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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 44/117 A of 15 December 1989, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated its "commendation of the manner in which ... the World Disarmament Campaign has 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 Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1990 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1991.
3. In paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign so far and to submit a brief report in that regard to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.
4. The present report is submitted pursuant to those requests. Sections III and IV outline activities carried out within the framework of the Campaign by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information since September 1989. Activities envisaged for 1991 are listed where appropriate. Section V contains an assessment of the Campaign, a description of its achievements and shortcomings, as well as recommendations for future strategies and direction of the Campaign.
5. The structure of section III of the present report follows the format of previous reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Campaign. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on the implementation of the Campaign are reflected in paragraphs 11 to 15. Also relevant is the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/45/573).

## II. BACKGROUND

6. 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 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, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes. All efforts are made to carry it out on a universal basis, in a balanced, factual and objective manner.**

7. 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/38/349; A/39/492; A/40/443 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1; A/41/554; A/S-15/9; A/42/543; A/43/642; and A/44/647.** 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; 43/76 C of 7 December 1988; and 44/117 A of 15 December 1989.**

### III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN 1989-1990 AND THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

8. As in past **years**, different approaches were used to seek to allow for both a universal implementation of the Campaign and **for the** development of projects that were oriented to particular needs of specific constituencies.

9. Some 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, some Member States have served as host and provided generous financial support **for** disarmament-related **meetings** sponsored by the United Nations or **organized** meetings of their own; some of them have produced special disarmament bulletins and booklets, and have facilitated the dissemination of United Nations information materials to constituencies of the Campaign.

10. Non-governmental organisations, both national and international, have continued to express support for the Campaign through activities and projects presented within its framework. Information from non-governmental organisations on such activities and projects has been reflected in the relevant section of the **Disarmament Newsletter.**

11. One of the functions of the Advisory **Board** on Disarmament Matters is to advise the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign. At its twenty-first session, in July 1990, the Under-Secretary-General **for** Disarmament Affairs and the Co-ordinator for the World **Disarmament** Campaign provided the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters with detailed information on the implementation of Campaign activities and on the activities of the regional centres. The Board was also given an assessment of the achievements of the **Campaign** since its launching in 1982.

12. In their comments **rs** of the Board placed particular emphasis on the value of holding seminars or **nal** conferences on specific issues in the field of arms

limitation and disarmament, The view was expressed that it would be useful to *seek* a broader involvement of the media in Campaign activities and the publication of the various disarmament materials in local languages. The view was also held that, while there was a need to shift from more general to specific issues and the involvement of specific groups, *the* need to **reach** out for the general public continued to remain an important objective.

13. Members of the Board noted the continuation of financial constraints for the implementation **of** Campaign activities.

14. At the invitation of the Board, representatives **of** the Special Non-Governmental Organisation **Committee** on Disarmament at the United Nations **Office** at Geneva and **of** the Non-Governmental Organisation Committee on Disarmament in New York presented their views to the Board. In their remarks, the representatives stressed that political changes, in particular in Europe, **were** resulting in the emerging of new non-governmental organisations. This **development** would make it necessary to strengthen a communications network with **them** through **World** Disarmament Campaign channels. The representatives of non-governmental organizations felt that the organisation of regional seminars and conferences with the participation **of** non-governmental organisations in the past had been valuable in that regard.

15. During the exchange of views, members of the Board expressed their appreciation to the representatives for the contributions and the **efforts of** the community of non-governmental **organizations** in the area **of** arms limitation and disarmament. It was noted that attention was shifting from disarmament to other global issues and therefore greater co-operation among non-governmental **organizations** was necessary. The view was also **held** that there should be more emphasis on the establishment of a non-governmental organisation community in developing countries and their involvement in the various activities of the Campaign.

#### A. United Nations information materials

16. Further to the mandate given to the Department for Disarmament Affairs by the General Assembly to disseminate printed and audio-visual materials relating to armaments and disarmament, the Department carries out six mailings per year of disarmament information materials. This material is being sent primarily to **some** 7,500 addresses on its mailing list **of** Campaign constituencies. The list, coded by country, region, constituency and language, is being updated with a view to making mailings of individual publications better targeted to constituencies and language versions. The computerised mailing list can also be accessed by the Geneva Branch of the Department in order to facilitate its contacts with constituencies of the Campaign in Europe.

17. During the period under review, the Department for **Disarmament** Affairs distributed **some** 453,000 copies of information materials. Recipients included constituencies of the Campaign, permanent missions to the United Nations, United Nations information centres and participants in regional conferences and meetings

organised by the Department. Publications were also disseminated through the Regional Centres at Kathmandu, Lima and Lomé, and through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the teacher training institutions of the Associated Schools Network. In addition to daily mailings in response to individual requests, publications were sent for specific events at times in bulk quantities, upon request from non-governmental organizations.

18. The following publications were produced and distributed by the Department during the reporting period.

19. Four issues of Disarmament Facts: No. 68, Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco); No. 69, The Sea-Bed Treaty and its Third Review Conference in 1989; No. 70, Armament and Disarmament: Questions and Answers; and No. 71, Inhumane Weapons Convention. Starting in 1990, Disarmament Facts is issued four times a year in all six official languages.

