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Agenda item 63 (b)REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLYWorld Disarmament CampaignReport of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

| | <u>Paragraphs</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| I. INTRODUCTION | 1 - 5 | 2 |
| II. BACKGROUND | 6 - 7 | 3 |
| III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1987 | 8 - 71 | 3 |
| A. United Nations information materials | 13 - 31 | 4 |
| B. Interpersonal communication, conferences, seminars and training | 32 - 51 | 7 |
| C. Special events | 52 - 56 | 11 |
| D. Publicity programme | 57 - 62 | 12 |
| E. United Nations field offices | 63 - 71 | 13 |
| IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN | 72 - 78 | 15 |
| <u>Annex.</u> Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign | | 17 |

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 41/60 B of 3 December 1986 entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated its commendation of the manner in which the Campaign had been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinion8 On questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war".
2. In paragraph 8 of that resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Assembly at its forty-second session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the organizations of the United Nations system during 1987 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1988. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General herewith submits a report outlining activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign between September 1986 and August 1987.
3. In addition, by resolution 41/60 A of 3 December 1966 entitled "World Disarmament Campaign: actions and activities", the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that, in carrying out the Campaign, due regard should be given to important dates and anniversaries related to international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of activities of the Campaign, to give wider publicity to the work of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament, paying due attention, in particular, to the proposals of Member States and the action taken thereon; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of the resolution, Activities that were carried out in line with resolution 41/60 A are described in the relevant sections of the present report,
4. The present report covers activities under taken by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies on the implementation of the Campaign are reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the work of that body. Also relevant is the report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/42/469), which reflects the activities undertaken by Member States and the United Nations, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America (A/42/544), Activities aimed at promoting the cause of arms limitation and disarmament carried out by the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system will be reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on the subject to be submitted to the forty-third session of the General Assembly, as mandated by resolution 41/59 D of 3 December 1986.
5. The structure of the substantive part of the report follows the format of previous reports of the Secretary-General. It is divided into five segments: (a) United Nations information materials; (b) interpersonal communication, conferences, seminars and training; (c) special events; (d) publicity programme;

and (e) United Nations field offices. Activities planned for the coming year are discussed within the context of each category of activities.

II, BACKGROUND

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

7. Since the launching of the Campaign, the Secretary-General has submitted several reports on the activities of the United Nations system regarding the World Disarmament Campaign. They are contained in the following documents: A/37/548; A/38/349; A/39/492; A/40/443, Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1; and A/41/554. The General Assembly has adopted the following resolutions on the World Disarmament Campaign: 37/100 H, I and J of 13 December 1982; 38/73 D and F of 15 December 1983; 39/63 A, D and J of 12 December 1984; 40/151 B and D of 16 December 1985; and 41/60 A and B of 3 December 1986.

III, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1987

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

9. The 1987 programme of activities pursued the same goals, although in a more limited manner. Owing to financial constraints (see sect. IV), the programme of activities had to be readjusted. As regards activities beyond next year, the Department is in the process of evaluating a number of programme elements in the light of the experience gained since the establishment of the Campaign six years ago. This review is being conducted in order to make maximum use of limited Campaign funds and to provide input, if so requested, to the consideration of this item at the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

10. Member States have endeavoured to further the goals of the Campaign by developing individual projects and/or co-operating with the United Nations in the implementation of its programme of activities. For example, Member States have hosted disarmament-related meetings convened by the United Nations or organized

meetings of their own, they have produced special disarmament bulletins and booklets, and they have facilitated the dissemination of United Nations information materials to constituencies of the Campaign.

11. Non-governmental organisations around the world have continued to support the Campaign by developing activities and projects within its framework. Information on some of these activities can be found in the relevant section of the Campaign Newsletter.

11. The United Nations Secretariat continues to promote the objectives of the Campaign through activities in the areas described below.

