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

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/41/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 40/151 B of 16 December 1985 entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, commended "the manner in which . . . the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee 'the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war'".
2. In paragraph 8 of that resolution the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system during 1986 and the programme of activities completed by the system for 1987. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General hereby submits the present report covering activities carried out within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign during the period from September 1985 to August 1986 inclusive.
3. In resolution 40/151 D of 16 December 1985, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities", the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to the proclamation by the Assembly of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, as well as to other important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security, with a view to intensifying the actions and activities in support of effective measures to prevent nuclear war, to curb the arms race and for disarmament; requested the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon; and further requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of that resolution. Activities which were carried out in line with resolution 40/151 D are described in the relevant sections of this report.
4. The present report covers activities undertaken, as mandated by the General Assembly, by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information. The report of the Secretary-General on contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament (A/41/491), prepared under resolution 39/151 E of 17 December 1984, provides information on the activities undertaken by those organizations and agencies under a mandate by their respective legislative bodies. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign are reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of that body. Also of relevance is the report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/41/492) in which the activities undertaken by Member States are reflected.
5. The structure of the present report follows the format of previous reports of the Secretary-General and is divided into five areas: (a) United Nations information materials; (b) interpersonal communication, conferences/seminars and

training; (c) special events; (d) publicity programme) and (e) United Nations field offices. As has been the practice, activities envisaged for the following year are described within the context of the specific activity area to which they belong.

II. BACKGROUND

6. Launched by a unanimous decision of the General Assembly, on 7 June 1982, the World Disarmament Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations has three primary purposes: to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding, and support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The United Nations system, Member States with respect for their sovereign rights, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organizations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign. The Campaign focuses primarily on five major constituencies, namely, elected representatives, media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes. It is carried out on a universal basis, in a balanced, factual and objective manner.

7. Since the launching of the Campaign, the Secretary-General has submitted several reports on the activities of the United Nations System regarding the World Disarmament Campaign. They are contained in the following documents: A/37/540, A/38/349, A/39/492 and A/40/443, Add. 1 and Add.1/Corr.1. The General Assembly has adopted the following resolutions on the World Disarmament Campaign: 37/100 H, I and J of 13 December 1982; 38/73 D and F of 15 December 1983; 39/63 A, D and J of 12 December 1984; and 40/151 B and D of 16 December 1985.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1986

8. Since the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign, the United Nations has endeavoured to carry out a programme of activities that is conducive to the universal implementation of the Campaign in a balanced, factual and objective manner, while at the same time allowing for the development of projects which are oriented to the particular needs of specific constituencies.

9. The 1986 programme of activities continued to pursue the same goals, although in a more limited manner. Owing to financial constraints explained in section IV of the present report, some projects of the programme of activities had to be adjusted accordingly.

10. Member States have also endeavoured to further the goals of the Campaign by developing individual projects and/or co-operating with the United Nations in the implementation of its programme of activities. For example, Member States have hosted disarmament-related meetings sponsored by the United Nations or organized meetings of their own, they have produced special disarmament bulletins and booklets, and they have facilitated the dissemination of United Nations information material to constituencies of the Campaign.

11. Non-governmental organizations around the world have continued to actively support the United Nations World Disarmament Campaign and to develop activities and projects within its framework. Some of these activities are reflected in the section of the World Disarmament Campaign Newsletter listing efforts of the non-governmental organizations in support of the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

A. United Nations information materials

12. The importance of and the need for the dissemination of printed and audio-visual materials relating to the arms race on the one hand and to the disarmament efforts and negotiation on specific disarmament measures on the other, was explicitly recognized by the General Assembly in 1978, at its first special session devoted to disarmament. With the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign in 1982, the mandate of the United Nations system regarding dissemination of disarmament information materials was further formalized.

13. In this connection, the Department for Disarmament Affairs maintains a mailing list of constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign. The updating and upgrading of this list was deferred due to lack of manpower during the first half of 1986, but was subsequently completed. After finalization in August 1986, this mailing list totals approximately 12,000 addressees, coded by country, region, constituency and language. This enables the Department to better target the mailing of individual publications. In addition, the computerized mailing list can be accessed by the Geneva branch of the Department in order to facilitate its contacts with constituencies of the Campaign in Europe.

14. During the period under review, the Department for Disarmament Affairs distributed some 250,000 copies of information materials. Recipients included constituencies of the Campaign, as well as permanent missions to the United Nations, United Nations information centres and participants in regional conferences/meetings organized within the framework of the Campaign. Mailings of bulk quantities of materials requested by non-governmental organizations for their events averaged 5 to 10 per week. These were in addition to the daily mailings in response to individual requests. In this connection, it should be noted that besides carrying out the mailing of materials, the Department for Disarmament Affairs also assumed the entire cost for mailing and distribution, following internal cost-cutting measures by other Departments. This includes the cost of sending materials to the network of United Nations information centres around the world.

