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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH  
SPECIAL SESSION

Study on the relationship between disarmament and development

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 94 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, contained in resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts appointed by him, initiate an expert study on the relationship between disarmament and development, and that the Secretary-General should submit an interim report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session and submit the final results to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session for subsequent action.
2. Pursuant to that decision, the Secretary-General appointed the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, which started its work in September 1978. At the end of its fourth session, held from 17 to 21 September 1979 at New York, the Group submitted to the Secretary-General an interim report, which is annexed to the present document.

ANNEX

Report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship  
between Disarmament and Development

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL . . . . .	2
REPORT OF THE GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT . . . . .	6

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

21 September 1979

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the interim report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as requested in paragraph 94 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2 of 30 June 1978) and in resolution 33/71 M, adopted by the Assembly at its thirty-third regular session.

The governmental experts appointed were the following:

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Director, Political Department  
Institute of International Politics  
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Mr. Iqbal A. AKHUND  
Ambassador of Pakistan to France  
Paris, France

Mr. Tamás BACSKAI  
General Manager  
Hungarian National Bank  
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Mr. R. G. BOGDANOV (absent from fourth session)  
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USA/Canada Institute  
Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. J. M. BUSTANI  
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Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations,  
New York

Mr. Luis CABANA  
Caracas  
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Mr. Hendrick DE HAAN  
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University of Groningen  
The Netherlands

Mr. Gheorghe DOLGU  
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Mr. Omran EL-SHAFEI  
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Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations  
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Paris, France

Mr. Narciso G. REYES  
Ambassador of the Philippines to the People's  
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Peking, China

Mr. Plácido Garcia REYNOSO  
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Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations  
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Mr. Anire SAGAY (absent from fourth session)  
Ministry of Defence  
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Mr. Jacques SIMARD  
Counsellor  
Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations  
Office at Geneva

Mr. Ibrahima SY (absent from fourth session)  
Counsellor  
Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations  
New York

Mrs. Inga THORSSON (Chairman of the Group)  
Under-Secretary of State  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Stockholm, Sweden

Mr. M. A. VELLODI (absent from fourth session)  
Secretary  
Ministry of External Affairs  
New Delhi, India

Mr. Horst P. WIESEBACH  
Ministerial Counsellor  
Ministry of Economic Co-operation  
Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany

The report was prepared between 17 and 21 September 1979, during which period the Group held eight formal meetings at New York.

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The members of the Group wish to express their gratitude for the assistance which they received from the members of the Secretariat of the United Nations. They wish to convey in particular, their thanks to Mr. Jan Martenson, Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Disarmament, who was the representative of the Secretary-General to the Group, and to Mr. Ronald Huisken of the Centre for Disarmament, who served as Secretary of the Group.

I have been requested by the Group, as its Chairman, to submit to you, on its behalf, this report, which was unanimously approved by the experts present at the fourth session.

(Signed) Inga THORSSON  
Chairman of the Group of Governmental  
Experts on the Relationship between  
Disarmament and Development

His Excellency Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

REPORT OF THE GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS ON THE  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

I. Introduction

1. The Group of Governmental Experts on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development was established pursuant to paragraphs 94 and 95 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2). In accordance with paragraph 94 of that document and Assembly resolution 33/71 M, the Group presents herewith its interim report to the Secretary-General. The Group is charged with preparing its final report for submission to the Secretary-General prior to the thirty-sixth session of the Assembly.

2. The Group now consists of 27 governmental experts with Mrs. Inga Thorsson of Sweden as Chairman. To date, the Group has had four sessions: 4 to 13 September 1978 at Geneva; 15 to 26 January 1979 at Geneva; 2 to 9 May 1979 at Geneva; and 17 to 21 September 1979 at New York. Subsequent to its first meeting, the Group submitted an organizational report to the Secretary-General who, in turn, submitted it to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/33/317, annex).

