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REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF
THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	3
II. GUIDELINES FOR DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIPS	3 - 5	3
III. SELECTION OF 1984 DISARMAMENT FELLOWS	6 - 7	3
IV. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK	8 - 11	5
V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 1984	12 - 23	6
A. Geneva part of the programme	12 - 14	6
B. Study visit to the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna	15	7
C. Study visits at the invitations of Governments of States Members of the United Nations	16 - 21	7
1. General	16	7
2. Germany, Federal Republic of	17	7

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
3. Japan	18	7
4. Romania	19	8
5. Sweden	20	8
6. United States of America	21	8
D. New York part of the programme	22	8
E. Research projects and papers and oral presentations ...	23	9
VI. CONCLUSIONS	24 - 28	9

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, adopted resolution 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament". In that resolution, the Assembly recalled its decision, taken at the tenth special session, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as the decision taken at the twelfth special session to continue the programme, and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 as from 1983. The Assembly took note of the fact that the expansion of the programme has led to an increase in the level of activities for the programme and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the programme for 1984, in accordance with the guidelines established for it. The General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution.
2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 38/73 C.

II. GUIDELINES FOR DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIPS

3. In the guidelines for the fellowship programme (A/33/305), as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978, it is clearly indicated that the primary objective of the programme is to promote expertise in disarmament, that is, to enable the holders of fellowships to derive from their training the knowledge and professional competence that will help increase their ability to deal with problems of disarmament.
4. The guidelines also make clear that United Nations fellowships in general are primarily intended for persons already or soon to be entrusted with responsibilities related to the development of their countries. In the case of disarmament fellowships in particular, candidates are expected to be individuals involved in or earmarked for work on disarmament and related matters. This means that disarmament fellowships are not awarded for the pursuit of academic studies leading to degrees.
5. Other criteria set by the guidelines are that disarmament fellowships should be awarded to candidates nominated by their Governments and that, in considering applications, particular attention should be paid to the background of the candidates, their position in the home country, and the practical use they expect to make of the knowledge and experience gained on their return home. Other factors which influence the selection of candidates are the greater needs of developing countries and overall geographical balance.

III. SELECTION OF 1984 DISARMAMENT FELLOWS

6. On the basis of the above criteria, 25 disarmament fellows were selected in 1984 by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a selection panel. The selection panel is composed of senior officials of the Department for Disarmament

Affairs and a representative from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The panel met in New York on 24 and 25 April 1984. In selecting the candidates, efforts were made to ensure the broadest possible geographical distribution of the 25 fellowships available and to ensure that an ever-expanding number of States had the opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages of the programme. Most of the recipients of fellowship awards in 1984 are foreign service officials who are either working with their Governments at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in their countries or at their Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York or Geneva, while some are serving with other government agencies dealing with the questions of disarmament.

7. In 1984, 65 nominations were received from Member States. The names and nationalities of the 25 fellows who were selected are as follows:

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|-----|--|----------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Hassane RABEHI | Algeria |
| 2. | Mr. Rafiqul BARI | Bangladesh |
| 3. | Mr. Marc DEBUNNE | Belgium |
| 4. | Mr. George DIMITROV | Bulgaria |
| 5. | Mr. Nkwelle EKANEY | Cameroon |
| 6. | Mr. Pedro OYARCE | Chile |
| 7. | Mr. Yen ZHANG | China |
| 8. | Mr. Hussein Saeed AL-ALFI | Democratic Yemen |
| 9. | Ms. Miriam S. MANTILLA LARREA | Ecuador |
| 10. | Mr. Abderahman Salah-AL-Din ABDERAHMAN | Egypt |
| 11. | Mr. Jürgen MÖPERT | German Democratic Republic |
| 12. | Ms. Bhaswati MUKHERJEE | India |
| 13. | Mr. Farhad MORID MOSHTAGH SEFAT | Iran |
| 14. | Mr. Edwin F. SELE | Liberia |
| 15. | Ms. Rosalva Andrea RUIZ PANIAGUA | Mexico |
| 16. | Mr. Moustapha JEBARI | Morocco |
| 17. | Mr. Nigel Donald FYFE | New Zealand |
| 18. | Mr. Heli PELAEZ | Peru |

19.	Mr. Mamadou Moustapha DRAME	Senegal
20.	Mr. Prasad KARIYAWASAM	Sri Lanka
21.	Ms. Rangsiya DEVAKUL	Thailand
22.	Mr. Bernard ODOCH-JATO	Uganda
23.	Mr. Felix K. MWIJARUBI	United Republic of Tanzania
24.	Mr. Herbert L. CALHOUN	United States of America
25.	Mr. Vladimir Gueorguievich BARANOVSKY	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

IV. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

8. According to the mandate for the fellowship programme, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has been charged with the task of organizing and carrying out the programme, drawing on expertise from within the United Nations system, as well as from Member States, relevant research institutes and non-governmental organizations.

