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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE
Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| I. INTRODUCTION | 1 - 6 | 2 |
| II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 38/56 | 7 - 25 | 3 |
| III. SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS | 26 - 35 | 6 |

ANNEXES

| | |
|--|----|
| I. DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE | 9 |
| II. LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT EXPRESSED INTEREST IN THE PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE | 23 |
| III. DRAFT INFORMATION PROGRAMME RELATED TO THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE | 29 |

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 by Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.
2. The Secretary-General presented his report and the draft programme in document A/38/413 and Add.1 and 2. Arrangements regarding preparations for the Year were described in document A/C.5/38/60.
3. In resolution 38/56 of 7 December 1983, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the report containing the draft programme and endorsed the principal objectives of the International Year of Peace; invited all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the programme of the Year and urged all States and interested organizations to contribute to that fund; also requested the Secretary-General to carry out during 1984-1985 the necessary preparations for the observance of the Year, including the organization of regional seminars devoted to promoting the objectives of the Year; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the draft programme of the Year and on the arrangements for financing it; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session an item entitled "International Year of Peace".
4. In submitting this report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General wishes to point out that the three General Assembly resolutions on the International Year of Peace were adopted without a vote. This would indicate a broad consensus among Member States concerning the observance of such an international year. To date, however, only 23 Member States have submitted proposals and comments regarding the Year and only two Member States have pledged contributions to the voluntary fund. The Secretary-General, in continuing preparations for the Year, is guided by the consensus in the General Assembly reflected in its resolution. It is the intention of the Secretary-General to concentrate on activities which will not require a substantial financial outlay. However, the Secretary-General would emphasize that the broad participation and support of Member States is essential for the effectiveness of the Year which is directly related to the principal purpose of the United Nations. Experience gained in previous International Years indicates that a minimum of financial and logistical support from Member States is necessary.
5. Further indications are still needed as to specific actions which Member States would like to see undertaken by the United Nations and at the national level. The Secretary-General would hope that proposed actions would be concrete and reflect as much as possible the global aspects of peace.

6. Taking into account the above considerations, the draft programme, which is reproduced in annex I, remains of necessity preliminary and reflects only those proposals received to date. A final version of the programme will be prepared after further consultations and organizational arrangements have been completed.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 38/56

7. In a note verbale dated 13 February 1984, the Secretary-General invited all States to provide him with their comments and proposals concerning the draft programme of the Year and to indicate their intentions regarding possible contributions to the voluntary fund. The note also pointed out that 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, and that national committees or other mechanisms should be established for the preparation, conducting and follow-up of international years at the national level. A note verbale was sent to all States on 15 June 1984 as a reminder of the forthcoming report of the Secretary-General. Since the declaration of the Year in General Assembly resolution 37/16 of December 1982, proposals and comments from 23 States have been received. A summary of these replies is contained in section III of the present report.

8. With the first symbolic pledge of \$2,000 from the Government of Costa Rica, the Secretary-General opened the trust fund of voluntary contributions for the International Year of Peace. Further contributions by Member States as well as by interested organizations and individuals are awaited.

9. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/56, the Secretary-General has undertaken the necessary preparations for organizing regional seminars to promote the objectives of the Year. Based on the proposals and opinions received so far, the Secretary-General has decided to organize the following seminars in accordance with annex V of his report to the thirty-eighth session (A/38/413):

- (a) Addis Ababa, 8-11 January 1985 for the African region;
- (b) New York, 11-14 February 1985 for the Latin American and the Caribbean regions;
- (c) Vienna, 6-10 May 1985 for the European region;
- (d) Bangkok, 20-24 May 1985 for the Asia-Pacific and Western Asia regions.

A serious obstacle in the organization of the seminars is the lack of funds to ensure the adequate presence of participants from the least developed countries.

10. In a communication addressed to the heads of all organizations within the United Nations system, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs, on behalf of the Secretary-General, drew their attention to resolution 38/56 and invited them to participate in the programme of the Year.

Direct consultations have been held with the Directors-General, Executive Secretaries and principal officers of 23 organizations, and 26 written replies have been received. The activities which have been proposed by these organizations in connection with the preparation and observance of the Year are contained in the relevant section of the draft programme.

11. The participation of organizations within the United Nations system in the programme of the Year was included in the agenda of the regular session of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (CCSQ), held at Geneva from 26 to 30 March 1984. CCSQ expressed support for the objectives of the Year and for the development of joint efforts in implementing the programme of the Year. It agreed that a contribution at the level of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) should be made in 1986 in order to give organizations within the United Nations system an opportunity to present their experiences in the promotion of peace. The modalities of this contribution will be decided at a later stage (ACC/1984/5, paras. 28-32).
12. All non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were informed of General Assembly resolution 38/56 and received the draft programme. Three briefings were organized for representatives of non-governmental organizations in New York, Geneva and Vienna. In addition to the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, non-governmental organizations affiliated with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat were invited to a briefing in New York, and organizations participating in consultations with the World Disarmament Campaign were invited to the briefings at Geneva and at Vienna. Over 300 representatives attended these briefings.
13. A three-day consultative meeting for non-governmental organizations was held at Bucharest at the invitation of the Government of Romania. The representatives of 27 international and 17 national organizations participated. The topics discussed at the meeting included peace and disarmament, peace and development, preparation for life in peace, and the roles of women, youth, educators and religious groups in the promotion of peace. The programme for a conference of non-governmental organizations, to be held at Geneva in 1986, was also discussed.
14. The Board of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) recommended that non-governmental activities for the International Year of Peace might best be co-ordinated through co-operative efforts of all CONGO Non-Governmental Organizations Committees. Subsequently, meetings of the Committee chairpersons were held in New York, Geneva and Vienna. These meetings will be continued on a regular basis and can also include the participation of other interested non-governmental organizations. They may serve as the forum for the discussion and establishment of relevant programmes of activities.
15. The proposed activities of non-governmental organizations are presented in the relevant section of the draft programme. A list of non-governmental organizations in contact with the Secretariat is included in annex II to the present report.