3. The Group's terms of reference are set out in the report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (A/S-10/9, annex), which was approved by the General Assembly at its tenth special session and referred to in paragraph 95 of the Final Document. These terms of reference stipulate that the Group's study should take account of the current situation in the field of disarmament and the importance of disarmament for détente, international peace and security, economic and social development and the promotion of international co-operation and their reciprocal relationships. The study should further be made in the context of how disarmament can contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order. The terms of reference also state that a real and effective process of disarmament is imperative and that the study should serve as a basis for decisions on concrete actions to reallocate real resources released through disarmament measures to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries. To this end, it was urged that the study be forward-looking and policy-oriented and place special emphasis on both the desirability of and, most particularly, the substantive feasibility of such a reallocation of resources.

4. The terms of reference identify the following main areas of investigation:

(a) Present-day utilization of resources for military purposes;

(b) Economic and social consequences of a continuing arms race of the implementation of disarmament; and

(c) Conversion and redeployment of resources released from military purposes through disarmament measures to economic and social development purposes. a/

5. Subsequent to the terms of reference referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the General Assembly, in resolution 33/71 I, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Group, for its consideration, the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development, which had previously been submitted to the General Assembly at the tenth special session (see A/S-10/AC.1/28).

## II. Research proposals on the relationship between disarmament and development

6. In its organizational report, the Group recommended that the Secretary-General should appeal to all Governments to make voluntary contributions to the Disarmament Project Fund and/or to finance, on a voluntary basis, and in domestic currency, where appropriate, national research projects. The Secretary-General acted on this recommendation and the General Assembly responded by making an appeal for such actions in resolution 33/71 M.

7. Even before that appeal was issued, the Group had at its disposal certain financial resources in the form of voluntary contributions to the Disarmament Project Fund for the purpose of commissioning research projects relevant to its terms of reference. The Fund had been established for this purpose in July 1978. The procedure adopted by the Group was as follows. At the first session in September 1978, each expert was invited to submit names of persons and institutions interested in conducting research in the various subject areas of interest to the Group. A letter of offer, together with the Group's terms of reference and certain technical guidelines, was sent to all the names on the composite list requesting the submission of research proposals for evaluation by the Group. b/

8. The Group's second session, held at Geneva in January 1979, was devoted mainly to the evaluation of the 56 research proposals received and to the selection of those that could be commissioned with the resources available. In the selection process, the Group endeavoured to meet a number of criteria. The primary considerations were that the Commissioned proposals should collectively cover the areas of research in the Group's mandate as completely as possible; that the proposals be original and well-constructed and that the researchers responsible be manifestly competent for the task. In addition, the Group endeavoured to ensure that the research would focus on as many countries and geographic regions as possible and that those responsible for the research would come from countries at different stages of development and be representative of different economic and social systems. Further, preference was given to proposals that placed emphasis on the real human and material resources absorbed by armaments and potentially

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a/ See appendix I below for an elaboration of these areas of investigation.

b/ The letter of offer and the technical guidelines are contained in part one of appendix II below.

available for development needs. Finally, the Group considered the problem of the conversion of resources from armaments to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries, to be of particular importance, and this also influenced the selection of proposals.

9. The outcome of this selection process was that a total of 19 projects were commissioned. Of these, 12 were to be financed from the United Nations Disarmament Project Fund and seven were to be nationally financed. The remaining proposals were categorized and put in approximate order of merit to facilitate future selection in the event that additional financial resources were placed at the Group's disposal.

10. At its second session, held at Geneva in January 1979, two new experts joined the Group and it was considered appropriate for them also to have the opportunity of nominating persons and institutions to be invited to submit research proposals. The Group also took the opportunity of a second round to identify a number of subject areas that, in its view, warranted a more focused research effort than the first round of proposals had provided. Accordingly, the researchers and institutions listed in the second round, though invited to respond to the Group's mandate as a whole, were requested to give special consideration to those particular subject areas, in so far as their interests and competence permitted. c/

11. The nine new proposals put forward were evaluated by the Group at its third session at Geneva in May 1979, together with the proposals outstanding from its second session. The outcome was that the Group was able to commission an additional five studies from the Disarmament Project Fund, and offers from various Governments to finance projects nationally provided a further 14 studies. Finally, the Group established a short list of four high-priority proposals that would be commissioned if additional resources were to become available. At its fourth session at New York in September 1979, the Group found that it was able to commission three of these studies.

