Fortieth session
Agenda item 61 (b)

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, adopted resolution 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament". The text of that resolution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it, inter alia, decided to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from twenty to twenty-five as from 1983,

"Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained one hundred and thirty public officials from seventy-seven countries, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs within their Governments or Permanent Missions to the United Nations, or representing their Governments at international disarmament meetings,

"Recognizing the fact that the programme of studies and activities as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament has continued to expand and intensify,

"Believing that existing facilities within the Secretariat for implementing the programme of fellowships can be further utilized to promote expertise in disarmament,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Romania, Sweden and the United States of America for inviting fellows to their countries in 1984 to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To devise a system of evaluating the research papers prepared by the fellows with a view to identifying those that are outstanding;

(b) To publish such papers in an annual issue of an appropriate publication to be devoted to the programme of fellowships on disarmament;

(c) To submit proposals for further utilization of the existing capacity within the Department for Disarmament Affairs for training in the field of disarmament; /...
"4. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the operations of the programme and the implementation of the present resolution."

2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 39/63 B.

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 that influence the selection of candidates are the greater needs of developing countries and overall geographical balance.

III. SELECTION OF 1985 DISARMAMENT FELLOWS

6. On the basis of the above criteria, 25 disarmament fellows were selected in 1985 by the Secretary-General with the assistance of a selection panel. The selection panel, composed of senior officials of the Department for Disarmament Affairs and a representative from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), met in New York in April 1985. 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 1985 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 questions of disarmament.

/...
7. In 1985, 68 nominations were received from Member States. The names and nationalities of the 25 disarmament fellows who were selected are as follows:

1. Mr. Ebrahim Mohammad NENGRAHARY  
   Afghanistan
2. Mr. Rubén Pablo GUEVARA  
   Argentina
3. Mr. Wolfgang SCHNEIDER  
   Austria
4. Mr. Hubert DEGUENON  
   Benin
5. Ms. Rosemarie CRESPO VAZQUEZ  
   Bolivia
6. U Ye MYINT  
   Burma
7. Mr. Petr KUBES  
   Czechoslovakia
8. Mr. A. Carsten DAMSGAARD  
   Denmark
9. Ms. Francia Margarita SENCION-RAMIREZ  
   Dominican Republic
10. Mr. János JELEN  
    Hungary
11. Mr. Arizal EFFENDI  
    Indonesia
12. Mr. Daniel Koikai MEPUKORI  
    Kenya
13. Mr. Victor BITAR  
    Lebanon
14. Mr. Claude Sama TOUNKARA  
    Mali
15. Mr. Mohammed Yeslam MOKTAR  
    Mauritania
16. Ms. Andrea GARCIA GUERRA  
    Mexico
17. Mr. José Maria MORAIS  
    Mozambique
18. Mr. Hira THAPA  
    Nepal
19. Mr. Akatu ELLA  
    Nigeria
20. Mr. Adrian SEVERIN  
    Romania
21. Mr. Abdi Artan ADAN  
    Somalia
22. Mr. Abdelmahmoud MOHAMED  
    Sudan
23. Mr. Henry PICO OKELLO  
    Uganda
24. Mr. Jonathan NOAKES  
    United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
25. Mr. Gift PUNUNGWE  
    Zimbabwe

/...
However, the fellows from Lebanon and Romania were unable to participate in the 1985 programme due to unforeseen circumstances, including illness.

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

10. At the invitation of Governments of Member States, the Co-ordinator draws up an annual programme of study visits for the 25 fellows. In this connection, several Member States, including Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, have since 1980 invited 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), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others, have effectively co-operated with the programme. Representatives of the community of non-governmental organizations have also given invaluable service to the fellowship programme. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, as well as other research institutes, have contributed actively 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 1985

A. Geneva part of the programme

12. The training course has a full-time programme. It commenced at 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. The Geneva programme of lectures on disarmament dealt with the following topics: dynamics of the arms race; arms limitation and disarmament: concepts and approaches; the nuclear arms race; the United Nations and disarmament; obstacles to disarmament; history of arms limitation negotiation; 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: risks of unintentional nuclear war; survey of talks held at Geneva on nuclear and space arms; the conventional arms race; the spread of conventional weapons; arms transfers and indigenous arms industries; the first and second special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; the evaluation and status of the nuclear-weapon-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; nuclear test ban; prevention of an arms race in outer space; disarmament and development: 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; the 1985 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; the role of the non-governmental organizations in the field of disarmament.