A. United Nations information materials

13. The importance of and the need for the dissemination of printed and audio-visual materials relating to armaments and armed forces on the one hand and to disarmament efforts and negotiations on specific disarmament measures on the other was explicitly recognised by the General Assembly in 1979, at its first Special session devoted to disarmament. With the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign in 1982, the mandate of the United Nations system regarding dissemination of disarmament information materials was further formalized.

14. In this connection, the Department for Disarmament Affairs maintains a mailing list of constituencies of the World Disarmament Campaign. After updating and upgrading of this list was completed in 1986, mailings of individual publications are now better targeted to constituencies and language regions. During the period under review, the Department distributed some 220,000 copies of information publications. Recipients included not only constituencies of the Campaign, but also permanent missions to the United Nations, United Nations information centres and participants in regional conferences/meetings organized within the framework of the Campaign. Mailings of bulk quantities requested by non-governmental organizations averaged 5-8 per week. These were in addition to the daily mailings in response to individual requests. In this connection, it should be noted that following cost-cutting measures by other offices, the Department for Disarmament Affairs now assumes the entire cost for mailing and distribution, including the cost of sending materials to the network of United Nations information centres.

13. The following information materials were produced and distributed during the period under review.

16. The 1985 issue of the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook was released shortly after the opening of the forty-first session of the General Assembly and distributed world wide. The 1986 volume was released in August 1987. As in 1986, owing to financial considerations, the print run of the Yearbook in all six official languages has been reduced from 10,000 to 7,500 copies. Despite this reduction, the departmental supply of 2,000 copies in English to be distributed on a complimentary basis was maintained, in order to make the Yearbook available free of charge to libraries and universities, particularly in developing countries.

17. Three issues of Disarmament - A Periodic Review by the United Nations have been distributed. Volume IX, No. 3 (Summer 1986) dealt with the Reykjavik summit meeting as well as regional approaches to conventional arms limitation, economic implications of military spending, and a workshop on the verification of a chemical weapons ban. Volume X, No. 1 (Winter 1986/87) contained articles on Reykjavik, as well as on a Forum on the Verification of a Comprehensive Test Ban, the Second Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Stockholm Conference. Volume X, No. 2 (Summer 1987) dealt with issues of international security and outer space, chemical weapons, and global effects of nuclear war. The print run for each of the 1987 issues of the periodical was 18,000 in all six official languages. The print run for 1988 will remain the same and, if possible, the periodical will become a quarterly.

18. Within the Study Series, one report of the Secretary-General was published as requested by the General Assembly. Study No. 17 is entitled "Study on Deterrence" and had a print run of some 7,900 copies in all six official languages. Two further studies, "Climatic and Potential Physical Effects of Nuclear War" and "Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures", are in hand and scheduled for completion in 1988; these reports will be published for general distribution if so authorized by the General Assembly.

19. The disarmament Fact Sheets continue to be printed at United Nations printing facilities and in a different format, which makes their production more cost-effective. The number of issues remains at seven per calendar year, and may increase to eight per year starting in 1988. The print run of each issue remains at 25,000 copies in English, and a total of 19,750 copies in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.

20. The following five issues of the Fact Sheets were produced and distributed during the period under consideration: No. 47, "Reduction of Military Budgets, Summary of a United Nations Study"; No. 48, "Concepts of Security: Summary of a United Nations Study"; No. 49, "United Nations Information Materials on Disarmament"; No. 50, "The Second Review Conference of the Biological Weapons Convention"; and No. 51, "Study on Deterrence, A Compilation of Views". Six further issues are in the planning/preparation stage and will be published during the remainder of the calendar year.

21. The World Disarmament Campaign Newletter continues to be printed at United Nations facilities for cost-saving reasons. Following the reduction to three issues in 1986, it is expected that three issues will also be produced during 1987. For 1988 four issues have preliminarily been budgeted. The Newletter's present format, volume and periodicity is under study with a view to better meeting requirements for a target-oriented newsletter. Whether such improvement can be reconciled with present budgetary constraints is uncertain.