16. The draft programme has been provided to research and academic institutions worldwide. Regular contacts have been established between the Secretariat and many of these institutions, including the United Nations University, the International Social Science Council and the University for Peace.
17. A meeting of senior academic experts was organized in London by the United Nations University as a preparatory session for the regional seminar programme (see para. 9). At this meeting, academic participants from various regions exchanged views on the three topics to be discussed at each of the regional seminars: peace and disarmament, peace and development, and preparation for life in peace.
18. A list of the academic institutions that have to date expressed interest in the Year is contained in annex II to the present report.
19. In the United Nations Secretariat, the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs has been designated as the unit responsible for the implementation of the General Assembly resolution on the International Year of Peace. A secretariat for the programme of the Year has been established within this Department utilizing existing staff and resources. This secretariat has engaged in planning and co-ordinating the programme of the Year. It is divided into two sections, one to maintain liaison with organizations within the United Nations system and the other to maintain liaison with non-governmental and academic organizations. The secretariat has begun issuing a regular newsletter, has organized and held briefings and consultations, and is establishing contact with national co-ordinating committees as they are created.
20. The secretariat for the Year has also given particular attention to the need to co-ordinate preparations for the International Year of Peace with the World Disarmament Campaign, International Youth Year Participation, Development and Peace, United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations.
21. Co-ordination of the preparations for the International Youth Year and the International Year of Peace is being secured through close co-operation of the secretariats for the Years. This co-operation includes the regular exchange of information and relevant material as well as mutual staff assistance as required. At the Third Session of the Advisory Committee for the International Youth Year, information was presented on the preparations for the International Year of Peace. Consultations were held between the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on mechanisms for further co-operation.
22. Co-operation has been established with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which is responsible for implementing the programme of the United Nations Decade for Women. A representative of the secretariat participated in the Expert Group Meeting on "The Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation", held at Vienna. The Department of Political and Security Council Affairs also contributed a paper for use by the secretariat for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.

23. Co-operation between the International Year of Peace and the World Disarmament Campaign is focusing on their complementary objectives and activities. The World Disarmament Campaign provides a meaningful framework for International Year of Peace action; the International Year of Peace supplies a broader context for the efforts of the Campaign. The two programmes have collaborated in establishing contacts with non-governmental organizations and in publicizing their respective plans and activities. Future plans include the holding of joint briefings for the benefit of representatives of non-governmental organizations.

24. The Secretariat has informed the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations about the provision of General Assembly resolution 37/16 that the International Year of Peace will be solemnly proclaimed on 24 October 1985 (A/AC.222/3).

25. The Department of Public Information has prepared a draft information programme related to the International Year of Peace, which is included in annex III to the present report.

III. SUMMARY OF REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

26. Since the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 37/16 on 16 November 1982, which requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to prepare a draft programme for the International Year of Peace in accordance with proposals from Member States and in consultation with interested organizations and academic institutions, replies have been received from the following 23 States: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Holy See, Hungary, Kuwait, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam.

27. In their replies, the Governments welcome the decision of the General Assembly to designate 1986 as the International Year of Peace and express their support for the principal objectives and the draft programme of the Year, as contained in the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly (A/38/413, annex I). Their observations and proposals on the programme of the Year reflect general agreement on the need to intensify concerted action to promote international peace and security based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; to promote the ideals and value of peace, particularly among young people; and to promote dialogue and international co-operation. Specific proposals by Member States may be found in the relevant section of the draft programme of the Year in annex I to the present report. The main issues raised in the replies received from Governments are summarized below.

28. Given the gravity of the current international situation, most Governments stressed the need to abide by the principles contained in the United Nations Charter, in international law, and in General Assembly declarations and resolutions, especially those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes, the non-use of force or threat of force, and non-interference in the internal affairs of States. Many were of the view that the proclamation of the International Year

of Peace in 1986, coinciding with the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, could also serve as an additional stimulus for mobilizing efforts aimed at safeguarding and strengthening international peace and security, halting the arms race, averting the danger of nuclear war, and enhancing international co-operation. They also believe that an essential requirement for peace is that international relations be based on principles of peaceful coexistence.

29. Several Governments suggest that attention should be given to measures for curbing the arms race and to the adoption of specific, practical steps in disarmament during the Year. One Government believes that the draft programme of the Year should be directly related to the World Disarmament Campaign, and proposes that prior to the Year the United Nations should prepare a compendium of proposals from Member States on disarmament issues.