20. The Disarmament Newsletter remains the main source of information for disarmament-related developments in the United Nations system specifically directed at World Disarmament Campaign constituencies, in particular non-governmental organizations, and has been received favourably by them. Six issues were produced and distributed. The Newsletter appears six times a year, in English, French and Spanish. In addition, a 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.

21. The United Nations General Assembly and Disarmament, 1989 was issued in English and distributed to non-governmental organisations as well as interested individuals (see General Assembly resolution 41/60 A and subsequent resolutions). It is also made available as a sales publication.

22. During the period under review, the following proceedings of conferences and seminars were issued: Regional Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, June 1989, Dagomys, USSR (in English and Russian); Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa: African Security Perceptions and Requirements Including Related Regional Issues (in English and French); United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues, held in Kyoto, Japan (in English); the Reference Document of the Programme of Training on Conflict Resolution, Crisis Prevention and Management and Confidence-building among African States (in English and French). In addition, Workshop for Senior African Military and Civilian Officers on Conflict Resolution, Crisis Prevention and Management and Confidence-building among African States is in the final stages of production.

23. In order to better present materials from seminars and other meetings of experts on specific topics of arms limitation, disarmament and security, the Department now publishes them in a series of subject-oriented Topical Papers. In this series the following have been issued: Confidence and Security-building Measures in Asia (in English); Transparency in International Arms Transfers (in English); and Science and Technology and Their Implications for Peace and Security (in English). Further publications of this type to be issued later in 1990 will

focus on the issues of confidence-building measuras in the maritime domain, and economic adjustments in an era of arms reduction.

24. Following much demand, the fifth edition of the Information Materials on Disarmament was issued and distributed world wide to constituencies of the Campaign. This is a listing of all publications issued by the Department and is updated periodically.

25. As part of its regular publication programme,. the Department also published and distributed three issues of Disarmament - A Periodic Review by the United Nations during the reporting period. It is made available as a sales publication and can also be received on a subscription basis. There are now four issues of the periodical per year. Mandated by General Assembly resolution 32/87 E of 12 December 1977, the periodical is a specialized journal addressed mainly at those in governmental, academic and research institutions as well as the media dealing with questions relating to disarmament.

26. The 1989 issue of The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook (see General Assembly resolution 31/90) was released in July 1990. Although a sales publication, copies in English continue to be distributed to libraries and universities, particularly in developing countries.. to ensure that they receive the Yearbook free of charge.

27. In addition to recurrent publications, a disarmament poster will be issued, in co-operation with the Department of Public of Information, in late 1990, in response to numerous requests for visual material from the United Nations information centres and the general public. Also, a stamp on "Banning of Chemical Weapons" will be issued in the spring of 1991, in collaboration with the United Nations Postal Administration.

28. As regards the Department of Public Information, several widely circulated publications included articles, chapters or sections dealing with the question of disarmament, including comprehensive reports in the Department's quarterly publication UN Chronicle, a chapter in the 1990 edition of "Notes for Speakers", a "UN Focus" article on the prohibition of chemical weapons (December 1989) and an 80-page chapter of the 1986 Yearbook of the United Nations (to be published in late 1990). In co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department produced a press kit for the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was held at Geneva from 20 August to 20 September 1990. The Department of Public Information also produced the latest edition of Basic Facts about the United Nations, which contains a section on disarmament. These and other disarmament-related materials continue to be disseminated to the press, delegations, non-governmental organizations and other interested audiences at Headquarters and world wide.

## **B. Consultations, conferences, seminars and training**

29. As mandated by the **General** Assembly, the World Disarmament Campaign "should provide an opportunity for discussion and debate in all countries on all points of view relating to disarmament issues, objectives and **conditions**". To that end, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has endeavoured to carry out a programme of speaking engagements, lectures, internships and consultations, both at offices of **the** United Nations in New York, **Geneva** and elsewhere. The Department has also held **regional conferences**, meetings and seminars, which, although not always **organized** within the framework of the Campaign, have helped to achieve that goal.

### **1 . Consultations**

30. As a **part** of regular consultations with other offices of the United Nations system, a co-ordinating meeting was held in early 1990 to discuss matters pertaining to the programme **of** activities of the World **Disarmament** Campaign. The meeting focused in particular on ways of **reaching** out to universities and academic communities.

31. The Department also continued its practice of consulting informally with the **Special NGO** Committee at **Geneva** and the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters with a view to seeking further support and co-operation from non-governmental organisations in Campaign activities. In addition, the Advisory Board on Disarmament **Matters** provides an opportunity to representatives of non-governmental organisations to present their views on the implementation of the Campaign. In that connection, the two **NGO** Committees on Disarmament were invited to address the Advisory Board at its meeting held in New York in July 1990 (see **paras. 11-15**).

### **2. Regional conferences and seminars**

32. **During** the **reporting** period, five meetings were **organized** by the Department for Disarmament Affairs to provide **forums** for an exchange of views on various topical issues relevant to developments and **deliberations** in the field of disarmament.

