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

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By **resolution 43/76 C** of 7 December 1988, 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 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".
2. In paragraph 8 of the resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1989 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1990. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General herewith submits a report outlining activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign between September 1988 and August 1989.
3. The present report covers activities undertaken by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on the implementation of the Campaign are reflected in paragraphs 12 to 14 below. Also relevant is the report of the Secretary-General on Disarmament Week (A/44/446 and Add.1), 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 (A/44/582), on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia (A/44/583) and on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/44/584).
4. The structure of the substantive part of the present report follows the format of previous reports of the Secretary-General. It is divided into five segments: (a) United Nations information materials; (b) consultations, conferences, seminars and training; (c) special events; (d) publicity programme; and (e) United Nations field offices. Activities envisaged for 1990 are listed where appropriate.

II. BACKGROUND

5. The World Disarmament Campaign, launched on 7 June 1982 under the auspices of the United Nations by a unanimous decision of the General Assembly, 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, and other bodies, in particular non-governmental organisations, all have their role to play in achieving the objectives of the Campaign. The Campaign focuses primarily on five major constituencies, namely, elected representatives, the media, non-governmental organisations, educational communities and research institutes. It is carried out on a universal basis, in a balanced, factual and objective manner.

6. **Since** the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign, the Secretary-General **has** submitted the following reports **on** the activities of the United Nations system **regarding** the Campaign! **A/37/548; A/30/349; A/39/492; A/40/443** and Add.1 and **Add.1/Corr.1; A/41/554; A/S-15/91 A/42/543 and A/43/642**. 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; 41/60 A and B of 3 December 1986; 42/39 G of 30 November 1987; and 43/76 C of 7 December 1988.**

III. **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1988/89**

7. 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, while at the same time allowing for the development **of** projects which are oriented to the particular **needs** of specific constituencies.

8. The **1988/89 programme** of activities pursued the same goals, although in **a** more limited **manner**. Owing to financial constraints, discussed in section **IV** below, **some** projects **and** activities had to be adjusted.

9. 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 served as host **for** disarmament-related meetings sponsored by the **United Nations or** organised 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.

10. Non-governmental **organizations around** the world **have** continued to support actively the Campaign by developing activities and projects within its framework. **Information on** some **of** those 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.

12. The mandate of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters **includes** advising the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign. **At its** session in July 1989, the Under-Secretary-General **for** Disarmament Affairs and the Co-ordinator **of** the Campaign provided the Advisory Board with detailed information on the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign and the regional centres since the **Board's previous** meeting in September 1988.

13. Members of the Board expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the activities had been carried out. They noted the efforts that were being made to implement Campaign activities in all regions of the world in a balanced, factual **and** objective manner. Particular **emphasis** was placed on **the** value **of** regional

conferences, seminars and meetings of experts on various **issues** of arms **limitation and disarmament and collateral** measures. The view was held that the holding of **seminars and conferences was** useful in promoting and gathering ideas to advance the **cause** of arms limitation and disarmament. **Members of the** Board stressed that the information activities of the Campaign, in particular its various publications, continued to **be a** useful tool in providing factual information **on various issues in the field of arms limitation** and disarmament.. In that **context**, they held the view that **greater use should be made** of modern communication links, as well as **audio-visual means**, for disseminating information. The view was expressed that a **poster on the subject** of nuclear weapons should be prepared.

14. Noting the continued financial constraints of the World Disarmament Campaign, in particular the **decrease in** convertible **currency** contributions, the Board **emphasised the need** for the **continuance of support** by Member **States, in** particular the need **for** voluntary contributions to **the Trust Fund**, in order to carry out successfully the objectives **of** the Campaign on a world-wide basis. The Board expressed its **appreciation** to the Under-Secretary-General **for Disarmament Affairs** and his staff for **their** part in the conduct of the Campaign.

A . United Nations information materials

15. 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 1975, at its first; special session devoted to disarmament. With the launching of the World Disarmament Campaign, **the mandate** of the United Nations **system** regarding dissemination of disarmament information materials was further **formalized**.

16. **In this connection, the Department for Disarmament Affairs** maintains a mailing list of **constituencies** of the World Disarmament Campaign, amounting to a total of **some 8,000 addresses**. The list is being updated on a continuous basis with a view **to making** mailings of individual publications better targeted to constituencies and language regions. Efforts are being made **to upgrade** the list to a **comprehensive data-base to include certain directory functions**, which could, **inter alia**, store vital statistics/information **on** organizations and individuals active in the field. During the period under review, the Department distributed approximately 210,000 copies of disarmament information materials to addressees **on the mailing** list. Those 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 organised within the framework **of** the Campaign, **Publications** were also disseminated through the Regional Centres at **Lomé, Lima** and **Kathmandu**, and through UNESCO to the teacher training **institutions** of the Associated Schools Network. **In** addition, **publications** were sent, at times in bulk **quantities**, in response to requests **from** non-governmental **organizations** and individuals.