30. Some States recommend that activities at the international level should highlight the link between peace and development, and should focus attention on issues such as apartheid, racism and colonialism. These issues are indicative of the problems faced by the world community in its efforts to realize an enduring peace in which freedom and human progress are fully assured.

31. A number of Governments urge the promotion of public awareness of peace issues through education, particularly among young people. One Government is of the view that a new subject on "Education to Peace" could be introduced into the curriculum of primary and secondary schools, and that the younger generation should be informed of peace-keeping mechanisms developed by international law and by the United Nations; the interdependence of the preservation of international peace and the protection of human rights; the need for an atmosphere of mutual tolerance; and the interrelationship of economic development and peace. Another State suggests that non-violence is a theme which would add a valuable element to the peace effort. One Member State believes in the need to train minds to understand and adopt those values that inspire peace. Peace should not be viewed negatively as the mere absence of conflict, but positively, through the expression of four key elements: truth, justice, love and freedom. One Government states that, as a complex and dynamic process, peace is conditioned by the basic phenomena of the world situation. It therefore suggests that, in promoting the ideals of peace, attention should be given to the basic problems which impinge upon those ideals.

32. One Member State is of the opinion that the main objectives of the International Year of Peace, as contained in the draft programme of the Year, should reflect more clearly the importance of peace as a condition for the exercise of human rights and freedom. It suggests that a new subparagraph be inserted between subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 5 (c) of the draft programme.

33. Many Governments believe that non-governmental organizations should play an important role in the observance of the International Year of Peace. Two Governments have informed the Secretariat that representatives of major non-governmental organizations will participate in the national co-ordinating mechanisms to be set up. One Government is considering the need to establish a fund for non-governmental organizations activities. A suggestion is made that the Year should be used to foster co-operation among non-governmental organizations and

educational institutions, so as to strengthen public support for efforts aimed at promoting peace. Another Member State proposes that contacts between Governments and non-governmental organizations and educational institutions should also be increased during the Year.

34. Among the activities that should be organized in preparation for, and in observance of, the International Year of Peace, many States propose the issuance of postage stamps, coins and medals; the holding of competitions in film, fine arts and children's drawings; the organization of meetings, symposia and conferences on the subject of peace. A Member State is considering the possibility of awarding peace research fellowships; organizing a marathon run for peace; the exhibition of scientific and aid activities which support peaceful development; producing a peace film and emphasizing peace themes in its radio and television programming. Another Member State suggests that culture, science and art contests could be organized at all educational levels in each State, and that the works of the top two prize-winning nationals could be exhibited at the United Nations. From these works, some could be selected for use as a United Nations stamp issue to be designated the 1986 Series Issue, International Year of Peace. It also suggests that for the opening of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, which also coincides with the International Day of Peace, a gala concert could be organized. One State believes that arranging an international forum of journalists would be helpful in disseminating and popularizing the programme of the Year.

35. The Governments of Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Ghana and San Marino informed the Secretary-General that arrangements are being made to establish national co-ordinating mechanisms for the observance of the Year.

Annex IDraft programme of the International Year of Peace*

CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| A. Introduction | 1 - 4 | 10 |
| B. Objectives | 5 | 10 |
| C. Activities of the United Nations | 6 - 16 | 11 |
| D. Activities of the organizations within the United Nations system | 17 - 39 | 13 |
| E. National activities | 40 - 46 | 17 |
| F. Activities of non-governmental organizations | 47 - 56 | 18 |
| G. Activities of the mass media, fine arts and sciences | 57 - 64 | 21 |

* The following is an updated version of the draft programme contained in document A/38/413 and Add.1 and 2, and reflects proposals received and consultations conducted from December 1982 until August 1984. Twenty-one Member States, two non-member States, all organizations within the United Nations system, 149 organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and 37 academic institutions have so far expressed an interest in the programme of the Year. The draft programme is open to further proposals and changes. Since the organizational arrangements for the observance of the Year are not yet completed, several proposals included in this draft programme do not have financial backing.

A. Introduction

1. With the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Organization fast approaching, the peoples of the United Nations must conclude that the main objective, defined in the Charter of the United Nations, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind" has not yet been achieved. While it is true that a new world conflagration has been avoided so far, unfortunately peace cannot yet be claimed to exist in all parts of the world. On the contrary, at present, no country is spared the traumatic fear of war. No country can fully isolate itself from the potential consequences of unresolved international tensions and conflicts or from the drain on resources caused by the enormity of arms expenditures. Above all, there can be no escape from the global consequences of the use of nuclear weapons should this catastrophe ever be allowed to occur.

2. The present time demands not only concern over the prospect of war but also, as never before, the wisdom, tenacity and hard work needed to prevent it. In the face of this situation, the craving for peace manifested by so many should lead us 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.

3. The foundation of peace and security can be strengthened within the framework of the United Nations. 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. But this requires a strong commitment by Member States to honour the principles of the Charter and wide public involvement which is essential in the development of better mutual understanding and co-operation among the nations and peoples of the world. In this spirit, the General Assembly declared 1986 to be the International Year of Peace.

