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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. The General Assembly, at its tenth special session, decided to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament. The decision was recorded in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the session, as follows:

"In order to promote expertise in disarmament in more Member States, particularly in the developing countries, the General Assembly decides to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament. The Secretary-General, taking into account the proposal submitted to the special session, should prepare guidelines for the programme ..."

2. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General submitted guidelines for the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/33/305).

3. Subsequently, at its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, entitled "United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament", in which the Assembly approved the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General and requested the Secretary-General to make adequate arrangements in order that the programme of fellowships on disarmament might be commenced during the first half of 1979 and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the fellowships programme.

4. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of that resolution.

5. In accordance with the guidelines, as approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of the above-mentioned resolution, the programme was organized and is 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. In particular, the expertise of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research was utilized.

6. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the resolution, the programme started in Geneva on 26 June 1979 and will end in New York on 29 November 1979.

II. FELLOWSHIPS

7. 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.

8. Thirty nominations were received from Member States. A selection panel, composed of senior officials of the Centre for Disarmament and UNITAR, reviewed the

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applications and decided to award fellowships to 20 candidates, 19 of whom were able to participate in the 1979 programme. 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.

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

1. Mr. Isaac Evbodaghe Ayewah (Nigeria)
2. Mr. Cem Basman (Turkey)
3. Mr. Mercourios Carafotias (Greece)
4. Mr. Indra Malela Damanik (Indonesia)
5. Mr. David Danieli (Israel)
6. Miss Guillermina Da Silva Serpa (Venezuela)
7. Mr. Radoslav Deyanov (Bulgaria)
8. Mr. Nicolae Dinu-Ionita (Romania)
9. Mr. Mohamed Nagui El Ghatrifi (Egypt)
10. Mr. Sami Glaiel (Syrian Arab Republic)
11. Mr. Pedro Nuñez Mosquera (Cuba)
12. Mr. Ivan Mrkić (Yugoslavia)
13. Mr. George Muniu (Kenya)
14. Mr. Pham Ngac (Viet Nam)
15. Mr. Shyam Saran (India)
16. Miss Jennifer Elaine Sharpe (Jamaica)
17. Mr. Fombo Peter Teba (United Republic of Cameroon)
18. Mr. Fesseha Yohannes (Ethiopia)
19. Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)

10. All the recipients of fellowship awards in 1979 are foreign service officials, who are either working with their Governments at their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York, or at the Foreign Ministries in their home countries.

III. PROGRAMME FOR 1979

A. General

11. The programme for 1979 includes a series of lectures and seminars on disarmament issues that are the subject of current deliberations and negotiations.

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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.

12. The first part of the programme was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 26 June to 24 August 1979. This was followed by a one-week course at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, from 27 to 31 August. Thereafter, the Fellows continued their training at United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 4 September to 29 November.

13. At the opening of the fellowship programme, a statement was made by Ambassador Olu Adeniji of Nigeria, as representative of the country which had introduced the proposal for the fellowship programme at the tenth special session of the General Assembly.

14. 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 developed and developing - so as to expose the Fellows to various shades of opinion on issues of disarmament.

B. Lectures, seminars and other activities

15. The programme includes lectures on the following subjects: role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; review of developments in the plenary and First Committee of the General Assembly; 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; activities of the specialized agencies in the field of disarmament; contributions to disarmament by the scientific community; preparation of societies for life in peace; 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)).

16. With the assistance of UNITAR, the following courses were organized: a documentation course, a simulation exercise, and a course on drafting of disarmament resolutions and other documents.

17. 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".

18. 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 and First Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, as well as negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament at Geneva.

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

C. Award of certificates

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

IV. BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR THE PROGRAMME

21. For 1979, an amount of \$250,000 was appropriated for the fellowship programme, 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 appropriations 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. Since the training programme has not yet been completed and activities are still continuing, it is not possible to give a final account at this stage. It can be stated, however, that the programme will be implemented within the existing resources.

V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

22. This is the first time that disarmament fellowships have been awarded by the United Nations. The experience of the first year indicates that the programme is fulfilling its aim. The high calibre of the candidates nominated by Governments for the awards of disarmament fellowships is indicative of the importance attached to the programme. All the Fellows were found to be highly qualified for advanced training in disarmament. All have demonstrated a good knowledge of the disarmament subjects discussed and made valuable contributions. Advantage will be taken of this year's experience in the organization of future fellowship programmes on disarmament.