17. **In order** to assess the effectiveness and usefulness of its **information** materials and to determine **the needs of** the **Campaign's** constituencies, as **well** as to obtain information for the purpose of developing a **more** sophisticated

computerized register, the Department for Disarmament Affairs sent out a questionnaire to addressees on the mailing list in December 1988. The response was encouraging. There was overwhelming agreement among those who replied that the publications were useful, informative, comprehensive and interesting. The Disarmament Newsletter and Disarmament Facts (formerly Disarmament Fact Sheets) were singled out for their readability and appealing presentation. The overall impression from the survey remains that the Department's materials are reaching their audience and serve as an important source of information to the most diverse groups.

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

19. The 1987 issue of The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook was released in May 1988, shortly before the opening of the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, and distributed world wide. The 1988 volume was released in July 1989. The Department distributed 2,000 copies in English on a complimentary basis in order to make the Yearbook available free of-charge to libraries and universities, particularly in developing countries.

20. In order to achieve greater economy and efficiency, as well as to enhance readability, a number of changes in the format and structure in the topical chapters of the 1988 edition of The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook were introduced. The changes have substantially reduced production costs and facilitated the avoidance of redundancy, while permitting a clearer and more direct assessment of the questions under consideration,

21. Four issues of Disarmament - A Periodic Review by the United Nations have been distributed. Volume XI, No. 3 (Autumn 1988) dealt with the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament, the Pugwash Symposium on technology, verification and global security, as well as the Moscow Summit. Volume XII, No. 1 (Winter 1988/89) was devoted to articles on the Partial Test Ban - 25 years later; conflict resolution, crisis prevention and confidence-building in West Africa. Volume XII, No. 2 (Summer 1989) dealt with issues of limiting conventional arms and forces; the Partial Test Ban - 25 years later (continuation); the Paris Conference on chemical weapons; START and future prospects. Volume XII, No. 3 (Autumn 1989) contained selected papers presented at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues (Kyoto, Japan, 19-22 April 1989) as well as articles on strengthening political co-operation in Latin America and the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

22. Within the Study Series, two reports of the Secretary-General were published, as requested by the General Assembly. Study No. 18, entitled "Study on the Climatic and Other Global Effects of Nuclear War", and Study No. 19, entitled "Study on the Economic and Social Consequences of the Arms Race and Military Expenditures".

23. The Disarmament Fact Sheets are issued seven times a year in the official languages of the United Nations,

24. The following 11 issues of the Disarmament Facts were produced and distributed during the period under review! No. 57, Confidence-building Measures; No. 58, Arms Regulation and Disarmament Treaties; No. 59, The Antarctic Treaty; No. 60, United Nations Disarmament, Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme; No. 61, Third Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament; No. 62, Climatic and other Global Effects of Nuclear War: Summary of a United Nations Study; No. 63, Eco the Arms Raceal Consequences of and Military Expenditures: Summary of a United Nations Study; No. 64, Disarmament: Commonly Used Terms and Acronyms; No. 65, Chemical Weapons: An Update of the Situation; No. 66, Towards a Nuclear-Test Ban; and No. 67, Towards the Fourth Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty ~~From 1990.~~ Further issues are in the planning/preparation stage and will be published during the remainder of 1989,

25. The World Disarmament Campaign Newsletter, issued six times a year, is written in simple and readable language and is subject-oriented. It is the main source of information of this type for disarmament-related developments in the United Nations system. Since May 1988, it has appeared in a new format, which has been received favourably by constituencies of non-governmental organisations.

26. The following issues have been produced! volume 6, No. 5 (November 1988); volume 6, No. 6 (December 1988); volume 7, No. 1 (February 1989); volume 7, No. 2 (April 1989); volume 7, No. 3 (June 1989) and volume 7, No. 4 (August 1989). The Russian-language issue 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. The Newsletter is also printed in Sinhala and in Tamil.

27. The United Nations General Assembly and Disarmament, 1987 was issued in English, and distributed to non-governmental organisations 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 requested by the Assembly in resolution 41/60 A of 3 December 1986. The 1988 edition was published in August 1989 and widely distributed.

28. Within the series of publications concerning the proceedings of regional conferences and other meetings held within the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign, the following three books containing the proceedings of regional conferences were published: the Chinese-language proceedings of the regional conference held in Beijing, in March 1987; the proceedings, in Spanish, of the conference of experts on the strengthening of political co-operation in Latin America in the areas of peace, disarmament, development and security, held in Lima in December 1988; and the English-language proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues, held in Kyoto, Japan, in April 1989. Two other books containing the proceedings of conferences are currently being prepared for publication: one on the seminar on African Disarmament and Security, held in Cairo, in March 1989, to be issued in Arabic and English; and another on the World Disarmament Campaign regional conference held in Dagomys, USSR, in June 1989, to be issued in English and Russian.