22. The following issues have been produced: Volume 4, No. 3 (October 1986); Volume 5, No. 1 (January 1987); and Volume 5, No. 2 (June 1987). The print run of each issue is 25,000 copies for English, 5,000 each for French and Spanish, and 25,000 in Russian. The issue in the Russian language is printed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund.

23. The subject-oriented approach of the Newsletter that was started in 1986 met with a positive response from constituents. In particular, it was observed that the Newsletter is the only source of information of this type for disarmament-related development in the United Nations system.

24. The United Nations General Assembly and Disarmament 1985 was issued in English, with a print run of over 7,000 copies. It was distributed to non-governmental organizations and to interested individuals in order to give wider publicity to the debate, proposals and actions taken by the First Committee and the General Assembly, as the Assembly had requested, most recently in resolution 41/60 A. The 1986 edition is under preparation and scheduled for publication in September 1987.

25. Within the series of publications concerning the proceedings of regional conferences and meetings held within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, a book containing the proceedings of the regional conference held at Tbilisi, USSR, in May 1986 was published in English and Russian in 10,400 and 5,000 copies respectively. The Russian edition was printed in the USSR and financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the Campaign Trust Fund. A brief account of the proceedings of the United Nations symposium on global security for the twenty-first century held in Florence, Italy, in December 1986 was published in the periodical Disarmament, Volume X, No. 1 (Winter 1986/87), while the complete proceedings were issued in June 1987 in a separate publication with a print run of 10,400 copies. The proceedings of conferences held in 1987 are currently being prepared for publication.

26. The 1987 pocket calendar was issued and distributed during Disarmament Week. Some 100,000 copies were printed in English, French, Russian and Spanish. The calendar shows the emblem for the World Disarmament Campaign and a reference to its objectives, as well as a quotation from the Final Document of the first special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. For 1988, it was decided to discontinue the calendar in order to allow reallocation of resources for other activities of higher priority.

27. Other projects, such as the printing of four posters on disarmament and the publication of a wall calendar, had to be postponed owing to financial constraints. Depending on the availability of resources, these projects might be reconsidered in connection with the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

28. During 1987, emphasis was given to publicity for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. The Department for Disarmament Affairs prepared an information paper entitled: "The Relationship between Disarmament and Development; Questions and Answers". It was printed in English and French in 25,000 and 5,000 copies respectively and widely distributed.

29. As regards the Department of Public Information, information on disarmament continued to be disseminated in the UN Chronicle. Also, reference materials such as Basic Facts about the United Nations, the Year book of the United Nations and Everyone's United Nations have all included articles and references to disarmament

issues. Disarmament Fact Sheets and Newsletters have continued to be distributed to non-governmental organisations also through the NGO Resource Centre at Headquarters.

30. For 1988, information material will focus on the forthcoming third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In this connection, among other projects, a poster competition is being organised in co-operation with the Department of Public Information and the global network of United Nations information centres. Following the experience of the second special session, it is intended to reproduce the winning entry as the poster for the third special session and to distribute it world wide. One issue of the periodical Disarmament will also be devoted to the event as well as one Fact Sheet and possibly one information paper.

31. The Department of Public Information is also planning to produce a feature article in English next year on a theme relating to disarmament, which will be placed in magazines and newspapers and reproduced in publications of the Department.

B. Interpersonal communication, conferences, seminars and training

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

33. To this end, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has endeavoured to carry out an extensive programme of regional conferences, meetings, seminars, speaking engagements, lectures, internships and consultations.