4. While 1986 may not yet be a year in which international peace prevails, it must be a year of action for peace and serious reflection on the nature and conditions for peace. The objectives and programme of the International Year of Peace are open to everyone. Initiatives and support from all parts of the globe are expected and welcomed.

B. Objectives

5. The main 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, academic institutions and the mass media in promoting peace, international security and co-operation on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, and the resolution of conflict by peaceful means;

(b) To strengthen the United Nations as the principal international system devoted to the promotion and maintenance of peace: to urge Member States to renew their commitment to the principles of the Charter and to implement these principles effectively; to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in fulfilling its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and the peaceful settlement of disputes; to increase 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 and development and social progress, security, national independence and justice;
- (ii) Disarmament and the prevention of nuclear catastrophe as essential elements of peace;
- (iii) The exercise of human rights and freedom as an essential element of peace;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) Preparation for life in peace, a process in which education, science, culture, religion and the mass media play important roles, and which requires effective participation of various social groups, especially women, youth, elderly, war veterans and professionals;
- (vi) Peace as a requirement for the satisfaction of such human needs as food, shelter, health, education, labour and the environment.

C. Activities of the United Nations

6. The General Assembly invited all States, all organizations within the United Nations system and interested non-governmental organizations to exert all possible efforts for the observance of the International Year of Peace and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year.

7. It is expected that Member States will bring to the political organs of the United Nations proposals and initiatives which could effectively contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security and the strengthening of the United Nations.

8. The fortieth anniversary of the United Nations creates an appropriate occasion to stimulate a renewed commitment by Member States to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to enhance the authority of the organization.

9. The experience of the United Nations system in the promotion of peace will be publicized through the dissemination of:

(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 sessions on disarmament and the Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes;

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

(c) Programmes supporting peace such as the Disarmament Decades, the World Disarmament Campaign, the United Nations Decade for Women and the International Youth Year;

(d) Programmes of the organizations within the United Nations system contributing to the promotion of peace.

10. The United Nations will welcome the efforts of international and national non-governmental organizations, and educational, cultural and academic institutions commemorating the Year. The symbolic emblem "Peace Messenger" may be established and awarded to organizations and institutions that register activities related to the observance of the Year.

11. The United Nations will continue to encourage the international co-operation of scholars attempting to define common objectives and universal characteristics of peace and to present specific aspects of peace in different socio-economic and political conditions. This international co-operation may take the form of joint research, debates, statements, seminars, publications, television and radio programmes.

12. The United Nations will sponsor international contests in art, culture and education, and in such forms as posters, coins, medals, stamps, emblems, films and television programmes. The possibility of holding an art exhibition featuring the works of national contest winners and the organizing of an international gala concert will be considered. The co-operation and exchange of experience of the mass media and educators will be encouraged.

13. In the Secretariat the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs is responsible for the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on the International Year of Peace. Within this Department the secretariat for the Year engages in planning and co-ordinating 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.

14. United Nations Information Centres will participate actively in preparing programmes for the observance of the International Year of Peace at the national level, offering information and opportunities for meetings, exhibitions, contests, etc.

15. Three publications will be prepared summarizing different approaches to peace, global aspects of peace and the effects of the International Year of Peace.

16. A series of commemorative stamps and a Peace Medal will be issued.

D. Activities of the organizations within the United Nations system

17. As the principal international system devoted to the promotion and maintenance of peace, it is expected that all United Nations organizations will participate actively in the programme of the International Year of Peace. The United Nations system as a whole will be presented as acting for peace in various fields and through various activities. The expression of the common goals and objectives of the United Nations system would contribute to strengthening the Organization and programmes. The Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions has agreed that a contribution at the level of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be made in 1986, the modalities of which will be decided at a later stage. Below is a summary of the activities proposed by 22 organizations of the United Nations system which have been received to date.

18. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in preparation for the International Year of Peace, will undertake activities as provided for in the organization's approved programme and budget for 1984-1985 (22 C/5) which may be summarized as follows:

(a) Under its major programme on "Peace, International Understanding, Human Rights and the Rights of Peoples", the following studies will be carried out: philosophical reflection on the foundations of peace in the present world situation; factors conducive to peace; peace movements as regards the struggle against prejudice, intolerance, racism and apartheid; different interpretations of the causes and consequences of conflict; the connections between structures of political, social, economic and cultural domination and the outbreak of armed conflicts; the way in which colonization and the process of decolonization have been presented in historical works; an elucidation of the most important factors in the arms race and the consequences of the arms race for regional and interregional conflicts; theoretical and practical aspects of the notion of security in disarmament; the impact of the arms race on education and technology, culture and communication; and the conditions for redirecting the human and material resources currently used for military purposes towards the development of countries throughout the world. Information dossiers will also be prepared which will illustrate the progress which could be achieved in UNESCO's field of competence as a result of disarmament;

