms. Monica ORTIZ-TABOADA	Mexico
18. Mr. Miroslaw B. MIERNIK	Poland
19. Mr. Julian SEVILLA-SUAREZ	Spain
20. Mr. Najeib Elkheir ABDELWAHAB	Sudan
21. Mr. Mohammad Najdat SHAHEED	Syrian Arab Republic
22. Mr. Ridha BOUABID	Tunisia
23. Mr. Idule AMOKO	Uganda
24. Mr. Sultan Ali AZAZY	Yemen Arab Republic
25. Mr. Lazarous KAPAMBWE	Zambia

### IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAMME

8. According to the mandate for the fellowship programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has been charged with the task of organizing and carrying out

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the programme, drawing on expertise from within the United Nations system as well as from Member States, relevant research institutes and non-governmental organizations.

9. Last year, at its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly recognized that the activities of the programme had increased and that the structure of the programme had expanded. With the transformation of the Centre for Disarmament into the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department undertook a thorough review of the operations of the increased level of activities of the programme. The conclusion was reached that, under the new schedule of work prepared for the programme, its overall objectives as well as the efficient running of the programme would be better served if it were transferred to Geneva. Accordingly, as from 1 May 1983, the fellowship programme has been relocated to the Geneva Branch of the Department. The 1983 programme started at Geneva on 29 June and will end in New York on 30 November. At the time of the writing of this report, the programme is still under way.

## V. PROGRAMME CONTENT IN 1983

### A. General

10. The training course has a demanding full-time programme. The first part of the programme was held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 29 June to 29 August 1983. This was followed by a one-week course at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. At the invitation of four Member States, Germany, the Federal Republic of, Japan, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Fellows visited the four countries and had the opportunity to acquaint themselves with some aspects of disarmament-related activities in those countries. Thereafter the Fellows continued their training at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 29 September and will conclude the programme on 30 November, after the First Committee of the General Assembly has concluded its consideration of the disarmament items on its agenda.

11. The 1983 fellowship programme included the following elements: lectures on disarmament issues, in both their historical and current context; seminars covering selected issues; research projects; submission of written papers and reports; attendance at meetings of deliberative and negotiating bodies; including submission of summaries of selected meetings; study visits to countries and research institutes.

### B. Lectures

12. The lecturers provided the Fellows with a general background in disarmament and exposed them to a broad spectrum of opinion on various aspects of the subject. Speakers included ambassadors and other senior members of the Diplomatic Corps, senior staff members from the Department for Disarmament Affairs, senior disarmament experts from the United Nations system and specialized agencies, from universities, international research institutes and non-governmental organizations.

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13. Speakers addressed such topics as the 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 (1945-1982); prevention of nuclear war; disarmament machinery; approaches to disarmament; general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament, strategic arms limitation talks (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; prohibition of excessively injurious conventional weapons; question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; security guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon States; the arms race; economic and social consequences of the arms race; reduction of military budgets; the relationship between disarmament and development; concepts of regional security; the Vienna talks on Mutual Reduction of Forces and Armaments and Associated Measures in Central Europe; arms limitation in outer space; issues of verification; contribution of non-governmental organizations to disarmament; peaceful uses of nuclear energy; and world disarmament campaign.

C. Seminars

14. Fellows also participated in a series of seminars and negotiating exercises which offered in-depth exposure to work in disarmament. Subjects covered in the series of seminars included:

- (a) Documentation work in disarmament fields;
- (b) Drafting of disarmament documents;
- (c) Simulation exercises;
- (d) Disarmament issues before the First Committee of the General Assembly;
- (e) Selected disarmament studies, for example, the work of the Advisory Board on disarmament studies; study on a comprehensive test-ban treaty; study on regional disarmament; study on a world disarmament campaign; study on institutional arrangements for disarmament; study on disarmament and development; study on nuclear weapons; study on disarmament and international security and study on conventional weapons;
- (f) The first and second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

D. Study visits

15. In 1983, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from four Member States (Germany, the Federal Republic of, Japan, Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) inviting participants in the 1983 programme to visit their countries to study their policies and activities in the field of arms

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limitation and disarmament. The offered opportunities 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 in the United Nations and the Committee on Disarmament.

16. These visits, organized in a generous and efficient manner by the inviting Governments, provided the Fellows with additional sources of information and practical knowledge. In the Federal Republic of Germany, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on selected aspects of disarmament issues given at the Foreign Office, and the visit to Bayer AG Chemical Plants in Dormagen. The opening session of the study visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was addressed by His Excellency, Dr. Ruth, Federal Government Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control.

