



General Assembly

Dist.
GENERAL

A/41/491
20 August 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-first session
Item 62 of the provisional agenda*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations
and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms
limitation and disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on 20 December 1983, adopted resolution 38/188 J, entitled "Institutional arrangements relating to the process of disarmament". In paragraph 1 of the resolution, the Assembly invited the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to broaden further their contribution, within their areas of competence, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament.
2. Pursuant to paragraph 3 of that resolution, information received on activities carried out by the specialised agencies and other organisations and programmes of the United Nations system was submitted to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly in document A/39/544. Relevant information was also given in the reports of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign (A/39/4921 and Disarmament Week (A/39/493)).
3. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, on 17 December 1984, adopted resolution 39/151 E, entitled "Contribution of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament". Paragraph 1 of resolution 39/151 E reaffirms the invitation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to broaden further their contribution, within their areas of competence, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament. Paragraph 2 recommends that, at periodic meetings of the Secretary-General with the executive heads of the specialised agencies mentioned in paragraph 4 of resolution 38/188 J, consideration should be given to the elaboration of a plan of co-ordination of the activities of the specialised agencies in the field of disarmament. Paragraph 4 of resolution 38/188 J recommends to the Secretary-General that, in the agenda of his periodic meetings with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, he include an item relative to disarmament, in the consideration of which the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs would participate. Paragraph 3 of resolution 39/151 E requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution.
4. At its meeting held on 11 and 12 February 1985, the Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination designated the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) as the responsible body within the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for consideration of this subject.
5. The subject was discussed by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters) during its second regular session held from 10 to 16 October 1985. The Committee had before it a note by the United Nations on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 39/151 E, on the contribution of the specialised agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament.

6. In introducing the note, the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs drew attention to the range of **issues involved**. He pointed out, inter alia, that the elaboration of a plan of co-ordination of the activities of the specialised **agencies**, as recommended by paragraph 2 of General Assembly **resolution 39/151 E**, was a difficult and complex task, bearing in mind the range of **issues** and the variety of approaches involved in promoting the **cause of arms limitation and disarmament**. The preambular paragraphs of resolution **39/151 E** provide some indication of the range of **issues involved, namely, international security and disarmament; prevention of war, particularly nuclear war; the close link between disarmament and development; disarmament and the new international economic order; and the relationship between the development of international economic co-operation in various fields and the achievement of arms limitation and disarmament**. These **issues might provide some guidance to the specialized agencies** in considering how to broaden further their **contribution and to play a more active role within their own areas of competence**, as recommended by resolution **39/151 E**. The **specialized agencies** and other organisations concerned had **been requested to continue to provide updated information on those activities that have a bearing on the cause of arms limitation and disarmament**. The United Nations will review **this information and in due course may wish to bring the question back to the attention of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters)**.

7. In **March 1986**, the Department for **Disarmament Affairs** wrote to all the specialized agencies and to other **organizations** and programmes of the United Nations system to seek their inputs for the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the forty-first **session of the General Assembly**. At its first regular session held from 2 to 11 **April 1986**, the **Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Programme Matters)** took note of the action taken by the Department for **Disarmament Affairs** in implementation of resolution **39/151 E**.

8. The inputs received by the Department from the specialized agencies and other **organizations** and programmes of the United Nations system for the implementation of resolution **39/151 E** are reproduced below. It should be noted that **the activities and programmes** covered in this report are in addition to those carried out by the Department for **Disarmament Affairs**. The work of the **United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)** in this field is the **subject of annual reports** to the General Assembly.

9. The General Assembly will have for consideration at its forty-first **session two other reports** that are relevant in this connection: **one on the World Disarmament Campaign** and another on **Disarmament Week (A/41/492)**.

II. CONTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

A. International Atomic Energy Agency

10. The IAEA **contributes actively** to the cause of arms limitations and disarmament within its area of **competence (see arts. II and KII.B.1 of the Agency's Statute)**.

11. The IAEA continues to implement its international **safeguards system** in accordance with its responsibilities under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the **Tlatelolco Treaty** and various other bilateral and multilateral **agreements**, **About** 98 per cent of the nuclear installations known to the IAEA outside the **nuclear-weapon States** are at present under **IAEA** safeguards. Extensive safeguards activities in 1985 resulted in almost 2,000 **inspections** being carried out **at about** 500 nuclear installations in **more** than 50 non-nuclear-weapon States and 4 nuclear-weapon States.