33. From 16 to 19 April 1990, a conference on "**New** Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and **Security**" was held at Sendai, Japan. The conference was organised in co-operation with the United Nations *Conference Reception Committee* at Sendai, a non-profit organization consisting of the City of Sendai, the Miyagi Prefecture, academic institutions and private industries in the region of Sendai, with additional financial support of the Committee at Sendai. It was opened by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and addressed by Mr. **Ichiji** Ishii, Parliamentary **Vice-Minister** for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Toru Ishii, Mayor of Sendai, and Mr. Nakao Ishida, President of the United Nations **Cnference** Reception committee.



34. The conference focused on the complex issue of advanced scientific and technological developments, examined the interrelationships between technological change and international security, and provided guidelines for further international understanding on those subjects so as to promote peace and the relaxation of tension. It was attended by some 30 experts, including scientists from various fields of advanced science and technology as well as arms limitation and disarmament negotiations, together with some 10 Japanese participants. Guest speakers at the conference were: Dr. Ian Anthony (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute); Mr. George Brown (United States House of Representatives); Dr. Wilhelm N. Qermann (Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Conference on Disarmament); Lieutenant-General Tonne Huitfeldt (Institute for Defence Studies, Norway); Ambassador Ryukichi Imai (Embassy of Japan in Mexico City); Dr. Alan Shaw (Office of Technology Assessment of the United States Congress); and Professor Jack Steinberger (European Nuclear Research Centre). A publication in the series *Topical Papers* containing selected papers on this subject has been published.

35. A symposium on "Transparency in International Arms Transferal Initiatives of Governments and Possible Multilateral Action" was convened at Florence, Italy, from 25 to 28 April 1990, under the auspices of the Department. The symposium was organized in co-operation and with the generous financial support of the Government of Italy and the City of Florence, and in consultation with the Forum per i Problemi della Pace e della Guerra (Forum on the Problems of Peace and War), an Italian research institute.

36. The symposium was intended to provide further impetus for the United Nations expert study on international arms transfers. At its opening, the symposium was addressed by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; Senator Ivo Butini, Deputy Foreign Minister of Italy; Mr. Giorgio Morales, Mayor of Florence, and Professor Mario Primicerio, President of the Forum on the Problems of War and Peace. Closing remarks were delivered by Ms. Fioretta Mazzei, Member of the Municipality of Florence, and Archbishop Silvano Piovanelli, Cardinal of Florence.

37. The symposium was structured in a plenary and two working groups. The plenary discussed the issue of international arms transfers and its various aspects. Working Group I dealt with national restraints and limitations on arms transfers in the interest of international security, while Working Group II addressed the issue of possible multilateral action on international arms transfers as a means of building confidence and resolving regional conflicts.

36. Attended by some 50 experts, the symposium was addressed by the following guest speakers: Ambassador Oluyemi Adoniji (Ambassador of Nigeria to France); Mr. Vincent F. DoCain (United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency); Mr. Andrei Koairev (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR); Professor Andrew Mack (Peace Research Centre, Australian National University); Ambassador Eugenio Plaja (Ambassador of Italy); Ambassador Friedrich Ruth (Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Italy); Ambassador Maj Britt Theorin (Member of the Swedish Parliament); and staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

39. From 6 to 10 May 1990, a seminar on "African Disarmament and Security" took place at Cairo. It was organized with the financial support of the Governments of Egypt and Sweden, and was opened by Ambassador Faway El-Ibrashi, Director of the Institute for Diplomatic Studies of Egypt, on behalf of Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. It was the second in a series, the first one being held in March 1989, also at Cairo.

40. The seminar brought together some 50 junior officials and diplomats dealing with disarmament and security matters from Egypt and African countries to discuss the effects of disarmament on Africa and the United Nations role in that respect, as well as other topical issues such as nuclear waste, arms transfers, chemical weapons, conversion and so on. Quest speakers included Dr. Hisham Fouad Aly (Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority); Ambassador Emeka Azikiwe (Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament); Ambassador Abdel Halim Badawi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt); Ambassador Msmadou Bah (Organisation of African Unity); Ambassador Rolf Ekeus (Swedish Delegation to the Negotiations on Conventional Forces in Europe); Ambassador Omran El-Shafei (former Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Egypt); Mr. Aly El Saeidy (Head, Egyptian Power Station Authority); Major-General Esmat A. F. (Egyptian Armed Forces, retired); Ambassador James Leonard (former United States Deputy Special Negotiator at Middle East Peace Negotiations); Ambassador Chusei Yamada (Ambassador of Japan to Egypt); and Dr. Mounir Zahran (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Egypt). Staff members of the Department for Disarmament Affairs also participated as speakers. A publication containing selected papers presented at both the seminar in March 1989 and the 1990 seminar is in preparation.

41. A seminar on "Confidence-building Measures in the Maritime Domain" took place at Helsingör, Denmark, from 13 to 15 June 1990. The seminar was opened by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and addressed by Mr. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark; Mr. Pertti Paasio, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland; Mr. Jón Baldvin Hannibalsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland; Mr. Kjell Bondevik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway; and Mr. Sten Andersson, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden. Forty-nine high-level experts in the naval and security policy area from Governments, research institutes and non-governmental organizations from all regions of the world met to explore the problems, opportunities and implications of developing maritime confidence-building measures. The seminar was organised in co-operation with the Nordic Forum, with additional financial support from the Governments of the Nordic countries and the United Nations Association of Sweden.