1. Interpersonal communication

34. In addition to personal visits and consultations, one of the mechanisms available to the non-governmental organization community to present their views on the Campaign is the opportunity given by the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies. The Board has invited representatives of the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters, the Special Committee on Disarmament at Geneva and the World Federation of United Nations Associations to its meeting held in September of each year,

35. Consultations are regularly held with other offices of the United Nations system in order to enhance co-operation and avoid overlap of Campaign activities. To this end, co-ordination meetings were held in March and August 1987 to discuss the implementation of the programme of activities of the world Disarmament

Campaign. On these occasions, suggestions regarding Campaign activities were discussed, in particular ways of reaching out to universities and academic communities, many of which already had peace studies programmes, to enlist their support for the work of the United Nations in this field.

2. Regional conferences/seminars

36. Three meetings were organised in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign during the period covered in this report. From 9 to 11 December 1986, a symposium on "Global Security for the Twenty-first Century" was held at Florence, Italy, with the support of the Italian Government and the City and University of Florence. The symposium, which was also held on the occasion of the International Year of Peace, was co-sponsored by the *Forum per i Problemi della Pace e della Guerra* (Forum on the Problems of Peace and War). The opening ceremony was attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, Mr. Giulio Andreotti, the Mayor of Florence, Professor Massimo Bogianckino, and the President of the University of Florence, Professor Franco Scaramuzzi. Other speakers at the Symposium included Mr. Anatoly Adamichin (Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR), Ambassador Oluyemi Adeniji (Director-General of International Organizations in the Foreign Ministry of Nigeria), Field Marshal Lord Carver (United Kingdom), Ambassador Omran El-Shafei of Egypt (Chairman of the United Nations Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies), Ambassador Alfonso García Robles (Permanent Representative of Mexico to the Conference on Disarmament), Ambassador Ignac Golob (Head of Delegation of Yugoslavia to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe), Mr. Gyula Horn (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Hungary), Ambassador Martin Huslid (Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations in Geneva), Professor Mario Primicerio (Forum on the Problems of Peace and War) and Ambassador Friedrich Ruth (Federal Commissioner for Arms Control and Disarmament of the Federal Republic of Germany). A brief account of the proceedings of the symposium was published in Volume X, No. I (Winter 1986/87) of the periodical Disarmament, while a separate publication contained the entire proceedings of the symposium.

37. From 23 to 27 March 1987, a regional conference for Asia and the Pacific was organised by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in Beijing, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, which was partly financed by the contribution of the Chinese Government to the Campaign Trust Fund. Representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, research institutes, educational institutions and the media met to discuss nuclear and conventional disarmament; disarmament and international security - regional aspects; verification of disarmament agreements; disarmament, development and security; and multilateral approaches to the process of arms limitation and disarmament.

38. The opening ceremony was attended by Mr. Wan Li, Vice Premier of the State Council, who delivered the inaugural address, and by Mr. Zhou Pei-Yuan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the Chinese community of non-governmental organizations. The following prominent persons participated as guest speakers: Mr. Munir Akram

(Director-General in the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan) ; Ambassador Ali Alatas (Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations) ; Ambassador Richard Butler (Permanent Representative of Australia for Disarmament Affairs) ; Ambassador Lynn M. Hansen (Head of the Delegation of the United States to the Conference on Disarmament) ; Mr. Huan Xiang (Director-General at the Centre for International Studies of China) ; Ambassador Ryukichi Imai (Former Head of the Delegation of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament) ; Ambassador Rikhi Jaipal (Former Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament) ; Ambassador Khumbagiin Olzvoy (Deputy Foreign Minister of Mongolia) ; Ambassador Vladimir Petrovsky (Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR) ; Ambassador Qian Qichen (Deputy Foreign Minister of China) ; Ambassador Douglas Roche (Ambassador for Disarmament of Canada) ; and Ambassador Maj-Britt Theorin (Member of Parliament of Sweden). A short account of the conference appeared in the periodical Disarmament Volume X, Number 2 (Summer 1987). A separate publication containing the full proceedings is being prepared by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