12. Verification of non-proliferation commitments by way of IAEA safeguards is an important confidence-building **measure**. **By bolstering** international confidence that safeguarded **activities** that serve only peaceful purposes, safeguards help to reduce tensions **which** otherwise might exist. At the same time, through **its** safeguards activities **the** IAEA **has** acquired valuable experience in the techniques and operation of systematic on-site verification. To the extent relevant this experience might be of **use in connection** with future **arm** limitation agreements.

13. Each year **the** IAEA hosts the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme in **Vienna**, **consisting** of **several** days of lectures and information exchange. **It is** also contributing to the preparations for the International Conference on the Relationship **between** Disarmament and Development.

14. In view of the **specific** mandate of the IAEA there is in practice little or **no** scope for co-ordination with other **organizations**. It is mainly a question of additional **resources** to be provided by **Member** States and/or other organisations whether the **Agency's** activities in the promotion of peaceful **uses** of nuclear **energy** and in safeguarding these activities can be extended, e.g. **by** applying **safeguards** to additional peaceful activities in nuclear-weapon **States**.

B. International Labour Organisation

15. In 1984-85, the **ILO's** programme of research **addressed** the following issues; the conversion of **manpower** employed for military **purposes**; and the **economic** and social **consequences** of **reallocating resources** previously used for military **purposes** to the developing **countries**. This research led **to the study** of five topics; **(1)** a review of experience in the conversion of **manpower** employed in defence-related industry to **work in** civilian industry; **(2)** a review of information **on comparative** levels of productivity in defence-related and **broadly** similar parts of civilian industry; **(3)** an analysis of **likely** training needs in the process of manpower **adjustment** from defence to civilian **industry**; **(4)** a review of national studies measuring the relationship **between** defence expenditure and **employment**; and **(5)** an econometric estimation of the employment effects, in both developed and developing **countries**, of **cutting** defence expenditures and increasing aid flows.

16. For 1986-87, it has **been** proposed that **the ILO's** research should **examine** in more detail the **issue** of reconversion in order to assist **Governments**, workers and employers **in planning** to overcome possible problems. Work will focus **on conversion** in specific regions within countries. Regions with a high intensity of defence-related employment will be selected in a number of countries and the

occupational and skill profile of the workers involved will be studied. A review will be made of the prospects for stimulating alternative employment opportunities for displaced workers with similar occupational and skill profiles. Examples of recent workforce reductions in defence-related enterprises and installations and the subsequent job history of the workers affected will also be examined. The categories of manpower, types of enterprise and geographical areas in which conversion problems are likely to be greatest will thus be identified.

17. The ILO has been providing assistance in preparing the background material for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development.

C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

18. According to its constitutional mandate, FAO strives to promote the common welfare of nations by furthering action mainly for the purpose of raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of the peoples and bettering the conditions of rural populations, thus contributing towards an expanding world economy and ensuring humanity's freedom from hunger. These goals are inextricably linked with peace and disarmament.

19. In today's world, while resources are seriously lacking for the struggle against poverty and the alleviation of human suffering from hunger, malnutrition and calamities, expenditure on armaments is on the rise at an ever-increasing pace. As the arms race demands large inputs of human and material resources, an increase in armaments can only dry up resources for development. FAO is therefore deeply concerned with the reduction of expenditure on armaments, so that resources could be released in favour of development efforts in general, and agricultural development in particular. As a result of its awareness of the close link between development on the one hand and peace and disarmament on the other, FAO continues to contribute, within its mandate, to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament as called for by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

20. FAO disseminates information, as and when possible, on the tragic consequences of the arms race and the relationship between disarmament and development. The Director-General of FAO, in his major policy statements, continues to draw attention to the awesome consequences of the arms race on development efforts in particular. In his statement to the FAO Conference in Rome on 11 November 1985, the Director-General said: "And if the human race is to survive at all, it is surely time to put an end to the competitive dissipation of resources for armaments. The fault is by no means only with the richer nations. How much of the external debt of the developing countries is owed for weapons? Mankind is impoverishing itself to build its own funeral pyre."

21. FAO celebrates World Food Day every year on 16 October to create public awareness of the food problems facing today's world and to mobilise public opinion to solve the problems of hunger. For 1986, the theme of "Food and Development for Peace" has been selected as a link between World Food Day and the International Year of Peace which obviously has a bearing on both disarmament and development.