15. In order to assess the effectiveness and usefulness of its information materials and to determine the needs of non-governmental organizations, the Department for Disarmament Affairs conducted a survey in November 1985. Questionnaires seeking evaluation of the Department's publications were mailed to 4,000 non-governmental organizations world wide. The response was encouraging. There was overwhelming agreement amongst those who replied that the publications are useful, understandable, comprehensive and interesting. The Questions and Answers and Fact Sheets were particularly praised for their readability and

attractive presentation. Other materials were described as being very useful for academic research and teaching at school and university levels. Many respondents felt that the educational and visual aspects of the publications were of real value and should be enhanced in the future. A number of other suggestions concerning presentation and content were made and will be taken into account in forthcoming editions. The overall impression from this survey remains that the Department's materials are reaching their audience and serve as a vital source of information and inspiration to the most diverse groups.

16. The following information materials were produced and distributed during the past period.

17. The 1984 issue of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook was released in the course of the fortieth session of the General Assembly and distributed world wide. The 1985 volume is currently being printed and will be released during the forty-first session. Due to financial considerations, the print run of the Yearbook in all six official languages has been reduced from 10,000 to 7,500 copies. However, an effort has been made to maintain the departmental supply of English copies for world-wide distribution on a complimentary basis at around 2,000 copies, so that libraries and universities, particularly in developing countries, may continue to receive the Yearbook gratuitously.

18. Three issues of Disarmament - A Periodic Review by the United Nations have been distributed. Volume VIII, No. 3, winter 85, was devoted to the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Volume IX, No. 1, spring 86, dealt with the issue of disarmament and development, while Volume IX, No. 2, summer 86, contained the proceedings of the Erice Meeting of Experts (see para. 46). Owing to financial constraints, the production run of each issue of the periodical in all six official languages was reduced from 30,000 to about 20,000 copies. In addition, instead of the planned four issues, only three will be printed in 1986. Volume IX, No. 3, autumn 86, is scheduled for November 1986, and is devoted to regional measures of disarmament and arms limitation.

19. Within the Study Series, three additional reports of the Secretary-General were published as requested by the General Assembly. Study Series No. 14 is entitled "Concepts of Security"; Study No. 15 is entitled "Reduction of Military Budgets: Construction of Military Price Indexes and Purchasing-power Parities for Comparison of Military Expenditures") and Study No. 16 is entitled "The Naval Arms Race". An approximate total of 12,000 copies in all six official languages were printed for each issue of the Study Series in 1986. Additional reports of the Secretary-General will be published in the future, as mandated by the General Assembly.

20. As of 1986, the disarmament Fact Sheets are being printed in a different format and in the United Nations printing facilities, with a view to making its production more cost effective. In addition, the print run of each issue of the Fact Sheet which, up until recently, varied from 25,000 to 50,000 copies in the English language and was some 35,000 in the other United Nations official languages, has been reduced to 25,000 copies in English and to about 20,000 copies altogether in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. The total number of issues was also reduced from 8 to 6 a year.

21. The following five issues of the Fact Sheets were produced and distributed: "United Nations and Disarmament 1945-1985: A Fortieth Anniversary Review" (No. 42); "The Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (No. 43); "The Naval Arms Race - Summary of a United Nations Study" (No. 44); "The International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development" (No. 45); and "The Conference on Disarmament" (No. 46). It should be noted that, on an exceptional basis under the new printing patterns, the English print run of fact sheet No. 42 was 50,000 copies in view of its subject-matter, the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. One more issue of the Fact Sheets entitled "Concepts of Security-Summary of a United Nations Study" is expected to be released before the end of 1986, and six issues are planned for 1987.

22. The World Disarmament Campaign Newsletter, in an attempt to further reduce production costs, is being produced internally as from October 1985. The Newsletter is typeset on a word-processing machine in the Department for Disarmament Affairs and is printed in the United Nations facilities.

23. Several other measures have been introduced to effect cost-saving measures. In addition to the reduction of the print run of the Newsletter in 1985, the number of issues was reduced to 3 in 1986. It is hoped to maintain the current print run of 25,000 in English, 5,000 in French, 25,000 in Russian and 5,000 in Spanish, but further reductions may be necessary should a lack of financial resources call for such a measure. (The printing of the Russian language is financed from the contribution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund.) Also, production in non-official languages, i.e., German, Portuguese, Sinhala and Tamil was discontinued owing to financial constraints.

24. In terms of substance, the Newsletter is now more subject-oriented. Thus, the October 1985 issue of the Newsletter provided extensive coverage of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and of the work of the Conference on Disarmament. The January 1986 issue included a summary of the work of the First Committee in the field of disarmament at the fortieth session of the General Assembly. The July 1986 issue, focused, inter alia, on the question of the relationship between disarmament and development. The inclusion of such articles in the Newsletter reflects some of the recommendations contained in resolution 40/151 D. The following issues have thus been produced: (a) Volume 3, No. 4 (October 1985); (b) Volume 4, No. 1 (January 1986); and (c) Volume 4, No. 2 (July 1986). One additional issue is envisaged for 1986 and four issues are planned for 1987.