39. A United Nations Meeting of Experts held within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign took place in Dagomys, USSR, from 8-12 June 1987. Some 30 high-level experts met to discuss the topic: "After Reykjavik: Planning for the Nineties". The meeting, which was financed by the contribution of the USSR to the Campaign Trust Fund, was organized in co-operation with the Soviet Peace Committee. Papers were presented at the meeting by: Dr. Tunde Adeniran (Professor at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria) ; Ambassador Aleksandr Beemertnykh (Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR) ; Mr. Ludger Buerstedde (Chief of the Division for Security, Disarmament and Arms Control in Europe of the Federal Republic of Germany) ; Ambassador Julio Cesar Caracalee (Special Advisor in the Disarmament Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina) ; Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov (Chief of the Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs of the USSR) ; Professor James Dougherty (St. Joseph's University, USA) ; Sir James Eberle (Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, UK) ; Lieutenant-General (ret.) Daniel O. Graham (Director of the High Frontier Organization, USA) ; Dr. Claude Heller (Director General for the United Nations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico) ; Mr. Stefan Murin (Vice Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia) ; Dr. Torleiv Orhaug (National Defence Research Institute of Sweden) ; Dr. Sigrid Pöllinger (University Centre for Peace Research, Austria) ; Ambassador Maharajakrishna Rasgotra (Former Foreign Secretary of India) ; and Ambassador Edward Rowny (Special Advisor to the President and Secretary of State for Arms Control, USA). A selection of the papers will be published in the periodical Disarmament, Volume X, No. 3 (Autumn 1987).

40. The Department for Disarmament Affairs intends to organize additional meetings, provided the necessary financial and manpower resources are available. In this connection, the Government of Tunisia has informed the Department of its interest to host a conference for the Arab region. The Government of the USSR has offered to host an expert meeting at the expense of its contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund. This meeting is suggested to take place before the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, and could deal with the question of verification.

41. In connection with the establishment of the United Nations Regional **Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development** in Latin America, the Government of Peru has offered to host a regional meeting of high-level experts and Campaign constituencies.

42. Several other States have indicated their willingness in principle to host **such** conferences or **meetings**. In accepting these invitations, the Department for Disarmament Affairs will keep in mind the principle of universality of the Campaign so that all regions of the world can be covered in a balanced **manner**.

3. Training and briefings

43. The objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign are also furthered by the disarmament internship programmes sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation, respectively, with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme and the Department of Public Information Graduate Student Intern **Programme**. The programmes are aimed at introducing graduate students to the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament through **on-the-job** training and participation in discussion sessions on various disarmament **issues**. During ~~the~~period covered ~~by~~this report, the Department **organized** internships at Headquarters involving 15 graduate students from different geographical regions.

44. In addition, the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs participated in the United Nations Office at Geneva Internship Programme during ~~the~~ **summer** of 1987. The Geneva Branch also conducted its **own** internship programme during the **summer** when interns were **able to** follow closely the proceedings of the **Conference** on Disarmament.

45. The United Nations Programme of Fellowships on **Disarmament**, which was established **by** the General **Assembly** to promote expertise **in disarmament** particularly in developing countries, also contributes to the achievement of the **goal** of the Campaign. Since its inception in 1979, the programme has trained 191 **junior** public officials from 93 countries.

46. The Department for Disarmament Affairs has continued to hold special meetings and briefing sessions with groups visiting the United Nations in both New York and Geneva. Some of these groups included members of parliament and elected representatives from Member **States**, religious groups, university, college and secondary-level students, educators and representatives of national and international non-governmental organisations working in the field of peace and disarmament. Efforts have also been made **by** the staff of the Department for Disarmament Affairs to continue attending and participating in events organised by the constituencies of the Campaign. In the period under review, the Under-Secretary-General and his staff **were** involved in some 120 speaking engagements, seminars, workshops and public appearances at Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva. In addition, representatives of the Department participated in events **away** from United Nations **Offices**.

43. Special attention was devoted by the Department of Public Information, in line with its mandate within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, to the area of interpersonal communications. In this connection, 45 groups visiting United Nations Headquarters in New York and Geneva, consisting of a total audience of 2,300, attended special briefings on issues of concern to the Organization, including disarmament, as organized by the Group Programme Unit of the Visitors' Section of the Department of Public Information.

