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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in resolution 37/16 of 16 November 1982, declared 1986 the International Year of Peace, to be proclaimed on 24 October 1985, the date of the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme for the Year in accordance with proposals received from Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions.
2. The Secretary-General presented his reports and draft programme to the General Assembly at the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions (A/38/413 and Add.1 and 2, A/39/500 and Add.1).
3. In resolution 39/10 of 8 November 1984, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with satisfaction of the updated version of the draft programme of the International Year of Peace and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the final version of the draft programme of the Year, on any new observations made to him and on the arrangements for financing the programme.
4. In submitting the present report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General wishes to recall that preparations for the International Year of Peace have been based on consensus among Member States since its inclusion as an item in the General Assembly agenda in 1981. Since that time, four General Assembly resolutions and the reports and final statements of the four regional seminars held to promote the objectives of the Year have been adopted by consensus.
5. As indicated in previous reports, the programme of the International Year of Peace is open to all those who support its objectives. The final draft programme, reproduced in annex I, therefore allows for further expansion of the activities currently planned. The first section of the programme establishes general guidelines for activities to be linked with the International Year of Peace; the second contains a calendar of events which will be updated on a regular basis as further information is received.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 39/10

6. In a note verbale dated 14 December 1984 and in a reminder dated 21 June 1985 the Secretary-General invited all States to provide him with comments, information and proposals regarding the observance of the International Year of Peace, especially on national programmes to commemorate the Year and national co-ordinating mechanisms established for the implementation of those programmes; the form that the solemn proclamation of the Year on 24 October 1985 should take; the manner in which the Year should be inaugurated in January 1986; and the activities that United Nations organs might undertake in 1986 in commemorating the Year. As at 20 September 1985, 26 States had responded to the request of the Secretary-General. The replies received from Governments are summarized in section III below.

7. A Pledging Conference for the International Year of Peace took place on 1 March 1985 and was attended by representatives of 49 Member States. Thirteen Member States announced pledges at that time. As at 20 September 1985 the following 23 Member States had made pledges to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to finance the Year: Australia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Mali, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Public donations had also been received from non-governmental organizations and individuals. Arrangements for financing the programme of the International Year of Peace are presented in section IV below.

8. From January to May 1985 four regional seminars were organized in order to prepare for the Year and promote its objectives. The seminars focused on defining conditions for peace and on basic approaches to peace from global and regional perspectives. Experts designated by 95 Member States and 2 non-Member States, representatives of 20 organizations within the United Nations system and representatives of 76 non-governmental organizations participated in the seminars. At each seminar, three main topics were discussed: peace and development, peace and disarmament, and preparation for life in peace. The seminars provided a unique opportunity for discussion and exchange among the participants, and many proposals were made for marking the Year. Special reference was made to such issues as the current crisis of the international economy; efforts to curb the arms race, particularly the build-up of nuclear weapons, and to stimulate arms negotiations; and the need to resolve conflict by peaceful means. An important aspect of the seminars was the emergence of consensus in the adoption of documents at each meeting. Such consensus reflects a general agreement that a broad approach is necessary if peace is to have a meaningful definition in today's world. The achievement of consensus is also indicative of the constructive and co-operative manner in which the participants approached the issues of peace. The regional seminars therefore contributed significantly to the preparation of the final draft programme of the Year and should help to stimulate more effective promotion of peace at the international, national and local levels. A more detailed description of the proceedings and results of the seminars is contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/524).

9. General Assembly resolution 39/10 was brought to the attention of the organizations of the United Nations system, all of which will participate actively in the programme of the Year and endeavour, within their areas of competence, to promote the objectives of the Year. The Year will be observed by all heads of organizations in 1986 at the first regular session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. A summary of the activities of the United Nations system is included in the draft programme of the Year.

10. One hundred and seventy-one non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and 72 other non-governmental organizations have expressed interest in the programme and maintain contact with the secretariat for the Year. These organizations are listed in annex II. Briefings on preparations for the International Year of Peace have been held in New York, Geneva and Vienna for representatives of non-governmental organizations.

Many such organizations are planning individual projects and programmes for the Year. Others are combining their efforts and resources in order to undertake joint activities and events. In several countries, non-governmental organizations are participating in the national co-ordinating mechanisms that have been established for the Year. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 40 non-governmental organizations have created a council to celebrate the International Year of Peace. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Association for the United Nations is exercising a co-ordinating role. Information on the activities of non-governmental organizations is presented in the calendar of events contained in annex I to the present report.

11. The secretariat for the International Year of Peace has given particular attention to co-ordinating preparatory activities with those of the World Disarmament Campaign; International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace; United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace; and the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. Activities promoting peace which were undertaken within these programmes in 1985 have provided important inputs for the preparation of the International Year of Peace. As is often emphasized, the programme of the Year should stimulate continued and co-ordinated efforts within the United Nations system for the promotion and maintenance of peace.

12. An important aspect of preparations for the International Year of Peace is the emergence of proposals for special projects contributing to the objectives of the Year and based on the broad co-operation of both non-governmental and governmental entities. Although it is not yet possible to predict the overall impact that such initiatives might have, their existence indicates that progress is already being made towards a positive global approach to peace based on international co-operation. Several important international gatherings are planned in connection with the International Year of Peace: a conference of non-governmental organizations "Together for Peace" at Geneva, a congress of intellectuals at Warsaw, a world congress for peace at Copenhagen, a joint conference with the World Disarmament Campaign at Tbilisi, a congress of war veterans at Vienna and the annual convention of the International Studies Association at Los Angeles. The World Disarmament Campaign, a non-governmental organization in the United Kingdom, is engaged in building global support for its "World Peace Action Programme". A publication, "Quest for Peace", is being prepared under the auspices of the International Social Science Council by authors from 12 social science associations. The script for an international television series, "Swords into Plowshares", has been prepared by a group of scholars associated with the International Studies Association. Global events such as the First Earth Run and World Day are also being planned as non-governmental initiatives.