(b) In the field of education, UNESCO plans to circulate more widely the 1974 Recommendation concerning Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, by translating it into a greater number of languages. Permanent contact with relevant non-governmental organizations in the field of education will be established to improve co-operation in peace education and preparations for the International Year of Peace. Two international consultations will be organized: one, in 1984, in co-operation with non-governmental organizations concerned particularly with youth, will seek to determine ways of co-ordinating educational action at the community level, especially in rural areas, in accordance with the principles set forth in the 1974 Recommendation and the 1978 Declaration on fundamental principles concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, the promotion of human rights,

the countering of racism, apartheid and incitement to war; the other, in 1985, with eminent scientists, specialists in the social and humane sciences and higher education, will be used to consider ways of improving educational action aimed at providing students, researchers and others with the necessary knowledge of problems relating to peace, human rights, the rights of peoples, and their role in finding solutions in these areas. Special activities by UNESCO Associated Schools will be planned in observance of the Year. Other activities foreseen include the publication of a book for teachers on the teaching of contemporary world problems relating to peace, disarmament and human rights, and a guide to educational methods supportive of disarmament;

(c) In the area of communication, UNESCO plans to undertake several activities including the publication of the report of the International Symposium on Media and Disarmament, held at Nairobi, in April 1983; a study on the ways in which the media treats international relations and the contribution it could make towards creating or reinforcing a world-wide desire for security and peace; a publication summarizing the work done in this area and an international symposium to review the research studies done so far and the progress achieved since the international symposium in Nairobi;

(d) In the field of science, UNESCO will organize a restricted seminar to review the state of knowledge concerning the relationship between scientific and technological research and the arms build-up, and to define forms of action to be taken in co-operation with interested international non-governmental organizations to strengthen the role of scientists of all disciplines in support of disarmament;

(e) In the field of culture, relevant activities will be undertaken subject to approval by the General Conference of the draft programme and budget for the next biennium 1986-1987, including possibly the following: the publication in 1986 of a special issue of the journal "Museum", devoted specifically to anti-war themes: a symposium on "The concept of 'peace' in different cultures: a cross-cultural analysis"; a financial contribution to the annual international exhibition, in Lidice, Czechoslovakia, of prize-winning art by children, with peace as its theme; and studies on the contribution of culture to international co-operation in the action to combat prejudice, intolerance, racism, and on behalf of human rights and the strengthening of peace.

19. The United Nations University, within its subprogramme on Peace and Global Transformation, will contribute to the International Year of Peace through:

(a) A lecture series on peace: twelve lectures will be given by leading intellectuals in major cities in different world regions. These lectures will be addressed to the general public, including decision-makers and opinion leaders. Each lecture will be publicized to attract regional attention and a publication will make all lectures available on a broader basis;

(b) A project on regional peace and security in developing countries and Europe will be carried out through a series of regional meetings in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, Europe and Asia, with a final meeting in New York in 1986. The project is designed to mobilize the academic community, decision-makers

and opinion leaders, and to promote the development of regional capacities to analyse problems of peace and security.

20. The World Health Organization (WHO) stressed the importance of the link between health and peace in the programme "Health for All by the Year 2000" and in the resolution entitled "The role of physicians and other health workers in the preservation and promotion of peace". Within the programme of the International Year of Peace, WHO will publish a special issue of World Health Magazine, produce a radio programme, a feature and slide-set and promote at WHO-sponsored meetings greater awareness of the interdependence between health and peace.

21. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will link World Food Day in 1986 with the programme of the International Year of Peace, using the theme "Food and Development for Peace". Further, it will publish a special issue of the FAO Review on agriculture and development, "CERES", devoted to the interdependence of food and peace. FAO also plans to strike a special meal.

22. The World Food Programme will emphasize in all major statements in 1985-1986 the relation between peace and economic stability through the alleviation of poverty and hunger.

23. The World Food Council will stress the relationship between food and peace through its activities in 1986.

24. The International Labour Organisation, in its programme and budget for 1984-1985, will emphasize the economic and social conditions conducive to peace, particularly through employment promotion, human resources development and conciliation of labour interests. Two studies on "The Conversion of Manpower employed for Military Purposes" and "The Economic and Social Consequences of Reallocating Resources previously used for Military Purposes to the Developing Countries" will be prepared and four articles on employment and disarmament will be published in the International Labour Review in 1984.

25. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), within the framework of its programme, will contribute toward the strengthening of world peace by providing possibilities for international co-operation between developed and developing countries, as well as among developing countries themselves, through projects and consultations at the global, regional and national levels on issues relating to industrialization.

26. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will, subject to approval by its Trade and Development Board in September 1984, include a special item entitled "The Trade and Economic Aspects of Disarmament", in the agenda of a subsequent Board session, with particular reference to the objectives of the International Year of Peace, and will prepare studies on this item for inclusion in UNCTAD publications.

27. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) plans to refer to the International Year of Peace in the Chairman's opening statement for the annual session of the Contracting Parties, to be held at the end of 1985, and possibly to

include a special article in its publication Focus on GATT's activities in the maintenance of good relations in international trade and its role in conciliation and dispute settlement.

28. The Universal Postal Union has directed the attention of the postal administration of member States to the programme of the Year and is encouraging the issue of special commemorative stamps.

29. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East will arrange a competition among schoolchildren for the best drawing on the subject of peace, and will observe the International Year of Peace through articles in the Agency's publications.

30. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will include specific references to the question of refugee problems and world peace in major statements and carry a feature article on this subject in the UNHCR magazine in 1986. Written and audio-visual material such as posters and photo exhibits to illustrate UNHCR's contribution to peace will be produced, and a joint project (or projects) will be organized with interested agencies to promote public information activities for the International Year of Peace.

31. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) will include in an issue of the ICAO Bulletin, a text marking the International Year of Peace, which would call attention to the role of civil aviation in ensuring peace. A special observance of the Year at the ICAO Assembly session in 1986 is also being considered.

32. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will promote the objectives of the International Year of Peace by making special references to the Year in statements and publications and by recalling the basic objective of the Agency, the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

33. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), within its programme on Peace and Security, will study the effects of the arms race on the environment.

34. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is considering the organization of relevant scientific lectures and devoting some of its 1986 activities to peace.

35. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) will organize in early 1985 a conference on "The United Nations and the maintenance of international peace and security: A retrospective and prospective view", as its contribution to the Year.

36. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) will, at its next General Assembly session in September 1985, draw the attention of its member States to the Year. It will promote the objectives of the Year at training courses, seminars, symposia and other meetings organized by WIPO by pointing out that the activities undertaken by the organization - in promoting creative intellectual endeavours and in facilitating access to the selection and use of technology, scientific and technical information, literacy and artistic works for the purpose of economic,

social and cultural development, contribute to the establishment of conditions for a more just and, therefore, more peaceful world.

37. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (Habitat) will undertake to promote the objectives of the International Year of Peace within the context of its programme and activities. In addition, a special report on the relationship between the promotion and maintenance of peace and the development of human settlements will be prepared.

38. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) will dedicate the World Maritime Day to peace and will organize lectures on peace in 1986. A special issue of the IMO's publication is also planned which will be devoted to peace.

39. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) plans to refer to the International Year of Peace at the sixth session of the WTO General Assembly in 1985 and to consider the contribution that tourism makes to peace and how that contribution can be increased. By its 1980 Manila Declaration on World Tourism, the World Tourism Conference recognizes the close link between tourism and peace.

E. National activities

40. As expressed in the replies of Member States and during consultation with specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, activities at the national level should contribute substantially to the programme of the International Year of Peace.

41. 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.

42. Although in each country the programme of the International Year of Peace will reflect national priorities and conditions, broad international co-operation in the specific programmes is desirable and could form a part of the activities sponsored by the United Nations. The increase of international political, cultural and scientific contacts is proposed as well as development of special tourist programmes.

43. The replies from Member States stress the importance of national activities especially in the fields of disarmament, education, culture, science and mass media.

44. Proposals addressed to school systems suggest the inclusion of the subject of peace through special lectures, textbook chapters, information campaigns, literary and art contests and peace messages prepared by children.

45. Other activities suggested at the national level include the organization of conferences and seminars, publications, producing peace films and television programmes, the issue of commemorative stamps and medallions, cultural contests,

expansion of peace research as well as awarding fellowships for research and public events such as a marathon of torches of peace, peace displays of the nation's war memorials, marches, speech contests.

46. Each of the following proposals was submitted by a Member State and might be further considered by other Member States:

(a) A proposal to hold national referendums on problems of complete disarmament;

(b) A proposal for a cessation in 1986 of all measures which contribute to the deterioration of the international situation and relations between States;

(c) A proposal that "Peace Memorials" should be erected through an exchange of component parts by schools, public and private institutions and individuals.

F. Activities of non-governmental organizations

47. The community of non-governmental organizations constitutes an important force in the promotion of peace. Non-governmental organizations articulate and represent public opinion, and generate and channel effective action. The International Year of Peace will serve as a basis for the exercise of both of these capabilities and provide a fruitful area for further input from non-governmental organizations into United Nations activities.

48. Although formally to be celebrated 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 concerned groups and individuals. Many projects of non-governmental organizations for the International Year of Peace may serve as the foundations for such longer-term efforts. As a result, the planning of such projects deserves careful consideration and clear compatibility with established organizational objectives.

49. The growing interest and support of 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 worldwide. This universal goal may be pursued from many perspectives, utilizing various methods. Each of these constitutes an important contribution to the cause of global peace.

50. Despite the universality of support for peace, efforts to achieve this aim require careful preparation. The participation of established special interest groups provides one valuable mechanism for channelling creative talents and energies into constructive activities for peace. The draft programme of the International Year of Peace is open for the participation of all interested groups, 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. Other groups and individuals supporting the objectives of the Year are also welcome.

51. Non-governmental organizations participating in the Year are encouraged to develop plans and projects within the context of their own ongoing organizational aims and concerns. It is hoped that, in this way, non-governmental organizations will utilize their particular interests and expertise in devising new and creative approaches to solving problems of global peace and security. Non-governmental organizations hold a key position in communicating ideas and actions to groups and individuals at international, regional, national and local fields of operation.

52. Non-governmental organizations participating in the Year are representative of many 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, e.g.:

(a) Disarmament groups and concerned individuals have indicated their general desire for peace through their continuing efforts in 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 for 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 upon 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 through United Nations Development decades and the programme of a new international economic order;

(c) Women have long been individual promoters of peace and security. 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 provide an effective framework for further activities in support of the International Year of Peace;

(d) Youth groups place special emphasis on the ideals of peace and international co-operation. Recognizing their future responsibilities as the inheritors of today's unsolved problems, youth are actively promoting efforts to improve international relations and to safeguard this planet for future generations. The programme of International Youth Year will provide an important basis for youth-related activities within the International Year of Peace. The possibility of organizing an event linking the two years is currently under consideration;

(e) Trade unions and all organizations concerned with labour and social welfare have a vital interest in the peaceful relationships of States. As 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;

(f) 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 upon 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;

(g) Educators are instrumental in shaping the values and benefits of future generations. The classroom 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 toward a more peaceful world tomorrow.