14. The opening session of the 1985 programme of fellowships on disarmament at Geneva was addressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General; the Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva; representatives of Nigeria, the United States of America, Sweden, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan and Bulgaria. About 24 ambassadors, five directors of research institutes/chancellors of universities and senior staff from the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, gave lectures to the fellows. The Co-ordinator acted as the chairman/moderator of all lectures and panel discussions.

15. Two panel discussions were held. In the first panel discussion, former disarmament fellows attending the Conference on Disarmament as part of their countries' delegations were invited to address the current group of fellows. In the second panel discussion, representatives of non-governmental organizations were invited to address the fellows on their work in the field of disarmament. The discussions covered such topics as disarmament and information, the role of public opinion and the world disarmament campaign.

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

16. The fellows visited IAEA headquarters at Vienna and attended briefings or lectures on the following topics: IAEA, what it is and its history; basic facts about nuclear power; the nuclear challenge and safeguarding nuclear energy; the legal basis for international safeguards; the implementation of IAEA Safeguards; the IAEA Inspectorate; the status of nuclear energy in the world; and IAEA Safeguards Equipment. There was also a study visit to the Austrian Nuclear Power Plant in Zwentendorf and lectures on the mutual balance force reduction/mutual force reduction talks of 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

17. In 1985, the Department for Disarmament Affairs received letters from five Member States (Bulgaria, Germany, Federal Republic of Japan, Sweden and the United States of America) inviting participants in the 1985 programme to visit their countries to study their policies and activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The opportunities offered 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 subject of current deliberations and negotiations at the United Nations and the Conference on 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. Bulgaria

19. As regards the People's Republic of Bulgaria, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the round-table discussions on a wide range of disarmament subjects, the visit to the Geophysical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in connection with seismological events and the visit to the "Banner of Peace" Centre. The opening session of the study visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria was addressed by Her Excellency Mrs. Maria Zaharieva, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

3. Federal Republic of Germany

19. As regards 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 the Central Seismological Observatory at Gräfenberg, which operates a network of 13 seismometer stations. The discussions at the Observatory covered such topics as the use of seismological data for detection and identification of nuclear explosions, as well as an international seismic monitoring and verification system relating to a nuclear test ban. The opening session of the study visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was addressed by His Excellency Mr. Jürgen Möllemann, Minister of State, and Mr. Rüdiger Hartmann, Deputy Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control.

4. Japan

20. As regards Japan, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the visit to Hiroshima (especially the visit to the Peace Memorial Park Museum, showing of the film "Hiroshima and Nagasaki - the Harvest of Nuclear War", the meeting with
scholars and atomic bomb survivors, the visit to the Atomic Bomb Hospital and participation in the World Youth Summit), and the visit to Nagasaki (especially the visit to the Atomic Bomb Museum, the showing of a film on the atomic bomb, discussions with atomic bomb survivors, the visit to the Atomic Bomb Victims Nursing Home and an exchange of views on peace studies with students of Fuchi Junior High School). The opening session of the study visit to Japan was addressed by Her Excellency Mrs. Mayumi Moriyyama, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and while at Hiroshima and Nagasaki opening addresses were given by Mr. Takeshi Araki, Mayor of Hiroshima, and Mr. Hitoshi Motojima, Mayor of Nagasaki.

5. **Sweden**

21. As regards Sweden, particular mention should be made of the informative briefings on a wide range of disarmament issues given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the National Defence Research Institute (FOA), the lectures given at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the visit to the Section for Analysis of Airborne Radioactivity. The opening session of the study visit to Sweden was addressed by Her Excellency Mrs. Maj-Britt Theorin, Member of Parliament and Chairman of the Swedish Disarmament Commission.

6. **United States of America**

22. Before the end of the 1985 programme, a study visit will be made to Washington, D.C., at the invitation of the United States Government. The Washington programme of lectures on disarmament will include the following: discussions at the Department of State, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Department of Defense; visits to the Seismic Data Exchange Center DARPA, to the United States House of Representatives (Committee on Foreign Affairs) and the Congressional Research Service (Library of Congress Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division); discussions at the Brookings Institution, Heritage Foundation and Foreign Policy Association. Furthermore, at the invitation of the United States Government, the fellows made a study visit to California on their way from Japan to New York. Particular mention should be made of the informative lectures given at the University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Co-operation at San Diego and the University of California Center for International and Strategic Affairs at Los Angeles.

