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

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training  
and advisory services programme

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1992, at its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/53 A, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", in which it, inter alia, requested "the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme ... and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session".
2. The present report is submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to that request.

## II. BACKGROUND

3. The dramatic changes that have taken place in the international environment in the past few years have placed the issues of international peace and security in general, and arms limitation and disarmament in particular, in a different perspective. Those changes have also resulted in an enhanced role for the United Nations in the field of international security and disarmament which necessitated a number of adjustments within the Secretariat so that it might be able to respond to those developments effectively and efficiently. In that connection, the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme has also been re-evaluated and adjusted accordingly.
4. Thus, the emergence of new issues in the field of arms limitation, disarmament and security has led to an equivalent broadening in the focus of the substantive content of the programme. In this context, the programme of lectures has been revised to include such topics as non-proliferation issues, openness and transparency, preventive diplomacy, conflict resolution, United Nations peace-keeping operations, international humanitarian law, in armed conflicts and human dimensions of international security.

## III. DISARMAMENT FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMME

### A. 1993 fellowships

5. Thirty disarmament fellowships were awarded in 1993 based on the recommendations of a selection panel which met in May 1993. Three fellows were unable to participate. The names and nationalities of the 27 young diplomats who benefited from the 1993 fellowships are as follows:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
1.	Mr. Ali ALAOUI	Algeria
2.	Mr. Achilles ZALUAR	Brazil
3.	Mr. Dimitar D. DIMITROV	Bulgaria
4.	Mr. Macaire KABORE	Burkina Faso
5.	Mr. Manuel Couto de MATOS	Cape Verde
6.	Mr. Jieyi LIU	China
7.	Mr. Juan Carlos GONZALEZ-VERGARA	Colombia

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Country</u>
8.	Ms. Ana Maria CHONGO-TORREBLANCO	Cuba
9.	Mr. Moataz ZAHNAN	Egypt
10.	Mr. Aivo ORAV	Estonia
11.	Mr. Marcus A. EICHORN	Germany
12.	Mr. Norber KONKOLY	Hungary
13.	Mr. Dian WIRENGJURIT	Indonesia
14.	Mr. Rajab M. SUKAYRI	Jordan
15.	Ms. Jean KIMANI	Kenya
16.	Mr. Karmain MISRAN	Malaysia
17.	Mr. KYAW SWA	Myanmar
18.	Mr. George KAXUXWENA	Namibia
19.	Mr. Gyan ACHARYA	Nepal
20.	Mr. Roger BALL	New Zealand
21.	Mr. Jeremiah HASSAN	Nigeria
22.	Mr. A. E. BELIZ-GENETEAU	Panama
23.	Mr. Alexander G. SMIRNOV	Russian Federation
24.	Mr. Vojko KUZMA	Slovenia
25.	Ms. Lisa EVANSON	United States of America
26.	Ms. Mary CHIPALA	Zambia
27.	Mr. Joel MUZUWA	Zimbabwe

6. By the end of 1993, the programme will have trained a total of 348 government officials from 123 Member States.

#### B. Programme of studies

7. The 1993 programme of studies started on 9 August 1993 at Geneva and will conclude on 29 October 1993 at United Nations Headquarters. It included a programme of lectures; speaking, drafting and simulation exercises; the preparation of individual research papers on various disarmament and security issues; attendance at the Conference on Disarmament and the First Committee of the General Assembly; and study visits to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, and to four Member States at their invitation: Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden.

8. At IAEA, the fellows attended lectures and briefings on various topics, including the IAEA safeguards system and the nuclear non-proliferation regime; the need to strengthen the IAEA safeguards system; and the IAEA inspection system.

9. The study visits to the four Member States were organized in a generous and efficient manner by the Governments of the host countries and provided the fellows with invaluable sources of information and practical knowledge. The following institutions and sites were visited by the fellows in the course of those study visits:

(a) Finland. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Finnish United Nations Training Centre (Peace-keeping Operations), the Finnish research project on

verification of chemical disarmament, the Finnish research project on seismological verification of nuclear tests;

(b) Germany. The Federal Foreign Office, the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) reduction site, Strasburg, Mittenwalder (Conversion);

(c) Japan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, Hiroshima (Office of the Mayor, the Peace Memorial Museum, Cenotaph for atomic bomb victims, Atomic Bomb Hospital, a film showing "Hiroshima - a mother's prayer" and a meeting with scholars and atomic bomb survivors) and Nagasaki (offices of the Governor and Mayor, Atomic Bomb Museum, Hill of Grace A-Bomb Victims' Nursing Home, a film on the atomic bombing of Nagasaki);

(d) Sweden. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), National Defence Research Institute, Swedish Parliament, Institute of International Affairs.

#### IV. REGIONAL DISARMAMENT WORKSHOPS

10. The workshops, which are regional in character, complement the programme of fellowships, which is global in scope. The main objectives of the workshops are to promote a better understanding and awareness of the current process of disarmament deliberations and negotiations, particularly those of specific interest to the region concerned, and to explore possible regional or subregional measures that might strengthen regional security.

11. Regional workshops have already been held for Africa in Lagos (Nigeria), for Asia and the Pacific in Bandung (Indonesia), and for Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico City. One regional workshop is planned for 1994.

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