48. Two one-day NGO consultations were organized by the Department of Public Information and the Department for Disarmament Affairs in connection with the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development to brief NGO representatives about the preparations for the Conference. The consultations briefed a total of over 500 NGO representatives and summaries of those consultations were made available to all NGOs associated with the United Nations.

49. The Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs co-operated with the organization of an NGO Conference in Stockholm, Sweden, in preparation for the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in May 1987. Also, the Geneva Information Service conducted an information seminar on the Conference in July to brief NGOs.

50. Participants in the Department of Public Information's 1986 Editors' Round Table were also briefed on the World Disarmament Campaign.

51. For 1988, the Department of Public Information is planning to arrange five in-depth briefings on disarmament issues (two each in New York and Geneva, and one in Vienna) to be given by senior officials and delegates to NGO representatives.

C. Special events

52. Within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, special events, including Disarmament Week, offer additional opportunities to focus on the objectives of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Activities carried out within this area are also in line with the provisions of resolution 41/60 A referred to in paragraph 3.

53. Disarmament Week, which started on 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, was celebrated with events both at Headquarters and the Office at Geneva. On 28 October 1966, the First Committee of the General Assembly devoted its 23rd meeting to the observance of Disarmament Week. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General and the Chairmen of the five regional groups. Later that day, the fourth Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened. Information on contributions announced at the Pledging Conference is provided in section IV of the present report. The annual Disarmament Week NGO Forum was held on 30 October 1986.

54. This Forum, co-sponsored by the Department of Public Information and the Department for Disarmament Affairs, featured a panel discussion on the topic "What

hope for the future? An assessment of recent developments in the field of disarmament". Panelists included Ambassador V. L. Issraelyan (USSR), Ambassador D. S. Lowitz (USA) and Ambassador M. B. Theorin (Sweden). The meeting was attended by over 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations, the diplomatic community and United Nations staff.

35. In Geneva, Disarmament Week was celebrated in the context of the International Year of Peace. Two exhibitions were put on display that showed various aspects of multilateral disarmament efforts. The exhibit provided by the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs featured panels with information on multilateral disarmament agreements and showed examples of United Nations publications on these issues. Another exhibit, organized by the United Nations Information Service, highlighted the International Year of Peace and issues related to disarmament and development.

56. United Nations information centres played a central role in the observance of Disarmament Week. During the reporting period, a 60-second television spot, consisting of footage from The Big If, was promoted and distributed to the media through United Nations Information centres and United Nations Development Programme field offices in connection with United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. A more detailed account of activities organized at Headquarters, Geneva and by the United Nations information centres in connection with Disarmament Week is presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/42/469).

D. Publicity programme

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

58. Visitors to Headquarters have been informed, in the course of the guided tours, of United Nations activities in the field of disarmament. Some 3,800 public inquiries on disarmament-related topics were answered by the Public Inquiries Unit of the Department of Public Information alone, in addition to those handled daily by the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Speaking engagements, press conferences, informal meetings with constituencies of the Campaign and the regional conferences and seminars all offered opportunities at which the importance of the Campaign was highlighted. In addition, the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs gave several press conferences. He and other senior staff of the Department also gave a number of television and press interviews.

59. The Department of Public Information, in particular, continued to give wide coverage to the work of the United Nations in the field of disarmament through press releases in English and French disseminated to the press, delegations and non-governmental organizations at Headquarters and Geneva, and to United Nations

information centres throughout the world. A total of 250 press releases in English and 205 in French were issued during the reporting period on the work of intergovernmental United Nations bodies meeting on disarmament. Material on disarmament activities was provided regularly to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies. In addition, press releases were issued containing the complete texts of the statements made on Disarmament Week by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly. United Nations activities in the field of disarmament were also publicized through the daily briefings for the press corps and delegation press officers.

