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

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory of rvices programme

Report of the Secretary -General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its forty-third session, adopted resolution 43/76 F of 7 December 1988, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", the operative paragraphs of which read in part as follows:

"The General Assembly,

11 . . .

"1. Reaffirms its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General 1/ approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

"...

- "4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;
- "5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty fourth session on the implementation of the programme.

"1/ A/33/305."

2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5 of the above-mentioned resolution.

II. STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP, TRAINING AND ADVISORY' SERVICES PROGRAMME

- 3. The relevant information relating to the structure, including the guidelines and method of work, of the disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme can be found in (a) the report. of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/33/305), approved by the Assembly in its I esolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; (b) the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly al. its fortieth session (A/40/816, paras. 3-5, 8-11 and 27; (c) Assembly resolution 40/151 H of 16 December- 1985; and (d) Assembly resolution 42/39 I of. 30 November 1987.
- 4. Under the disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme, three forms of assistance are available to Member States in the field of disarmament and secur ity, namely, the disarmament fellowship programme, the regional disarmament training programme and disarmament advisory services. The disarmament fellowship programme was launched by the General Assembly in 1970 with the aim of promoting expertise in disarmament in more Member States, particularly

in the developing countries. The other two programmes - regional disarmament training wnd disarmament- advisory services - were established in 1985. Like the disarmament fellowship programme, they are especially geared towards strengthening the ability of developing countries to participate more fully and effectively in current disarmament efforts. A regional disarmament workshop was organized in Africa in 1989, within the context of the regional disarmament training programme, while disarmament advisory services will be provided to Governments and/or intergovernmental organizations on their request.

III. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE; DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

A. General

- 5. The 1989 programme of disarmament studies started at Geneva at the Palais des Nations on 3 July 1989 and w i 11 end in New York at United Nations Headquarters on 23 November 1989.
- 6. In general, the 1989 programme included disarmament lectures, seminars and pane I discussions, research projects on peace end disarmament, simulation exercises and study vis its.

B. Selection of 1989 disarmament fellows

- Twenty-four disarmament fellows were selected in 1909 by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a selection panel, which met, in May 1989.
- 8. The names and nationalities of the 24 disarmament fellows who were selected are as follows:

1.	Mr.	Abde 1 fet ah DAGHMOUM	Algeria
		1113 (10) := 110 (10) (10)	*******

2. Ms. Virginia E. DE LA QUINTANA RUIZ Bolivia

3. Mr, Vlad imir R. KOROLEV Byeloruss ian Soviet. Socialist Republic

4. Mr. Sarqio H. VALENZUELA LEON Chile

5. Mt. Vincent BLA Côte d'Ivoire

6. Mis. Maria E. FIFFE CABREJA Cuba

7. Mr. RainerSALM German Democratic Republic

II. Mr. Les I ie K. CHRISTIAN Ghana
9. Mr. Mohamed L. TOURE Guinoa

10. Mr. Marton KRASZNAI Hungary

II. Mr. Anil WADHWA India

1%. Mr. Imron COTAN Indonesia

13. Mr. Darvish RANJBAR Iran (Islamic Republic of.)

14. Ms. Liora HERZL Israel
15. Mrs. Gloria C. VINTON Liberia
10. Mr. Ahmad JAZRI M. JOHAR Malaysia
17. Mr Dambyn GANKHUYAG Mongolia