25. In the area of ad hoc publications, a booklet entitled The United Nations and Disarmament: 1945-1985 was prepared by the Department for Disarmament Affairs to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Organization. The Department of Public Information provided funds for this publication. Owing to limited financial resources the booklet was printed in 17,000 copies in the English language only.

26. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has also published in the ad hoc series a special booklet containing the Joint Declaration by the Panel of Eminent Personalities in the Field of Disarmament and Development established in connection with the international Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, to be convened pursuant to the decision of the General Assembly. A

total of 25,000 copies of the Declaration in all six official languages has been printed and widely distributed.

27. The two information booklets The World Disarmament Campaign - Questions and Answers and Armament and Disarmament - Questions and Answers, in addition to English, French, Russian and Spanish languages issued in 1985, were translated and printed in several other languages with the support provided by Governments concerned, United Nations information centres, and constituencies of the Campaign such as national United Nations associations. The booklets are now available in Bengali, Dutch, Indonesian, Japanese, Kiswahili, Portuguese, Serbo-Croatian and Urdu. One additional issue in this series, entitled Disarmament and Development - Questions and Answers is currently under preparation. In view of the great demand for this series as indicated by constituencies of the Campaign, other booklets will be produced in the future.

28. A book containing selected statements on disarmament by the Secretary-General has also been published in co-operation with the United Nations Information Centre in Prague. The book, printed in 4,000 copies in Czech, was produced with a view to publicizing the role of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament and has been disseminated to constituencies of the Campaign in Czechoslovakia. Its production was fully financed from the contribution made by the Government of Czechoslovakia to the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign.

29. In line with the provisions of resolution 39/63 A of 12 December 1984 which requested that wider publicity be given to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, the Department for Disarmament Affairs produced a publication covering the debate, proposals and the action taken by the First Committee and the plenary meetings of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session in the field of disarmament and entitled The United Nations General Assembly and Disarmament 1984. The publication, which was prepared in an easily understandable manner so as to reach the general public has been widely disseminated to non-governmental organizations and interested individuals. Owing to financial constraints, it was printed in 8,000 copies in the English language only. The issue covering the work of the fortieth session of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament is being printed also in response to the request reiterated in resolution 40/151 D of 16 December 1985. Further issues of this publication will continue to be prepared every year subject to the availability of adequate resources.

30. Within the series of publications containing the proceedings of regional conferences or meetings held within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, the one devoted to the meeting of experts on Security, Disarmament and Development in Africa, held at Lomé in August 1985 was printed in 10,000 copies in English and 3,000 copies in French. The publication containing the Proceedings of the Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, held in Tbilisi, USSR, in May 1986 is now being printed in English and Russian. The proceedings of the United Nations Meeting of Experts on Strategic Stability and Mutual Security in the Year 2000: Getting There from Here - Implications for the United Nations and Disarmament, held at Erice, Italy, in April 1986, were printed in Volume IX, No. 2, summer 86 issue of the periodical Disarmament (see para. 46-49). Proceedings of regional conferences and meetings to be held in 1987 will also be published.

31. In the period covered, an attempt was made by the Department for Disarmament Affairs to expand the area of visual materials in view of the increasing demand for such materials on the part of Campaign constituencies. As a result, a series of four posters has been developed. Each poster highlights one aspect of disarmament: Poster No. 1 stresses that peace is more than the absence of war; Poster No. 2 focuses on disarmament and development, Poster No. 3 covers nuclear weapons and Poster No. 4 deals with the multilateral disarmament machinery and its achievements. All posters have substantial portions of text in order to enhance their educational value. The posters were to be produced in all six official languages but, for the time being the printing has been postponed, owing to financial restrictions.

32. The 1986 pocket calendar included, in addition to the insignia for the World Disarmament Campaign and a reference to its objectives, the logo of the International Year of Peace and a quote from resolution 37/16 of 16 November 1982 which declared 1986 the International Year of Peace. An approximate 100,000 copies in English, French, Russian and Spanish were produced and distributed. Depending on the availability of resources, the production of the yearly pocket calendars, highlighting different United Nations related events as appropriate, will be continued. The Department had also planned to issue a wall calendar for 1987, but owing to financial constraints, it was decided to postpone this project for the time being. Depending on the availability of resources, this project might be revived in connection with a third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

33. In line with its mandate and within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Department of Public Information continued to give wide coverage to the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, and to publicize the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign. In the area of printed information materials, DPI achieved these goals primarily through the use of press releases and institutional reference materials, such as the UN Chronicle, Everyone's United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations and the Yearbook of the United Nations, all of which included articles and references to disarmament-related issues. In addition, disarmament Fact Sheets, Newsletters and other materials on disarmament have continued to be made available to non-governmental organisations through the NGO Lounge at Headquarters.