### III. Proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development

12. The proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development was submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session. This proposal was listed in paragraph 125 of the Final Document as one of the many proposals that the Assembly felt deserved to be studied more thoroughly (resolution S-10/2). As indicated above, the Assembly, in resolution 33/71 I, referred this proposal to the Group for its consideration.

13. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/71 I, the Group, at its second session in January 1979, compiled a list of persons and institutions to be

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c/ The letter of offer is contained in part two of appendix II below.

invited to comment on the proposal and, in particular, to identify those aspects that warranted deeper study. d/ The replies to that invitation were considered by the Group at its third session in May 1979, with the result that four research projects were commissioned to study various aspects of the proposal. It should also be pointed out that a number of other projects are concerned, in part, with the issue of directing resources released through disarmament measures to the economic and social development of developing countries.

#### IV. Summary of commissioned research projects

14. The Group has reviewed 75 research proposals on the various aspects of its mandate. Of this total, the Group has approved 41 research projects on its original mandate, of which 20 are to be financed from the Disarmament Project Fund and 21 are to be nationally financed. An additional four projects have been approved to study various aspects of the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development. This provides a grand total of 45 research projects to be undertaken for the purposes of the Group's final report. e/ For the projects commissioned in January 1979, the deadline for the submission of studies ranges from 1 January to 1 April 1980, depending on the area of research, and, for those commissioned in May and September 1979, the deadline is 1 June 1980.

#### V. Financial aspects

15. The voluntary contributions to the Disarmament Project Fund are listed below, together with the conditions regarding the use of the funds, where particular conditions were stipulated. While the Group has experienced great difficulty in reconciling its financial resources with the large number of excellent research proposals submitted for consideration, it is none the less gratified with the response to the appeal for voluntary contributions. Similarly, the Group is extremely grateful that a large number of projects will be undertaken with national financing.

16. Ten countries (Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, German Democratic Republic, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America) have undertaken to finance projects nationally, either completely or in part. The total cost of the 21 projects involved cannot at present be accurately determined.

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d/ The letter of offer is contained in part three of appendix II below.

e/ See appendix III below for a complete list of research projects.

Disarmament Project Fund

Country	Contributions	Conditions
Cyprus	\$ 276	-
Ethiopia	3,000	-
France	100,000	Priority for international fund for development.
India	10,000	For the study to be carried out by the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi.
Netherlands	50,000	\$10,000 earmarked for Professor Leontief's study.
Norway	30,000	-
Philippines	1,000	-
Sweden	213,904	-
United States of America	175,000	Priority for projects short-listed in May 1979 and including \$46,000 to one project which is to be considered as nationally financed.
Venezuela	10,000	For Professor Leontief's study.
TOTAL	<u>\$593,180</u> a/	

a/ The cost to the Group of the projects commissioned from the Fund totals \$585,438, leaving a balance of \$7,742.

VI. Relations with United Nations institutions and non-governmental organizations

17. In order to make use of the United Nations expertise in this field, the Group authorized the Secretariat to invite United Nations institutions, regional commissions, research institutes and specialized agencies to take part as observers in the meetings of the Group. To date, observers from UNCTAD, UNDP and UNESCO have participated in the Group's meetings.

18. At its first session in September 1978, the Group decided that it would be valuable to establish contacts with non-governmental organizations. Accordingly,

the Group set aside two meetings at its third session at Geneva, in May 1979, and exchanged views with the representatives of seven non-governmental organizations. They were the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Worker's Unions, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Quaker United Nations Office (Geneva), World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Federation of United Nations Associations. A similar procedure was adopted for the Group's fourth session at New York in September 1979 and the representatives of four non-governmental organizations appeared before the Group to deliver statements and exchange views. They were the American Friends Service Committee, Council on Economic Priorities, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the World Peace Council.

19. In its organizational report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, the Group recommended that Governments, non-governmental organizations and research institutions organize conferences and international symposia on the subject of disarmament and development with a large participation of representatives of public and private organizations, especially from the developing countries. Several conferences on the subject and other closely-related themes have already been held and others are scheduled in the near future. The Group has obtained the proceedings of some of these conferences and will take the necessary steps to do the same for future conferences. The Group reasserts its view that activities of this nature will play an important complementary role to the work being done for its own final report.