13. Based on the proposals and information received as at 20 September 1985, the secretariat for the Year has prepared a calendar and list of organizations and institutions to be contacted in reference to particular events. At this stage, many national programmes and United Nations activities remain unspecified and will be added to the calendar at a later date. It is envisaged that the calendar will be updated regularly and distributed to Member States, non-governmental organizations and organizations of the United Nations system.

III. SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

14. As at 20 September 1985 the following 26 States had submitted replies to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 14 December 1984 and his reminder of 21 June 1985: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Kenya, Liberia, Maldives, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and the Holy See. In addition, the following 12 States submitted comments and proposals on the International Year of Peace in 1983 and 1984: Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Finland, Ghana, Kuwait, Nigeria, Romania, Togo and San Marino. In total, the Secretary-General has received comments and proposals from 38 States. Several Member States requested the Secretary-General to circulate their replies on the International Year of Peace as official documents of the General Assembly (A/40/211, A/40/227, A/40/271, A/40/275, A/40/285, A/40/297, A/40/326, A/40/356, A/40/357, A/40/358, A/40/397, A/40/400, A/40/457, A/40/598).

15. Twenty-two Governments have informed the Secretariat that co-ordinating commissions or committees for the International Year of Peace are being established: Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Kenya, Liberia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and San Marino. In several countries, these commissions are already responsible for co-ordinating the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. It should be noted in this connection that the President of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in a statement at a meeting of former General Assembly Presidents, called for committees established for the fortieth anniversary to continue as committees for the International Year of Peace.

16. In their replies, Governments have welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to designate 1986 as the International Year of Peace and have expressed support for the principal objectives and the draft programme of the Year as contained in the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly (A/39/500 and Add.1). Their observations and proposals concerning the programme of the Year reflect general agreement on the need to:

- (a) Intensify concerted action to promote international peace and security based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (b) Promote the ideals and value of peace, particularly among young people;
- (c) Encourage dialogue and international co-operation.

Specific proposals for United Nations and national activities are summarized in the following paragraphs. The draft programme of the Year, contained in annex I, also lists these types of activities as guidelines for nationally organized events and activities for the Year.

17. With regard to activities proposed for the United Nations, Australia suggested that all organs should emphasize their contributions to the promotion and maintenance of peace in their publicity programmes and that those organs should dedicate their ongoing activities to the International Year of Peace. China proposed that the General Assembly should commemorate the Year in 1986. It also suggested that the General Assembly should adopt an Appeal for Peace.

18. The following Governments informed the Secretary-General that their heads of State would issue messages or statements expressing support for the objectives of the Year: Cyprus, Liberia, Maldives, Togo and the Holy See.

19. Two Member States, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, will hold special parliamentary meetings to mark the Year. Greece plans to organize a series of wreath-laying ceremonies dedicated to the International Year of Peace as well as an international meeting on the island of Chalki.

20. Some Governments notified the Secretariat of actions they have taken that are addressed to other Governments or to the diplomatic corps. A liaison officer for the Year has been designated in each of the Australian missions abroad. The Holy See plans to conduct a special seminar for the diplomatic corps on the occasion of the International Year of Peace.

21. Activities at the national level include conferences, symposia and seminars relating to the objectives of the Year. Afganistan, Australia, Bulgaria, China, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary, India, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Arab Emirates have informed the Secretariat of national as well as international gatherings on different themes supporting the objectives of the Year. Conferences will be held on such topics as peace and disarmament, the role of the United Nations in maintaining peace, education for international understanding and the importance of law for the settlement of international disputes. In Australia, a national conference of non-governmental organizations will be held on the subject of the International Year of Peace.

22. Many activities at the national level will focus on the school and education. The following Member States are making plans with this emphasis: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Kuwait, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In several of these countries education for peace will be underlined in lectures devoted to the work of the United Nations and its significance in maintaining international peace and security. Two Member States have announced that the annual "peace lesson" given in all secondary schools on 1 September will be devoted to the International Year of Peace in 1986. One Member State will design special educational projects to promote greater understanding of the requirements, conditions and dimensions of peace in the contemporary world. Another Member State has suggested organizing a national competition of children's drawings and songs dedicated to peace.

23. Several replies from States emphasize public information activities and the mass media. The following States have announced activities in this area: Afghanistan, Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Liberia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Holy See. In these States special books and brochures devoted to the Year will be published, and films, radio and television programmes will be produced. Some Member States have suggested that the mass media should be encouraged to give wide coverage to national activities devoted to the Year. Several States will issue special posters for the Year.

24. Concerts, artistic performances and exhibitions will be important elements of national activities for the International Year of Peace. Afghanistan, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, India, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are planning such activities as well as art exhibitions on the subject of peace. Several Member States will hold peace marches, rallies and public meetings in order to promote the objectives of the Year.

25. Commemorative stamps for the Year will be issued by Austria, Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Maldives, New Zealand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Holy See. China will issue two commemorative coins as well.

26. Several Governments have informed the Secretary-General of their material and organizational support for non-governmental activities. Australia has established a special fund to finance national projects linked with the Year and has already awarded three major grants to non-governmental projects. These projects will constitute a significant share of Australia's national programme of activities in 1986. The Government of New Zealand is also providing support for its non-governmental co-ordinating committee.

IV. ARRANGEMENTS FOR FINANCING THE PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

27. The guidelines for international years and anniversaries, adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, provide that the financing of international years should in principle be based on voluntary contributions. Accordingly, in resolution 38/56 of 7 December 1983, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the programme of the International Year of Peace and urged all States and interested organizations to contribute to that fund. The Secretary-General opened the trust fund of voluntary contributions in September 1984.

28. In resolution 39/10, the General Assembly welcomed the establishment of the trust fund and decided to convene a pledging conference during the first quarter of 1985. At the same session, the Assembly adopted resolution 39/238 of 18 December 1984 by which it approved changes in the medium-term plan including, inter alia, in subprogramme 2 of programme 1, the servicing of the International Year of Peace.