34. A chapter on United Nations efforts in the field of arms limitation and disarmament was included in the commemorative book for the fortieth anniversary entitled The United Nations at Forty: A Foundation to Build On, and the June 1986 issue of the World Newspaper Supplement (No. 23) was devoted to the subject of peace and disarmament. Also, the collection of model teaching units United Nations and World Concerns, which contains a special chapter on United Nations activities in the field of disarmament, continued to be disseminated.

35. Development Forum, an inter-agency publication devoted to economic issues, carried a number of articles, during the first semester of 1986, on matters related to peace and disarmament. In particular, one of these articles included a double wallsheet page.

36. The Radio Service of the Department of Public Information continued to feature the subject of disarmament in its regular radio programmes produced in several languages, which included interviews with various experts in the field such as the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. In the audio-visual area, two World Chronicle television programmes dealt with disarmament-related issues. In one of them, Mr. Muchkund Dubey of India, Chairman of the United Nations Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development, was interviewed. Another World Chronicle programme featured an interview with Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo, former President of Nigeria and member of the Panel of Eminent Personalities in the Field of Disarmament and Development established in connection with the International Conference on the subject.

37. Agenda for a Small Planet - Phase III: Disarmament was completed during 1986. The project has brought together 24 producers from East and West, North and South, in an international television venture focusing on various aspects of disarmament. The entire series consisting of 24 half-hour films was made available for distribution and broadcast by participating as well as non-participating countries in late summer 1986 in observance of the International Year of Peace.

38. During the reporting period, the Department of Public Information made continuous efforts to promote and distribute United Nations films related to disarmament. Screenings of 49 such films were held in New York and Geneva for a total audience of approximately 3,000. In addition, some 70 copies of the films Nuclear Countdown, Boom, The Big If and In the Minds of Men were either sold or distributed to media organizations, non-governmental organizations and schools.

39. The Department of Public Information is producing a short animated film on disarmament under contract with UNICORN Productions of London. The film, entitled "The Doomsday Clock", will have no narration, thus reaching a much wider audience around the world. The film is scheduled for completion before the end of 1986.

B. Interpersonal communication, conferences, seminars and training

1. Interpersonal communication

40. As provided for in the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign (A/37/548), "the Campaign should provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and conditions... Its universality is to be guaranteed by the co-operation and participation of all States and by the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war".

41. The extensive programme of regional conferences, meetings, seminars, speaking engagements, lectures, internships and consultations that the Department for Disarmament Affairs has carried out since the launching of the Campaign is aimed at

providing such broad exchange of views. In addition, as mentioned in paragraph 15, above, in November 1985, the Department conducted a survey among constituencies of the Campaign with a view to evaluating the Campaign's information materials and learning from the experience of those constituencies in using the materials.

42. The opportunity given by the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies to representatives of non-governmental organizations to present their views on the implementation of the Campaign at various sessions of that body since 1983 is another important mechanism available to the non-governmental organization community. Representatives of the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters, the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament at Geneva and the World Federation of United Nations Associations made statements at the Advisory Board meeting held at Geneva in September 1985 and are now invited to present their views at the meeting to be held in New York in September 1986.

43. Consultations are also conducted by the Department for Disarmament Affairs with other offices of the United Nations system with a view to achieving the appropriate co-ordination of Campaign activities within the system, This practice is helpful both in promoting internal co-operation in the development of activities and in avoiding duplication of work.

44. During the reporting period, consultations in various forms were held, inter alia, with the Department of Public Information, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the Executive Office of the Secretary-general, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) and the Secretariat of the International Year of Peace. Co-ordination with the latter has been very close and has resulted in the development of several activities which are described in the present report.

45. Several co-ordinating meetings were convened by the Department for Disarmament Affairs for the purpose of discussing contributions of the United Nations system to the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign in general, and to the preparatory work for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in particular. The meetings which were held in January, March and August 1986, as in previous years, were attended by representatives of relevant agencies, departments, offices and programmes within the United Nations system.

2. Regional conferences/seminars

46. In the area of regional conferences and seminars, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized two major meetings in 1986. In co-operation with the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, a meeting of experts, entitled *Strategic Stability and Mutual Security in the Year 2000: Getting There from Here - Implications for the United Nations and Disarmament*, was held at Erice, Italy, from 25 to 27 April 1986, at the invitation of the Executive Director of the International Centre for Scientific Culture World Laboratory and with the support

of the Government of Italy. In co-operation with the secretariat of the International Year of Peace of the **Department of Political and Security Council Affairs**, a regional conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was held in Tbilisi, USSR, from 19 to 23 May 1985, at the invitation of the Government of the **Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics**.