9. Besides the lectures given by the Co-ordinator of the programme and senior staff from the Department for Disarmament Affairs and other departments, the programme relies on experts from Member States, United Nations agencies, as well as from outside the United Nations system.

10. At the invitation of Governments of Member States, the Co-ordinator plans and organizes annually study visits of 25 Fellows to Member States. Such invitations require extensive consultations with the representatives of the Governments concerned. In this connection, since 1980, several Member States, including Germany, Federal Republic of, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Japan, Romania, Sweden, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have invited or acted as hosts to the fellows to their country in order to acquaint them with their respective positions and activities in the field of disarmament.

11. Since its inception in 1978, the Fellowship Programme has maintained a growing list of co-operative arrangements with relevant institutions and individuals because of their expertise in the field of disarmament. Senior members of the Diplomatic Corps of various countries have given lectures to the fellows. Agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others have effectively co-operated with the programme. Representatives of the non-governmental organizations community have also given invaluable service to the

fellowship programme. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, as well as other research institutes, have actively contributed to the programme. The lecturers have been drawn from as wide a group of countries as possible, both developed and developing, so as to expose the fellows to various shades of opinion on issues of disarmament.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR 1984

A. Geneva part of the programme

12. The training course has a demanding full-time programme. It started in Geneva during the summer session of the Conference on Disarmament. The programme included lectures on disarmament issues, both in their historical context and as the subject of current deliberations and negotiations, and seminars covering selected issues, as well as following the deliberations of the Conference.

13. Activities at the Geneva stage of the programme included lectures on disarmament concerning the following topics: dynamics of the arms race; arms limitation and disarmament: concepts and approaches; the nuclear arms race; role of the non-governmental organizations in the field of disarmament; United Nations and disarmament; panel discussion to which non-governmental organization representatives were invited to address Fellows; obstacles to disarmament; history of arms limitation negotiations; review of major arms limitation treaties; verification in the context of existing treaties; security perceptions in the 1980s; disarmament and information; limitation of strategic weapons; the most important task of contemporary political life; risks of unintentional nuclear war; definitions of basic doctrines or notions, e.g. nuclear deterrence, first-strike capabilities, etc.; survey of Talks held at Geneva on nuclear arms, e.g. SALT, START and INF; the conventional arms race; the spread of conventional weapons; arms transfers and indigenous arms industries; the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; the evaluation and status of the nuclear-free zone concept; institutional aspects of disarmament negotiations; confidence-building measures; proposal for an International Satellite Monitoring Agency; cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; security of non-nuclear weapon States; prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters; comprehensive test ban; prevention of the arms race into outer space; economic and social consequences of the arms race; regional disarmament; chemical weapons; radiological weapons; comprehensive programme of disarmament; a non-member's view of the work of the Conference on Disarmament; reflections on disarmament issues; panel discussion to which former disarmament Fellows attending the Conference were asked to address the Fellows.

14. The opening session of the 1984 Disarmament Fellowship Programme in Geneva was addressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament; the Deputy to the Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva; representatives of Nigeria, Sweden, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan and Romania. About 15 Ambassadors and five Directors of Research Institutes/universities gave lectures to the Fellows. The Co-ordinator acted as the chairman/moderator of all lectures and panel discussions.

B. Study visit to the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna

15. The Fellows visited IAEA headquarters in Vienna and attended briefings or lectures on the following topics: IAEA, what it is and its history; basic facts about nuclear power; nuclear challenge, and safeguarding nuclear energy; legal basis for international safeguards; implementation of IAEA Safeguards; the IAEA Inspectorate; status of nuclear energy in the world; IAEA Safeguards Equipment; views on NPT Review Conference (arts. III, IV and V). There was also a study visit to the Austrian Nuclear Power Plant in Zwentendorf, and there were lectures on the MBFR/MFR Talks by representatives of both groups of States participating in the Talks.

C. Study visits at the invitation of Governments of States Members of the United Nations

1. General

16. In 1984, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from five Member States (Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Romania, Sweden and the United States of America) inviting participants in the 1984 programme to visit their countries to study their policies and activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The offered opportunities were deemed to contribute to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the fellowship programme and were accepted on that basis. The questions covered during the study visits are the subjects of current deliberations and negotiations in the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament. These visits, organized in a generous and efficient manner by the inviting Governments, provided the Fellows with additional sources of information as well as practical knowledge.

2. Germany, Federal Republic of

17. In the Federal Republic of Germany, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on selected aspects of disarmament issues given at the Foreign Office, and the visit to Bayer AG Chemical Plants in Dormagen, where officials gave a practical demonstration of how compliance with the obligation not to produce chemical weapons can be verified by on-site inspection. The opening session of the study visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was addressed by His Excellency Dr. Ruth, Federal Government Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control.

3. Japan

18. In Japan, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the study visits to Hiroshima and Nagasaki where the discussions covered the various aspects of the effects of use of atomic weapons. The opening session of the study visit to Japan was addressed by His Excellency Mr. Ishimatsu Kitagawa, Parliamentary Vice-Minister

for Foreign Affairs, and while in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, opening addresses were given by His Excellency Mr. Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima, His Excellency Mr. Isamu Takada, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture, and by His Excellency Mr. Hitoshi Motojima, Mayor of Nagasaki.