29. The Pledging Conference for the International Year of Peace was held on 1 March 1985. As at 20 September 1985, pledges announced by Member States totalled \$US 76,118 in convertible currencies and an equivalent of \$254,215 in non-convertible currencies. Public donations of \$6,125 and an equivalent of \$34,562 were also received.

30. The limited resources now available through the trust fund provide for possible expenditures in the following categories: expert meetings, grants and contributions, printing, travel of staff to service activities of the Year and personal-service contracts for the preparation of promotional material. Two to three small expert meetings may be organized in Europe using the resources available in non-convertible currencies. In addition, arrangements are being made to organize one such meeting in Asia. There are not sufficient funds to undertake such activities in Africa and Latin America.

31. Since several projects linked with the programme of the Year could generate their own financing if a minimum of seed money were made available, introductory grants totalling \$16,000 have been provided for projects of non-governmental organizations in India, the United States of America, Europe and the South Pacific.

32. The draft programme budget for the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs for 1986-1987, presented to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, provides that programme element 2.2, "Promotion of Peace", of programme 1, serviced by two full-time professionals and additional staff on an ad hoc basis, will concentrate on the substantive co-ordination of the programme of the Year. In addition, the proposed budget for the Department of Public Information provides for activities under programme element 9, the subprogramme element entitled "Information in Depth", such as the production and dissemination of material related to the International Year of Peace. No other resources are provided within the proposed regular budget. It is expected that, in order to function effectively, the secretariat for the Year will rely on the resources of the trust fund as well as the assistance of volunteers.

33. As several projects are still being considered for funding, the current status of the trust fund should be improved. Additional financial resources, public donations and pledges in kind, including a special auction of donated objects of art, should be encouraged.

ANNEX I

Draft Programme of the International Year of Peace

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A. Guidelines

1. Introduction and objectives

1. In view of the current state of international affairs, the unanimous decision by the General Assembly to declare 1986 as the International Year of Peace is both timely and opportune. The proclamation of the Year and its observance should be used to mobilize the international community to work together to remove existing obstacles to peace and to take positive steps towards creating a safer and more peaceful world. To build peace for the future - the main objective of the International Year of Peace - requires not only concern about the danger of war but also, as never before, the commitment and political will of all States and the determination and hard work of peoples throughout the world. The programme of the International Year of Peace reflects the multi-dimensionality of peace and the many approaches that may contribute to its promotion and maintenance.

2. The United Nations has helped on many occasions to prevent the outbreak of conflict and violence in various regions of the world. It cannot yet be said, however, that peace prevails. The efforts of the United Nations must be complemented by action and support at the national, regional and interregional levels if a true climate of international understanding is to be created. The International Year of Peace provides an opportunity for all Member States to commit themselves anew to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and to seek means of developing further the role and effectiveness of the Organization in building and maintaining international peace and security.

3. The primary objectives of the International Year of Peace are as follows:

(a) To stimulate concerted and effective action by the United Nations, its Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, educational, cultural and academic institutions and the mass media in:

(i) Promoting peace, international security and co-operation on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;

(ii) Resolving conflict by peaceful means;

(b) To strengthen the United Nations as the principal international system devoted to the promotion and maintenance of peace by:

(i) Encouraging Member States to renew their commitment to the principles of the Charter and to implement these principles with greater efficacy;

(ii) Enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council in fulfilling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

(iii) Increasing public awareness and support for United Nations activities;

- (c) To focus attention and encourage reflection on the basic requirements of peace in the contemporary world, in particular:
- (i) The interrelationships of peace, economic development and social progress;
 - (ii) The urgent need for disarmament and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe;
 - (iii) The elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid;
 - (iv) The exercise of human rights and freedom as an essential element of peace;
 - (v) Peace as a requirement for the satisfaction of such human needs as food, shelter, health, education, labour and a beneficial environment;
 - (vi) Preparation for life in peace, a process in which education, science, culture, religion and the mass media play important roles, and which requires the effective participation of various social groups, especially women, youth, the elderly, war veterans and professionals;
 - (vii) The role of international co-operation, dialogue, mutual understanding and trust in the maintenance of peace with the involvement of Governments, parliaments and non-governmental organizations.

4. A common focus for all efforts to promote and maintain peace is the desire to create a more secure and equitable world for future generations. In order to highlight this shared ideal, the International Year of Peace will be subtitled "To Safeguard Peace and the Future of Humanity". This theme will provide a clearer emphasis on positive action for the benefit of humanity both today and in the years to come.

5. As preparations for the International Year of Peace have proceeded, three aspects of peace have been identified as particularly important: peace and development, peace and disarmament, and preparation for life in peace. Each aspect provides a basis for constructive dialogue and positive action at the international, regional, interregional and national levels.

6. Peace and development are recognized as closely interrelated, peace being an essential condition for development. Greater efforts to co-operate at the international and regional levels would contribute not only to the social and economic progress of developing countries but also to the well-being and stability of the world economy as a whole. Such co-operation would also be conducive to more effective use of existing resources, with emphasis on education, science and technology, environmental protection and the economic and social development of peoples around the world.

7. Disarmament and arms control are especially important elements in the building of peace. National and international security should be enhanced by agreed and meaningful disarmament measures, which should lead to the lowest possible level of armaments. It is recognized that if any war, in particular nuclear war, were allowed to break out, the destruction would be of overwhelming proportions, posing

the most serious possible threat to human survival and civilization. The abundance of human talent and material resources currently being devoted to arms build-ups and militarization could be more positively utilized in developing the means of securing a stable and lasting peace.

8. The process of preparation for life in peace reflects the recognition that the building of peace requires a long-term commitment to the fostering of greater understanding, co-operation, dialogue and mutual trust among the peoples of the world. Education, culture and religious values can be instrumental in furthering this process. At the same time, special groups such as youth, women, the aging and the elderly can contribute from their various perspectives. The International Year of Peace should serve as a framework for renewed and ongoing initiatives, each adding further impetus to the common effort to build peace.