29. During the reporting period, **two ad hoc publications** were produced. **The Non-Governmental Voice at the United Nations Third Special Session on Disarmament** was published in co-operation with the NGO Committee on Disarmament, at United Nations Headquarters and the Special Committee on Disarmament, at Geneva as a special tribute to the contributions of non-governmental organizations to the special session. The publication contained the oral presentation⁶ made by NGOs and peace and disarmament research institutes at the special session. The other, entitled **Disarmament Possibilities**, contained excerpts from the panel discussions organized by the non-governmental community at the third special session. It was published in co-operation with the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters. Both publications were issued in English only and distributed widely to non-governmental organisations⁶ and research institutes around the world. Another publication, entitled **Disarmament Possibilities II**, contains excerpts from a series of non-governmental forums organised by the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters in May 1989 during the session of the Disarmament Commission. The publication will be available for distribution in late October. In addition, a new edition of the **Information Materials on Disarmament** was issued and distributed world wide.

30. In co-operation with the Department of Public Information, a brochure entitled **Disarmament - A Global Concern** is being issued in English, French and Spanish. The printing of the brochure is taking place in the German Democratic Republic and is financed by its contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund. It is expected that the brochure will be available in October.

31. Publications to be issued during the coming year will include further issues of **The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook**, the periodical **Disarmament Facts** and the **Newsletter**. Currently planned are seven issues per year in the **Disarmament Facts** series, while the **Newsletter** continues to be published bimonthly. Also, proceedings of conferences held in 1990 will be published either in the periodical **Disarmament**, or as separate publications.

32. As regards the Department of Public Information, information on disarmament continued to be disseminated in the **UN Chronicle**. The cover story of the issue of September 1988 was devoted to the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament. Development⁶ in the field of disarmament were highlighted in three subsequent issues; December 1988, March and June 1989. In addition, the 1989 **Yearbook of the United Nations**, to be issued in late October 1989, contains an 88-page entry on disarmament, including the World Disarmament Campaign. **Development Forum** also regularly covers disarmament issues, focusing mainly on the various economic and social aspects of disarmament. As mentioned above, publications on disarmament, including **Disarmament Facts**, the **Newsletter** and other documents, continued to be distributed to delegations, the press, non-governmental organizations and other interested audiences through the NGO Resource Centre at Headquarters, as well as by United Nations information centres and services throughout the world.

33. During the reporting period, various United Nations information centres (UNICs) also produced printed information material⁶ on disarmament. UNIC/Jakarta devoted one issue of its **UN Dateline** to the relationship between disarmament and

health issues, and another to Disarmament Week; UNIC/Madrid had the booklet **World Disarmament Campaign** issued in Spanish; UNIC/Rabat prepared a booklet in Arabic and French for United Nations Day and Disarmament Week. A number of **information centres**, in co-operation with local **sources**, arranged for the **distribution of the United Nations Disarmament Poster** in local languages,

34. In 1990, the Department of Public Information will continue to disseminate information on disarmament through issues of their above-listed **publications**. In addition, a **press kit** will be prepared for the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**, to be held at **Geneva in August/September 1990**.

B. Consultations, conferences, seminars and training

35. As provided for within the general framework of the World Disarmament Campaign,

"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" and "(its) universality . . . **should 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**" (A/37/548, **paras. 11 and 10** respectively).

36. To that end, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has endeavoured to **carry out an extensive programme of regional conferences, meetings and seminars, speaking engagements, lectures, internships and consultations, both at Offices of the United Nations in New York, at Geneva and elsewhere.**

1. Consultations

37. 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 that end, a co-ordination meeting was held in September 1988 to discuss the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign. On those occasions, **suggestions** regarding Campaign activities **were** discussed, in particular ways of reaching out to universities and academic **communities, many of which already have peace studies programmes, to enlist their support for the work of the United Nations in this field.**

38. **In order to enhance co-operation between Member States and the Department for Disarmament Affairs, a consultation on the work of the World Disarmament Campaign was organized by the Department on 19 May 1989 in New York. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views, on an informal basis, on the implementation of activities of the Campaign and the three Regional Centres. It was also intended to**

evaluate **recent** trends and to **focus on a** future programme of **work**. Thirty-two Member States from all regions attended and their views expressed at the meeting were taken into consideration **for** the holding of a full consultation later **in** the year.