#### VII. Future time-table

20. The Group will submit its final report to the Secretary-General prior to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly. In its organizational report to the Secretary-General, the Group indicated that it would endeavour to submit its final report prior to the thirty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly. In view of the scope and magnitude of the study, the Group decided subsequently that it would be necessary to revert to the time-table originally envisaged in the terms of reference (A/S-10/9, para. 18). All the research material commissioned by the Group is required to be submitted during the period from 1 January 1980 to 1 June 1980. The Group's final report will be based on an evaluation of that material. To achieve its goal, the Group will hold three sessions in 1980 and three in 1981.

21. As indicated in its organizational report, the Group feels that it would be appropriate to hold at least one session in a developing country, a possibility that is currently being investigated. The Group's 5th meeting in February 1980 will be held at Geneva. The sixth and seventh sessions will be held at New York.

22. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 33/71 M, the Secretary-General issued an appeal to Governments f/ to make available data and information relevant

f/ The appeal was transmitted as a circular letter dated 30 January 1979 (PO 131/2(4)).

to a meaningful completion of the study. Subsequent to the Group's second session in January 1979, the Secretary-General issued a second appeal for data and information dated 28 February 1979, with the request that the material be submitted by 1 January 1980. The Group considered that such data and information would be invaluable to its work. Governments seeking guidance in preparing their submissions are referred to the material contained in document A/32/88/Add.1. Of special interest to the Group are data and information relevant to the prospects for a reallocation of real resources released through disarmament measures to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

23. The volume of the new research material that will form the basis of the final report has strengthened the Group's conviction that strong support from suitably qualified research consultants in the United Nations Centre for Disarmament will be indispensable for the successful execution of its mandate. A minimum of three such consultants, one for each of the main areas of investigation, will be required for the period beginning in January 1980, when the completed research projects start to arrive in the Centre, to September 1981, when the Group expects to complete its final report. The strengthening of the staff of the Centre for Disarmament was envisaged in paragraph 17 of document A/S-10/9. As indicated above, this document was endorsed by the General Assembly at its tenth special session. The same requirement was reiterated in paragraph 9 of the Group's organizational report (A/33/317).

APPENDIX I

Main areas of investigation for the study on the  
relationship between disarmament and development\*

A. Present-day utilization of resources for military purposes

8. The work under this heading would be concerned with assessing the total magnitude of the financial resources devoted to military purposes and with identifying the extent to which real resources are utilized for such purposes. The following is one possible breakdown that could be used in estimating the total utilization of real resources for military purposes:

(a) Utilization of labour (military, paramilitary and civilian personnel, conscripts) within the military sector as well as within industry for the production of weapons systems and military equipment;

(b) Utilization of research and development (R and D) capacity (scientists, engineers, technicians, research facilities) for military research and development;

(c) Utilization of production facilities in industry, of service industries and of raw materials for the production of military supplies, particular attention to be paid to military consumption of non-renewable resources and scarce raw materials;

(d) Utilization of land and facilities of different kinds for military purposes.

9. The aim should be to determine, to the largest extent possible and within reasonable intervals, the share of the total real resources available which are now devoted to military purposes nationally, regionally and globally. This should be done against the background of the present utilization of resources at the national, regional and global levels for development purposes. In addition, the experts conducting the study should utilize, to the extent possible, any relevant studies carried out by the United Nations or other sources.

10. A particular effort should be made to examine the opportunity cost of resources devoted to military purposes. In this context, resource requirements arising out of aims related to economic and social development, particularly in the developing countries, should be given special consideration.

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\* Excerpts from A/S-10/9.

B. Economic and social effects of a continuing arms race and of the implementation of disarmament measures

11. Under this heading the study could undertake the analysis of the effects of both a continuing arms race and the growth of world armaments and of the implementation of a disarmament programme on economic growth, economic stability and social development. This examination could be carried out on the local, national, regional and international levels and it may also explore, wherever appropriate, how these effects would differ among countries with different economic and social systems or of different levels of economic development.