9. Although formally to be observed in 1986, the International Year of Peace will be successful only if its goals and ideals are not forgotten in subsequent years. Concerted efforts towards the ultimate achievement of global peace may be stimulated by the International Year of Peace, but the impact of the Year will become apparent only from the continuing efforts of nations and Governments, concerned groups and individuals.

2. Activities of the United Nations system

10. The United Nations system provides a unique and universal framework for realizing the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter through concerted action aimed at developing friendly relations among nations and improving the human condition throughout the world. As the United Nations system is the principal international system devoted to the promotion and maintenance of peace, all of its organizations are contributing to the programme of the International Year of Peace. The Year provides a timely occasion for the United Nations system to take stock of its accomplishments over the past 40 years and to consider ways in which its potential might be better and more fully realized.

11. The activities of the United Nations system in the promotion of peace will be publicized by disseminating the following:

(a) Resolutions of the General Assembly establishing principles of peace, such as the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, documents of the special session on disarmament and the Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes;

(b) Documents pertaining to the activities of the Security Council;

(c) Publications from such programmes as the United Nations Decade for Women, the World Disarmament Campaign and the International Youth Year;

(d) Information on peace-related activities of the programmes of organizations within the United Nations system.

12. The International Year of Peace will be observed by organizations of the United Nations system when the heads of all organizations meet in April 1986 at Geneva for the first regular session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. A joint statement issued on that occasion will present the United Nations system as acting for peace in various fields and through various activities. This expression of the common goals and objectives of the United Nations system will contribute to strengthening the Organization and its programmes.

13. The organizations of the United Nations system will endeavour to promote the objectives of the Year through activities in their particular areas of competence. Efforts will be made to raise public awareness and support for the work currently being undertaken by the United Nations system in fulfilment of the principles and purposes of the Organization. While calling attention to the achievements of the United Nations system in the political, economic, social, cultural, humanitarian, legal, environmental and other fields, all organizations within the system will also emphasize the need for further strengthening of international co-operation in order to cope better with current and future challenges. Given the nature and scope of many contemporary problems, concerted action within the global community is required if global policies for co-operation and workable strategies for continued growth and development are to be elaborated. The International Year of Peace provides a valuable opportunity for the organizations of the United Nations system to encourage serious reflection on the factors that have contributed to international peace during the past four decades and to consider what must be done to ensure that future generations are spared the scourge of war.

14. The United Nations and organizations within the United Nations system will mark the International Year of Peace with such activities as the following:

- (a) The observance of the Year at general conferences and the adoption of resolutions on the subject at these conferences and at other meetings;
- (b) Statements on peace and the International Year of Peace by the heads of organizations within the United Nations system and by other senior officials;
- (c) The linking of various special world days in 1986 with the theme of peace;
- (d) The publication of special bulletins, articles and reports focusing on peace and the International Year of Peace;
- (e) The organization of special meetings, seminars and lectures devoted to the Year;
- (f) The preparation of research projects and studies on issues related to peace;
- (g) The organization of international exhibits and competitions in the fields of art, culture and education and co-operation in the preparation of films, video, radio and television programmes.

15. A symbolic emblem entitled "Peace Messenger" will be awarded by the Secretary-General to organizations and institutions making significant contributions to observance of the Year.

16. The United Nations will issue a Peace Medal and a series of six stamps commemorating the Year.

17. Within the United Nations Secretariat, the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs is responsible for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the International Year of Peace. The secretariat for the Year, established in this Department, will continue to co-ordinate the programme of the Year and maintain liaison with organizations within the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and individuals active in the promotion of peace.

18. The United Nations Information Centres will prepare various programmes for observing the International Year of Peace at the national level, offering information and providing opportunities for special meetings, exhibits, contests and other events.

3. National activities

19. Activities of Member States at the national level will constitute a major component of the programme for the International Year of Peace. Many Governments have emphasized the importance of national activities in their replies to the note verbale of the Secretary-General.

20. The guidelines for international years and anniversaries, adopted by the General Assembly in decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980, recommend that national committees or other mechanisms should be established at the national level for the preparation, conduct and follow-up of international years.

21. Plans for national activities within the framework of the International Year of Peace include the following events and activities:

Messages or statements by heads of State which express support for the objectives of the Year;

Special meetings of parliamentary assemblies;

Conferences, seminars and symposia devoted to peace and the International Year of Peace;

Peace rallies and public meetings to commemorate the Year;

Peace marches and races;

Wreath-laying ceremonies;

Concerts, artistic performances and exhibits;

Public lectures dedicated to peace and the United Nations;

School and educational programmes;

Children's drawing competitions and songs dedicated to peace;

Books, periodicals and special pamphlets to promote the objectives of the Year;

Poster exhibitions;

Commemorative stamps and coins;

Promotion of the Year by the mass media, films, video, radio and television programmes.

4. Activities of non-governmental organizations

22. The community of non-governmental organizations constitutes an important force in the promotion of peace. Non-governmental organizations articulate and represent public opinion and can generate and channel effective action. The International Year of Peace will afford an opportunity for the exercise of both capabilities and will provide a fruitful area for further inputs from non-governmental organizations into United Nations activities.

23. Many projects of non-governmental organizations for the International Year of Peace may serve as foundations for longer-term efforts. As a result, the planning of such projects deserves careful consideration and clear compatibility with established organizational objectives.

24. The interest and support expressed by non-governmental organizations for the objectives and draft programme of the International Year of Peace strongly underline the belief that peace is a goal and ideal shared by peoples world-wide. This universal goal may be pursued from many perspectives and by various methods. Each represents an important contribution to the cause of global peace.