60. The activities of the United Nations in the field of disarmament were covered in radio, film, television and photo. Eighteen television news packages were produced and distributed. An 8-poster display set on the theme "Formula for Peace" was distributed widely and 426 black and white photographs were distributed during the reporting period.

61. The question of disarmament was featured in the Department of Public Information's regular radio programmes in several languages. A total of approximately 150 radio programmes were produced in 12 different languages.

62. A nine-minute animated documentary film on disarmament, entitled "The Domsday Cloak", was completed and distributed in English and Spanish. The film will be available shortly in Arabic and French.

E. United Nations field offices

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

64. Recognizing the role of field offices, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in resolution 39/63 D of 12 December 1984 on the World Disarmament Campaign, to give permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the World Disarmament Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information material to local language. Resolution 41/60 B, also on the Campaign, noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had fulfilled that mandate.

65. In this connection, the United Nations information centres continued to give emphasis in their public information programmes to United Nations activities in the field of disarmament. The United Nations information centres' activities included public meetings, rallies, symposia, round tables, seminars, peace weeks, days of prayer, film screenings, photographic and art exhibits, musical shows and other relevant events stressing the increased role of the United Nations in disarmament issues. United Nations information centres issued press releases, information bulletins and other background publications on disarmament questions, which were distributed to governmental bodies, public groups, educational institutions and the media.

66. In addition, United Nations information centres helped prepare and conduct special events in connection with Disarmament Week in local universities and schools. United Nations information centres' staff lectured on disarmament to their national constituencies. Arrangements were also made to highlight the International Year of Peace.

67. Information on United Nations activities in the field of disarmament was cabled directly to the network of United Nations information centres for dissemination to the local media. In all, a total of 415 information cables were sent to the centres during the reporting period.

68. The Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies, in the report of the Secretary-General (A/41/666), emphasized the importance of sufficient material on disarmament-related issues in local languages as well as the use of other channels of information, such as radio, television and other means of visual presentation as effective ways of reaching larger audiences.

69. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa that was recently established at Lomé will also contribute to furthering the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign in that aspect. During the year, the Centre concentrated on the dissemination of information and on participation in conferences and seminars on issues relating to peace, security, disarmament and development. Specifically, the Centre continued to develop and expand contacts in Africa with various institutions and organizations as well as the public. In response to grave concerns in the region over the policies of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa and its negative impact on peace, security, disarmament and development, the Centre also widely disseminated United Nations documentation relating to South Africa's nuclear-weapon capability and to the Security Council's 1977 mandatory arms embargo against the apartheid régime.

70. Information activities on the Latin American continent will also increase as a result of the establishment of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America at Lima, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/60 J of 3 December 1986. The Centre, which is scheduled to be officially inaugurated in October 1987, will establish a reference collection of United Nations disarmament information materials for the use of regional constituencies and it will also disseminate those materials in the Latin American region.

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

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

72. Voluntary contributions remain the primary source of financing for the Campaign's activities. Generally speaking, resources available for the implementation of the programme of activities have diminished, as the level of contributions pledged to the Campaign's Trust Fund has declined. As a consequence, a number of adjustments were made in several projects, as indicated throughout the present report.

73. It should be noted though that, in recognition of financial constraints, a number of Member States and interested non-governmental organizations made a special effort to support the Campaign's activities financially. For instance, in addition to activities financed from the Campaign Trust Fund, all expenses connected with the holding of a symposium at Florence in December 1986 were covered by the Italian Government, the University of Florence, the Forum per il Problema della Pace e della Guerra and the City of Florence.

74. In order to give Member States an opportunity to contribute to the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign, the Secretary-General, pursuant to resolution 40/151 B of 16 December 1985 convened the fourth Pledging Conference on 28 October 1986. It was attended by 67 delegations, of which 15 announced their pledges in convertible and non-convertible currencies (A/CONF.139/2). The total pledges were as follows: an equivalent of \$US 108,800 was pledged to the World Disarmament Campaign; the equivalent of \$US 330,100 to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament and Research; and the equivalent of \$US 30,900 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa.