12. Additional important tasks under the heading armament/disarmament would be analyses of the following:

(a) Effects on the utilization of limited resources of energy and raw materials, and effects on trade relations of changes in the patterns and consumption;

(b) Effects on the supply of and demand for R and D capacity and on technology transfer between sectors and between countries, particularly in light of the technological needs of the developing countries;

(c) Implications for the dynamics and structure of international trade and national balances of payments, including the effects of changes in the international arms trade;

(d) Effects on employment and production, including the role of military industrial complexes in all countries and regions concerned, and on the social and industrial infrastructures;

(e) Environmental implications of military activities;

(f) Effects on development programmes for improving well-being and living standards as well as for eliminating abject poverty, unemployment, disease, hunger and illiteracy.

C. Conversion and redeployment of resources released for military purposes through disarmament measures to economic and social development purposes

13. The object of the research under this heading would be to analyze the short- and long-term problems associated with the reallocation of real resources to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries, and to suggest methods by which these problems can be overcome. In the short-term, problems of various kinds, for instance with regard to employment, arise when resources are to be transferred from one sector to another. Over the long-term, the main question will be the relationship between the demands of economic and social development and the resources now allocated to military purposes.

14. With regard to the problems of redeployment of resources, the following factors should, inter alia, be taken into account:

(a) Replacement of military demands by civilian demands for the benefit of all countries, particularly the developing countries, and any required measures of planning;

(b) Time factors in the process of readjusting production, including possibilities of co-ordinating disarmament measures and measures of economic policy.

15. With respect to the transfer of resources released through disarmament measures to international economic and social development, the study should, inter alia, include the following:

(a) Resource requirements arising out of aims related to the social and economic development of all countries and especially the developing countries. Use of the resources released as a result of disarmament for acceleration of the economic development of countries, in particular that of the developing countries, in accordance with their plans for economic and social development in such fields as agriculture, industry, transport, communications and the professional training of the labour force, in the use of natural resources, and in other fields mentioned in the documents cited in paragraph 3 of the general guidelines, annex I, or in the other relevant studies;

(b) Possible practical methods for transferring, following disarmament measures, the real resources released to economic and social development efforts, particularly in the developing countries and in accordance with principles complying with the decisions of these countries;

(c) Utilization of strategic raw materials no longer needed for military purposes but of great importance to the exports of developing countries;

(d) Global economic and social problems facing the contemporary world, such as energy, food and raw material shortages, instability of world market conditions, balances of payments and monetary systems, and pollution of the environment.

APPENDIX II

Letters of offer

Part One. Letter of offer sent to researchers on  
18 October 1978

The General Assembly, at its tenth special session, instructed the Secretary-General to initiate, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, a study on the relationship between disarmament and development. The terms of reference for the study are contained in the enclosed document entitled "Adoption of a Programme of Action on Disarmament: Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development" (A/S-10/9).

You are hereby invited to submit proposals for research that conform to these terms of reference. The proposals should be submitted to the United Nations Centre for Disarmament in New York not later than 30 November 1978. The Group of Governmental Experts will meet in the latter part of January 1979 to select the projects deemed most useful for the purpose of carrying out its mandate. The selected respondents will be informed as soon as possible after this meeting.

The research proposals should be prepared in accordance with the format specified (see annex A below). Each individual proposal should be prepared as a separate document. Responding researchers and/or institutions may collaborate in the formulation and submission of proposals. Respondents are also urged to bear in mind that the total funds available for the project are quite limited.

For projects predominantly concerned with study areas (A) and (B), the deadline for the submission of completed studies is 15 December 1979. The deadline for research area (C) is 1 April 1980. The submission of studies prior to these dates will, of course, be welcomed and, in some cases, may be required.

Each selected respondent will receive a complete list of the other selected respondents and a description of their topics of research. This would facilitate any co-operation between participating researchers or research teams that is considered mutually beneficial.

Finally, respondents should take into careful consideration the attached supplementary technical notes (annex B).

Annex A

Format for the presentation of research proposals

- A. Project title.
- B. Project leader - name, position, affiliation.

- C. Synopsis of project (approximately 50 words).
- D. Description of project, including, where relevant, the method of approach and the analytical techniques to be employed (approximately 300 words).
- E. Brief description of the background and experience of the persons or institutions that will engage in the research.
- F. Estimated budget.