25. Despite the universality of support for peace, effective efforts to achieve it require dedication and careful preparation. The participation of established special interest groups provides a valuable mechanism for channelling creative talents and energies into constructive activities for peace. The programme of the International Year of Peace foresees the participation of a wide variety of such groups, as well as of other organizations and individuals. Many non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council have joined in the programme, as have non-governmental organizations affiliated with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and non-governmental organizations active in the World Disarmament Campaign.

26. The non-governmental organizations participating in the Year have been encouraged to develop plans and projects within the contexts of their own ongoing organizational aims and concerns. It is hoped that, in this way, non-governmental organizations will bring their particular interests and expertise to bear in devising new and creative approaches to solving the problems of global peace and security. At the same time, the development of such individual and integrated plans may lead to more long-term efforts which will continue to provide benefits beyond 1986. Non-governmental organizations hold a key position in communicating ideas and actions to groups and individuals at international, regional, national and local levels of operation.

27. The non-governmental organizations participating in the International Year of Peace represent many of the basic aspects of life - social and economic welfare, politics, culture, education, religion, science and law. A number of groups have indicated their particular interest in promoting the goals and ideals of peace, for instance in the following ways:

(a) Disarmament groups and concerned individuals have indicated their general desire for peace through their continuing efforts to bring about arms limitation and reduction. The International Year of Peace offers such groups an opportunity to apply their expertise in disarmament affairs to the broader issue of peace. Because disarmament is an important component in the creation and maintenance of peace, activities for both the International Year of Peace and the World Disarmament Campaign have the potential to achieve exceptionally strong public impact in 1986;

(b) Groups and individuals concerned with development issues offer an important perspective in the pursuit of peace - an emphasis on the role of development in the creation of peace and the importance of peace and stability for social and economic welfare. Development groups have received added impetus in their work from the United Nations development decades and the programme of a new international economic order;

(c) The promotion of basic human rights is closely linked with efforts to build and maintain peace. Organizations and individuals working in the field of human rights have stressed the need to eliminate racial, religious and other forms of discrimination, particularly apartheid, and to develop further respect for international law and the values of equality and tolerance. The International Year of Peace provides an effective framework for the renewed and continuing efforts of groups and individuals in this field;

(d) Women have long been individual promoters of peace and equality. Their influence in today's world, however, goes far beyond the confines of the individual family unit. Women are voicing their concerns for peace in new and innovative ways at the international, national and local levels. The United Nations Decade for Women and the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women have provided an important basis for further activities necessary to the promotion of global peace;

(e) Young people throughout the world place special emphasis on the ideals of peace and international co-operation. Recognizing their future responsibilities as the inheritors of today's unsolved problems, young people throughout the world are actively promoting efforts to improve international relations and to safeguard the planet for future generations. Programmes and activities initiated during the International Youth Year can be effectively continued and strengthened as a component of the programme of the International Year of Peace;

(f) Trade unions and all organizations concerned with labour and social welfare have a vital interest in the peaceful relationships of States. Since employment and economic security can be assured only under peaceful conditions, trade unions and their members are active in promoting measures to reduce inter-State tensions, develop international trade and enhance economic and social welfare;

(g) The aging and elderly have become increasingly articulate in expressing their concerns and views regarding the problems and prospects of today's world. In the promotion of peace, these groups offer a unique perspective based on a wealth of accumulated knowledge and experiences. The International Year of Peace may serve as an effective forum for continuing the work initiated in 1982 during the World Assembly on Aging;

(h) Educators are instrumental in shaping the values and developing the talents of future generations. The class-room provides an invaluable setting for discussing and learning about peace issues. In devoting attention to the problems of peace today, educators are taking positive and concrete action towards a more peaceful world tomorrow.

28. Non-governmental organizations from around the world have developed specific plans and projects for marking the International Year of Peace. The following are illustrative of actions proposed by non-governmental organizations:

(a) Conferences, congresses and seminars focusing on aspects of peace;

(b) Special sessions of 1986 meetings and conventions devoted to themes related to peace;

(c) The establishment of committees, ad hoc groups and task forces to organize and guide activities for the Year within their organizations;

(d) Special projects providing concrete illustrations of organizational capabilities in the promotion of peace;

(e) Special global events generating international co-operation and awareness;

(f) The designation of special days and weeks devoted to peace;

(g) Symposia, lectures, panel discussions and debates aimed at local and regional audiences;

- (h) Festivals and exhibitions of art, stamps and crafts;
- (i) Contests of essays, drawings and poetry;
- (j) Newsletters, journals, articles, books and textbooks;
- (k) Television and radio programmes;

(l) Adoption of special resolutions and statements expressing particular concerns for peace and its maintenance.

29. A conference of non-governmental organizations for the International Year of Peace, "Together for Peace", will be held at Geneva from 20 to 24 January 1986. The conference is designed to generate renewed determination and further co-operation among non-governmental organizations in the promotion of peace.

30. Non-governmental organizations have been encouraged to collaborate with one another on projects, as desired, in the interest of sharing valuable resources and avoiding conflicts of schedule or programme. The secretariat for the International Year of Peace is assisting non-governmental organizations in arranging to co-operate in and co-ordinate their activities.

31. Member States and intergovernmental organizations are urged to facilitate the actions of non-governmental organizations taken in observance of the International Year of Peace and to help non-governmental organizations to participate in United Nations activities related to the programme of the Year.

5. Activities in the mass media, fine arts and sciences

32. Organizations and individuals of the mass media are instrumental in conveying messages and information to audiences world-wide. They therefore hold an important position in focusing public attention upon the prerequisites for and problems of attaining international peace and security. Print and broadcast journalists can promote peace through special programmes, features, interviews and articles.

33. Peace, a fundamental component of human existence, provides a rich and important stimulus for creative thought and interpretation. The expression of a concept or feeling, whether through music, dance, literature, drama or graphic art, can be of unusual and lasting impact. The International Year of Peace will be an occasion for focusing artistic efforts on this important human concern. The sharing of works of art devoted to peace can contribute to better understanding among various cultures.