2. Regional conferences, seminars

39. During the period covered in the present report, a number of **meetings** was organised to promote further the objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign on the one hand, and to provide suitable forums **for** an exchange of **views** on **various topical issues** relevant to ongoing deliberations and negotiations in the field of **disarmament**, on the other,

40. From 20 to 23 March 1989, a seminar on "African Disarmament and Security", held at Cairo, was jointly **organized** by the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The **seminar** was opened by Mr. Yasushi Akaehi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and Ambassador **Fawzi** El-Ibrashi, Director **of** the Institute **for** Diplomatic Studies **of** Egypt. An inaugural **address** was delivered by Ambassador **Aziz Seif El Nasar**, Director **of** the Cabinet **of** Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of Dr. A. Esmat Abdel **Meguid**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister **for** Foreign Affairs.

41. The seminar brought together some 100 junior officials and diplomats dealing with disarmament and security matters from Egypt and French-speaking African countries. The following participated as guest **speakers**: Ambassador Oluyeni Adeniji (Ambassador of Nigeria to **France**); Dr. **Sayed Anwar** Abou **Aly** (Minister Plenipotentiary and Deputy Director, Department of International Organisations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Egypt**); Ambassador Abdel **Halim** Badawi (Permanent Representative of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations); Ambassador Mamadou Bah (Director, Political and Organisation Department, **Organization** of African **Unity**); and Dr. Esmat **Ezz** (Secretary of African **Affairs**, Egyptian and African Pugwash). Staff members of the Department **for** Disarmament Affairs also participated as speakers. **A publication** containing the proceedings of the **seminar** is being prepared by the Department **for** Disarmament Affairs.

42. From 28 to 30 March 1989, an International Seminar on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace was held in Sochi, USSR. It was opened by **Vasilii** S. Safronchuk, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs and addressed by the **Mayor** of Greater Sochi, **Mr. G. M. Rovriahenko**, United Nations Association/USSR, and Ambassador **Daya Perera**, Chairman of the **Ad Hoc** Committee on the Indian Ocean. The seminar, jointly organised by the United Nations Department of Political and **Security** Council Affairs and the United Nations Association of the Soviet Union, took place in the framework of the World Disarmament Campaign.

43. **Some** 60 representatives **of** States Members **of** the **Ad Hoc** Committee **on** the Indian Ocean and of non-governmental organisations and institutions attended the seminar to discuss confidence-building measures in the process of the

implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace: impact of regional tensions and peace and security concerning littoral and hinterland States on the establishment of a zone of **peace** in the Indian Ocean: goals of major Powers and concerns of the region; and the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a **Zone** of Peace and its implementation. The following were guest speakers at the seminar: Mr. N. N. Amelco (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR); Ms. Jill Courtney (Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations); Mr. Wilhelm Grundmann (Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic to the United Nations); Mr. Gebre-Medhin Hagoss (Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations); Mr. N. M. M. I. Hussain (Marga Institute, Colombo); Ambassador Edmond Jayasinghe (Deputy Permanent **R**epresentative of the Democratic Socialist **R**epublic of Sri Lanka to the United Nations); Mrs. L. R. Mulamula (Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United **Nations**); Professor S. D. Muni (J. Nehru University, New Delhi, India); Mr. Indar Rikhye (President, International Peace Academy, New York); Professor K. Subrahmanyam (Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi, India); and Professor Howard Wiggins (Columbia University, New York). A brief account of the proceedings of the seminar appeared in the periodical Disarmament, volume XII, No. 3 (Autumn 1989).

44. In co-operation with the Government of Japan, the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in Kyoto, Japan, from 19 to 22 April 1989. The conference was opened by Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and addressed by Sousuke Uno, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Masahiko Imagawa, Mayor of the City of Kyoto.

45. Some 100 distinguished diplomats and representatives of non-governmental organizations from countries of various regions **discussed** issues related to security and disarmament; nuclear test ban and verification; non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and other weapons; openness, transparency and confidence-building measures; and multilateral and bilateral approaches to disarmament. Guest speakers at the conference were: Ambassador Oluyemi Adeniji (Representative of Nigeria to France); Ambassador Mansur **Ahmad** (Representative of Pakistan to Japan); Ambassador **Marcos** Castrioto de Azambuja (Brazilian Delegation for Disarmament and Human Rights, **Geneva**, Switzerland); **Ambassador** Maynard W. Glitman (United States Representative to Belgium); Ambassador Ignac **Golob** (Head of the Delegation of Yugoslavia to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe); Ambassador Lynn **M.** Hansen (Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, United States); H.E. Mr. Aarno Karhilo (Under-Secretary of State, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland); Ambassador Pierre Morel (Representative of France to the Conference on Disarmament); Ambassador **Youri** Nazarkrn (Head of Delegation of the USSR to the USSR/United States Negotiations on the Reduction of Strategic and Space Weapons); Ambassador Vladimir Petrovsky (Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR); H.E. Mr. Douglas **Roche** (Ambassador for Disarmament, Department of External Affairs, **Canada**); Mr. Harald Rose (Director, United Nations Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic); Ambassador Robert van Schaik (Permanent **Representative** of the Netherlands to the United Nations); Ambassador Kamallesh Sharma (Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations); Mr. Shigeji Suyehiro (Special Assistant to the Minister for **Foreign** Affairs, Japan); Ambassador **Maj** Britt Theorin (Ambassador, Disarmament Commission

of Sweden); and Ambassador Tom Eric Vraalsen (Permanent Representative of **Norway** to the United Nations). The proceedings were published in September 1989 in English, while selected papers presented at the conference appeared in the periodical Disarmament, volume XXI, No. 3 (Autumn 1989).