47. The Erice **Meeting of Experts** was funded by a contribution **from the Government of Italy**. The **Erice International Centre for Scientific Culture World Laboratory** provided conference facilities and accommodation while the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security made a financial contribution. It was attended by 30 governmental and non-governmental experts from Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Italy, **Mexico**, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, and the United Nations Secretariat. **The proceedings of the Meeting are published in Volume IX, No. 2, summer 86 issue of the periodical Disarmament.**

48. The Tbilisi Conference, which was the twelfth regional meeting **organized** by the Department for Disarmament Affairs within the framework of the Campaign, **was** funded from the contribution of the Government of the USSR to the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign and was **organized** in co-operation with the secretariat of the International Year of Peace. Non-governmental organisations, research and educational institutions, and the **media** from Europe, United States of America and Canada participated **in** the Conference, which included panel presentations, discussions and working groups. In addition to the speakers, there were over 60 participants in the Conference.

49. The Conference addressed the following topics: "The Promotion of Peace by **the United Nations International Year of Peace 1986**"; "The Prevention of Nuclear War and Curbing the Arms **Race**"; "**Problems** of Verification of Disarmament Agreements", "Disarmament and **Development**"; "Conventional Weapons and Measures of Conventional Disarmament", and "Confidence- and Security-Building **Measures**". The working groups dealt with matters relating to the International Year of **Peace**, nuclear disarmament and conventional disarmament, respectively. The opening of the conference was attended by His Excellency O. E. Cberkezia, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, who delivered the inaugural address, and by Mr. Yuri Zhukov, President of the Soviet Peace Committee, who made welcoming remarks. The following ambassadors and prominent personalities participated as guest speakers: Mr. Slavomir Dabrowa (**Poland**); Mr. Jayantha Dhanapala (Sri Lanka); Mr. **Yuri Fokin (USSR)**; Mr. **Stéphane Hessel (France)**; Dr. Ninan **Koshy (India)**; Mr. **Włodzimierz Natorf (Poland)**; Academician Evgueni **Primakov (USSR)** Minister B. P. Prokofiev (**USSR**); Mr. Maharajakrishna Rasgotra (**India**); Mr. Friedrich Ruth (Germany, Federal Republic of); Mr. Michael Shenstone (**Canada**); Mrs. Inga **Thorsson (Sweden)**; Dr. Klaus **Törnudd (Finland)**; Prof. Peter M. E. **Volten (Netherlands)**; Mr. Richard A. Woolcott (Australia); and Prof. **Vitaly V. Zhurkin (USSR)**. A publication containing the proceedings of the **Tbilisi Conference is being prepared** by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

50. Additional regional conferences, seminars and meetings of experts are expected to be organized in 1987 provided the necessary financial resources are available to carry out this type of project. In this connection, the Government of China has **informed the Department** for Disarmament Affairs of **its** interest to act as host to a

regional conference for Asia and the Pacific during the first half of 1987. Consultations concerning practical arrangements are now under way with the Chinese authorities.

51. Several other Member States or non-governmental organizations have expressed an interest in acting as host or co-operating with the Department for Disarmament Affairs in organizing such regional conferences or seminars within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign.

3. Training and briefings

52. The objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign are also furthered by the disarmament internship programmes sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation, respectively, with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme and the DPI Graduate Student Intern Programme. The programmes are aimed at introducing graduate students to the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament through on-the-job training and participation in discussion sessions on various disarmament issues. During the period covered by this report, the Department organized internships involving 13 graduate students from different geographical regions.

53. The United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament, which was established by the General Assembly to promote expertise in disarmament particularly in developing countries, also contributes to the achievement of the goals of the Campaign. Since its inception in 1979, the programme has trained some 170 young public officials from over 90 countries.

54. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has continued to hold special meetings and briefing sessions with groups visiting the United Nations both in New York and at Geneva. Some of these groups included members of parliament and elected representatives from different Member States, religious groups, university, college and secondary-level students, educators and representatives of national and international non-governmental organisations working in the field of peace and disarmament. For instance, the Department is organizing for September 1986 two days of meetings between representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization, and respective United Nations Departments such as those entrusted with responsibilities pertaining to disarmament and peace-keeping.

55. Attendance at and participation by the staff of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in events organized by constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign has considerably increased. In the period under review, the Under-Secretary-General and the staff of the Department were involved in some 150 speaking engagements, seminars, workshops and public appearances at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva. In response to various invitations and/or in connection with other official missions, representatives of the Department participated in non-governmental organisation events in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Senegal,

Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

56. Special attention was devoted by the Department of Public Information, in line with its mandate within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to the area of interpersonal communication. In this connection, some 50 groups visiting the United Nations attended special briefings on issues of concern to the Organization, including disarmament, as organized by the Group Programme Unit of the visitors' section of the Department of Public Information. Furthermore, participants in the 1985 Editors' Round Table and in the 1986 DPI Graduate Students Intern Programme were briefed on disarmament issues.

57. The Non-Governmental Liaison Service and the Department for Disarmament Affairs co-operated with the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Disarmament and on Development, respectively, in the organization of a four-day NGO Forum on Disarmament and Development, held at Headquarters, from 1 to 4 April 1986, parallel to the second session of the United Nations Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development. A comprehensive report on the forum has been produced by the Non-Governmental Liaison Service. Some of the delegates attending the session of the Preparatory Committee and other non-governmental experts served as speakers. The forum was attended by over 150 representatives of non-governmental organizations.