17. In Sweden, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on 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) and the visit to the Unit for Analysis of Airborne Radioactivity (ELBA). The opening session of the study visit to Sweden was addressed by Her Excellency Mrs. Maj-Britt Theorin, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Swedish Disarmament Commission.

18. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, particular mention should be made of the informative briefing on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the lectures given at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, the Institute of the United States of America and Canada Studies, the Institute of Oriental Studies, and the visit to the Novo-Voronezhskaya Atomic Power Station. The opening session of the study visit to the USSR was addressed by His Excellency, Mr. Boris P. Prokofiev, Envoy Deputy Director, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

19. In Japan, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the visits to the Hiroshima Museum, the Hiroshima Institute for nuclear medicine, Hiroshima Atomic Bombing Hospital, Nagasaki Peace Park. The opening session of the study visit to Japan was addressed by His Excellency, Mr. Yozo Ishikawa, Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, and while in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, opening addresses were given by His Excellency, Mr. Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima, His Excellency, Mr. Isamu Takada, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, and by His Excellency, Mr. Hitoshi Motojima, Mayor of Nagasaki.

20. There was also a study visit to IAEA in Vienna. The opening and closing addresses were given respectively by His Excellency, Dr. H. Blix, Director-General of IAEA, and His Excellency, Mr. Allaf, Director-General, United Nations Office at Vienna. Subjects covered during the study visit to the Agency included the history and functions of IAEA, basic facts about nuclear energy, status of nuclear energy in the world, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and IAEA, legal basis for international safeguards, implementation of IAEA Safeguards, films on "Nuclear Challenge" and "Safeguarding Nuclear Energy", visit to the Austrian Nuclear Power Plant in Zwentendorf.

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21. Before the end of the 1983 programme, visits will be made to, inter alia, Harvard University (Center for Science and International Affairs), and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Center for International Studies) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America; and in Washington, to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). During these visits selected arms limitation issues will be discussed.

E. Disarmament meetings

22. First-hand observation of disarmament proceedings and visits to disarmament-related institutions are important components of the programme. Direct contact with such organizations contributes to the vitality of the programme and makes it of direct use to the Fellows. In Geneva, the Fellows were given the opportunity to observe the proceedings of the Committee on Disarmament, and in New York they attended meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly. Through this training the Fellows are expected to improve their knowledge of the United Nations role in disarmament and of the issues involved.

F. Research projects and papers

23. Research work is an essential integral part of the programme of studies. The Fellows did work on various disarmament subjects covered under the lecture series, seminar series and study visits. They prepared and submitted written papers and reports on specified topics of disarmament. These papers and reports were then evaluated and individual discussions held with the Fellows on the papers prepared by them.

G. Planning and co-ordination

24. Planning and co-ordination form a substantial part of the activities relating to the carrying out of the various elements of the programme and require complex preparations. The increase in the number of Fellows from 20 to 25 had led to increase in the level of supervising and evaluating papers and reports prepared and submitted. Other activities continue to be, inter alia, preparation of study programmes for the Fellows under the lecture and seminar series, preparation of background papers, organizing the various study visits in consultation with the inviting Governments, maintaining co-operative arrangements with organizations, institutes and universities with recognized expertise in the field of disarmament, and the process of selection of candidates, including the meetings of the selection panel.

VI. STAFFING RESOURCES

25. In its resolution 37/100 G, the General Assembly recognized that the level of activities, including the programme elements as outlined by the Secretary-General, had increased since the inception of the fellowship programme in 1979. The

Assembly therefore decided to allocate a P-3 and a G-5 post to assist the Co-ordinator of the programme as from 1983 onwards. The Secretary-General has implemented that decision.

#### VII. CONCLUDING REMARKS

26. During the first five years of its existence, the United Nations fellowship programme on disarmament has trained 104 public officials from 67 countries. The number of nominations for the programme has increased from 36 candidates in 1979 to 58 in 1983, a reflection of the growing interest in the programme among States Members of the United Nations. Most Fellows are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs within their own Governments, Permanent Missions and represent their Governments at international disarmament meetings.
27. The fellowship programme is achieving the objectives which the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament set for it in 1978. It has trained public officials and promoted expertise in disarmament, and enabled many governmental officials, especially from developing countries, to participate effectively in disarmament matters.

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