53. Many non-governmental organizations have already identified specific activities which they will undertake in marking the Year. Each of these will be reflected in the final programme of the Year to be prepared in 1985. The following are illustrative of actions proposed by non-governmental organizations to date:

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

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

(c) 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) Designation of special days and weeks devoted to peace;

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

(g) Festivals and exhibitions of art, stamps, crafts;

(h) Contests - essays, drawings, and poetry;

(i) Newsletters, journals, articles, books and textbooks;

(j) Television and radio programmes;

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

As the above list reflects only those activities which have been submitted to the Secretariat to date, further proposals and projects are welcome.

54. A conference of non-governmental organizations on the International Year of Peace, to be held in 1986 at Geneva, has been proposed.

55. Non-governmental organizations are being 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 of the International Year of Peace will assist non-governmental organizations in arranging to co-operate in and co-ordinate their activities as requested. The secretariat will also register and publicize the activities of non-governmental organizations and will seek to facilitate exchanges of information among interested organizations.

56. Member States and intergovernmental organizations are urged to facilitate the action of non-governmental organizations directed towards the International Year of Peace and to help in the participation of non-governmental organizations in the activities of the United Nations related to the programme of the Year.

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

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

58. Peace, as 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 provides an occasion for focusing artistic efforts on this important aspect of human concern. The sharing of works of art devoted to peace contributes to better understanding among various cultures.

59. Scientists have become increasingly aware of the contradictions that exist between the human desire for peace and the destructive potential of technological development. The ability of humanity 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.

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

61. 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, peace-keeping mechanisms;
- (c) Disarmament mechanisms and security measures such as nuclear-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 of the human quest for peace;
- (j) Peace movements;
- (k) The moral responsibilities of scientists and intellectuals in the promotion of peace;
- (l) Inventory of existing peace research.

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

63. During the International Year of Peace, several universities plan to intensify the exchange of scholars, lecturers and students. Special Honorary Chairs on Peace Studies may be established as an incentive for co-operation and exchange of ideas.

64. The University for Peace, established by General Assembly resolution 35/55 of 5 December 1980, plans to co-operate with universities 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.

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 Peoples Solidarity Organization
All Pakistan Women's Association
American Foreign Law Association, Inc.
Asian Cultural Forum on Development
Asian Youth Council
Association for World Education
Association of African Universities
Bahai' 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/World Council of Churches
Committee on Space Research
Confederation of Asian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Conference of European Churches
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
Council of European National Youth Committees
Electoral Reform Society
Environment Liaison Centre
European League for Economic Co-operation
Experiment in International Living, The
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 Defense 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 on the Management of Population Programmes
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 on Monuments and Sites
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Council of Women
International Council of Alcohol and Addictions
International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
International Falcon Movement
International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering
International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Catholic Universities
International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped
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 Social Workers
International Federation of University Women
International Fellowship of Reconciliation
International Hotel Association
International Humanistic and Ethical Union
International Hydatidological Association
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 (world association of writers)
International Political Science Association
International Rural Housing Association
International Senior Citizens Association, The
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 Studies
International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
International Union of Public Transport
International Union of Students
International Young Christian Workers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Jaycees International
La Leche League International
Latin American Association on Development Organizations
Latin American Confederation of Tourist Organizations
Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific
League of Red Cross Societies
Lions International
Lutheran World Federation
Medical Women's International Association
Muslim World League
Organization of African Trade Union Unity
Pax Christi, International Catholic Peace Movement
Prison Fellowship International
Radda Barnen
Salvation Army, The
Soka Gakkai International
Soroptimist International
SOS-Kinderdorf International
Union of Arab Jurists
Union of International Technical Associations
United Schools International
United Towns Organization
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 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 Teaching Professions
World Conference on Religion and Peace
World Education Fellowship, The
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
Zonta International

B. Other non-governmental organizations

All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization
Asian Buddhist Committee for Peace
Association of Finnish Adult Education Organisations
Berlin Conference of European Catholics
British National Peace Council
British Peace Assembly
Canadian Peace Congress
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
Christophers, The
Cyprus Peace Council
Danish Liaison Committee for Peace and Security
Finnish Peace Committee
First Earth Run, The
Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace
Hungarian Peace Council
International Association for World Peace
International Centre for Dynamics and Development
International Philatelic Federation
International Social Prospect Academy
Lota Perla Pace e il Disaramo
Nigerian Peace Committee
Norwegian Peace Committee
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation
Operation Dismantle
Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association
Pathways to Peace
Peace Committee of the German Democratic Republic
Peace Union of Finland
Polish Peace Committee
Romanian National Peace Committee
Romanian National Committee for Women
Romanian National Committee of Scientists for Peace
Soviet Peace Committee
Soviet Women Committee
Sri Chinmoy
Sunsat Energy Council
Ungaram Spiritual Organization
United Church of Christ/Office for Church in Society
Vancouver Peace Centre Society