58. The NGO briefing, by DPI on Thursday, 10 April 1986 was devoted to the topic of "Preparation for the International Conference on the Relationship Between Disarmament and Development". The briefing was addressed by a senior officer of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and included the screening of the United Nations films "The Big If" and "The Economics Game". Over 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations attended the briefing.

59. The Department of Public Information also organized a regional non-governmental organization conference on the issue of "Global Security In the 1980s: The Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution, Peace-Keeping and Disarmament" which was held at the United Nations Offices at Vienna, from 25 to 27 June 1986. The Conference, which was attended by approximately 300 non-governmental organization representatives, was addressed by prominent personalities including government officials, academic and non-governmental experts and United Nations officials. One panel was devoted to the topic "Regional Disarmament Efforts and the United Nations". The expert panelists were: Mr. Mansur Ahmad (Pakistan); Mr. Richard Butler (Australia); Prof. Jean Klein (France); Mr. Harold Rose (German Democratic Republic); and Mrs. Maj Britt Theorin (Sweden). The panel was moderated by Mr. Prvoslav Davinic, special adviser to the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. Prof. Reinund Seidelmann (Federal Republic of Germany) served as rapporteur of the panel.

C. Special events

60. Within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, special events, including Disarmament Week, offer additional opportunities to focus on the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Activities carried out within this area are also in line with the provisions of resolution 40/151 D referred to in paragraph 3 above.

61. The period covered by this report has coincided with two major events related to the United Nations which have given an added dimension to Disarmament Week activities: the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Organization and the declaration of 1986 as the International Year of Peace. Close co-operation was maintained throughout with the Secretariat of the fortieth anniversary and the International Year of Peace.

62. Since the first day of Disarmament Week - 24 October - coincides with United Nations Day, the observance of Disarmament Week in 1985 was very much part of the fortieth anniversary commemoration. Many dignitaries addressing the General Assembly during the fortieth anniversary celebration called for an end to the arms race and a rededication to the principles of the Charter. Coverage of some of these statements is provided in the January 1986 issue of the Newletter which also highlights activities undertaken in connection with Disarmament Week.

63. On 31 October 1985, the First Committee devoted its 21st meeting to the observance of Disarmament Week. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairmen of the five regional groups. Later that day, the annual Disarmament Week NGO Forum was held and the third Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened. Information on contributions announced at the Pledging Conference is provided in section IV of the present report.

64. The NGO forum, co-sponsored by the Department of Public Information and the Department for Disarmament Affairs, featured Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, who addressed the topic "Collective Security, Peace and Disarmament: An Insider's View of the United Nations At Forty". Mr. Urquhart, the longest serving staff member of the United Nations Secretariat, gave his personal assessment and vision of United Nations activities in these fields. The meeting was attended by over 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations, the diplomatic community and United Nations staff.

65. In Geneva, Disarmament Week was also observed in the context of the fortieth anniversary. The Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs co-operated in organizing an exhibit illustrating 40 years of multilateral disarmament efforts and a round table. The exhibit included illustrations regarding various multilateral arms limitation agreements negotiated in Geneva, a philatelic display of United Nations stamps related to the subject, the text of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, and United Nations disarmament information materials. The

round table, which focused on United Nations themes such as development, human rights and women's participation in world events, also featured the subject of disarmament.

66. United Nations information centres played a central role in the observance of both the fortieth anniversary and Disarmament Week. A more detailed account of activities organized at Headquarters, Geneva and by the United Nations information centres in connection with Disarmament Week, is presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/41/492).

67. In connection with the International Year of Peace, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has used every possible opportunity to publicize it within its own programme of activities. Among other things, the Newsletter has, on different occasions, included articles related to the Year. The October 1986 issue will include an entire section on the activities which non-governmental organizations have undertaken in connection with the International Year of Peace.

68. Other special events will be used in the future, as appropriate, to highlight disarmament-related issues and help promote public support for disarmament efforts of Member States.

D. Publicity programme

69. The importance of a publicity programme for the World Disarmament Campaign lies in its ability (a) to generate new interest in and support for the Campaign, (b) to maintain the interest of present constituencies in the Campaign, and (c) to generate support for the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. To that end, the activities of the United Nations in the field of disarmament have been publicized in printed form, through radio, film, television and photo coverage, and through interpersonal contacts.

70. The disarmament Newsletter and the information paper World Disarmament Campaign - Questions and Answers have continued to be extensively used to publicize the Campaign. In the particular case of the latter, its translation into non-official languages has greatly contributed to carrying the message of the Campaign further.