18. Mr. John S. ADANK New Zealand

10. Mr. Alphonsus G. ALANG Nigeria
20. Mr. Mohamed AL-HASSAN Oman

21. Mr. Domingos A. FERREIRA Sao Tome and Principe

22. Mr., Ghassan HAIDER Syrian Arab Republic

23. Mr. Komi M. AFETO Togo

24. Mr. Peter HOBWANI Zimbabwe

c. Geneva pact of the programme

- The opening session of the programme at Geneva was addressed by the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament, the Director-General of the Unit of Nations Office at Geneva and representatives of Nigeria, Sweden, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America. In the course of the programme, 30 ambassadors to the Conference on Disarmament and the First Committee of the General Assembly and several other experts on disarmament from Member States, specialized agencies, research institutes and universities gave lectures to the fellows. Lectures were also given by senior staff from the Department for Disarmament Affairs, including the Senior-Co-ordinator of the programme. The Senior Co-ordinator also acted as the chairman/moderator of the various lectures and discussions.
- 10. The fellows were exposed to various shades of opinion in order to facilitate the discussion of disarmament issues from different perspectives and to promote or eater underst anding of the various global/multilateral, regional, bilateral and national approaches to disarmament.
- The Geneva programme, which covered practically every aspect of disarmament and security, included lectures on disarmament, issues, both in their-historical context and as the subject of current deliberations and negotiations, as well as to I lowing the meetings of the Conference on Disarmament in order to understand the conduct of actual disarmament negotiations. The relevant information on some of the specific disarmament topics covered can be found in the report of the Secretary General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session (A/42/693, para. 9).

D. Study visit to the International Atomic Eneray Asency at Vienna

12. The fellows visited the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Vienna and attended briefings or lectures on the following topics: IAEA — what it is and its history; legal basis for international safeguards, including mechanisms for international co-operation, IAEA safeguards system and the nuclear non-proliferation regime; IAEA safeguards inspection — how it works, visit to the IAEA Seibersdorf Laboratory: screening of the film entitled "For the benefit of humanity".

E. <u>Shew visits at ion of Governments of States</u> Members of the United Nations

1. <u>General</u>

13. This year, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from six Member States (German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America) inviting participants in the 1989 programme to visit their countries in order to study their policies and activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. These visits, organized in a generous and efficient manner by the host Governments, provided the fellows with additional sources of information as well as practical knowledge.

2. <u>Countries visited in 1989</u>

14. In the various countries extending invitations, the fellows visited the following places and institutions: (a) the German Democratic Republic: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Scientific Council for Peace Research, Institute of Space Research (Neustrelitz Satellite ground station), the Ravensbrueck National Memorial Site and Warenshof holiday centre: (b) Germany, Federal Republic of: Federal Foreign Office, the German Society for Foreign Policy, the Federal Armed Forces NBC Defence Science Agency at Münster, the incineration plant and the explosive ordinance disposal facilities in Münster; (c) Japan: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hiroshima (the Peace Memorial Museum, Cenotaph for Atomic Bomb Victims, Atomic Bomb Hospital, a film showing "Hiroshima - Document of Atomic Bombing", and a meeting with scholars and atomic bomb survivors) and Nagasaki (Atomic Bomb Museum, showing of a film on atomic bombing of Nagasaki, a meeting with **atomic** bomb survivors and medical doctors, the Megumi-no-oka (Hill of Grace) Atomic Bomb Victims Nursing Home); (d) Sweden: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Defence Research establishment (FOA), the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the Institute for Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University, Olof Palme Memorial Lecture 1989; (e) the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), the Institute of the United States of America and Canada Studies, Institute of Asian Studies and Institute of Latin American Studies; (f) the United States of America: before the end of the 1989 programme, the fellows will visit the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Department of Defense, the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies and the Brookings Institute.

F. New York part of the programme

- 15. This part of the programme is taking place during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly and will end by 23 November 1989.
- 16. The New York programme of studies include: attendance at meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly from the general debate on disarmament items to the actual voting on draft resolutions: lectures/seminars on the following topics all the disarmament and international security items allocated to the First Committee; procedures and practices of the General Assembly; the work of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in connection with disarmament conferences, publications and studies, World Disarmament Campaign; evaluation of selected draft resolutions on disarmament submitted to the General Assembly; disarmament and development; simulation exercises, in which the fellows assume the roles of delegates in "real world" disarmament negotiating scenarios: the rcle of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security: and United Nations peace-keeping operations.