42. The seminar focused on three general topics, namely, the role and security objectives of confidence-building measures at sea, law of the sea, ocean management and confidence-building measures; and applications of confidence-building measures to a nuclear naval environment. The following experts in the field participated as speakers in the seminar: Admiral Nikolai Amelko (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR); Dr. Barry Blechman (The Henry L. Stimson Center, USA); Dr. Radoslav Deyanov (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bulgaria); Ambassador Gudmundur Eiriksson (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iceland); Professor Virginia Gamba-Stonehouse (King's College

London, UK); Mr. Eric Grove (Foundation for International Security, UK); Rear Admiral Robert P. Hilton, Sr. (United States Navy, **retired**); and Dr. Jan Prewita (Ministry of Defence, Sweden). A publication containing background papers and material on this seminar and one held at Varna, Bulgaria, in September 1990 (see para. 48) will be prepared by the Department.

43. A conference on the theme of conversion<sup>8</sup> economic adjustments in an era of arms reduction took place in Moscow from 13 to 17 August 1990. At its opening, the conference was addressed by Dr. Irmgard Adam-Schwiitoer, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany; Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; Mr. Vladimir V. Aksenov, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Peace Fund Board and Chairman, Organising Committee of the Conference; Mr. Victor P. Karpov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR; and Mr. Alexandre N. Yakovlev, Member, Presidential Council of the USSR. The conference was organised in co-operation with the Soviet Peace Fund and financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund.

44. The objectives of the conference consisted of placing the subject of conversion in the context of a fast-changing international situation and actual reductions in armaments and armed forces as well as facilitating a wide-ranging exchange of national experiences in socio-economic adjustments related to changing trends in military spending. The conference also aimed at promoting a well-informed debate on the subject and encouraging greater openness and transparency in military-related matters.

45. To achieve those objectives, the conference brought together some 130 participants from a wide spectrum of society, including prominent political figures, government experts, specialists, representatives of business and industry, military personnel, labour leaders, non-governmental organizations and the media from all regions of the world, to hear presentations on national experiences of different countries, to examine the concepts of and approaches to conversion, and to discuss specific issues relating to conversion under three main categories: manpower; industries and trade; and military hardware. At its plenary sessions, the conference heard statements by Mr. Pierre Audigier (Director, Direction Internationale, Thomson-CSF, France); Mr. Michael Boggs (General Secretary, International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers' Union, Belgium); Mr. Huai Guo (Deputy Minister-in-Charge of Conversion, China); Mr. Frank Marczinek (Secretary of State for Disarmament and Security, German Democratic Republic); Senator John McCain (Senate, USA); Mr. Pete McCloskey (President, Electronic Industries Association, USA); Mr. Isamu Miyazaki (Chairman, Daiwa Institute of Research, Japan); and Mr. Valentin I. Smyslov (Deputy Chairman, State Planning Committee of the USSR).

46. Papers on national experiences were presented by Mr. Chai Muliang and Mr. Jin Zhude (China), Professor Dr. Klaus Engelhardt (German Democratic Republic), Dr. Alexei Izyumov (USSR), Dr. Lutz Koellner (Federal Republic of Germany), Dr. Mario Pianta (Italy) and Mr. Robert Rauner (USA), while a comparative analysis of national experiences was presented by Dr. Arthur J. Alexander (USA). Other papers dealing with conversion concepts and approaches, present trends and impact

of **disarmament** on world economy and environment, as well as **specific** issues of **conversion** were presented by Mr. Vsevolod S. Avduevsky (National Commission to Contribute to Conversion, USSR), Professor Keith Hayward (Staffordshire Polytechnic, UK), Dr. Mary Kaldor (Sussex University, UK), Dr. Akira Onishi (Japan), Mr. Peter J. Richards (International Labour Office), Professor Adam Roberts (Balliol College, Oxford, UK), and Dr. Herbert Wulf (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute). In addition, a paper on socio-economic consequences of conversion was presented by Mr. Spartak A. Arzhavkin (USSR). A **publication** containing the papers presented at the conference is being prepared by the Department. Selected papers will also be published in the **Disarmament Periodical**.

47. In co-operation with the Government of Bulgaria, a seminar was held on confidence-building measures in the maritime **environment** at Varna, Bulgaria, from 4 to 6 September 1990. The seminar was opened by Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and addressed by Mr. Stefan Staikov, First Deputy **Foreign** Minister of Bulgaria. It was financed from the contribution of Bulgaria to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund.

48. The seminar brought together some 35 experts in the area of confidence building and **naval** security to discuss the issues of security in the maritime **environment**, **conventional force** stability in naval forces and **possible** multilateral measures. Papers on these issues were presented by Commodore J. J. Blok (Netherlands), Dr. Andrei E. Granovskiy (USSR), Dr. Douglas M. Johnston, Jr. (USA), Dr. Andrzej Karkosaka (Poland), Dr. James Macintosh (Canada), Admiral Branko Mamula (Yugoslavia), Vice-Admiral K. K. Nayyar (retired, India), Mr. Peter Popchev (Bulgaria), Professor Jin Shouqi (China), and Rear-Admiral Göran Wallén (Royal Swedish Navy). In addition, a background paper was presented by Major-General Pyotr Barabolya (retired, USSR). A publication containing background papers and material on both this seminar and one held at Helsingör in June 1990 (see para, 41) will be prepared by the Department.