### Annex B

#### Supplementary technical notes on the submission of research proposals on the relationship between disarmament and development

1. These notes are intended to provide additional guidance for the preparation of proposals for research on the relationship between disarmament and development. They should be regarded as supplementary to the information contained in the main document entitled "Adoption of a Programme of Action on Disarmament: Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development" (A/S-10/9).
2. Since a considerable amount of work in this area has already been done, respondents are urged to submit proposals designed to go beyond these efforts and to broaden and/or deepen our understanding of the subject-matter.
3. Although the main document divides the subject into three main areas of study, it is not intended that this division should unduly restrict the formulation of research proposals. It is recognized that the investigation of some issues could well involve work that cuts across these divisions; therefore, proposals of this kind are in no way discouraged. Similarly, respondents are encouraged to submit proposals that reflect their areas of specialization and interest, such as specific areas of economic activity or branches of industry. The subject of a research proposal can be large or small, broad or narrow and, in geographical terms, global, regional, national or local in scope.
4. Regarding the question of time span, for projections into the future, the year 2000 should be regarded as an outer limit. To the extent possible, data compilations should extend over a similar period into the past, that is, of the order of 15 years.
5. All financial data should be presented both in local currency and in United States dollars. If the data are presented in constant price terms, the method of deflation and the deflator used should be clearly specified. For all weights and measures, the metric system is to be employed.

6. More generally, all research material commissioned for this study must include thorough documentation and explanation in regard to the sources and methods used. In particular, any assumptions made in the course of the work - for example, in projecting rates of economic growth or concerning changes in the structure of military expenditure during the disarmament process - must be clearly spelt out.

7. The research material commissioned for this study will be used at the discretion of the Group of Governmental Experts in preparing their final report. It is possible that the commissioned studies will be published in a separate volume. The commissioned studies must be prepared in one of the official languages of the United Nations - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian or Spanish.

Part Two. Letter of offer sent to researchers on  
29 January 1979 a/

The tenth special session of the General Assembly instructed the Secretary-General to initiate, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, a study on the relationship between disarmament and development. The terms of reference for the study are contained in the enclosed document, entitled "Adoption of a Programme of Action on Disarmament: Report of the Ad Hoc Group on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development" (A/S-10/9).

You are hereby invited to submit proposals for research that conform to these terms of reference. The proposals should be submitted to the United Nations Centre for Disarmament in New York not later than 2 April 1979. The Group of Governmental Experts will meet early in May 1979 to select the projects deemed most useful for the purpose of carrying out its mandate. The selected respondents will be informed as soon as possible after this meeting.

The Group met in January 1979 to consider a large number of research proposals submitted in response to an earlier letter of offer. Due to circumstances beyond the control of the Group, nominated researchers and institutions in several countries did not receive this earlier letter. In addition, experts from two countries, Canada and Jamaica, joined the Group for the first time. In any event, the Group would like to capitalize on this opportunity to solicit a second round of proposals. After the first round, it was determined that a number of aspects of the Group's mandate were not covered. Accordingly, the Group would particularly welcome proposals for research on the following topics:

1. The relationship between military expenditure and inflation in both developed and developing countries;
2. The environmental impact of military activities, particularly normal peacetime military activities;
3. The impact of military activities on trade and financial relations both between industrialized countries and between industrialized and developing countries;

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a/ The annexes referred to in the text are identical to those contained in Part One above.

4. The impact of armaments and various degrees of disarmament on the economic performance and social development of industrialized countries;

5. The relationship between armaments and disarmament and the major global economic and social problems.

The research proposals should be prepared in accordance with the format specified (see annex A below). Each individual proposal should be prepared as a separate document. Responding researchers and/or institutions may collaborate in the formulation and submission of proposals. Respondents are also urged to bear in mind that the total funds available for the project are quite limited. The Group has, in fact, exhausted the funds presently at its disposal and, although there are reasonable grounds for hope that additional resources will become available, respondents are urged to look into the prospects for financial support from their respective Governments.

The deadline for the submission of completed studies will be 1 June 1980. The submission of studies prior to this date will, of course, be welcomed and, in some cases, may be required.

Each selected respondent will receive a complete list of the other selected respondents and a description of their topics of research. This would facilitate any co-operation between participating researchers or research teams that is considered mutually beneficial.

Finally, respondents should take into careful consideration the attached supplementary technical notes (annex B).