G. <u>Disarmament research orojects and papers</u>

17. Research work is an essential and integral part of the **programme** of studies. The fellows prepared and submitted 24 written papers of 15 to 20 pages each on a variety of disarmament issues. Later, the Senior Co-ordinator held discussions with the fellows on the papers prepared by them. In addition to the research papers, the fellows made oral presentations on a wide range of disarmament subjects.

IV. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGIONAL DISARMAMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

A. Background

- 18. The modalities for the implementation of the training programme are contained in General Assembly resolution 40/151 H of 1985, as well as in the relevant paragraphs of the Secretary-General's reports A/41/720 and A/43/719.
- 19. In particular, the modalities make clear that (a) besides the limited resources provided by the General Assembly, a Government in the region concerned will be expected to act as host when the regional disarmament workshop takes place in that particular region, and (b) other interested Governments could make contributions as appropriate towards the costs of the annual regional disarmament workshops.

B. Objectives of reaional disarmament workshops

20. As stated by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session (A/43/719), the main objective of the workshop is to provide assistance to the Governments of the regions concerned, through the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level, in co-operation with the Governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned, for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as to promote a better understanding and awareness in the region of the international and regional machinery for the promotion of disarmament efforts and regional security. More specifically, workshops aim at: (a) increasing the participants' knowledge of concepts of security and regional security questions; (b) providing to the participants a forum for sharing information and experience on disarmament issues of common concern to the region, including regional case studies; (c) deepening the participants' understanding of the causes of the arms race, as well as the relationship between security, development and the arms race: (d) creating awareness of the regional systems for the promotion of security and conflict resolution.

C. <u>United Nations Recional Disarmament Workshop for Africa (1989)</u>

1. Date and place

21. The first regional disarmament workshop was held in Africa in 1989. The workshop, organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and hosted by the Government of Nigeria, was held at Lagos from 3 to 7 April 1989.

2. <u>Particioatina countries</u>

22. The following countries were invited to send participants to the workshop: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, **Côte d'Ivoire**, Egypt, Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. Programme of the workshop

- 23. The theme of the workshop was "African security perceptions and requirements, including related regional issues".
- 24. After a welcome address by the Under-Secretary General for Disarmament Affairs the Minister for External Affairs of Nigeria, Major-General I. Nwachukwu, gave the inaugural address.
- 25. The workshop focused on the following main topics: security perceptions and requirements in the African context; regional **systems** for the promotion of security and conflict resolution in Africa; nuclear-free zone in Africa: disarmament and

development, with special reference to Af rica; African States, reducing tensions and achieving security in the South Atlantic; regional peace--keeping in Africa; conventional disarmament and its effect on Africa: multilateral system for the promotion of security and disarmament; East/West experience in the search for security (from Helsinki to Stockholm and to Vienna); ongoing negotiations on disarmament: African perspectives; and evaluation of the various presentations.

- 26. Texts of the presentations made during the workshop will be published by the Department. for Disarmament Af fairs, Speakers included members of the diplomatic corps, scho lax-s/experts from Africa, experts from outside Africa, and Senior 01-ficials from the Department, for Disarmament Affairs.
- 27. In addition to the limited resources provided by the United Nations for the organization of the workshop, the Government of Nigeria provided conference facilities, local transportation, and accommodations and meals for all participants. The Government of Norway made a contribution of \$US 15,000.

V. CONCLUDINGREMARKS

- 28. The General Assembly has on many occasions emphasized the importance and value of the disarmament fellowship programme. By the end of 1989, the programme will have trained 240 government, officials from 99 United Nations Member States, and has made a significant and useful contribution to the development of greater expertise indisarmament. It, has also given the disarmament fellows knowledge and experience on which they can increasingly draw as they assume greater responsibility for their nations 'policies.
- As is evident in the present report, the Department has organized, within the framework of the United Nations Regional Disarmament Training Programme, the first regional disarmament workshop in Africa. In implementation of General Assembly I esolution 42/39 I, the Department for Disarmament. Affairs has developed a programme of regional disarmament workshops to be organized annually on a regional or subregional basis in the following regions: Asia in 3990, and Latin America and the Caribbean in 1991.