49. The Department for Disarmament Affairs intends to organise additional meetings, provided the necessary financial and **manpower resources** are made **available**. For 1991, proposals to convene conferences or meetings have been made by Austria (on the issue of application in other regions of confidence- and security-building measures of the type discussed in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe); by Venezuela (on chemical weapons); by the League of Arab States (on development, resources and **security**; confidence building and crisis prevention in a regional context); and by the Soviet Union.

### 3. Training and briefings

50. The objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign are also furthered by the **disarmament** internship programme sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs in co-operation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme. The programme aims 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 by

attending deliberations of disarmament bodies at Headquarters such as the First Committee of the General Assembly and the United Nations Disarmament Commission. During the period under review, the Department provided such training to seven graduate students from different geographical regions.

51. A similar internship programme was sponsored by the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in co-operation with the Information Service at Geneva, 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 achieving the goals of the Campaign. Since its inception in 1979, the programme has trained 241 junior public officials from 98 countries. A detailed account of its activities appears in the report of the Secretary-General on the programme (A/45/604).

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. Efforts have also been made by the staff of the Department to continue attending and participating in events organized by the constituencies of the Campaign and to be available for lectures at various universities.

### C. Special events

54. 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,

55. As in previous years, Disarmament Week 1989 was commemorated with events both at Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva. In New York, on 25 October 1989, the First Committee of the General Assembly devoted its 15th meeting to the observance of Disarmament Week. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Committee, the Vice-President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. On the same day, following the observance, the Seventh Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign was convened. Information on contributions announced at the Pledging Conference is provided in section XV below,

56. On 26 October, the annual Disarmament Week NGO Forum was held. The Forum, organised by the Department in conjunction with the NGO Committee on Disarmament at United Nations Headquarters, addressed various disarmament issues on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, focusing on three questions: "What progress has been made and what issues remain in negotiating a chemical weapons convention?", "What are the major issues before the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference?" and "What are the prospects for a nuclear test-ban

treaty?". The panelists were **Serguei Batsanov** (USSR), **Jose Antonio Bellina** (Poru), Ambassador **Max Friedersdorf** (USA), Ambassador **Carl-Magnus Hyltenius** (Sweden), Ambassador **Pierre Morel** (France) and Ambassador **Kamalesh Sharma** (India). The *Forum* was attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations and of the media, by members of the diplomatic community and United Nations staff members.

57. In addition, two exhibitions were held at United Nations Headquarters. One was the exhibit "**War and Peace**", organized by **the Soka Gakkai International** in co-operation with **the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues** and **International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War** and sponsored by **the Department for Disarmament Affairs**. The exhibit was inaugurated by the Secretary-General. It featured approximately 100 panels of photographs that dealt with the history of wars and peace efforts in this century and shed light on global issues including hunger, poverty and the **environmental crisis**. The other was the exhibit of sculptures and paintings by **Venanzo Crocetti** entitled "**The Young Horseman of Peace**". It was sponsored by the Government of Italy and the Crocetti Foundation.

58. During Disarmament Week 1989, the **Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs** organised an exhibition at the **Palais des Nations** containing disarmament publications, posters and visual materials on disarmament. The Geneva Branch also provided assistance and support to the United Nations and Related Agencies Staff Movement for Disarmament and Peace in the organization of an international photo-montage exhibition on peace and disarmament and a round table on artists for peace.

59. Similar events and activities are envisaged for Disarmament Week 3.990.

60. United Nations information centres played an important role in the observance of Disarmament Week at the local level. Special information activities were held at numerous United Nations information centres and services throughout the world during the Week. They included issuing and distributing special background information for radio, television and press services, organizing exhibits of United Nations disarmament materials and co-operating with local organisations in planning special observances. Similar activities are planned for 1990-1991.

61. To enhance co-operation with United Nations information centres in promoting United Nations disarmament information activities, the Department invited 18 centres in all regions of the world to submit specific proposals in this regard. Project proposals from 13 centres were approved and financed from extrabudgetary funds allocated by the Department. These include a two-day press seminar and special meeting organized by the United Nations Information Centre at Geneva; six round tables in various cities in the Soviet Union organized by the Information Centre in Moscow; translating publications of the Department for Disarmament Affairs into local languages by the Information Centres in Belgrade, New Delhi, Rome, Tokyo and Vienna (the latter into Hungarian); a video tape on disarmament, produced jointly by the Washington Information Centre and the Department of Public Information; a two-day symposium by the United Nations Information Centre at Buenos Aires, including a publication on the symposium; a competition for radio audience, lectures and a book-fair at Cairo; a one-day joint seminar with the Quaid-i-Azam University by the United Nations Information Centre

at **Islamabad**; lecture/seminars at four universities and visits by the United Nations Information Centre at **Lagos**; and a three-minute animated film by the Rio de Janeiro Information Centre.

#### **D. Publicity programme**

62. In **accordance** with its **mandate** and in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the **Department** of Public Information has continued to **publicize** United Nations activities in **the** field of disarmament **and** to help further the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign in printed **form**, through radio, film, television and photo coverage, and through interpersonal **contacts**.