46. A regional conference for the World Disarmament Campaign took place in Dagomys, USSR, from 12 to 16 June 1989. The conference was opened by Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs and addressed by Mr. Radomir Bodganov, First Vice-President of the Soviet Peace Committee, and Mr. Sergei Derendyaev, Mayor of Greater Sochi. Over 70 representatives of the diplomatic community, non-governmental organizations and research institutes from Europe, the United States and Canada met to discuss disarmament issues of general interest and of particular concern to the region. The meeting, which was financed from the contribution of the USSR to the Campaign Trust Fund, was organized in co-operation with the Soviet Peace Committee.

47. Papers were presented at the meeting by Dr. **Enno** Barker (Head, Section of Arms Control in the United Nations, Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany); Mr. Fred Bild (Assistant Deputy Minister, Political and International Security Affairs, Department of External Affairs, Canada); Ambassador Guenter Buehring (Embassy of the German Democratic Republic at Vienna); Mr. B. E. Cleghorn (Deputy Head, United Kingdom Delegation to the Negotiations on Conventional Arms Control in Europe); Mr. Barry Daniel (Member, United States Delegation to Nuclear and Space Talks at Geneva, and Acting Director of Public Affairs, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, USA); Mr. **Barend ter Haar** (Head, Non-Nuclear Arms Control and Disarmament Section, United Nations Political Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands); Ambassador Victor Karpov (Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR); Mr. Jan Kubis (Counsellor, Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at Moscow); Ambassador Bogumil Sujka (Permanent Representative of **Poland** to the United Nations Office at Geneva); and Dr. Lars **Wallin** (Swedish National Defence Research Board, Sweden). A publication containing the proceedings was prepared by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and will be issued in late October 1989.

48. The Department for Disarmament Affairs organized, in co-operation with the Ukrainian Peace Committee, a seminar on multilateral confidence-building measures and the prevention of war, with particular reference to the risks of nuclear war, in Kiev from 4 to 7 September 1989. The conference was opened by Derek **Boothby**, United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, on behalf of the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. Welcoming addresses were delivered by A. **M.** Zlenko, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, and Oles Honchar, Chairman of the Ukrainian Peace Committee. The seminar, financed from the contribution of the Ukrainian SSR to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund, brought together **some 30** experts in the field to study the issues. Guest speakers at the seminar were: Professor Paul Bracken (Yale University, United States); Mr. A. V. Kozyrev (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR); Dr. Andrew **Mack** (Peace Research Centre, Canberra, Australia); Mr. Krzysztof Ostrowski (Deputy Head, International Department of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party); Mr. **James** Sutterlin (Yale University, United States); Professor Raimo Vayrynen (University of Helsinki), and

Ambassador Vernon **Walters** (United States Embassy at Bonn). A staff member of the United Nations Office for Research and the Collection of **Information** also participated as speaker.

49. The Department for Disarmament Affairs intends to organise additional meetings, provided the necessary financial and manpower resources are available. In that connection, the Government of the USSR has offered to serve as host to an **international** conference on the subject of **conversion** in June 1990 in Moscow. Offers to host such conferences or meetings in 1990 have also been made by other States, including Bulgaria, on the subject of naval armaments; by the five-country Nordic Forum on Security Policy, on the issue of confidence-building measures in the maritime domain; by Italy on arms transfers, and by the League of Arab States, on disarmament issues. In accepting those invitations, the Department, 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

50. 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 the present report, the Department organised internships at Headquarters involving eight graduate students from different geographical regions.

51. In addition, the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in co-operation with the Information Service at Geneva, sponsored an internship programme with a view to allowing post-graduate students to familiarize themselves with the activities of the Conference on Disarmament,

52. 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 goals of the Campaign. Since its inception in 1979, the programme has trained 241 junior public officials from 93 countries.

53. 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 those 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 organizations 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 organized by

the constituencies of the Campaign. In addition, representatives of the Department participated in events away from United Nations offices, as long as no additional financial implications were incurred.

54. 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 communication. In that connection, briefings by numerous press and non-governmental organizations were organized. During the reporting period, some two dozen group briefings were held, including a briefing on the United Nations role in disarmament and international security, co-organized by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Disarmament Affairs, and a briefing on the United Nations role in disarmament, given by the Department to participants in the 1989 graduate student intern programme organized by the Department of Public Information.

C. Special events

55. 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.