22. FAO also contributed to the 1985 edition of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook and was represented at the meetings of the Focal Points and the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. FAO maintains the practice of reporting to its governing bodies on major developments in the field of disarmament.

D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

23. During 1985, UNESCO continued its programme devoted to Research into the causes and consequences of the arms race and the creation of conditions conducive to peace. This programme studies the problems of armaments, in particular as an obstacle to development and to regional and international co-operation, and highlights some of the effects of the arms race on education, science, technology, culture, communication and information. It also aims to expand the knowledge on the conditions for disarmament and on the contribution that UNESCO could make towards creating those conditions with particular reference to the conclusions of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament (1982).

24. The following studies were commissioned:

(a) Dr. Peter Lock (Federal Republic of Germany) : "The Socio-Economic Dimension of the Concept of Security through Disarmament in the Context of European Countries";

(b) Prof. Raimo Väyrynen (Finland) : "Theories of Security and Disarmament: A Critical Appraisal";

(c) Prof. O. Nnoli (Nigeria) : "Significance and Consequences of the Concept of Security through Disarmament in the Countries of Southern Africa faced with the Armament Policy of South Africa";

(d) Prof. John Saxe-Fernandez (Mexico) : "The Analysis of the Concept of Security through Disarmament in the Context of Latin America and the Caribbean Countries: A Survey of the Literature";

(e) Prof. Giri Deshingar (India) : "Society through Disarmament as a Factor of the New International Economic Order";

(f) Ambassador Olu Adeniji (Nigeria) : "From the Concept of General and Complete Disarmament to the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament";

(g) International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO) : "The Impact of the Arms Race on Education, Science and Technology, Culture and Communication".

25. The 1983 UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies appeared in December 1985. The 1984 volume dealing with approaches to race and ethnicity and approaches to peace is in print. The 1985 volume (to be published this year)

treats subjects related to the Second World War and is one of UNESCO's contributions to the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

26. UNESCO continues to devote efforts to the preparation of special teaching materials concerning international understanding, co-operation and peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, which were considered by the Intergovernmental Conference on Education for International Understanding, Co-operation and Peace and Education Relating to Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with a View to Developing a Climate of Opinion Favourable to the Strengthening of Security and Disarmament, held at UNESCO headquarters in April 1983. In this connection, UNESCO is preparing two publications for teachers: (a) "The Teaching of Contemporary World Issues" and (b) "The Teacher's Handbook on Disarmament Education". Moreover, disarmament is one of the themes of the study of contemporary world problems carried out by a number of institutions participating in the Associated Schools Project of UNESCO. There are at present 1,800 institutions belonging to the project in 90 Member States.

27. Two studies were carried out in 1985 containing concrete proposals for the introduction, on an experimental basis, into university curricula of subjects relating to education for peace, disarmament and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples: (a) Prof. Zdenek eska and Svatopluk Petracek (Czechoslovakia): "International Education in Higher Education with Particular Reference to the Czechoslovak Higher Education Institutions"; and (b) Prof. Theotônio Dos Santos (Brazil): "Peace Education in Brazilian Universities".

26. In 1986, in compliance with 23 C/Resolution 13.1, UNESCO, in collaboration with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, will commence activities to promote capacities for research in the social and human sciences and exchanges of information, academic contacts and awareness among experts and institutions specializing in the field of disarmament concerning all aspects of disarmament. This work will comprise a synthesis of research, a directory of institutions as well as a bibliography of studies undertaken.

28. As regards meetings, UNESCO held an informal conference in September 1984 to draw up a reference framework for the elaboration of an international research project on the relationship between peace, disarmament and development. The conference afforded an opportunity for the analysis of contrasting examples of theories concerning peace, disarmament and development; it also identified specific themes for research.

30. Also in 1984, UNESCO organized a regional consultation in Asia to study ways of introducing subjects relating to peace, disarmament, respect for human rights and the rights of peoples in out-of-school education for children and young people, as well as for adults.

31. In October 1985, UNESCO, in collaboration with the International Peace Research Institute at Oslo, held an international symposium on "The different interpretations of the causes and consequences of conflicts". The papers presented

at this meeting will be published in the 1986 UNESCO Yearbook on Peace and Conflict Studies.