63. During the reporting period, Department of Public Information **press** releases produced at Headquarters as **well** as at various United Nations information **centres** and **services** gave wide **coverage** to the work of the **First** Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference **on** Disarmament, and to other United Nations disarmament **activities**.

64. United Nations radio and television **continued** to **devote** coverage to disarmament *and* related issues during the reporting period and to disseminate their **coverage** world wide in various languages. These issues were regularly featured by the Department of Public Information **in** its **news** and **current** affairs **programmes**, regional magazines and documentaries. Eight special feature radio **programmes** were completely devoted to disarmament questions. **United Nations** radio and television also covered the work of the General Assembly with **regard** to disarmament, in particular the discussion and adoption by the Assembly of various resolutions on the **recommendation** of the First Committee. The video news programme "UN in Action" featured the work of International Atomic **Energy Agency** (IAEA) **inspectors**, and disarmament was the topic of a programme in the television interview series "World Chronicle". Similar radio and television coverage is foreseen **for 1990-1991**. In addition, the Department of Public Information will, in early 1991, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, begin co-production with a non-governmental **organization** of a video documentary on chemical weapons and warfare.

65. The Department of Public Information's **other** ongoing information activities relating to disarmament - distributing, lending and screening films and **videos**, **answering** public inquiries and arranging group **briefings** - were supplemented by special activities at Headquarters in New **York** and **Geneva** **and** at numerous United Nations information centres and services to mark Disarmament Week. At Headquarters in New York, in addition to the permanent **Disarmament** Exhibit viewed by some 400,000 visitors during the reporting period, the **Department** facilitated the Soka Gakkai International "**War and Peace**" exhibit held in conjunction with Disarmament Week 1989 and **sponsored** by the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

#### **E. United Nations field offices**

66. **United Nations field** offices and information centres **represent** the only source of contact between **local constituencies** and **the** United Nations, *thus* offering them a unique opportunity to **further** the goals of the World Disarmament Campaign. Recognising that, 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 Campaign *and*, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages.

67. In that connection, United Nations information centres **and** services continued to **publicize** disarmament issues by redisseminating press releases in official United Nations languages and local languages, distributing radio and television programmes and printed **materials and screening** United Nations films. They also provided information support for or helped organize several regional conferences on disarmament **and** arranged interviews, lectures and round-table discussions, **some of** which were carried **by** local radio and television.

86. The United Nations Regional Centre for **Peace and Disarmament** in Africa, the **United Nations Regional Centre** for Peace and Disarmament in **Asia** and the Pacific, **and the** United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in **Latin America** and the Caribbean continued to co-ordinate the implementation of regional activities under the World Disarmament **Campaign**. All three Regional Centres now operate a full programme of activities, a detailed account of which is presented in the report of the **Secretary-General** on the Centres (A/45/573).

69. In support of the World Disarmament **Campaign**, a Disarmament Information Centre was established at Budapest in January 1990 by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs **and financed by the Hungarian** contribution to the World Disarmament Campaign. The Centre, supervised by a **board** composed of representatives of **Hungarian non-governmental organizations and research** institutes active in the field of disarmament, aims to develop projects such as panel discussions, **conferences** and symposia, educational centres, university lectures and possibly **research projects**. The Department for Disarmament Affairs/World Disarmament Campaign undertakes to provide the Centre with **disarmament** information materials and with relevant advice and recommendations. The Centre **became** operational in April **1990**. On **26 September** 1990, the Foreign Minister of Hungary **and the** Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs signed a **memorandum of understanding regarding** co-operation between the Centre and the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

#### **IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN**

70. Voluntary contributions remain the primary **source** of financing for the Campaign's activities. On 25 October 1989, the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution **43/76 C** of 7 **December** 1988, convened the Seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign to provide an opportunity for **Member States** to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Campaign,



71. Twenty-four States announced **their** pledges in **convertible and non-convertible** currencies (see A/CONF.149/2). The equivalent of **\$1,746,905**, of **which** the equivalent of **\$1,603,143** was in non-convertible currencies, was pledged to the World Disarmament Campaign. **Some** of these pledges covered a period of four years. Part of the pledged amounts were intended for specific events. In addition to the pledges **made at** the Pledging Conference, contributions **made by** Member States **up to** 30 June 1990 to the World Disarmament Campaign amount to \$35,886.

72. At the Conference, pledges amounting to a total of \$63,643 were **also made** to the United Nations Regional Centre for **Peace and Disarmament in Africa**; the United Nations **Regional** Centre for **Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific**; the United Nations Regional Centre for **Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean** and to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament **Research**.

73. The Seventh Pledging Conference was attended by 80 delegations, **28** of whom **made** a statement. However, despite signs of encouraging political support in the statements **made**, the financial contributions to the Campaign **remain modest** if only convertible contributions - the equivalent of \$143,762 - are **considered**.

74. Arrangements **are** being made to hold the Eighth Pledging **Conference** for the World Disarmament Campaign, pursuant to General Assembly resolution **44/117 A**. It will be convened by the **Secretary-General** during Disarmament Week 1990.

75. The **resources** used for the implementation of the September 1989-June 1990 programme of activities were **as follows**: the Trust Fund was **charged \$94,082** in convertible **currencies** and the equivalent of \$34,604 in non-convertible currencies. The available balance (excluding unpaid pledges) that remained in the Trust Fund **as at** 30 June 1990 amounts to \$164,721 in convertible and \$391,374 in non-convertible currencies.