D. **New York part of the programme**

23. This part of the programme is taking place during the fortieth 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.

24. The New York programme of lectures and seminars includes discussion of the following topics: all the agenda items allocated to the First Committee; procedures and practices of the General Assembly; the drafting of draft resolutions; simulation exercises; group discussion on the topic "The future of
disarmament"; non-governmental organizations and disarmament; disarmament and international security; the Secretary-General's expert studies on nuclear weapons, a comprehensive nuclear test ban, disarmament and development; the World Disarmament Campaign; discussion of draft resolutions submitted to the First Committee (delegations and groups 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, the role of the Security Council, the United Nations Charter provisions and collective security arrangements.

25. Former disarmament fellows attending the First Committee as part of their countries' delegations to the fortieth session of the General Assembly will be invited to address the current group of fellows.

E. Research projects and papers and oral presentations

26. Research work is an essential and integral part of the programme of studies. The fellows prepared and submitted 23 written papers, covering 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 papers were first reviewed and critically examined by the Co-ordinator of the programme and invited experts. Later, discussions were held with the fellows on the papers prepared by them. The fellows also made oral presentations on a variety of disarmament topics.

F. Servicing of meetings organized under the programme

27. The number of meetings serviced by the programme had increased considerably over the years. In 1985, for example, the programme is expected to service a large number of meetings (approximately 160). The meetings involve the presence of ambassadors and other senior government officials. This requires a high standard of service in areas such as overall co-ordination and interpretation.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 39/63 B

A. Steering Board and an appropriate publication devoted to the disarmament fellowship programme

28. Pursuant to subparagraphs 3 (a) and (b) of General Assembly resolution 39/63 B, the Secretary-General has established a Steering Board for the evaluation of the fellows' research papers, chaired by the Co-ordinator of the disarmament fellowship programme. The Board is composed of senior officers of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Furthermore, pursuant to the request of the General
Assembly, the research papers will be published "in an appropriate publication to be devoted to the programme of fellowships on disarmament". The Co-ordinator of the programme has been designated editor of the new series of publications that will be printed annually at the end of the programme.

B. Proposals requested by the General Assembly

29. With regard to the request of the General Assembly under subparagraph 3 (c) of its resolution 39/63 B, the following should be noted.

30. Within the framework of the disarmament fellowship programme Governments have requested assistance for training of their officials in the field of disarmament. The United Nations has responded and provided assistance to Governments of Member States, especially of the developing countries, through the specialized training of government officials undertaken under the auspices of the programme. By the end of this year, the programme will have trained 155 government officials from 88 countries. Governments have continued to manifest keen interest in the programme. That interest is also reflected 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. Representatives of countries from various regions of the world have made statements in various disarmament forums recognizing the importance of the programme in providing assistance to Governments in the training aspects of disarmament.

31. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General wishes to point out that in addition to the forms of assistance to Governments of developing countries under the disarmament fellowship programme, other services could be envisaged. For example, the programme, in co-operation with the Governments concerned, could be expanded to include the organization of training courses at the regional or subregional level for the benefit of government officials whose duties involve the implementation of arms limitation and disarmament measures, as well as the promotion of disarmament efforts. This method of assistance to Governments has been used previously by the United Nations under the space applications programme.

VII. CONCLUSION

32. An analysis of the distribution of the fellowships over the seven-year period since the inception of the programme shows that nationals of 32 States members of the Conference on Disarmament have participated in it. 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 who have participated: 49 officials from Africa, 41 from Asia and 26 from Latin America and the Caribbean.

33. Upon returning to their home countries, the fellows 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.

34. 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 increased from 36 candidates in 1979 to 68 in 1985.

35. The programme itself has established a model for international disarmament education and training. It has expanded steadily and considerably, as shown in the present report. This expansion has brought with it high responsibilities, including planning, implementation, co-ordination, servicing and supervision of all activities relating to the programme, including preparatory and follow-up work. The programme continues to achieve the objectives set for it in 1978 by the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.