34. Scientists have become increasingly aware of the contradictions that exist between the human desire for peace and the destructive potential of technological development. Humanity's ability to determine whether life will take a peaceful or hostile course is now undeniably apparent. Both natural and social scientists therefore bring an essential element to the promotion of peace - the recognition of human responsibility for the world in which this and future generations will live.

35. Accordingly, scientists, artists, writers and journalists are being encouraged to express their support for the promotion of peace and to participate actively in the programme of the International Year of Peace.

36. Consultations with academic organizations have identified the following subjects for research and study in the social sciences:

- (a) The concept of peace in the context of today's political, economic and technological realities;
- (b) Conflict resolution, negotiation and peace-keeping mechanisms;
- (c) Disarmament mechanisms and security measures such as nuclear-weapon-free zones;
- (d) The concept of international community and international co-operation;
- (e) The economics of war and peace;
- (f) Political, economic and social obstacles to the maintenance of peace;
- (g) The nature of violence and constraints to violence;
- (h) Peace as a component of religious values;
- (i) A historical perspective on the human quest for peace;
- (j) Peace movements;
- (k) The moral responsibilities of scientists and intellectuals in the promotion of peace;
- (l) An inventory of existing peace research.

37. The fundamental objective in studying these and other possible topics is to promote international co-operation among scholars which could help to identify common approaches and to narrow existing differences. The materials resulting from international co-operation among scholars, such as publications, television and radio programmes, should be widely publicized and exchanged.

38. During the International Year of Peace, several academic organizations will dedicate their annual meetings and conventions to themes related to the Year. Some universities will intensify exchanges of scholars, lecturers and students during the Year. Special honorary chairs on peace studies may be established as a further incentive for co-operating and exchanging ideas.

39. The University for Peace, established by General Assembly resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, plans to co-operate with universities and academic institutions in various countries in promoting the objectives of the International Year of Peace through seminars, research projects and the preparation of an inventory of existing studies on peace. An international peace directory will also be published.

6. Conclusions

40. While 1986 may not yet be the year in which international peace will prevail, it must be a year of action for peace and a year of serious reflection on the nature of and conditions for peace. Many obstacles to peace exist. No country can fully isolate itself from the potential consequences of unresolved international tensions and conflicts or from the drain on resources caused by enormous arms expenditures. The times demand not only concern about the prospect of war but also, as never before, the wisdom, tenacity and hard work needed to prevent war. In the face of this situation, the craving for peace manifested by so many should lead to comprehensive and effective action. As is often repeated, peace should mean much more than the absence of war or violence. Peace should be promoted as positive relationships between States and peoples based on co-operation, mutual trust, understanding and justice. The foundation of peace and security can be strengthened within the framework of the United Nations. As highlighted during the observance of its fortieth anniversary, the potential of the United Nations must be fully utilized in resolving problems which deepen distrust among nations and inhibit the collective action and co-operation needed for the betterment of the human condition.

41. The programme of the International Year of Peace provides a basis for renewed efforts to promote peace, in its various dimensions, throughout the world. Contributions to the programme from States, organizations and individuals will continue to be welcomed during the Year. Only through concerted and positive efforts will the International Year of Peace prove to be of significant and lasting impact.

B. Calendar of events*

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Organization to be contacted</u>
JANUARY			
1	United Nations, New York	Message of the Secretary-General	
2	United Nations, New York	Opening of photo exhibition "Peace and Survival of Contemporary Man"	
30-5 Feb.	Suva, Fiji	First International Conference on Conflict Resolution	University of the South Pacific War Resisters International
30-7 Feb. 10-11	Vedchhi, India London, United Kingdom	XVIII Triennial Conference Fortieth anniversary - first meeting of the General Assembly - commemorative children's conference in Central Hall Westminster	Council to Celebrate IYP
13-15	Warsaw, Poland	Meeting of Experts on Preparation for Life in Peace	United Nations Secretariat
16		Fortieth anniversary - first meeting of the Security Council	
16-18 16-19	Sheffield, United Kingdom Warsaw, Poland	"Town and Peace" - international conference Congress of Intellectuals for the Peaceful Future of the World	United Towns Organisation Organizing Committee
20-24	Geneva USSR	"Together for peace" - world conference of non-governmental organizations Rallies in Moscow, Leningrad and Volgograd	Steering Committee Soviet Peace Committee
FEBRUARY			
12-14	Vientiane, Laos	VIIth General Conference	Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace Dayemi Complex
14-15 18-21	Chaka, Bangladesh Warsaw, Poland	International Conference on World Peace "Peace to the Children" - international meeting	Polish National Child's Committee Rotary International
23		World Understanding and Peace Day	