76. Any remaining **funds** will be used for the implementation of **the** proposed 1991 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**,

## **v. ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN**

### **A. Introduction**

77. In paragraph 9 of resolution **44/117 A**, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign since its launching in 1982 **and** to submit a brief report in this regard to the Assembly at **its** forty-fifth session.

78. The establishment of the World **Disarmament** Campaign at the **second** special **session** of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament has to be evaluated **against** the backdrop of the political **climate** prevailing at that time. Efforts and

negotiations on disarmament and arms limitation had stalled and the continued arms race had given rise to widespread concern and the involvement of an increasing number of public interest groups and of the general public in disarmament issues.

79. In setting up the Campaign under the auspices of the United Nations, the Assembly wished to supplement the information in this area available from national Governments and advocacy groups with an independent source of balanced and factual information on a global basis that would take into account differing and at times conflicting views. This, it was felt, would be helpful in furthering an informed debate on arms limitation issues that would promote a better understanding of the issues involved and facilitate renewed movement towards security through arms limitation and disarmament. The mandate thus given to the Campaign was broad and far-reaching, setting ambitious goals for the programme.

80. It should be noted that although the Campaign was established by the General Assembly by a consensus resolution, some misgivings about the Campaign and its financial base were expressed. A number of Western States felt that there was already an abundance of information available and that an informed debate was already taking place among public interest groups in their respective countries. Observing, however, that this was *not* the case in their countries, many developing nations stressed the need for an information programme of global reach from an independent source.

81. While it is not the intention of the present report to review all aspects of the Campaign, it is possible to discern trends and draw conclusions from them that might be helpful in the Assembly's consideration of the future direction of the Campaign.

#### **B. Major areas of activity**

82. Generally speaking, since its establishment the Campaign has focused on three major types of activity:

- (a) Organization of regional *conferences* and meetings;
- (b) Publications programme;
- (c) Special events.

83. Regarding the organization of conferences, their objective was initially to inform Campaign constituencies about positions taken by Member States on a variety of arms limitation and disarmament issues at the United Nations and about efforts undertaken to resolve differences in their approaches. In the last three to four years, as the pace of negotiations in some areas has quickened and developments have become more complex and difficult to follow, this emphasis has shifted. What could be called "generalist conferences" have thus evolved into informal meetings of governmental and non-governmental experts serving to further the consideration and debate of specific issues such as verification, conversion, confidence-building measures, arms transfers and similar topics,

84. Prior to the establishment of the World Disarmament Campaign, the publication of the Department included the **Yearbook**, the periodical **Disarmament** and **Factsheets**. Subsequently, this programme was significantly expanded and publications now encompass a wide range such as the annual **General Assembly and Disarmament**, **Disarmament Facts**, the **Newsletter**, **ad hoc** publications (often based on presentations at conferences or seminars), posters, wall sheets and listings of the Department's publications. The purpose of this programme has been to encourage the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and options on questions of arms limitation and disarmament, and the implications of all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war.

85. The small complimentary mailing list that the Department maintained in the early 1980s has been gradually extended and at present numbers some 7,500 entries in some 160 countries. Six mailings are dispatched per year. This task itself presents significant problems and further expansion is impossible for the foreseeable future owing to severe manpower constraints.

86. Special events have been organised annually to commemorate Disarmament Week, including its observance in the First Committee and the Pledging Conference. Other events include non-governmental organisation forums, lectures, exhibitions at Headquarters and abroad and co-operation with United Nations information centres to hold symposia and discussions. With the co-operation of United Nations information centres, disarmament materials have been published in languages other than the six official languages of the Organization. The Campaign is also responsible for co-ordinating the participation and attendance of non-governmental organisations and research institute representatives at meetings of United Nations bodies, special sessions, review conferences and so on,

### C. Assessment

87. The various activities described above were developed and/or intensified with the limited funds available in order to carry out the mandate given by the General Assembly. In addition to expanding the disarmament publications programme, the Campaign has become the focal point for requests and inquiries from the public, non-governmental organizations, libraries and educational institutions. Frequent research queries are being answered as well as requests for publications in bulk.

88. Although the efforts to maximize the impact and scope have been relatively successful when measured against the limited resources made available, the severe financial constraints imposed on the Campaign have nevertheless considerably hampered its ability to reach a larger audience. Its weak financial base has, in fact, been a major handicap. When it was established, the Campaign was to be financed primarily from voluntary contributions to a trust fund. At the same time, it was recognized that a number of activities had existed in the Department prior to the establishment of the Campaign, though in a more limited manner. These activities were to be continued and preferably expanded in support of and as part of the Campaign. This fact has sometimes led to misunderstanding and at times comments from Member States that Campaign activities were financed from the regular budget,

89. The fact *that* the Campaign's annual pledging conferences have also included voluntary contributions ~~to the~~ United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and, ~~since~~ 1985, to the three Regional ~~Centres~~ for Peace and Disarmament has not helped to broaden ~~the~~ financial base of the Campaign itself. On the contrary, ~~the use of~~ the pledging conference as a mechanism for recording voluntary contributions for ~~purposes other~~ than the Campaign has resulted in the impression that significantly more funds have been raised for the World Disarmament Campaign than ~~has, in fact, been the case.~~