32. An international consultation of eminent scientists and specialists in the social and human sciences and in higher education took place in January 1986 in Athens, Greece. It considered ways of improving educational action so as to provide students, particularly future researchers and those destined for positions of responsibility, with the necessary knowledge of problems relating to peace and respect for human rights and the rights of peoples, as well as the dangers of nuclear war.

33. The 1985 UNESCO Prize for Peace Education was awarded to General Indarjit Hikhye (India) and the Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research (Federal Republic of Germany).

E. World Health Organization

34. The close relationship of health with the promotion of peace, international security, détente and disarmament has been reaffirmed by the Thirty-ninth World Health Assembly which, in its resolution WHA39.19, urged Member States to continue their efforts for the attainment of health for all, including the preservation and promotion of peace: and to strive for the cessation of the arms race, with particular regard to nuclear weapons, and for the utilization of the resources thus released to finance national programmes related to health and medical sciences.

35. WHO's activities related to General Assembly resolution 39/151 E continue to focus on the implementation of World Health Assembly resolution WHA36.28 which recommends that WHO continue the work of collecting, analysing and regularly publishing accounts on activities and further studies on the effects of nuclear war on health and health services.

36. A report on the "Effects of nuclear war on health and health services" was published in 1984 and has been given wide distribution to governmental and non-governmental bodies, organizations and individuals. A second updated report is being prepared by the WHO Management Group on the follow-up of resolution WHA36.28 and will be presented to the Fortieth World Health Assembly in 1987. This second report will deal with such subjects as physical, climatic and biological effects of nuclear war, with casualty management, intermediate and long-term health effects, psychological aspects of nuclear war, and education and training of health personnel.

F. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

37. Although UNIDO's activities are not specifically directed towards arms limitation and disarmament, they are connected through the link between disarmament and development as reaffirmed in resolution 39/151 E. The UNIDO programme is directed towards accelerating the industrialization of third world countries with the ultimate aim of promoting their economic and social development. In this light, the whole UNIDO programme can be regarded as contributing towards international co-operation and security.

III. CONTRIBUTIONS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMMES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. United Nations Headquarters

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

38. The Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation provided guidance and leadership in making available economic and social data for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. The Director-General addressed the Focal Point meeting in this respect. In the preparatory process for the International Conference, the Office participated in the work of the relevant Task Force. The Office contributed to and co-ordinated the submissions on the subject of the level and magnitude of military expenditures and their implications for the national economies and the international economic system. Specific papers on the consequences of the military expenditures for the international monetary and trade system were prepared in co-operation with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Office of the Director-General took steps to ensure that, in the global economic analysis, the effects of the level and magnitude of military expenditures were more thoroughly examined in order to provide a set of economic arguments underlining the need for concrete disarmament measures.

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

39. In accordance with the declaration of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, many conferences, symposia, seminars and festivals dedicated to the subject of peace and disarmament have been planned in various parts of the world throughout the year. Some of them have already been held and many more are scheduled to take place in the coming months. The following are a few of the important events in the series: (a) "Vancouver Peace Festival and Peace and Disarmament Symposium" (Vancouver, Canada); (b) "Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign" (Tbilisi, USSR); (c) "The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security" (New York, United States of America); (d) "Scientific Space Research: An Example of International Co-operation for Peaceful Purposes" (special session: Toulouse, France); (e) "Sociological Aspects of Peace, Militarization and Conflict Resolution" (11th World Congress of Sociology, New Delhi, India); (f) "National Conference on Peace and Disarmament" (Canberra, Australia); (g) "Confidence-Building Measures and Security" (International Conference of Peace Researchers: Vienna, Austria); (h) "International Conference on War Prevention Diplomacy in a Multi-Nuclear World" (Helsinki, Finland); (i) "Acting for Disarmament, Security and a World of Peace, Freedom and Solidarity" (Second World Meeting of War Veterans: Vienna, Austria). Participants include non-governmental organizations, disarmament groups and concerned individuals.

40. In accordance with the mandate given to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as per paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 40/162, the Committee is seized with the question of finding ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes.

41. The Special Committee against Apartheid has been focusing its attention on the question of the implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on an arms embargo against South Africa; and resolution 558 (1984) concerning the import of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and on numerous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Special Committee is also watching with concern the threat of military nuclearization of South Africa. The Committee convened many conferences and seminars and prepared studies on the above subjects.