75. Arrangements are being made to hold the fifth Pledging Conference for the world Disarmament Campaign pursuant to resolution 41/60 B. It will be convened by the Secretary-General during Disarmament Week 1987.

76. As at August 1987, the total pledges and contributions made to the Trust Fund since its establishment five years ago amount to an equivalent of approximately \$US 4,218,900, most of it in non-convertible currencies. This includes contributions from private sources in the amount of \$US 130,000.

Of the total amount, the equivalent of \$US 1,204,300 in convertible and \$US 1,127,500 in non-convertible currencies has been deposited to the Trust Fund. The equivalent of \$US 20,000 in convertible and \$US 1,709,500 in non-convertible currencies is still outstanding. A number of Governments whose pledges have not yet been deposited into the Fund indicated their intention to do so as soon as plans for specific projects to be financed in local currencies have been finalized in consultations between them and the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

77. The resources used for the implementation of the 1986/87 programme of activities were as follows. The Trust Fund was charged approximately \$US 165,500 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of \$US 169,800 in non-convertible currency. The available balance (excluding unpaid pledges) that remains in the Trust Fund as at 31 August 1987 amounts to approximately \$US 365,100 in convertible and \$US 313,600 in non-convertible currencies. (For a summary of the status of the Trust Fund see annex.)

78. Remaining funds will be used for the implementation of the proposed 1988 programme of activities. These activities have been provisionally costed at just over \$US 400,000, and their implementation may therefore depend in part on the receipt of additional voluntary contributions. In addition, projects to be financed with non-convertible currencies remaining in the Trust Fund will be determined in consultation with donor countries at a later stage.

ANNEX

**Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign: Summary of
income, expenditure, pledges and resources available as at
31 August 1987**

(United States dollar \$)

| | <u>Convertible currencies</u> | <u>Non-convertible currencies</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>Income</u> | | | |
| <u>1982-1986</u> | | | |
| Pledges by Member States | 845 100 | 2 705 600 | 3 550 700 |
| Contributions by private sources | 130 000 | | 130 000 |
| Interest income | 143 300 | | 143 300 |
| Miscellaneous income | <u>8 300</u> | <u>27. 800</u> | <u>281 100</u> |
| Subtotal | 1 126 700 | 2 978 400 | 4 105 100 |
| <u>1987</u> | | | |
| Pledges by Member States | <u>107 500</u> | <u>6 300</u> | <u>113 800</u> |
| Total income (1982-1987) | <u>1 234 200</u> | <u>2 984 700</u> | <u>4 218 900</u> |
| 2. <u>Expenditure</u> | | | |
| <u>1982-1986</u> | 683 600 | 791 800 | 1 475 400 |
| <u>1987</u> | <u>165 500</u> | <u>169 800</u> | <u>335 300</u> |
| Total expenditure (1982-1987) | <u>849 100</u> | <u>961 600</u> | <u>1 810 700</u> |
| 3. <u>Operating results</u> | <u>385 100</u> | <u>2 023 100</u> | <u>2 408 200</u> |
| 4. <u>Statue as at 31 August 1987</u> | | | |
| Total pledges/contributions 1982-1987 | 1 234 200 | 2 984 700 | 4 218 900 |
| Deposited pledges/contributions | 1 204 300 | 1 127 500 | 2 331 800 |
| Gain/loss on exchange | 9 900 | 147 700 | 157 600 |
| Outstanding pledges | <u>20 000</u> | <u>1 709 500</u> | <u>1 729 500</u> |
| Total expenditure (1982-1987) | 849 100 | 961 600 | 1 810 700 |
| Balance excluding unpaid pledges as at 31 August 1987 | 365 100 | 313 600 | 678 700 |