71. Visitors to Headquarters have been informed, in the course of the guided tours, of United Nations activities in the field of disarmament. Over 2,000 public inquiries on disarmament-related topics have been answered by the Public Inquiries Unit of the Department of Public Information alone, in addition to those handled by the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Speaking engagements, press conferences, informal meetings with constituencies of the Campaign and the regional conferences, and seminars all offered opportunities at which the importance of the Campaign was highlighted. In addition, the Under-Secretary General gave several press conferences. He and other senior staff of the Department also gave a number of television and press interviews.

72. The Department of Public Information, in particular, continued to give coverage to the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament through press releases in English and French disseminated to the press, delegations and

non-governmental organizations at Headquarters and Geneva, and to United Nations information centres throughout the world. A total of 181 press releases in English and 61 in French were issued during the reporting period.

73. Information on United Nations activities in the field of disarmament was cabled directly to the network of United Nations information centres for dissemination to the local media. In all, a total of 570 information cables were sent to the centres during the reporting period. In addition, an approximate 22,000 copies of disarmament information materials were distributed by the Department of Public Information from Headquarters and Geneva.

74. United Nations activities in the field of disarmament were also publicized through the daily briefings for the accredited press corps and press officers from the permanent missions to the United Nations. Material on disarmament-related matters was provided regularly to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies. Altogether, 19 television news packages were produced and distributed. Fourteen photo features on the topic, as well as over 1,200 photos, 155 posters and 100 press kits were also distributed.

75. Furthermore, the United Nations pavilion at EXPO '86 in Vancouver, Canada, is devoted to the theme of "Peace and Communication". Its various displays feature audio-visual information and messages specifically related to disarmament.

E. United Nations field offices

76. In many areas of the world, United Nations field offices and information centres represent the only source of contact between local constituencies and the United Nations. This offers field offices and information centres a unique opportunity to further the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign around the world.

77. Recognizing the role of field offices, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in resolution 39/63 D on the World Disarmament Campaign, to give permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the World Disarmament Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages. Resolution 40/151 B, also on the Campaign, noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had fulfilled that mandate. In addition, the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies recommended in the report of the Secretary-General (A/40/744) that greater emphasis should be placed on the distribution of publications, using, inter alia, United Nations information centres.

78. In an effort to strengthen this area of co-operation, in November 1985, the Department for Disarmament Affairs sent a questionnaire to all United Nations information centres requesting information on the current distribution of disarmament information materials and suggestions for any possible improvements.

79. The responses indicate that, overall, information materials are distributed evenly to constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign. A large number of information centres requested additional copies of information material, to distribute on a regular basis as well as for special events such as Disarmament Week. Based on these requests, a new distribution would have been set up, but it

was found that demand exceeded availability, as print runs of all publications have been reduced owing to financial constraints.

80. Information centres, primarily those in Africa and Latin America, requested more French and Spanish materials. In addition, quite a few information centres emphasized particular usefulness of information materials in local languages and requested that they should be produced in greater quantities in order to reach a wider audience. The centres also pointed out the need for more visual display material, in particular posters, slide shows and the like which could reach a wider audience and be used in schools, fairs, exhibits and similar events. Additional numbers of sales publications were especially requested for developing countries in order to distribute to libraries and schools which would otherwise not be able to obtain them. The Department has taken these requests into account as much as possible.

81. Concerning publication in local language, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has continued to intensify co-operation with the information centres and a number of projects have been jointly executed. For instance, the United Nations Information Centre at Tokyo obtained funds to translate and print 5,000 copies each of the information booklets Armament and Disarmament and World Disarmament Campaign into Japanese. The demand for those booklets in Japan was such that the Department for Disarmament Affairs agreed to finance the printing of an additional 3,000 copies of one booklet, using resources from the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign. The information centre in Prague in co-operation with the local authorities produced a book containing selected statements on disarmament by the Secretary-General, which was funded by the contribution of the Government of Czechoslovakia to the Trust Fund. On a regular basis and using its own resources, the centre translates and publishes in its information bulletin various fact sheets or information papers in the local language. The centre in Jakarta has translated and printed the same two information booklets into Indonesian, using funds obtained from the Government of Indonesia. Other information centres which have undertaken or assisted the Department for Disarmament Affairs in the production of information materials in local language are: Belgrade, Brussels, Colombo, Dhaka, Lisbon, Moscow, Nairobi and Rio de Janeiro.

82. In addition, United Nations information centres have continued to give emphasis in their public information programmes to the United Nations activities in the field of disarmament and to further the goals of the Campaign. To this end, they have organized seminars, exhibitions, workshops and special briefings on disarmament issues; they have lent their support to local governments in the development of activities relating to the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; and they have assisted the Department for Disarmament Affairs in the organization of regional conferences and seminars and in the dissemination of information materials to the local media, governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations, educators and concerned individuals.

83. United Nations information centers have also issued an approximate 130 press releases in English, 55 in French, 11 in Spanish and 40 in other languages on topics related to disarmament. Over 300 briefings on disarmament-related matters were held by information centres world wide. Regarding films, the centres loaned 352 copies of The Big If, 434 copies of Boom, 290 copies of In the Minds of Men, and 282 copies of Nuclear Countdown.