#### D. Future outlook and direction

90. Events in the late 1980s *have* transformed the political climate between East and West, with potentially wider effects, in a manner that few would have ~~believed~~ possible ~~just~~ a few years ago. The momentous events in Europe have radically altered ~~the~~ perceptions on which the military requirements for security ~~were~~ based. Issues, particularly those relating to arms limitation, have ~~become~~ more subtle and ~~often~~ more complex and new ~~areas~~ of arms limitation, ~~including~~ geographical areas, have also come to ~~the~~ fore. Any assessment of the Campaign has ~~to~~ take into consideration this change in the political climate. The initial role ~~envisaged~~ by many for the Campaign has been altered by ~~those~~ political developments ~~and the~~ change has helped to give it a better perspective and more substance. The Campaign started out as a ~~programme~~ to ~~sensitize~~ public opinion to the dangers of the arms race, and particularly of nuclear war. In the last couple of years in particular it has become a more issue-oriented global information programme providing up-to-date and balanced information ~~to~~ an interested public about increasingly complex matters. As this development continues, the focus of attention is likely to shift gradually to ~~include other~~ or additional areas and regions where outstanding ~~issues~~ remain unaddressed ~~or~~ unresolved.

91. Arms limitation and disarmament are directly related to how States ~~assess~~ their security requirements. In the new security situation developing both in Europe and globally, many doctrines that have dominated military thinking and planning since 1945 are losing their relevance and applicability. ~~Reflecting these~~ developments, the Campaign should broaden its ~~scope~~ to give emphasis also to the new possibilities arising from recent changes and the experience gained from them, by concentrating on emerging issues where thoughtful and non-polemic exploration might be useful to pave the way for practical global and particularly regional action. Such issues could include confidence building and the new dimensions of security co-operation ~~conventional arms and forces and security perceptions;~~ relationship between chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; effects on national economies of ~~disarmament;~~ and security implications of environmental degradation and resource rivalry.

92. In this context, the Department considers it important to enhance its exploratory pre-negotiation potential by organizing its symposium and seminar programme with greater participation of experts and negotiators and focusing attention of meetings on specific topics, where informal and candid discussions ~~among~~ participants from different areas, governmental and non-governmental, might be fruitful in helping to find common ground and to delineate areas of possible future negotiation ~~and agreement.~~

93. In line with these trends, the Department should continue to develop and adjust its publications programme not only to cover achievements and progress in arms limitation and disarmament but also to devote more attention to clarifying emerging issues and new possibilities. Also of importance to increasing the effectiveness of reaching and meeting the needs of end users is an improvement in the distribution of publications.

94. Although the remarkable changes in the East/West relationship, and in the security environment most directly shaped by it, have tended to narrow the popular base of non-governmental organizations in the field of disarmament, a well-informed and active community of non-governmental organizations continues to play an important role. The Campaign should continue to maintain contacts with the community of non-governmental organizations active in the field of disarmament and in particular to seek the co-operation of those many public interest groups that have acquired a high degree of expertise within well-defined areas of specialization. It will be an important task to facilitate, within the resources of the Campaign, contacts and exchanges between them.

95. It is also proposed that available resources should be used to expand the initial focus on non-governmental organizations to include a more vigorous approach to other, so far less involved, constituencies such as parliamentarians, the media and the educational community.

96. In order to inform Member States of the Campaign's activities, it is suggested that a consultation be held each spring during the session of the Disarmament Commission. This consultation will not only seek to inform, but also to receive feedback from Member States and would be a valuable addition to the input received each year from the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters.

97. It is further suggested that in the annual report of the Secretary-General on the Campaign a list of possible projects be added for consideration of Member States and organizations. This list would contain proposals for activities and the budget required for them. It would thus be easier to support selected activities, though at the same time funds would still be needed to cover some staffing and overhead costs.

98. One area that needs attention is the provision of educational materials to be used in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, including materials for students and teachers. The Campaign should seek to strengthen its co-operation with the educational community and to deepen its co-operation with organizations such as, for instance, the International Association of University Presidents, with a view to being of assistance in efforts to develop curricula for studies on security, arms limitation and disarmament, and to prepare a teaching guide prototype easily adjustable to regional needs.

99. There is a large and increasing demand for audio-visual materials. At the same time, the lack of funds has left the Campaign with only a few outdated short films. Subject to funding through special contributions, the Campaign should aim to meet the global demand for visual aids, including educational videos. The co-operation of public-interest-oriented television corporations could be sought.

100. The above represent but **a** few examples of activities, in addition to those already **existent**, that can be usefully undertaken by the Campaign as a **global** information **programme** on disarmament seeking to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of, and support for, multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; to facilitate unimpeded access to, and an exchange of information on, ideas between public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide a factually informed debate on arms limitation and disarmament matters; and to **organize** meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental **sectors**, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground.

101. In the final analysis, however, the extent to which Campaign activities can be implemented **will** depend on the availability of funds. Without sufficient voluntary contributions, **it** will not be possible to maintain the current level of activities, new avenues will have to remain unexplored and the United Nations will be perceived as being unable to respond adequately to the demands of international developments in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.