56. Disarmament Week, which starts each year on 24 October, the day of the founding of the United Nations, was celebrated with events both at Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva. On 27 October 1988, the Sixth Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened. Information on contributions announced at the Pledging Conference is provided in section IV below. On 28 October 1988, the First Committee of the General Assembly devoted its 18th meeting to the observance of Disarmament Week. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the Secretary-General, a Vice-President of the General Assembly and representatives of the five regional groups.

57. The annual Disarmament Week NGO Forum was held on 27 October prior to the Pledging Conference. The Forum, organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in conjunction with the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters, featured a panel discussion on two questions: "What can be done to prevent further use of chemical weapons?" and "What still has to be done to complete the Chemical Weapons Convention and how long will it take?" Panelists included Ambassador Max Friedersdorf (USA), Ruediger Luedeking (Federal Republic of Germany), Pablo **Macedo** (Mexico), Ambassador Pierre Morel (France), Ambassador Yuri Nazarkin (USSR) and Ambassador Chusei **Yamada** (Japan). Respondents on behalf of the community of non-governmental organizations were: Gordon **Burck** (Federation of American Scientists, United States) and Kyle Olson (Chemical Manufacturers Association, United States). The Forum was attended by some 150 representatives of non-governmental organizations, members of the diplomatic community and United Nations staff members.

58. At Geneva, various activities within the framework of Disarmament Week were organized or sponsored by the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. In this **connection**, there was an exhibition in the Palais des Nations

containing **disarmament** publications, **posters**, a **collection** of **United Nations** stamps on disarmament since 1945, photographs of petitions **addressed** to **the** World Disarmament Conference of 1932 and titles of disarmament treaties and conventions already concluded. The Geneva Branch also provided assistance **to** the **United Nations** and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace in the organisation of a poster exhibition, and a conference/debate on **the** following subject; "What do scientists **from** **Pugwash** and physicians from the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (**IPPNW**) think of humanity's chances of **survival?**"

59. Similar **events** and activities are envisaged for Disarmament Week **1989**.

60. **United Nations** information centres played a central role in **the** observance of Disarmament Week. Special information activities were held at numerous **UNICs/UNISs** throughout the world during the Week. Those included the issue and distribution of information material (often translated into local languages), **rallies**, peace marches and processions, **lectings**, symposia, round tables, seminars, conferences, **lectures**, **United Nations** film screenings, art exhibits, musical Performances **and** other related **events**. A **more** detailed account of activities (**organized** at Headquarters, at 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/44/446 and **Add.1**).

61. **As** part of the activities of Disarmament **Week 1988**, the Philippine Mission to the **United Nations** in New York presented a poster-cum-film exhibit. at **the** Philippine Center from 17 to 23 October 1988. The exhibit consisted of 25 national entries in the finals of the disarmament poster competition for the third special session of the General Assembly on Disarmament, **including** the Philippine entry and the winning Japanese entry in different languages. The **films** shown included "**Boom**", "**The Big If**", "**The Doomsday Clock**" and "**In the Minds of Men**", **Lecture-discussions** on the films and posters were also **held** in **conjunction** with the exhibit.

D. Publicity programme

62. 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 Department of **Public** Information, in line with its mandate within **the** framework of the **World Disarmament** Campaign, has continued to give wide publicity and coverage to the work of the **United Nations** in the field of disarmament in printed form, through radio, film, television **and** photo coverage, and through interpersonal contacts.

63. In that connection, press releases **on** **disarmament-related** matters were produced in English, French and Spanish **at** Headquarters and at Geneva, as well as at various information centres, and disseminated to the press, delegations, non-governmental organisations and other interested audiences. **Regular** dispatches

on disarmament activities were provided to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies. United Nations activities in the **field** of disarmament were also publicised through the daily briefings for the press corps and delegation press officers.

64. Disarmament and related issues **were** featured in regular DPI news and current **affairs** radio **programmes** in official and non-official languages by Headquarters in **New York and at Geneva, and** the **UNIC/UNIS** network. During the reporting **period**, DPI produced **the** following disarmament-related radio programmes! a feature in Portuguese devoted to the World Disarmament Campaign ("A seminar on disarmament and security for **officials** and **NGOs** of **the African Continent**"); **an** edition of **Perspective**, entitled "Efforts Towards Conventional Disarmament", translated **into** official and non-official languages: **an** edition of the weekly radio programme, **entitled "The Nuclear Power Option", in Chinese;** a series of eight programmes on **"The United Nations at Work for International Peace and Security: Disarmament" in** Bangla; an edition of **Perspectives Internationales** in French devoted to the **Chemical Weapons Convention;** an edition of a weekly programme **in** Russian featuring **"Curb the Naval Arms Race";** and **an** edition of the weekly Indonesian programme **Fokus Fokus Kita** on the "UN Institute for Disarmament Research, UNIDIR".