Part Three. Letter of offer sent to researchers on  
29 January 1979 regarding the proposal  
to establish an international  
disarmament fund for development

General Assembly resolution 33/71 I requests that the Group of Governmental Experts studying the relationship between disarmament and development consider the proposal to establish an international disarmament fund for development, submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session (see A/S-10/AC.1/28). A number of other proposals having similar objectives have been made from time to time.

The Group would be grateful to have the benefit of your views on the elements which would require detailed study in order to enable the Group to assess all aspects of the proposal without exception.

To enable the Group to consider the matter further at its meeting in May, your response should be submitted to the United Nations Centre for Disarmament in New York no later than 2 April 1979.

APPENDIX III

Research projects commissioned for the study on the  
relationship between disarmament and development

A. Projects financed from the Disarmament Project Fund

<u>Project leader</u>	<u>Project title</u>
1. Mr. A. Bolaji Akinyemi Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Nigeria	Disarmament and Development: utilization of resources for military purposes in Black Africa
2. Miss Graciela Chichilnisky Department of Economics Columbia University United States of America	The role of armament flows in the international market and in development strategies in a North-South context
3. Mr. Pierre Dabezies Centre for Defence Policy Research (CEPODE) France	A study of the problems raised by the French Government's memorandum concerning the establishment of an international disarmament fund for development
4. Mr. Ali El-Din Hillal Dessouki Faculty of Economics and Political Science Cairo University Egypt	The effects of arms race and defence expenditures on development: a case study of Egypt
5. Mr. José Antonio Encinas del Pando Economic and Social Research Centre University of Lima Peru	Declaration of Ayacucho
6. Mr. Dieter Ernst University of Hamburg Federal Republic of Germany	Arms production and technological dependence of developing countries. Methodological guidelines for sector case studies
7. Mr. Ibrahima Fall Faculty of Law and Economics University of Dakar Senegal	Disarmament and development in Africa
8. Dr. Jacques Fontanel Faculty of Economic Sciences University of Grenoble France	A formalized and econometric study of the interrelationship between military expenditure and economic development. Examples: France and Morocco.

Project leader

Project title

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| 9.  | Mr. David Greenwood<br>Centre for Defence Studies<br>University of Aberdeen<br>United Kingdom   | West European defence efforts in the<br>later 1970s and early 1980s  |
| 10. | Mr. Godfrey Gunatilleke<br>Marga Institute<br>Sri Lanka   | The armament culture - the diffusion<br>of the values of militarization  |
| 11. | Mr. Helge Hveem<br>International Peace Research<br>Institute<br>Norway  | Military utilization of natural<br>resources and some policy suggestions<br>on utilization control and conversion  |
| 12. | Mrs. Mary Kaldor<br>Institute of Development Studies<br>University of Sussex<br>United Kingdom  | The role of military technology in<br>industrial development   |
| 13. | Mr. Wassily Leontief<br>Institute for Economic Analysis<br>New York University<br>United States of America                                      | A study of world-wide economic and<br>social implications of a limitation on<br>military spending (an input-output<br>approach)                              |
| 14. | Mr. Seymour Melman<br>Department of Industrial<br>Engineering<br>Columbia University<br>United States of America                                | Three models for economic conversion<br>from military to civilian economy  |
| 15. | Mr. Ikenna Nzimiro<br>Department of Sociology and<br>Anthropology<br>University of Nigeria<br>Nigeria   | Economic and social effects of (military)<br>arms build-up in Nigeria: implications<br>for development of the country  |
| 16. | Mrs. Swadesh Rana<br>The Institute for Defence Studies<br>and Analyses<br>India   | Reallocation of military resources in<br>OECD areas to primary sectors in least<br>developed countries: mutuality of<br>interests: a third world perspective |
| 17. | Mr. K. Nagaraja Rao<br>Mr. Jack Ruina<br>Center for Policy Alternatives<br>Massachusetts Institute of<br>Technology<br>United States of America | Disarmament and development: the case<br>of relatively advanced developing<br>countries  |