84. The newly created United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, at Lomé, will also contribute to furthering the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign in accordance with its mandate as established by the General Assembly in resolution 40/151 G of 16 December 1985. In particular, at this initial stage of its programme of activities, the Centre will establish a reference collection of United Nations disarmament information materials for the use of regional constituencies and it will also disseminate those materials in the African region as appropriate.

85. Co-operation with United Nations information centres and field offices will continue on a close basis and, provided the necessary resources are available, it will be expanded, particularly in connection with the production of United Nations disarmament information materials in languages other than the six official languages.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

86. Since a detailed review of the financial aspects of the Campaign is contained in the Secretary-General's report on the World Disarmament Campaign submitted to the fortieth session of the General Assembly (A/40/443), the present report provides only up-dated information on the subject.

87. Generally speaking, the resources available for the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign have been noticeably reduced. This is due to smaller amounts of voluntary contributions pledged to the Trust Fund for the Campaign. As a consequence, the necessary adjustments, as indicated throughout the report, were made in various projects.

88. At the same time, it should be pointed out that in recognition of the financial constraints curtailing the Campaign's programme of activities, several Member States and interested non-governmental organizations made an extra effort to financially assist the Department. For instance, the Government of Italy provided air tickets for the participants in the Erice meeting. The Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security contributed an equivalent of \$US 11,500, while the Erice International Centre for Scientific Culture World Laboratory provided free conference facilities and accommodation. The Government of the USSR, in connection with the Tbilisi conference, assisted the Department in making arrangements with "Aeroflot" for the purchase of air tickets from the World Disarmament Campaign's rouble account to which the USSR, Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR have made contributions. The Tbilisi conference was thus nearly entirely financed from the Campaign's rouble account.

89. Voluntary contributions remain an essential source of financing for the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign. In order to give Member States an opportunity to contribute to the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign, the Secretary-General, pursuant to resolution 39/63 D, convened the Third Pledging Conference on 31 October 1985. It was attended by 58 delegations of which 14 announced their pledges in convertible and non-convertible currencies (A/CONF.131/2/Rev. 1). The total pledges were as follows: an equivalent of

\$US 115,000 was pledged to the World Disarmament Campaign; the equivalent of \$US 43,900 to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR); the equivalent of \$US 7,400 to the International Year of Peace; and the equivalent of \$US 68,900 was earmarked for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and is accordingly also reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the Centre.

90. Arrangements are under way for holding the fourth pledging conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, which will be convened by the Secretary-General during Disarmament Week 1986, pursuant to resolution 40/151 B.

91. As at August 1986, the total pledges and contributions made to the Trust Fund since its establishment four years ago amount to an equivalent of approximately \$US 3,608,700, most of which in non-convertible currencies. This includes contributions from private sources in the amount of \$US 129,000. Of the total amount, the equivalent of \$US 939,000 in convertible and \$US 577,100 in non-convertible currencies has been deposited to the Trust Fund. The equivalent of \$US 20,100 in convertible and \$US 2,031,300 in non-convertible currencies is still outstanding. A number of Governments whose pledges have not yet been deposited into the Fund indicated their intention to do so as soon as plans for specific projects to be financed in local currencies have been finalized in consultations between them and the Department.

92. As already noted, a detailed account of the disbursement of resources up to August 1985 was provided in the Secretary-General's report to the fortieth session of the General Assembly. Total expenditures had amounted at the time to the equivalent of \$US 475,400 in convertible and \$US 250,000 in non-convertible currencies.

93. The resources used for the implementation of the 1985/1986 programme of activities were as follows. The Trust Fund was charged approximately \$US 108,700 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of \$US 283,300 in non-convertible currency. The available balance which remains in the Trust Fund as at August 1986 amounts to approximately \$US 354,500 in convertible and \$US 43,800 in non-convertible currencies, but some financial obligations are still outstanding. Remaining funds will be used for the implementation of the proposed 1987 programme of activities which will be carried out to the extent that these resources will permit. (For summary of the status of the Trust Fund see annex.)

ANNEX

Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign

(Summary status as at August 1986)

	<u>Currency</u>	
	(Equivalent in United States dollars) *	
	<u>Convertible</u>	<u>Non-convertible</u>
1. Income		
<u>1982-1 984</u>		
Pledges by Member States	719 900	2 584 800
Contributions by private sources	13 400	<hr/>
Subtota 1	733 300	2 584 800
Total convertible/non-convertible	3 318 100	
<u>1985/1986</u>		
Pledges by Member States	116 200	58 800
Contributions by private sources'	115 600	<hr/> -
Subtota I	231 800	58 800
Total	290 600	
Grand total convertible/non-convertible (1982-1986)	3 608 700	
II. Expenditures		
<u>1983-1985</u>	475 400	250 000
<u>1985-1986</u>	108 700	<hr/> 283 300
Total (1983-1986)	584 100	533 300