65. The **UNIC/UNIS** network also participated in various radio programmes and activities. **URIS/Geneva** and **UNIS/Vienna** devoted radio programmes to information **on** **disarmament.** **UNIC/Manila** did **a series** of radio programmes for **UN in Focus** and **UN Hour** on issues related to disarmament. **UNIC/Ouagadougou** arranged for Radio Burkina to **rebroadcast** a round table **on** disarmament.

66. During the reporting period, active distribution continued of the following five films **on** disarmament! **The Big If** (1982); **Boom** (1979); **The Doomsday Clock** (1987); **In the Minds of Men** (1982); and **Nuclear Countdown** (1978).

67. Twenty 16-mm **prints** and videos were sent to film **libraries** in the field. Since United Nations **disarmament** films were extensively promoted at the time of initial distribution, all 105 film/video libraries maintain ample stocks to service their needs, particularly for events during United Nations Day and **Disarmament** Week. Disarmament films were frequently borrowed at United Nations Headquarters in New York, at Geneva and Vienna, as well as at the information centres and services around the world by representatives of **non-governmental** organisations and other interested groups. In addition, some 50 disarmament-related films and/or video cassettes were sold to distributors and individual customers world wide.

68. Television **coverage** was provided for disarmament-related activities during the reporting period and distributed through Headquarters in New York and at Geneva and through various **UNICs/UNISs.** Coverage included General Assembly plenary sessions, press conferences and briefings given by the President of the General Assembly, members of delegations and others, and commemorative days and events. In addition, **a World Chronicle** programme on chemical weapons was produced in late **1988;** and a "UN in Action" programme, entitled "Chemical Weapons Convention", was produced in **1989.** In all, a total of 85 television news packages have been disseminated.

69. Visitors to the United Nations in New **York,** at Geneva and Vienna have been informed, in the course of the guided tours, of **United Nations activities in the**

field of disarmament. They have also continued to view the **Disarmament Exhibit** as **their** first atop along the guided **tour**. During the reporting period, nearly 400,000 **visitors** were received and **some** 2,000 requests for **information on disarmament were handled** by the Public Inquiries Unit of the Department of **Public Information** alone.

70. Publicity activities **planned** by the Department of Public **Information** and the Department of Disarmament **Affairs** for the remainder of **1989** and for 1990 include the **following**: two jointly sponsored exhibits at Headquarters, **one** entitled "War and Peace", the second called "Knights of Peace", both of which **will be** during **Disarmament Week**; a **30-minute** video-documentary on chemical weapons and current efforts to conclude **an** international convention under the **Conference of Disarmament** at **Geneva**.

E. United Nations field offices

71. 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. This offers information **centres** a unique **opportunity** to further the **goals of the** World Disarmament Campaign around the world.

72. **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** 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** materials to local languages. In **resolution 43/76 C**, also on the Campaign, the Assembly noted with appreciation that the Secretary-General had fulfilled that mandate,

73. In that connection, United Nations information centres and services continued **to place emphasis** in their programmes on United Nations activities in the field of disarmament, including public **meetings**, rallies, symposia, round tables, seminars, film **screenings**, press **conferences**, photographic **and** art exhibits, television and radio programmes, as well **as** other events stressing the role of **the United Nations** in disarmament. The information centres/services issued press releases, information kits and other background material on disarmament **questions**, which were distributed to governmental bodies, non-governmental **organizations**, educational institutions and the media. During the reporting period, **several hundred press releases** in the six official languages of the United Nations **as well as** in other local languages, were produced by information centres/services. **Information** material related to disarmament was cabled directly from New York **Headquarters** to the information centres/services network for **dissemination to the local media**.

74. 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 also lectured **their national** constituencies on disarmament.

75. The three United Nations Regional Centres continued to **co-ordinate** the implementation of **regional** activities under the World Disarmament Campaign with a view to **strengthening** the objective of universality and ensuring the Campaign's maximum **effectiveness**. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa at Lomé now operates a full programme of activities with emphasis on **the** dissemination of information and **on** participation in conferences and **seminars** on issues relating to peace, security, disarmament and development.

76. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia was inaugurated at Kathmandu **on** 30 January 1989 in the presence of the Prime Minister of Nepal and the Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. Following **the** inauguration of the **Centre**, an informal meeting on **the** future work and **priorities** of the Regional **Centre** was held at Kathmandu **on** 30 and 31 January 1989. **Initial** activities of the Centre focused **on** the dissemination of information on **activities** of the United Nations in the field of **arms** limitation and disarmament, and on responding to written and oral queries **received** from the public.