4. Romania

19. In Romania, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the lectures given at the Institute for Political Sciences and the round-table discussions on disarmament matters. The opening session of the study visit to Romania was addressed by His Excellency Mr. Traian Pop, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

5. Sweden

20. In Sweden, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the National Defence Research Institute, the lectures given at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the visit to the Unit for Analysis of Airborne Radioactivity. The opening session of the study visit to Sweden was addressed by His Excellency Mr. Ulf Svensson, Assistant Under-Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

6. United States of America

21. Before the end of the 1984 programme, study visits will be made to Washington, D.C. (e.g. the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and in Cambridge (Massachusetts) to Harvard University (Center for Science and International Affairs), and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Center for International Studies)). During these visits selected arms limitation issues will be discussed. Furthermore, at the invitation of Dartmouth College, the Fellows will attend a workshop on disarmament issues.

D. New York part of the programme

22. This part of the programme is taking place during the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly and will end by 30 November after the First Committee of the Assembly has concluded its consideration of the disarmament items on its agenda. Activities at the New York stage of the programme will include lectures/seminars concerning the following: all the agenda items allocated to the First Committee; procedures and practices of the General Assembly; seminar on drafting (a) proposals (aide-mémoire), (b) working papers, (c) resolutions, (d) agreements and treaties; drafting of draft resolutions by Fellows; simulation exercises; group discussion among the Fellows on the topic "The future of disarmament"; role of non-governmental organizations in disarmament; NGO Forum; positions of various political and geographical groups; panel discussion to which disarmament desk officers attending First Committee will be asked to address the Fellows; writing of

summaries of First Committee proceedings; discussion of the expert study on disarmament and development; expert study on conventional weapons; the World Disarmament Campaign; discussion of draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee (delegations/group of delegations will be invited to address the Fellows on draft resolutions initiated by them); various subjects not covered in Geneva, e.g. peace-keeping operations; role of Security Council; United Nations Charter provisions and collective security arrangements.

E. Research projects and papers and oral presentations

23. Research work is an essential integral part of the programme of studies. The Fellows prepared and submitted 25 written papers which cover such topics as the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament; prevention of nuclear war, including all related matters; chemical weapons; prevention of an arms race in outer space; effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons; conventional weapons; reduction of military budgets; disarmament and development; disarmament and international security; confidence-building measures and effective verification methods in relation to appropriate disarmament measures. All such papers are first reviewed and critically examined by the Co-ordinator of the programme and invited experts. Later discussions will be held with the Fellows on the papers prepared by them. Similarly, the Fellows made oral presentations on a variety of disarmament topics.

VI. CONCLUSION

24. The specialized training of government officials undertaken within the framework of the programme since its inception in 1979 has been described as one of the more concrete results of the tenth special session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament. Governments have continued to manifest serious interest in the programme. That interest is reflected also in the increase in the number of States nominating candidates for the fellowships and in the invitations from Governments to study selected aspects of disarmament issues in their capitals. Delegations from various regional groupings have made statements in various disarmament forums recognizing the importance of the programme in the training aspects of disarmament.

25. By the end of this year, the programme will have trained 130 government officials from 77 countries. An analysis of the distribution of the fellowships during the period of six years shows that nationals of 32 member States of the Conference on Disarmament have participated in the programme. This includes 19 members of the Group of 21 of the Conference on Disarmament. The statistics, on a regional basis, also show the number of government officials from the developing countries that had participated in the programme: 39 Africans, 36 Asians and 22 Latin Americans.

26. The Fellows, upon returning to their home countries, have used the knowledge acquired during the training course and have been given assignments dealing with disarmament and related security matters. In this connection, a large number of

the former Fellows have been included in their countries' delegations to international conferences dealing with disarmament questions. This is particularly evident from the delegations to the single multilateral negotiating body, the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva. Former Fellows have been included in ad hoc committees of the Conference on Disarmament such as the Ad Hoc Committees on Chemical Weapons and Negative Security Assurances. Other Fellows have been nominated by their Governments to be members of expert groups convened by the Secretary-General to study specific disarmament topics, such as the reduction of military budgets and nuclear-weapon-free zones. Former Fellows have also been included in their countries' delegations to the regular sessions of the General Assembly, in particular the First Committee of the General Assembly, as well as the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

27. Since its inception in 1979, the programme has attracted growing interest from Member States, to the extent that it was enlarged from 20 to 25 fellowships in 1983. In this connection, the number of government nominations for the programme has increased from 36 candidates in 1979 to 65 in 1984.

28. The programme itself has established a model for international disarmament education and training and has created an informal network of former Fellows who work in international disarmament affairs. The programme has steadily and considerably expanded as shown in the present report, and continues to achieve the objectives which the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament set for it in 1978.