* Based on information received as at 20 September 1985.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Organization to be contacted</u>
3		Writers for Peace Day	Writers for Peace Committee, International PEN International Maritime Organization University for Peace
17		World Maritime Day	International Maritime Organization University for Peace
20-21	New York	"Religious Dialogue for Peace" - seminar	International Studies Association
25-29	Los Angeles, United States of America	"United Nations Year of Peace - Cumulative Knowledge for Prudent Policies" - annual convention	International Studies Association
APRIL			
13-18	Brighton, United Kingdom	"Just Peace through Transformation" - convention	International Peace Research Association
21-23	United Nations, Geneva	Meeting of the heads of organizations of the United Nations system (Administrative Committee on Co-ordination)	United Nations Secretariat
24-26	Vancouver, Canada	Vancouver Centennial Peace and Disarmament Symposium	The Centennial Commission No Greater Love
	Washington, D.C., United States of America	Concert	
MAY			
19-23	Tbilisi, USSR	Conference for World Disarmament Campaign Concert	United Nations Secretariat Radda Barnen
31	United Nations, Geneva Ireland Greece	"Peace through Human Rights" - seminar "1986: IFM-SEI and the UN Peace Year" - seminar	International Alliance of Women International Falcon Movement
	Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia	World Scientific Banking Meeting on international financing of development	University for Peace, European Centre for Peace and Development
	Vienna, Austria	Third meeting	Generals for Peace and Disarmament International Association of University Presidents
	Seoul, Republic of Korea	Commemorative ceremony and seminar	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Organization to be contacted</u>
		JUNE	
5		World Environment Day	United Nations Environment Programme
8-15	Denmark	World Congress	Association for World Education
20	United Nations, New York	Issuance of United Nations stamps and Peace Medal	
21	New York	World Day - joint event of peace, hunger and environment groups	Global Policy Board
22-26	Lund, Sweden	Twelfth conference	International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling
	Madrid, Spain	Meeting of "Cities for Peace"	World Union of Martyr Cities - Cities of Peace
	Leningrad, USSR	Peace School - seminar for European women's organizations	Soviet Women's Committee
	Osnabruck, Federal Republic of Germany	Exhibition of United Nations stamps	
		JULY	
1	Toulouse, France	Special session	Committee on Space Research and International Academy of Astronautics
26-2 Aug.	Beijing, China	71st World Congress	Universal Esperanto Association
	Warsaw, Poland	International Poster Biennale	Programme Council
	Europe	Start of "Bike for Peace"	Teamworks, Inc.
	Moscow, USSR	International Forum on Science, Technology and Peace	World Federation of Scientific Workers
	Evanston, United States of America	Biennial conference	International Society for Research on Aggression
		AUGUST	
18-23	New Delhi, India	11th World Congress of Sociology	International Sociological Association
26-30	Tokyo, Japan	"Developing Human Relations and Social Structures for Peace" - biennial general meeting	International Federation of Social Workers
	Sydney, Australia	Annual conference	Asian Peace Research Association

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<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Organization to be contacted</u>
SEPTEMBER			
2	New York	Start of "First Earth Run"	The First Earth Run
3-6	San Remo, Italy	International Congress on Peace and Humanitarian Affairs	International Institute of Humanitarian Law
4-11	Geneva	International Assembly	Conference of European Churches
7-21	Ljubljana, Yugoslavia	18th World Congress	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
14	New York	Final, "Bike for Peace"	
16		International Day of Peace	
16	United Nations, New York	Opening of international poster exhibition	Peace Child Foundation
16	United Nations, New York	Peace Child Concert	
16	United Nations, New York	"Peace and the New World Order" - conference of Association for Baha'i Studies	Baha'i International Community
26-28	New York	"Family, Peace, Freedom and Joy" - seminar	International Union of Family Organizations
	Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany	International meeting on "Island of Peace and Friendship"	
	Chalki, Greece	International Conference of Peace Researchers	International Institute for Peace
	Vienna, Austria	International art exhibition "Masters of Culture for Peace"	Union of Artists of USSR
	Moscow, USSR	Conference "Great Global Human Family Looking at the 21st Century"	International Association of University Presidents
	Seoul, Republic of Korea		
OCTOBER			
4	Lahore, Pakistan	"Water for Food and Peace" - special meeting	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
15-19	Copenhagen, Denmark	World Congress for Peace	International Preparatory Committee
16		World Food Day	Food and Agriculture of the United Nations Organization
23-28	Strasbourg, France	International Conference on Peace Education	University of Peace, Naumur
24		United Nations Day	
24-30	Osaka, Japan	Disarmament Week	
24-29		Meeting of Experts on Preparation for Life in Peace	United Nations Secretariat
	Tashkent, USSR	"Women and Society's Development" - seminar for Asian women's organization	Soviet Women's Committee
	Tokyo, Japan	Second session of the Council	International Public Relations Association

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Event</u>	<u>Organization to be contacted</u>
2-3	Vienna, Austria	2nd World Meeting of War Veterans	European Confederation of War Veterans, International Confederation of Ex-Prisoners of War, International Federation of Resistance Movements, World Veterans Federation
15	United Nations, New York	Final, "First Earth Run"	United Nations University University for Peace International Social Science Council
		ONGOING PROJECTS DURING 1986	United Schools International Writers for Peace Committee, International PEN
		Lectures on peace	International Studies Association
		Research and educational programmes	International Christian Youth Exchange
		Publication of book "The Quest for Peace: Transcending Collective Violence and War among Societies, Cultures and States"	SOS-Kinderdorf International
		International essay contest for school children	Rotary International
		Publication of book "The Hereditary Enemy"	
		TV serial "Swords into Plowshares - The Search for Peace"	
		Exchange programmes of young peace activists	
		Construction of SOS Children's Villages	
		"Letters for Peace" - international youth writing contest	

ANNEX II

List of organizations that expressed interest in the programme of
the International Year of Peace

A. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and
Social Council

African Institute of Private International Law
Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
All Pakistan Women's Association
American Field Service International/Intercultural Programs
American Foreign Law Association
Asian Cultural Forum on Development
Asian Youth Council
Association for World Education
Association of African Universities
Baha'i International Community
Baptist World Alliance
Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation
Caritas Internationalis
Center of Concern
Christian Peace Conference
Church World Service
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
Committee on Space Research
Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Conference of European Churches
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
Council of European National Youth Committees
Dayemi Complex
Electoral Reform Society
Environment Liaison Centre
European League for Economic Co-operation
Experiment in International Living
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Gray Panthers
Institute for Policy Studies
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
International Abolitionist Federation
International Academy of Pathology
International Alliance of Women
International Association for Community Development
International Association for the Child's Right to Play
International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty
International Association of Airport and Seaport Police
International Association of Democratic Lawyers