Women against nuclear weapons
Women for peace
World Disarmament Campaign (UK)
Yavabul Youth Organization

C. Organizations and institutions expressing interest in the academic consultations of the programme of the International Year of Peace

1. Organizations within the United Nations system

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
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 Council
International Sociological Association
International Society for Research on Aggression
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 Sciences of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Center for Peace Research Co-ordination of the Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherches sur la Paix et d'Etudes Strategiques,
Paris, France
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Beijing, China
Consortium on Peace Research, Education and Development, Kent, Ohio, United States
of America
Geneva International Peace Research Institute, Geneva, Switzerland
Gujarat Vidyapith-Peace Research Centre, Ahmedabad, India
Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi, India

Institute for the Philosophy of Science and Peace, Zagreb, Yugoslavia
International Institute for Strategic Studies, London, England, United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
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 Institute-Dundas, Canada
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland
Tampere Peace Research Institute, Tampere, Finland
University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji
World Policy Institute, New York, United States of America

ANNEX III

Draft information programme related to the
International Year of Peace

1. The information programme outlined below consists of relevant activities contained in the programme budget for 1984-1985 (sect. 27) relating to two thematic categories - International Peace and Security and Peace-keeping and Peace-making; activities planned in the context of other events which might also apply to the International Year of Peace. Additional activities may arise from the recommendations made in the draft programme of the Year.

1. Activities in the 1984-1985 programme budget

2. The following activities which appear within section 27 of the programme budget for 1984-1985 will be undertaken with resources already provided:

(a) A pamphlet on the International Year of Peace will be completed during the third quarter of 1985 in English (30,000 copies); French and Spanish (15,000 copies each); Russian, Chinese and Arabic (5,000 copies each);

(b) A pamphlet concerning the Security Council role in peace-keeping and peace-making will be released during the second quarter of 1984 in English (20,000 copies), French and Spanish (10,000 copies each);

(c) A 60-minute film on the history and philosophy of United Nations peace-keeping efforts will be completed in 1985;

(d) Six 15-minute special radio programmes will be produced;

(e) An annual non-governmental organizations conference with the participation of some 750 representatives of non-governmental organizations is scheduled for 4, 5 and 6 September 1985;

(f) Seven in-depth briefings on international peace and security for representatives of some 100 non-governmental organizations will be held during the 1985/86 biennium;

(g) Three in-depth briefings on peace-keeping and peace-making to approximately 150 representatives of non-governmental organizations concerned with peace will be held in 1985.

2. Activities related to other events which might also apply to
the International Year of Peace

3. In connection with the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women and the 1985 International

Youth Year, the following activities relating to peace will be undertaken within existing resources:

(a) A pamphlet on the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation will be released in September 1984;

(b) A student leaflet on Youth Participation in Development and Peace will be produced in 1985 in English, French and Spanish. A total of 80,000 copies is planned.

4. In accordance with paragraph 4 of the preamble of resolution 38/56, which recognizes that the International Year of Peace will be linked with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, some of the activities referred to in the annex to document A/AC.222/3 relating to the observance of the fortieth anniversary, which appear to be relevant, will be used to publicize the International Year of Peace. The following activities have been so identified and will be undertaken within existing resources:

(a) A special booklet on United Nations peace-keeping operations is scheduled for release during the second quarter of 1985 in English (20,000 copies), French and Spanish (10,000 copies each);

(b) Background notes for press and speakers on achievements of the United Nations will be produced;

(c) Television programmes reflecting the views and selected international figures and writers on what the United Nations means to them today will be produced;

(d) A film reflecting aspirations of youth for the goals of the United Nations (for example, peace and development), perhaps linked to the International Youth Year, 1985, will be produced;

(e) Various radio programmes devoted to the fortieth anniversary theme (including interviews with prominent personalities on anniversary theme) will be produced.

3. Additional activities

5. In accordance with the recommendations contained in the draft programme of the International Year of Peace, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat proposes that the following additional activities be undertaken, provided that additional resources are made available:

(a) An international poster competition will be conducted by the United Nations at the beginning of 1985 based on the winners of national competitions. The national winners' posters will be forwarded to Headquarters for final judging by a panel of judges. A United Nations exhibit of the winning posters from the international and national competitions will be set up at United Nations Headquarters in the General Assembly public lobby and subsequently transferred to Geneva and Vienna for continued display;

(b) The United Nations Information Centres will participate actively in the observance of the Year at the national level by launching publicity campaigns which will involve the dissemination of information and the organization of special events aimed at involving interested organizations and groups. The views of United Nations Information Centres have already been solicited and several Centres have communicated their suggested activities to publicize the Year, provided that a small amount of seed-money is made available. These activities include the holding of encounters and seminars, the organization of exhibits and contests, the translation of information material into local languages, etc. The Centres will also be involved in co-ordinating the national poster competitions in connection with the international poster competition referred to in subparagraph (a) above.

4. Other activities

6. A Task Force of the Joint United Nations Information Committee will be established in 1985 to consider possible joint activities with the specialized agencies in the field of peace.