<u>Project leader</u>	<u>Project title</u>
18. Mrs. Emma Rothschild Massachusetts Institute of Technology Department of Humanities United States of America	Scientists, technicians and disarmament
19. Mr. Bruce M. Russett Yale University United States of America	The effects of arms transfers on developing countries
20. Mr. Ignacy Sachs International Research Centre on Environment and Development France	Exploring reconversion strategies
21. Mr. Dan Smith Department of Economics Birkbeck College United Kingdom	International resource costs of armament: macro- and micro-economic perspectives
22. Mr. Finn Sollie Mr. Daniel Heradstveit, respectively, of the Fridtjof Mansen Foundation and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs Norway	Outline for a study on the establishment of an international disarmament fund for development
23. Mr. Marck Thee International Peace Research Institute Norway	Outline for a study on the establishment of an international disarmament fund for development
24. Mr. Peter Wallensteen Department of Peace and Conflict Research Uppsala University Sweden	Conversion measures in a Swedish arms industry: experiences and attitudes

B. Nationally financed projects

<u>Project leader</u>	<u>Project title</u>
Mr. Jean Thomas Bernard University of Laval Canada	Impact of disarmament on the Canadian economy
Mr. Olav Bjerkholt Mr. Nils Petter Gleditsch International Peace Research Institute Norway	The redeployment of arms expenditures in Norway with particular emphasis on the scope for additional transfer to developing countries
Mr. Michael Brzoska Mr. Peter Lock Mr. Herbert Wulf University of Hamburg Federal Republic of Germany	Disarmament and the transnationalization of production
Mr. Dan Smith Birkbeck College University of London United Kingdom	
Mr. Michael Brzoska Mr. Peter Lock Mr. Herbert Wulf University of Hamburg Federal Republic of Germany	Alternative systems of military indicators
Centre for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World Mexico	Conventional arms in Latin America
Mr. Ekkehard Ehrenberg Bonn University Federal Republic of Germany	Political and economic obstacles to disarmament efforts in developing countries: Egypt, India and Iran
Mr. Klaus Englehardt Institute für International Politik und Wirtschaft German Democratic Republic	The influence of the arms race and disarmament on the employment situation in countries with differing social systems
Institute for African Affairs USSR Academy of Sciences Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Present-day utilization of resources for military purposes

<u>Project leader</u>	<u>Project title</u>
9. Institute of Oriental Studies USSR Academy of Sciences Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	The economic and social consequences of the arms race and of the implementation of disarmament measures for the developing countries of Asia and Africa
10. Institute for United States and Canadian Affairs, USSR Academy of Sciences Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Preamble A. Present-day utilization of resources for military purposes B. Economic and social effects of a continuing arms race and of the implementation of disarmament measures
11. Institute of World Economics and International Relations USSR Academy of Sciences Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Economic and social effects of a continuing arms race and of the implementation of disarmament measures
12. Mr. Krengel Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung D-1000 Berlin-Dahlem	Macro-economic effects of disarmament policies on sectoral production and employment in the Federal Republic of Germany, with special emphasis on development policy issues
13. Mr. Lutz Köllner Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut der Bundeswehr Federal Republic of Germany	Disarmament and development: disarmament, stability and equilibrium of world monetary systems
14. Mr. Wassily Leontief Institute for Economic Analysis New York University United States of America	Study of the world-wide implications of hypothetical changes in military spending
15. Mr. Zbigniew Matkowski Institute of Political Economy Poland	Armaments and market distortion, instability and inflation in different socio-economic conditions
16. Mr. Jorgen Randers Resource Policy Group Norway	Stabilizing raw material prices through reallocation of armament funds
17. Mr. Ernie Regehr University of Waterloo Canada	The impact of United States defence procurement and Canadian defence expenditures, sales and production on the utilization of resources and industrialization in Canada

Project leader

Project title

Mr. Lance Taylor  
Massachusetts Institute of  
Technology  
United States of America

Macro impacts of defence spending in  
less developed countries

Mr. Constantin Vlad  
Institute of Political Sciences  
and the Study of National  
Questions  
Romania

Disarmament and the new international  
order

Mr. Raimo Väyrynen  
University of Helsinki  
Finland

The role of transnational corporations  
in the transfer of military technology  
to the third world

Mrs. Katarzyna Zukrowska  
Polish Institute of International  
Affairs  
Poland

Armaments and disarmament and the global  
socio-economic problems of the  
contemporary world

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