International Association of Educators for World Peace
International Association of Gerontology
International Association of Universities
International Association of University Presidents
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Christian Youth Exchange
International Commission of Jurists
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Committee for European Security and Co-operation
International Committee on the Management of Population Programmes
International Confederation of Ex-Prisoners of War
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Co-operative Alliance
International Council for Adult Education
International Council of Aircraft Owner and Pilot Associations
International Council of Jewish Women
International Council of Psychologists
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Council of Women
International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
International Council on Monuments and Sites
International Council on Social Welfare
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
International Falcon Movement
International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering
International Federation of Airline Pilots Association
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Catholic Universities
International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped
International Federation of Educative Communities
International Federation of Elderly Associations
International Federation of Human Rights
International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers
International Federation of Resistance Movements
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation of University Women
International Fellowship of Reconciliation
International Hotel Association
International Humanist and Ethical Union
International Hydatidological Association
International Institute for Peace
International Institute of Humanitarian Law
International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Organization of Employers
International Organization of Psychophysiology
International Peace Academy

International Peace Bureau
International Peace Research Association
International PEN
International Political Science Association
International Progress Organization
International Public Relations Association
International Round Table for the Advancement of Counselling
International Rural Housing Association
International Senior Citizens Association
International Social Science Council
International Social Security Association
International Society for Community Development
International Society for Research on Aggression
International Sociological Association
International Studies Association
International Union against Tuberculosis
International Union for Health Education
International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences
International Union of Family Organizations
International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
International Union of Public Transport
International Union of Students
International Union of Young Christian Democrats
International Young Christian Workers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Jaycees International
La Leche League International
Latin American Association of Development Organizations
Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations
Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific
League of Red Cross Societies
Lions Clubs International - The International Association of Lions Clubs
Lutheran World Federation
Medical Women's International Association
Movement for a Better World
Muslim World League
Organization of African Trade Unity
Pax Christi, International Catholic Peace Movement
Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs)
(International Movement of Catholic Students)
Prison Fellowship International
Rädda Barnen
Rotary International
Salvation Army
Socialist International
Society for International Development
Soka Gakkai International
Soroptimist International
SOS-Kinderdorf International
Union of Arab Jurists

Union of International Technical Associations
United Schools International
United Towns Organisation
Universal Esperanto Association
Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations
War Resisters International
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
World Assembly of Youth
World Association for Element-Building and Prefabrication
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
World Conference on Religion and Peace
World Education Fellowship
World Federation of Christian Life Communities
World Federation of Democratic Youth
World Federation of Engineering Organizations
World Federation of Scientific Workers
World Federation of Teachers' Unions
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Futures Studies Federation
World Movement of Mothers
World Muslim Congress
World Peace Council
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
World Veterans Federation
World Young Women's Christian Association
Zonta International

B. Other non-governmental organizations

All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization
Asian-Buddhist Conference for Peace
Association of Finnish Adult Education Organizations
Berlin Conference of European Catholics
British Peace Assembly
Canadian Peace Congress
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Christophers
Commission for Joint International Contacts of Polish Youth and Students
Cyprus Peace Council
Danish Liaison Committee for Peace and Security
Earth-Light Foundation
Endeavor, Inc.
Finnish Peace Committee
First Earth Run
Fund for Peace

Generals for Peace and Disarmament
Global Policy Board
Greek Committee for International Détente and Peace
Hiroshima Peace Culture Foundation
Hungarian Peace Council
International Association for World Peace
International Centre for Dynamics and Development
International Philatelic Federation
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
International Social Prospects Academy
International Society for General Semantics
Lotta per la Pace e il Disarmo
National Council of Women of the United States
National Peace Council (United Kingdom)
Nigerian Peace Committee
No Greater Love
Norwegian Peace Committee
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
Ongaram Spiritual Organization
Operation Dismantle
Operation Peace through Unity
Pakistan United Nations Association
Pathways to Peace
Pax Humana
Peace Child Foundation
Peace Committee of the German Democratic Republic
Peace Union of Finland
Polish Peace Committee
Prayer for Peace
Presbyterian Church (United States)
Romanian National Committee for Women
Romanian National Committee of Scientists for Peace
Romanian National Peace Committee
Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation
Soviet Peace Committee
Soviet Women's Committee
Sri Chinmoy
SUNSAT Energy Council
Swedish Fellowship of Reconciliation
Teamworks, Inc.
Tiger Trust
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Church of Christ - Office for Church in Society (United States)
United Methodist Church - Board of Church and Society (United States)
United Nations Association of Australia
United Nations Association of the Federal Republic of Germany
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Nations Association of New Zealand
United Nations Association of Sri Lanka
Vancouver Peace Centre Society

Women against Nuclear Weapons
Women for Peace
World Disarmament Campaign (United Kingdom)
World Social Prospects Academy
World Union of Martyr Cities - Cities of Peace
Yuvabuli Youth Organisation

C. Academic organizations and institutions that expressed interest in the programme of the International Year of Peace

1. Organizations within the United Nations system

United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations University

2. International associations and organizations

International Association of Universities
International Association of University Presidents
International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
International Peace Academy
International Peace Research Association
International Political Science Association
International Social Science Association
International Social Science Council
International Society for Research on Aggression
International Sociological Association
International Studies Association
International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Studies
Peace Science-Society International
Pontifical Academy of Sciences
Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs
University for Peace

3. Research institutes and national organizations

African Institute of Private International Law, Lomé, Togo
Austrian Institute of Peace Research, Stadtschlaining, Austria
Council on Peace and Disarmament, Academy of Science of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow, USSR
Center for Peace Research Co-ordination of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
Centre interdisciplinaire de recherches sur la paix et d'études stratégiques, Paris, France
Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development, Kent, Ohio, United States

Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi, India
Geneva International Peace Research Institute, Geneva, Switzerland
Gujarat Vidyapith-Peace Research Centre, Ahmedabad, India
Institute for the Philosophy of Science and Peace, Zagreb, Yugoslavia
International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, United Kingdom
Italian Peace Research Institute, Naples, Italy
Japanese International Studies Association, Tokyo, Japan
Mexican International Studies Association, Mexico City, Mexico
Netherlands Institute of International Relations, Clingendael, Netherlands
Peace Research Committee, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland
Peace Research Institute-Dundas, Canada
Tampere Peace Research Institute, Tampere, Finland
University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji
World Policy Institute, New York, United States