Department of International Economic and Social Affairs

42. The Development Analysis Branch of the Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for the preparation of the Report on the World Social Situation. This report is submitted to the Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee of the General Assembly. Both the 1982 and 1985 Reports contained chapters on matters directly relating to arms limitation and disarmament. The chapter in the 1982 Report, was entitled "Disarmament and Development", and that in the 1985 Report "Conflicts and Militarism".

43. Guidelines for the next Report on the World Social Situation, to be prepared for 1989, were given by the Commission for Social Development in its Conclusions to its twenty-ninth session in 1985 (E/1985/24; E/CN.5/1985/15). They stated that the report "should cover ways of overcoming obstacles to social progress, the relationship between peace and development, the need for disarmament and major international social and economic concerns". The 1989 Report will, then, cover these issues in depth.

44. The 1985 Report was used by other organs of the United Nations in their deliberations, as it contained a detailed analysis of many issues. Its headings give an idea of the topics covered: armed conflicts since the Second World War, type and nature of conflicts, increasing interest in the relationship between disarmament and development, and proposals for reallocating resources for civilian and development use. The 1989 Report should also provide a detailed examination of the issues and help provoke debate over the subject of arms limitation, disarmament and the prevention of war.

45. DIESA, along with the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, took the lead in preparing a draft paper for agenda item 9 for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, and has continued to work closely with the Department for Disarmament Affairs in the preparation of the Conference.

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

46. Although the nature of the work of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations is such that it is not in a position to make a significant contribution to the cause of arms limitation and disarmament, the Centre has undertaken some preliminary research on the role of transnational corporations in

the production of armaments and the transfer of military **technology**. The results of this preliminary **research** were reported to the Commission on **Transnational Corporations** at its twelfth session in April 1986 in the annex to document **E/C.10/1986/12**.

47. **As** indicated in the report on this session of the Commission (E/1986/27), some **delegations** stressed the importance of the Centre's research on the role of transnational corporations in military production and the transfer of military technology. Other delegations questioned the work of the Centre in this area, **saying** that the subject was inherently political and not **appropriate** for consideration by the Commission. In his response to those **remarks**, the Executive **Director** noted that the **Commission** had **not** reached a consensus on further work in this **area**.

Department of **Technical** Co-operation for Development

48. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development remains keenly aware of the importance of the contribution of the development-oriented entities of the **system** to disarmament.

49. The Department's awareness of the effects of the arms race is heightened **by** its own lack of resources. In 1984 the Department executed projects in developing **countries** to the value of \$111 million, which is the equivalent of less than one hour's worth **of** global arms spending. **By** the same token, requests from developing countries for **120** vital projects valued at \$60 million or 0.005 per cent of global annual expenditures on armaments **had** to remain unimplemented for lack of funds.

50. It is clear that **measures such as a limited move** towards arms limitation, **both on the** part of developed and developing countries and **implementation** of the collective international security **system as** called for under **Chapter VII** of the **Charter**, could both lessen international **tensions** and make available considerable funds for economic and social development. Measures **enabling countries to move** towards disarmament have **the** potential to help them alleviate their debt burdens - one of the **most** serious problems facing a number of developing **countries**. Finally, accelerated development efforts through the United Nations and other **organizations** have **the** potential **to** lessen **tensions** caused by economic disparity and inequity.

B. **United Nations Environment Programme**

51. **UNEP** activities in relation to **arms** limitation **and** disarmament fall under the **subject** of the arms **race** and the environment. **UNEP** objectives in this regard are:

(a) To strengthen international co-operation for the cessation of the arms race through **the** acquisition of scientific **knowledge** of **the** impacts of **the arms race on the environment**;

(b) To promote the cessation of the arms **race** by bringing **the** attention of Governments to the environmental **consequences** of the depletion and irrational **use** of natural resources.

52. UNEP activities have **been** guided by Governing Council decision **9/4** on **the** environment and the **arms** race, **9/5** on material remnants of war and **10/8** on problems of the remnants of war, together with resolution 111 (**J**) of the Session of Special Character and decision **10/13**. These have culminated in General Assembly resolution **37/215** containing a request to prepare a factual study on the problems of **remnants** of war, particularly **mines**; and to provide analytical data for the identification, detailed **examination and** eventual assessment of the environmental **consequences** of **this** problem.