77. During the reporting period, activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean focused on expanding the network of contacts with the diplomatic community, **the** media, non-governmental organizations and individuals interested in **disarmament** issues; setting up a reference and documentation service **on** issues of peace, security, disarmament and development within the Latin American context; and providing assistance to non-governmental organizations involved in **peace/disarmament** work in organizing disarmament-related **events**. From 6 to 9 December 1988, a **conference** of experts on the strengthening of political co-operation in Latin America in **the** areas of peace, disarmament, development and security was held in Lima, under the auspices of the Centre. The Conference brought **together** 27 experts from the diplomatic, research and educational communities from 18 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to discuss **disarmament** and security issues of general interest, as well **as** of specific interest to the region.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

78. Voluntary **contributions** remain the primary source of financing for the Campaign's activities. In order to give Member States an opportunity **to** contribute to the Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign, the **Secretary-General**, pursuant to **General** Assembly resolution 42/39 G of 30 November 1987, convened the Sixth United **Nations** Pledging Conference for the World **Disarmament** Campaign on 27 October 1988. It was attended by 66 delegations, of which 19 announced their pledges in convertible and non-convertible **currencies** (see A/CONF.146/2). The total pledges were as follows; the **equivalent** of \$US 181,850, of which the equivalent of \$US 53,476 was in non-convertible currency, was pledged to the World Disarmament Campaign) \$US 20,125 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia; and \$US 16,000 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin **America**.

79. It should be noted that a significantly good response from Member States was evident at the Pledging Conference. Sixty-six **delegations** attended the Conference, **compared** to 57 in 1987, of which 23 made a **statement**. In their statements, all delegations **expressed** appreciation for the efficient manner with which the Department for Disarmament **Affairs** carried out its mandate. In particular, the Campaign was highly commended for its **effectiveness and speediness** in disseminating useful information on **disarmament-related** issues. **Altogether**, 19 Member States **announced pledger**, compared to 9 in 1987.

80. In addition to the pledges made at the Pledging Conference, the following contributions were made by Member States up to 31 August 1989: \$US 2, 847 to the World Disarmament Campaign; \$US 60,175 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; \$US 2,484 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia; and \$US 2,048 to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, the sales at Headquarters of the winning poster of the third special session of the General Assembly on disarmament brought an additional income for the Campaign Trust Fund in the amount of \$US 1,350.

81. Arrangements are being made to hold the **Seventh Pledging Conference** for the World **Disarmament** Campaign, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/76 C. It will be **convened** by the Secretary-General during Disarmament Week 1989.

82. The resources used for the implementation of the 1988-1989 programme of activities were as follows: the Trust Fund was charged \$US 409,827 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of \$US 1,681,009 in non-convertible currencies. The available **balance** (excluding unpaid pledges) that remains in the Trust Fund as at 31 August 1989 amounts to \$US 68,143 in **convertible** and \$US 502,343 in **non-convertible currencies**.

83. Remaining funds will be **used** for the implementation of the proposed 1990 programme of activities. **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 status
as at 31 August 1989

(United States dollars)

	<u>Convertible</u>	<u>non-convertible</u>	<u>Total</u>
I. Income			
<u>1982-1987</u>			
Pledges by Membr. States	947 546	2 740 732	3 688 276
Contributions by private sources	130 028		130 028
Interest income	<u>166 291</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>166 291</u>
Subtotal	<u>1 243 865</u>	<u>2 740 732</u>	<u>3 984 597</u>
<u>1988-1989</u>			
Pledge by Member States	238 993	58 140	297 133
Contributions by private sources	1 668 ^{a/}	-	1 666
Interest income	<u>28 350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28 350</u>
	<u>269 011</u>	<u>58 140</u>	<u>327 151</u>
Total income (1982-1989)	<u>1 512 876</u>	<u>2 798 872</u>	<u>4 311 748</u>
II. Expenditure			
1982-1987	896 012	1 216 053	2 112 065
1988-1989	<u>409 827</u>	<u>1 681 009</u>	<u>2 090 836</u>
Total expenditure (1982-1989)	<u>1 305 839</u>	<u>2 897 062</u>	<u>4 202 901</u>
III. Status as at 31 August 1989			
(a) Pledges and contributions			
Total pledges and contributions (1982-1989)	1 512 876	2 798 872	4 311 748
Less: Deposited pledges/contributions	1 472 233	2 830 228	4 302 461
Add: Net gain on exchange on pledges	<u>(5 022)</u>	<u>45 140</u>	<u>40 118</u>
Outstanding pledges	<u>35 621</u>	<u>13 784</u>	<u>49 405</u>
(b) Deposited pledges and contributions			
Add: Gain on exchange on cash balance	1 472 233	2 830 228	4 302 461
Less: Total expenditure (1982-1989)	<u>(98 251)</u>	<u>569 117</u>	<u>470 926</u>
Balance excluding unpaid pledges 31 August 1989	<u>68 143</u>	<u>502 343</u>	<u>570 486</u>

^{a/} Income from sales of poster in the amount of \$US 1,350 is not reflected.