53. Under the current project, UNEP has published and disseminated **four** **publications**. The **books** are produced under a joint **financing arrangement** with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (**SIPRI**) under the following titles: "Global **Resources and** International Conflict: Environmental **Factors in** Strategic Policy and Action" (**1986**); "**Herbicides in War** The Long-Term **Ecological** and **Human Consequences**" (1984); "Environmental **Warfare: A** Technical, Legal and Policy **Appraisal**"; "**Explosive** Remnants of War Mitigating the Environmental Effects" (**1985**). **Summaries** of the above **books** were prepared in the form of fact sheets and published as a contribution to the World Disarmament **Campaign**.

54. **Also** on the subject of the arms *race* and the environment, a report of the Secretary-General (**A/39/383**) on problems of remnants of war was prepared for the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. The report of the Secretary-General was made available to all Governments, and the **books** were available to decision-makers and the public at large **through** commercial bookshops. **About 900** copies were distributed free of **charge** to Governments, non-governmental **organizations**, libraries, information organs, and academic and **research** institutes. During the current biennium, UNEP plans to publish a **book** on cultural **norms** in relation to war and the environment. **Another book**, entitled "Environmental Consequences of a Regional **Conflict**: A Case Study from the Iran-Iraq Conflict", will be in preparation.

C. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

55. **UNCTAD's** contribution to the **cause** of arms limitation and disarmament in 1985 and 1986 was mostly connected with the International Year of Peace and the **preparation** for the proposed International Conference on the Relationship **between** Disarmament and Development.

56. The UNCTAD secretariat made a special contribution to the work of the programme for the observance of the Year and to the dissemination of information on **the** economic and social **consequences** of **armaments** and disarmament. Several articles were published.

57. The UNCTAD secretariat prepared three documents as part of its contribution to the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development: "Implications of the Armaments Phenomenon for world Trade and the **World Trading System**", "Implications of **the** Armaments Phenomenon for Technological Progress" and "Armaments Expenditure and **international Monetary** problems".

D. United Nations Development Programme

58. As disarmament implies reduction of military expenditures, it means the release of funds and also human skills and materials which can be mobilized for economic and social development. During the twelfth special session of the General Assembly in June 1982, the Administrator of UNDP, observing that the release of funds and human skills and materials through disarmament should augment the resources for multilateral development assistance, proposed (a) to issue annually to the General Assembly a development implications study accompanying a report on the year's world armaments expenditures; (b) to use UNDP mechanism for multilateral aid allocation and co-ordination to channel redeployed resources for development purposes; and (c) to establish various United Nations "corps" to which individuals with technical skills gained in the military services would be attached and which would be available to meet development needs,

59. The report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (A/39/229) discussed various options about the establishment of an international disarmament fund for development. It observed that, should such a fund be established and its resources remain limited, it would be advisable to link it at least in the initial phase to an existing development assistance organization. In this regard, the report identified the United Nations Development Programme as the most capable organization to administer such a fund. UNDP has expressed its willingness to accept such a responsibility should the General Assembly so decide.

60. UNDP also co-operated with the Department for Disarmament Affairs in the preparation for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development and contributed a paper as its input to the documentation for the Conference.

E. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

61. UNFPA prepared a report as part of its input to the preparatory work for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. The report, entitled "Population, Peace, Security and Disarmament", stresses the link between population growth and the consequent struggle for resources at both domestic and international levels.

62. Other studies have included the monograph "Population and Conflict: New Dimensions of Population Dynamics" which points to the importance of a good understanding of the demographic underpinnings of conflict in order to develop viable strategies for the reduction of prospects of war and the aversion of hostile stances. Another volume, "Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Population and Conflict", is the product of a conference on population and conflict held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the initiative of UNFPA. It suggests that population should be given a more central role in national policy-making and planning.

63. In May 1985, UNFPA convened a seminar in London on "Population, Development and Peace", in CO-sponsorship with the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex. The seminar considered ways in which population factors could help to achieve and sustain peace and also suggested the types of research the Fund should support in order to reveal linkages between various aspects of population, development and peace.

F. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

64. UNITAR has published three studies on the prevention of nuclear war. Written from the perspectives of the United Nations, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, they constitute a trilogy that is intended to provide comprehensive coverage of the problems of preventing nuclear war.

65. During the biennium 1986-1987, UNITAR will complete a research project on new approaches to strengthening the role of the United Nations in disarmament. It will examine the reasons for the criticism of the multilateral negotiating process and will explore ideas for new procedural, institutional and substantive approaches that might be developed in the Coming years.

66. In conjunction with Columbia University, UNITAR plans to hold a conference in September 1986 on "The *United Nations* and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security: A Retrospective and Prospective View".